

DANIEL T. WARREN
836 Indian Church Road
West Seneca, New York 14224-1235
Email: d.warren@upstate-citizens.org

October 11, 2007

Mary Busse, Chairperson
Erie County Industrial Development Agency
275 Oak Street
Buffalo, New York 14203

RE: Canisius High School, 2448-2869 Clinton Street, West Seneca, New York

Dear Chairperson Busse:

I am writing regarding the application of Canisius High School for a loan to fund the athletic field it is pursuing at the property of 2448-2869 Clinton Street, West Seneca, New York for an athletic field. I take no position on that portion of the application that is located within the City of Buffalo. Due to the pending litigation involving this project and other policy considerations I am urging your agency to either postpone consideration of this project until the litigation is resolved or alternatively conduct its own SEQRA determination and not rely on the one that is the subject of the litigation.

As you may be aware there is currently litigation regarding the propriety of the Town of West Seneca's SEQRA and zoning determinations relative to this project. In that litigation I and the other petitioners contend that the subject parcel is currently zoned R-100 and the intended use would fall under amusements which is specifically allowed under zoning for C-1 and therefore is not a permitted use. We also contend that the negative declaration issued by the Town of West Seneca is improper and should be set aside because it was issued without requiring an EIS. Although this challenge was denied at the trial level I and the other petitioners in that proceeding are pursuing appellate review of the trial court's determination. We are currently waiting for Justice Devlin to sign the order and judgment presented to her on September 25, 2007. Upon the signing the order and judgment I and the other petitioners will be filing our notice of appeal and moving for a preliminary injunction pending appeal.

On the issue of the whether this is a permitted use or not for this property the Zoning Board of Appeals voted 3 to 2 in favor of Canisius and would not even consider our challenges to the SEQRA process.

I am requesting that you either postpone making a determination on this application or alternatively undertake the required SEQRA proceedings in order to perform a full Environmental Impact Statement and public hearings prior to approving this action. This is a Type I action since this project or action involves the physical alteration of 10 or more acres (6 N.Y.C.R.R. § 617.4(b)(6)(i)). The proposed action therefore "carries with it the

presumption that it is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and may require an EIS [environmental impact statement]" (6 NYCRR 617.4 [a] [1]). This agency is considering taking action to loan or fund this project in whole or in part and it is required to make sure that SEQRA has been complied with. This agency since it was not involved with or kept informed of the SEQRA proceedings undertaken by the Town of West Seneca is not bound by its SEQRA determination, and particularly so when that determination is being challenged. While the negative declaration and its supporting documents discuss some mitigating measures they "will not obviate the need for an EIS unless they clearly negate the continued potentiality of the adverse effects of the proposed action." *Merson v. McNally*, 90 N.Y.2d at 754 (N.Y. 1997). Even an "Expanded Full EAF" cannot "legitimately serve as a substitute for an EIS and the attendant analysis and public discussion entailed in a proper SEQRA review" (*Matter of West Branch Conservation Assn. v Planning Bd. of Town of Clarkstown*, 207 A.D.2d 837). An EIS sets forth a description of the proposed action, including its environmental impact and any unavoidable adverse environmental effects (ECL 8-0109[2][a-c]; 6 NYCRR 617.14[f][1-4]); alternatives to the proposed action (ECL 8-0109[2][d]); and mitigation measures to minimize the environmental impact (ECL 8-0109[2][f]; 6 NYCRR 617.14[f][7]). SEQRA requires agencies to "act and choose alternatives which, consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize or avoid adverse environmental effects" (ECL 8-0109[1]). Once an EIS has been prepared, the Town would have then studied the EIS, hears public commentary, and works with the developer and the community to determine which method would most successfully "mitigate" each environmental impact in question. It then decides whether or not to grant the developer's application for subdivision approval. This process was absent here.

During the Zoning Board of Appeals proceedings I obtained a copy of Canisius High School's submission dated June 28, 2006. It is notable that in this submission Canisius specifically states that the project will result in at least one significant environmental impact. These statements include but is not limited to, where it is stated on page 3 item II(4) that the "proposed action will affect surface or groundwater quality or quantity."; page 3 item II(5) that the "proposed action will use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day. (Note: 4,000 gallons per day of water will be used it irrigate the playing field approximately 30 times per year)"; page 3 item II(7) that the "proposed action will alter drainage flow or patterns or surface water runoff. The action may cause substantial erosion. (Note: During construction, potential erosion will be mitigated in accordance with the project Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan.)" Although it addresses erosion mitigation in this item it does not state how erosion will be mitigated, if at all, on a long term basis); page 4 item III(1) that the "proposed action will have small affect air quality."; page 4 item V(1) that the "proposed action will affect agricultural land resources. The action would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than 2.5 acres of agricultural land."; page 5 item VI that the "proposed action will affect aesthetic resources. Proposed land uses, or project components are obviously different from or in substantial contrast to current surrounding land use patterns, whether man-made or natural."; page 6 item X(2) states that the "Proposed action will cause a greater than 5% increase in the use of any form of energy in the municipality."; page 6 item XI(1) states that there "will be objectionable odors, noise,

and vibration as a result of construction of the proposed action. The proposed action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.”; on page 7 item XIII(1) it states that the “proposed action will affect the character of the existing community. It will cause a change in the density of land use. (Note: The project will convert 11 acres of vacant land into educational/recreational use.)” I have attached a copy of this submission to this letter for your review and consideration.

Although this submission dated June 28, 2006 addresses some of the above mentioned significant environmental impacts it does not address all of them, these include but is not limited to, the above identified change in surface and ground water, drainage flow patterns and continued erosion. Additionally what is not addressed in the submission relative to part 2 is the increase in noise after construction is completed since it will be used as a recreational facility for sports games. On the items that the submission does address it does not clearly negate the continued potentiality of the adverse effects of the proposed action and addresses them in conclusory fashion.

This demonstrates that the decision-maker(s) did not adequately consider the related long-term, short-term, direct, indirect and cumulative effects of the proposed project, including the assessment of the significance of a likely consequence in connection with its duration; its irreversibility; its geographic scope; and its magnitude (6 NYCRR 617.7 [c] [3] [iii] - [v]; see 6 NYCRR 617.7 [c] [2]). This is evidenced, in part, by the complete failure to address the long term affects of the change in the quantity and quality of surface and ground water, drainage flow patterns, run-off and continued erosion as well as the effects of this project on the existing water surface elevation of the base flood. Significantly there is a complete failure to address in what way this will affect the federal wetlands that is in close proximity to the project and located within the 100 year flood plain in which a substantial portion of the Subject Parcel is located within. Additionally nowhere in the record of the SEQRA proceedings is there any discussion or consideration of a “no action” option.

It is clear that the decision-makers failed to adequately identify the relevant areas of environmental concern, failed to give due consideration to the pertinent environmental factors, to take a hard look at them, and/or make a reasoned elaboration of their determination to issue a negative declaration. The determination to issue a negative declaration is in violation of lawful procedure, was affected by an error of law, was arbitrary and capricious or an abuse of discretion.

Under the facts and circumstances of this action it is clear that the action may include the potential for at least one significant adverse environmental impact and a positive declaration must be issued and completion of an EIS is necessary (6 NYCRR 617.7 [a] [1]; see also ECL 8-0109 [2]).

There are other considerations that the ECIDA should consider regarding this application. Canisius High School is owned and operated by the Society of Jesus which is a religious order chartered by the Roman Catholic Church. Currently the Roman Catholic Church is in the process of merging its schools and houses of worship within the City of

Buffalo and Western New York. This is leaving a lot of land within the City where the main school is located vacant and unused. This agency should not approve of any action that will increase the amount of unused land in the City, but rather it should support activities that decrease it.

Canisius High School has ample resources to fund these projects on their own. Just last month they placed property on the market that they anticipate obtaining \$3 million for. Also Canisius is already a tax exempt organization and would not benefit in this regards as well. Since Canisius is part of a large order that appears to have vast holdings and assets it does not appear that it needs the assistance of ECIDA in obtaining favorable terms on any loan. This project does not appear to create anymore jobs or prevent the loss of any jobs in Erie County. Canisius has continued to move forward with this project in an apparent might makes right attitude despite the challenges and litigation to this project and has done so at its own risk and the risk of its stakeholders. Lastly if the litigation is successful in regards to the zoning issues the applicant may not be able to use the property as contemplated by the loan application and would stand to lose the resources committed to it to date. Therefore I do not believe that this is a loan this agency should make.

I respectfully request that your agency to either postpone consideration of this application until the litigation is resolved or alternatively conduct its own SEQRA determination and not rely on the one that is the subject of the litigation.

Sincerely,

Daniel T. Warren

Enclosure



99 GARNSEY ROAD
SUITE 300
PITTSFORD, NEW YORK 14534
(585) 419-8990

MEMORANDUM

FROM: David Crowe of HB Cornerstone Partners

TO: THE TOWN OF WEST SENECA:
The Technical Assistance Committee (6 copies with enclosure)
William Czuprynski, Building and Plumbing Inspector (1 copy with enclosure)

RE: Memorandum containing information that may be helpful in completing the
Second and Third Parts of the Environmental Assessment Form regarding the
Canisius Athletic Field Project

Date: June 28, 2006

To supplement Part I of the EAF previously provided to the Building Department and circulated, the following issues have been resolved or supplemented. Specifically, we have received input from the NYNHP regarding the T&E species and critical habitat. The consultant for Canisius performed a survey of wafer ash and determined its absence. We have provided a summary in this regard in the enclosed Appendices "A" and "B." We also note that there was a typo regarding zoning and the site is zoned R100A, but this does not materially affect the application.

We also note that a traffic analysis has since been performed by FRA Engineering. A summary of its conclusions are set forth in the Appendix enclosed. We also enclose with this memorandum various letters and other documents referred to in the memo that should be attached to the final EAF, as same supplement and support the review undertaken. Please call if you have any questions.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND THEIR MAGNITUDE

I. Impact on Land

1. The proposed action will result in a physical change to the project site.
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.
 - b. Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.
 - c. Construction on land where the depth of the water table is less than 3 feet.
 - d. Construction of paved parking area for 1,000 or more vehicles.
 - e. Construction on land where bedrock is exposed or generally within 3 feet of existing ground surface.
 - f. Construction that will continue for more than 1 year or involve more than on phase or stage.
 - g. Excavation for mining purposes that would remove more than 1,000 tons of natural material (i.e., rock or soil) per year.
 - h. Construction or expansion of a sanitary landfill.
 - i. Construction in a designated floodway.
3. The following project site improvements will include:
 - a. 275-car parking lot
 - b. Playing field and running track
 - c. Bleacher seating
 - d. Comfort station
 - e. Flexible classroom space
 - f. Road access
 - g. Concrete walkways
 - h. Grass and landscaping
4. There will not be an effect to any unique or unusual land forms found on the site. (i.e., cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.)

II. Impact on Water

1. The proposed action will not affect any water body designated as protected. (Under Articles 15, 24, 25 of the Environmental Conservation Law.)
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Developable area of site contains protected water body.
 - b. Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream.

- c. Extension of utility distribution facilities through a protected water body.
 - d. Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.
3. The proposed action will not affect any non-protected existing or new body of water. Thus, the following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease.
 - b. Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.
4. The proposed action will affect surface or groundwater quality or quantity.
5. The proposed action will use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.
(Note: 4,000 gallons per day of water will be used to irrigate the playing field approximately 30 times per year.)
6. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Proposed action will require a discharge permit
 - b. Proposed action requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed (project) action.
 - c. Proposed action requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.
 - d. Construction or operation causing any contamination of a water supply system.
 - e. Proposed action will adversely affect groundwater.
 - f. Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.
 - g. Proposed action will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.
 - h. Proposed action will require the storage of petroleum or chemical products greater than 1,100 gallons.
 - i. Proposed action will allow residential uses in areas without water and/or sewer services.
 - j. Proposed action locates commercial and/or industrial uses which may require new or expansion of existing waste treatment and/or storage facilities.
7. The proposed action will alter drainage flow or patterns or surface water runoff. The action may cause substantial erosion. (Note: During construction, potential erosion will be mitigated in accordance with the project Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan.)
8. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Proposed action would change flood water flows.
 - b. Proposed action is incompatible with existing drainage patterns.

III. Impact on Air

1. The proposed action will have small affect air quality.
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. The action will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in any given hour on certain days
 - b. Proposed action will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.
 - c. Emission rate of total contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.
 - d. Proposed action will allow an increase in the amount of land committed to industrial use.
 - e. Proposed action will allow an increase in the density of industrial development within existing industrial area.

IV. Impact on Plants and Animals

1. The proposed action will not affect any threatened or endangered species.
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near the site or found on the site.
 - b. Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.
 - c. Application of pesticide or herbicide more than twice a year, other than for agricultural purposes.
3. The proposed action will not substantially affect non-threatened or non-endangered species.
4. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Proposed action would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish, shellfish or wildlife species.
 - b. Proposed action requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years of age) or other locally important vegetation.

V. Impact on Agricultural Land Resources

1. The proposed action will affect agricultural land resources. The action would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than 2.5 acres of agricultural land. (See Part III)
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. The proposed action would sever, cross or limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.)
 - b. The proposed action would disrupt or prevent installation of agricultural land management systems (e.g., subsurface drain lines, outlet ditches, strip cropping); or create a need for such measures

(e.g., cause a farm field to drain poorly due to increased runoff).

VI. Impact on Aesthetic Resources

1. The proposed action will affect aesthetic resources. Proposed land uses, or project components are obviously different from or in substantial contrast to current surrounding land use patterns, whether man-made or natural. (Note: The project is compatible with surrounding land uses and conforms with the Proposed Comprehensive Master Plan. The project will not require a zoning change. See also Part 3.)
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Proposed land uses, or project components visible to users of aesthetic resources which will eliminate or significantly reduce their enjoyment of the aesthetic qualities of the resource.
 - b. Project components that will result in the elimination or significant screening of scenic views known to be important to the area.
3. The proposed action will not impact any site or structure of historic, pre-historic, or paleontological importance. It may impact an archaeological site or fossil located within the project site. In the event any archaeological site or fossil is discovered to be located within the project site during development and construction activities, appropriate measures will be implemented to preserve same in accordance with agreements in place with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation ("SHPO"). Also, the proposed action may occur in an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NYS Site Inventory. (Note: Potential impacts were addressed and avoided via Phase II and Phase III Archaeological field work. The work was completed to fulfill SHPO requirements and SHPO has issued a No Adverse Impact determination in this regard by letter dated June 15, 2006 that may be attached and referred to in Part III of an EAF which indicates that no adverse impacts are expected from development of the project.)
4. The proposed action will not occur wholly or partially within or substantially contiguous to any facility or site listed on the State or Nation Register of historic places.

VII. Impact on Open Space and Recreation

1. The proposed action will not affect the quantity or quality of existing or future open spaces or recreational opportunities.
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. The permanent foreclosure of a future recreational opportunity.
 - b. A major reduction of an open space important to the community.

VIII. Impact on Critical Environmental Area

1. The proposed action will not impact the exceptional or unique characteristics of critical environmental area (CEA) established pursuant to subdivision 6 NYCRR 617.14(g).
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Proposed action to locate within the CEA.
 - b. Proposed action will result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource.
 - c. Proposed action will result in a reduction in the quality of the resource.
 - d. Proposed action will impact the use, function or enjoyment of the resource.
 - e.

IX. Impact on Transportation

1. There will not be an effect to existing transportation systems.
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods.
 - b. Proposed action will result in major traffic problems.

X. Impact on Energy

1. The proposed action will not affect the community's sources of fuel or energy supply. Also, the proposed action will not require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences or to serve a major commercial or industrial use.
2. Proposed action will cause a greater than 5% increase in the use of any form of energy in the municipality. (Note: Operation of the proposed facility will require a small increase in the use of gas and electric utilities.)

XI. Noise and Odor Impacts

1. There will be objectionable odors, noise, and vibration as a result of construction of the proposed action. The proposed action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility.
 - b. Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).

XII. Impact on Public Health

1. The proposed action will not affect public health and safety.
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. Proposed action may cause a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (i.e., oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation, etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there may be a chronic low level discharge or emission.
 - b. Proposed action may result in the burial of "hazardous wastes" in any form (i.e., toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive, irritating, infectious, etc.)
 - c. Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquefied natural gas or other flammable liquids.
 - d. Proposed action may result in the excavation or other disturbance within 2,000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.

XIII. Impact on Growth and Character of Community or Neighborhood

1. The proposed will affect the character of the existing community. It will cause a change in the density of land use. (Note: The project will convert 11 acres of vacant land into educational/recreational use.)
2. The following actions are NOT applicable to this project:
 - a. The permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located is likely to grow by more than 5%.
 - b. The municipal budget for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a result of this project.
 - c. Proposed action will conflict with officially adopted plans or goals.
 - d. Proposed action will cause a change in the density of land use.
 - e. Proposed action will replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures or areas of historic importance to the community.
 - f. Development will create a demand for additional community services (e.g., schools, police and fire, etc.).
 - g. Proposed action will set an important precedent for future projects.
 - h. Proposed action will create or eliminate employment.
3. There is no, and is not likely to be, any public controversy related to potential adverse environmental impacts.

EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF "LARGE" IMPACTS

Part 3 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form should be prepared because the following impacts are considered to be potentially large:

10. Impact on Agricultural Land Resources

The proposed action will affect agricultural land resources by irreversibly converting more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than 2.5 acres of agricultural land. This project would convert 11 acres of agricultural land (mostly NYS soil groups I and II as classified by the NYS Land Classification System) into educational/recreational use. The proposed site use is expected to be maintained indefinitely into the future. The land is not currently being used for agriculture and has not been consistently cropped, at minimum, over the last five years. A great majority of the agriculture activity previously undertaken in the Town is no longer being performed. It is estimated that less than 1% of land in the Town of West Seneca is used for active agriculture (based on conversation with the Town of West Seneca's Economic Development Department on 8 September 2005). According to the 2004 Draft Comprehensive Master Plan for the Town of West Seneca, a farmland protection plan is a "minor guiding principle" for the Town since much of the agriculture is gone. According to the 2002 (most recent) and 1997 Census of Agriculture performed by the USDA for Erie County, land in farms has increased from 143,239 acres in 1997 to 161,747 acres in 2002. Therefore, considering all of the above, regional consequence of the proposed loss of 11 acres of prime farmland is anticipated to be negligible. The proposed project is a low density use project that has been designed in a manner which does not utilize the vast majority of the greenspace on the property (11 of the 33.4 total acres would be utilized). No known objections to the project relate to this impact.

12. Impact on Aesthetic Resources

The proposed action will impact an archaeological site or fossil located within the project site. Potential archaeological site impacts were addressed and avoided via Phase II and Phase III Archaeological field work performed by Northern Ecological Associates, Inc. (NEA).

Phase II archaeological investigation field work consisted of a systematic surface survey and subsurface excavations over the project's 11 acres. The purpose of the Phase II investigation was to obtain detailed information on the integrity, limits, structure, function, and cultural/historical context of the site sufficient to evaluate its potential National Register Eligibility. NEA concluded based on the amount of artifacts recovered upon the completion of Phase II field work that actions to limit potential impacts to the site through avoidance, redesign, data recovery, and

recordation, or a combination were appropriate. Through discussions with SHPO, it was determined that a Phase III evaluation would provide the data recovery and recordation necessary to avoid or address potential project impacts.

NEA subsequently performed Archaeological Phase III field work. Per SHPO requirements, the fieldwork consisted of mechanical removal of 10% (1.1 acres) of the project area for the purpose of identifying archaeological features. Seven features were identified and excavated by hand and all fill was saved for flotation processing to recover microbotanical and faunal remains. No additional field work was recommended. The work was completed, and a letter has been received from SHPO stating that, with completion of the Phase III evaluation there would be No Adverse impact due to project construction (see SHPO letter dated June 15, 2006). The Phase III reporting on the features will be completed by June 2007. The SHPO has no objection to this project going to construction.

Discussion of Facility Lighting

The facility parking lot will be illuminated from dusk until dawn everyday for safety and security. Parking lot light poles will be 25' tall, considerably shorter than the existing powerline towers located between Clinton Street and the developed portion of the subject property. Parking lot and building lighting has been designed in accordance with commonly accepted standards to provide necessary illumination, minimize spillage, and prevent trespass (see the lighting analysis performed by Wendel Duchscherer dated June 21, 2006) The lights will include directional fixtures that only illuminate the necessary areas.

Playing field lighting will also be directional and intended to light the playing field only. Playing field lighting will only be used during events. Playing field lighting is a future planned installation and will not be installed at this time. No schedule for the installation of this lighting has been currently planned.

Discussion of Public Address System

The facility will be equipped with a basic amplified public address system to be utilized for informational updates to spectators during sporting events. The system shall consist of a variable volume electrical amplifier, microphone, and (2) speakers, each mounted to 10' tall posts integrated within the two (2) spectator bleacher seating systems, amounting to a total of four (4) speakers. These speakers shall be directional and shall be located at the two ends of the bleachers and aimed appropriately so as to be heard clearly by the spectators, but to limit the total necessary operating volume level of the system. The system shall be utilized only during scheduled events and never at a noise rating in excess of 25 decibels, measured on the A-scale of a standard sound-level meter, such meter readings being taken at the nearest residence

EXTERIOR LIGHTING

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS



June 21, 2006

Mr. David J. Crowe, AIA
Harris Beach Cornerstone Partners, LLC
99 Garnsey Road
Suite 300
Pittsford, New York 14534

SUBJECT: CANISIUS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELDS
WD PROJECT NO. 4207-02

Dear Mr. Crowe:

All project lighting has been designed in compliance with and shall conform to the guidelines set by the IESNA (Illumination Engineering Society of North America), NYSED (New York State Education Dept), NYSEDA (NY State Energy Resource and Development Agency), the New York State Building Energy codes, NFPA 70 (National Electric Code) as well as the IDA (International Dark-Sky Association). In accordance with IDA guidelines governing the light trespass from a particular site, no light will be emitted from a fixture less than 15 degrees from horizontal.

The Comfort Station building lighting has been designed to an average of 30 foot-candles, both interior and along the immediate building exterior. The exterior lights shall be 70 watt Metal Halide fixtures (Spalding model ST-P70-HLASFGP-120-WH / product cut attached) recessed into the building soffits providing only direct down light. The manufacturer specifications predict a lighting level of approximately one-tenth of a foot-candle at 2 times the mounting height ($2 \times 8'-6"$) = 17 feet. The Comfort Station is approximately 80' from the nearest adjacent property line. The maximum lighting level is 30 foot-candles directly below the fixture. There are also compact fluorescent fixtures used in outdoor area (Cooper H2851CL / Product cut attached), but these fixtures are well under the roof, and therefore will project no light beyond the building footprint. Both of the above fixtures are recessed "cans", and project light in a tight cone down to the ground. Each fixture will produce a ~10' diameter pool of light on the ground of approximately 30 footcandles, with a sharp cut-off of light levels as one gets further away from the center of the fixture. These fixtures were designed and specified to make the building façade "glow" without any visible light source.

For the parking lot and entrance drive, 250 watt Metal Halide fixtures have been specified (McGraw-Edison model CLM-AM-250MH-240-CA-FG-BK / product cut attached) and are fully IDA Dark-Sky compliant, completely eliminating any trespass of light to adjacent properties. In total 10 fixtures will be installed. All light poles shall be 25' tall. The manufacturer specifications predict a lighting level of approximately one-tenth of a foot-candle at 3 times the pole height ($3 \times 25'$) 75 feet. Parking fixtures shall be installed no closer than 150' from the nearest adjacent property. In all cases, the maximum lighting level shall be 2 foot-candles directly below the fixture. This is considered a low but reasonable illumination level for safely walking to and from automobiles, and generally traversing the area. The fixtures along the Ni-Mo corridor will be supplied with a manufacturers option known as a "house side shield" (HSS) - option MA1061 on the cut sheet - which is a "barn-door" type shield, permanently affixed to the fixture, which will be adjusted in the field to eliminate light trespass in that area.



Mr. David J. Crowe
June 21, 2006
Page 2

These exterior lighting designs have been developed with the primary goal to assure safety and security of the facility occupants and building while still maintaining referenced guidelines and eliminating light trespass from the property. Exterior lighting will be operated from dusk to dawn. Care will be taken during construction to ensure that specified fixtures are not substituted with fixtures of less than desirable performance characteristics.

The project design currently includes only the installation of buried conduit and provisions for adequate electrical capacity intended to simplify the installation of future field lighting. There has been no field lighting design developed at this time. When this lighting is designed, cut-off shielding and light control will be utilized to significantly limit light spill and eliminate light trespass. The field lighting strategy will be developed to the standards of the above referenced lighting design guidelines. Only lights which can be shielded and carefully aimed / controlled will be considered. It is estimated that the field will be illuminated at 50 foot-candles, average across the field. Fixtures will be selected and a design developed to cut off lighting at approx. 15 feet beyond the field area. In addition, at approximately 40 feet beyond the field area, the foot-candle levels will drop to a minimal measurable range. Field lighting will only be utilized during scheduled athletic events.

Sincerely,

WENDEL DUCHSCHERER

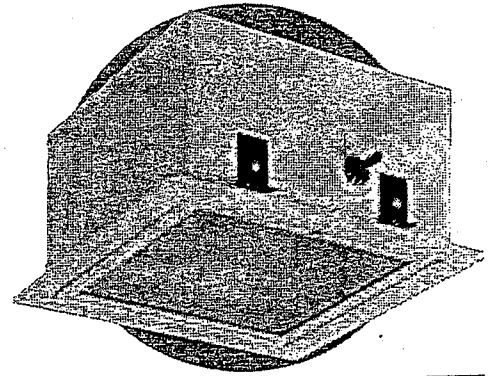
Robert R. Seekins

SPALDING # ST-P70-HLASFGP-120 WH

SOFFITIER

Features

- Square, formed aluminum housing with integral trim flange.
- Aluminum lens frame with prismatic, flat glass lens, fully gasketed to housing. Hinged frame secured with captive screw. Optional drop prismatic acrylic, or drop prismatic polycarbonate lenses.
- Diffused, anodized aluminum reflectors for horizontal or vertical lamp, provide asymmetric or symmetric light pattern, respectively.
- Recessed mount provided with adjustable aluminum brackets. Designed for 1/4" to 3/4" thick ceiling with 14 1/4" square, rough opening.
- Thermal protector included.
- Medium porcelain socket, pulse rated, with spring loaded, nickel plated center contact and reinforced lamp grip screw shell.
- CWA type ballast, HPF, starting rated at -20°F (-40°F for HPS).
- TGIC thermoset white polyester powder paint finish.
- Damp location listed.



Ordering Information

Example: ST - H17 - VLSY - FGP - Q - WH

Series	Lamp/Watts	Orient./Dist.	Lens	Volts	Color
--------	------------	---------------	------	-------	-------

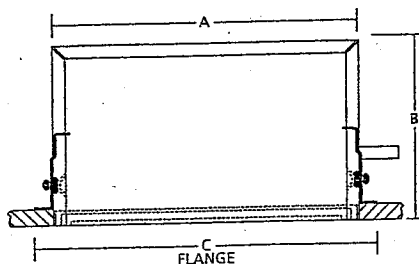
Series	Soffitier
ST	Soffitier
Lamp Type/Wattage	
Metal Halide	
H17	175W (ED-17)
Pulse Start Metal Halide	
P70	70W (ED-17)
P10	100W (ED-17)
P12	125W (ED-17)
P15	150W (ED-17)
P17	175W (ED-17) ¹
High Pressure Sodium	
S70	70W (ED-17)
S10	100W (ED-17)
S15	150W (ED-17)

Lamp Orientation/Distribution	
HLAS	Horizontal - Asymmetric
VLSY	Vertical - Symmetric
Lens	
FGP	Flat Glass (prismatic)
DA	Drop Acrylic
DP	Drop Polycarbonate
Voltage	
Q	Quad Tap® (120, 208, 240, 277V) ²
T	Tri-Tap® (120, 277, 347V) ²

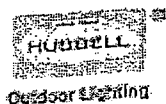
Color	White
WH	White
Options	
F1	Fusing - 120V
F2	Fusing - 208V
F3	Fusing - 240V
F4	Fusing - 277V
F5	Fusing - 480V
F6	Fusing - 347V
QZ	Quartz RS with lamp
L	Lamp

- 1 Vertical orientation only.
- 2 Factory wired for highest voltage unless specified.

Dimensions



A	B	C	Weight
13 13/16"	8"	16 5/8"	34 lbs.
351 mm	203 mm	422 mm	15.4 kg



RECESSED CEILING

COOPER H2851 CL

HALO®

DESCRIPTION

The H280 fixture offers the reliability and versatility of the H7 family with the operating efficiencies of higher wattage compact fluorescent operation. This fixture is shipped with one Double Twin Tube compact fluorescent lamp.

APPLICATION

The H280 series is suited for use in non-insulated ceilings in residential and commercial applications. If ceiling insulation is present, it must be kept 3" from the fixtures on all sides.

DESIGN FEATURES

A---Housing

Die-stamped 20 gauge CRS with white powder coat finish..

B---Plaster Frame

Housing adjusts in plaster frame for ceilings up to 2" thick. Includes locking screws for hanger bars and cutouts for crimping hanger bars in position.

C---Junction Box

U.L. listed for through branch circuit wiring. Positioned to accommodate straight conduit runs. Seven conduit knockouts are uniform 1/2" size with true pryout slots. Four Romex pryouts with integral strain relief also included.

D---Bar Hangers

Pre-installed, captive bar hangers allow housing to be positioned at any point within a 24" joist span. Score lines provided for easy field shortening for 12" joists. Unique

arrowhead design provides "nailess" installation. Bar hangers can be repositioned 90° without tools on plaster frame. Bar hangers can be locked in position with lock down screw and/or crimping tabs.

E---Socket

Socket for one 18W DTT or 26W DTT Compact Fluorescent 2-pin lamp.

18 watt: G24d-2 socket (2-pin)
26 watt: G24d-3 Socket (2-pin)

F---Ballast

H280L=120V Normal Power Factor Ballast for 18W DTT compact fluorescent lamp.

H280HPL=120V High Power Factor Ballast for 18W DTT compact fluorescent lamp.

H281HPL=277V High Power Factor Ballast for 18W DTT compact fluorescent lamp.

H285L=120V Normal Power Factor Ballast for 26W DTT compact fluorescent lamp.

Catalog #	Type
Project	
Comments	
Prepared by	Date

H285HPL=120V High Power Factor Ballast for 26W DTT compact fluorescent lamp.

H286HPL=277V High Power Factor Ballast for 26W DTT compact fluorescent lamp.

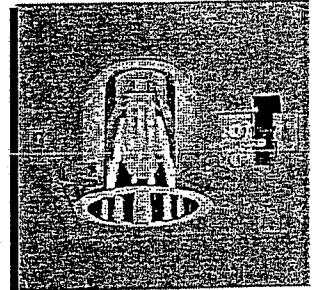
H287HPL=347V High Power Factor Ballast for 26W DTT compact fluorescent lamp.

G---Lamp

18W or 26W DTT lamp included with fixture

Labels

- UL Listed for Damp Location
- UL listed for Feed Through
- CSA Certified



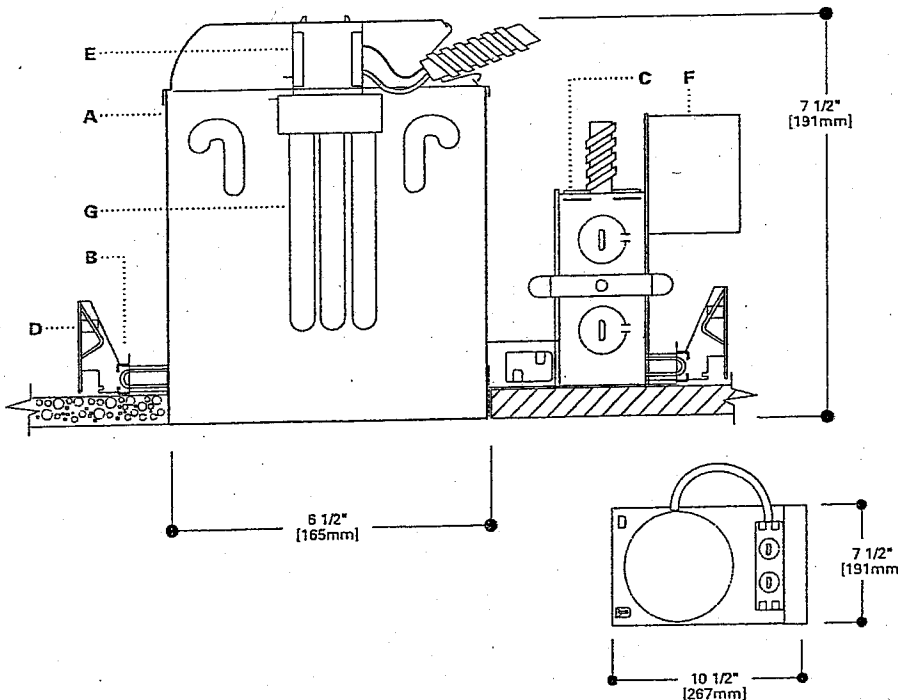
- H280L
- H280HPL
- H281HPL
- H285L
- H285HPL
- H286HPL
- H287HPL

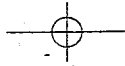
18W Double Twin Tube 2-pin
26W Double Twin Tube 2-pin

**Compact Fluorescent
Recessed Housing
7"
Non-Insulated Ceiling**

7" TRIMS

FOR USE IN NON-INSULATED CEILINGS OR INSULATED CEILINGS BUT INSULATION MUST BE KEPT 3" FROM ALL SIDES OF FIXTURE





H280, H280HPL, H281PL

TRIMS

ORDERING INFORMATION

SAMPLE NUMBER: H280L-406SC

Order housing, trim and accessories separately.

Housing

- H280L=Compact Fluorescent Housing with 120V Normal Power Factor Ballast, 18W DTT lamp included
- H280HPL=Compact Fluorescent Housing with 120V High Power Factor Ballast, 18W DTT Lamp Included
- H281HPL=Compact Fluorescent Housing with 277V High Power Factor Ballast, 18W DTT Lamp Included
- H285L=Compact Fluorescent Housing with 120V Normal Power Factor Ballast, 26W DTT lamp included
- H285HPL=Compact Fluorescent Housing with 120V High Power Factor Ballast, 26W DTT Lamp Included
- H286HPL=Compact Fluorescent Housing with 277V High Power Factor Ballast, 26W DTT Lamp Included
- H287HPL=Compact Fluorescent Housing with 347V High Power Factor Ballast, 26W DTT Lamp Included

Trims

REFLECTORS



406

Specular Reflector
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
406SC=Specular Clear
406RG=Residential Gold
OD: 7 1/4" (184mm)

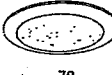
REFLECTOR/BAFFLES



406

Baffle with Reflector
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
406BA=Black Baffle, White Trim Ring
406WB=White Baffle, White Trim Ring
OD: 7 1/4" (184mm)

DIFFUSERS



70

Albalite Lens
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
70P=Albalite Lens, White Trim Ring
70PS=Albalite Lens, White Trim Ring, Gasketed Shower Light
OD: 8" (203mm)



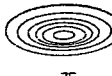
71

Drop Opal Lens
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
71P=Drop Opal Lens, White Trim Ring
71PS=Drop Opal Lens, White Trim Ring, Gasketed Shower Light
OD: 8" (203mm)



73

Glass Fresnel Lens
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
73P=Glass Fresnel Lens, White Trim Ring
73PS=Glass Fresnel Lens, White Trim Ring, Gasketed Shower Light
OD: 8" (203mm)



75

All-Glas Diffuser
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
75=Glass Diffuser
OD: 7 3/4" (197mm)



424

Wall Wash
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
424P=Wall Wash
OD: 7 1/4" (184mm)



425

Wall Wash with Baffle
18W Double Twin Tube Compact Fluorescent Lamp
425P=White Wall Wash, Black Baffle
425W=White Wall Wash, White Baffle
OD: 7 1/4" (184mm)

Accessories

- Metal Trim Rings**
Compatible with 406 (SC and RG only) 424, 425
TRM6P=White Metal
TRM6PB=Polished Brass
TRM6C=Chrome
TRM6MB=Black Metal
TRM6SL=Silver Metal
TRP7MB=Black Plastic
- Oversize Trim Rings**
For use when ceiling opening is cut too large. Compatible with 406 (SC and RG only) 424, 425
OT400P=9 1/4" White Metal
OT403P= 8" White Plastic

- Replacement Lamps**
Z118=18W Double Twin Tube, 2-pin
Z126=26W Double Twin Tube, 2-pin

Note: Specifications and Dimensions subject to change without notice.

Visit our web site at www.cooperlighting.com

Description

McGraw-Edison's CLM combines classic form and versatility to make it an excellent choice for architects, specifiers and contractors in today's energy- and design-conscious environment. The CLM is offered in a variety of mounting options, optical distributions and lamp wattages to provide maximum flexibility in application. The AIR/AIS mounting option provides contractor friendly, single shipment of fixture with the arm-in-box.

The CLM achieves superior light distribution by utilizing a seamless reflector system, making it the optimum choice for almost any small, medium or large area lighting application.

SPECIFICATION FEATURES

A ... Housing

Formed aluminum housing has interior-welded seams for structural integrity and is finished in premium TGIC polyester powder coat paint. U.L. listed and CSA certified for wet locations. IP55 rated.

B ... Ballast Tray

Ballast tray is securely mounted and inter-locked to housing interior for cooler operation. Tray features toolless removal capability for ease of maintenance and replacement.

C ... Ballast

Long-life core and coil ballast.

D ... Reflector

Standard rotatable and interchangeable optics allow for an easy field retrofit with respective sag and flat glass doors for areas with restrictive lighting ordinances such as "Dark Sky".

E ... Door

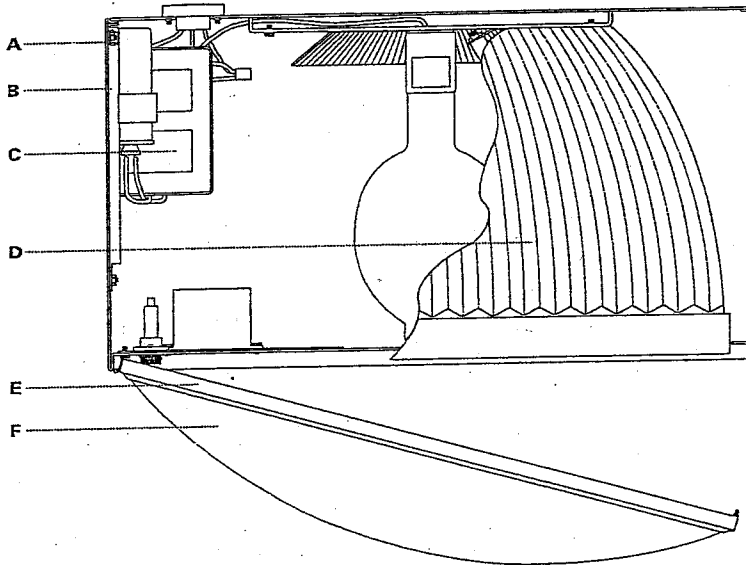
Formed aluminum door has heavy-duty hinges, captive retaining screws and is finished in premium TGIC polyester powder coat paint.

F ... Lens

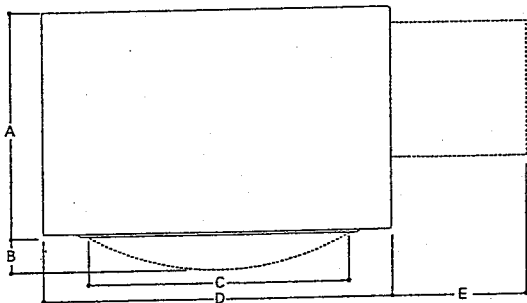
Convex tempered glass lens or flat glass.

G ... Gasket

Standard one-piece extruded EPDM gasket ensures a bug proof installation and is backed by IP55 certification.

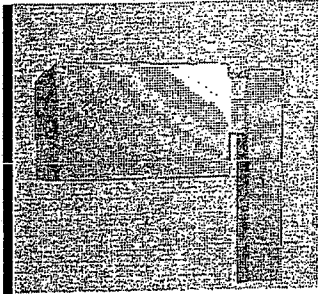


DIMENSIONS



FIXTURE	A	B	C	D	E
Medium (in.)	14.00	3 1/2	19 1/4	22	6 or 14
(mm)	356	89	489	559	152 or 356

Catalog #		Type
Project		
Comments		Date
Prepared by		



CLM SQUARE

250 - 1000W
Metal Halide
Pulse Start Metal Halide
High Pressure Sodium

ARCHITECTURAL
AREA LUMINAIRE



In all flat glass configurations.

ENERGY DATA

- CWA Ballast Input Watts
- 250W MH HPF (295 Watts)
- 250W HPS HPF (300 Watts)
- 400W MH HPF (455 Watts)
- 400W HPS HPF (465 Watts)
- 1000W MH HPF (1080 Watts)
- 1000W HPS HPF (1100 Watts)

EPA

Effective Projected Area: (Sq. Ft.)
[Without Arm]
CLM: 2.6
[With Arm]
CLM: 3.22

SHIPPING DATA

Approximate Net Weight:
79 lbs. (36 kgs.)



PHOTOMETRICS

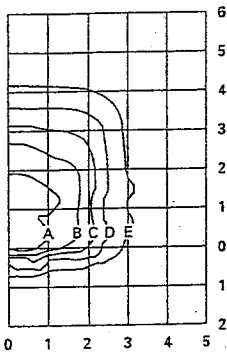


TABLE 1
CLM-AM-1000-MH-MT-SL-FG
1000-Watt MH, Spill Light Eliminator
110,000-Lumen Clear Lamp

Footcandle Table
Select mounting height and read across for footcandle values of each isofootcandle line. Distance in units of mounting height.

Mounting Height	Footcandle Values for Isofootcandle Lines				
	A	B	C	D	E
30'	5.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.20
35'	3.65	1.46	0.73	0.36	0.14
40'	2.80	1.12	0.56	0.28	0.11

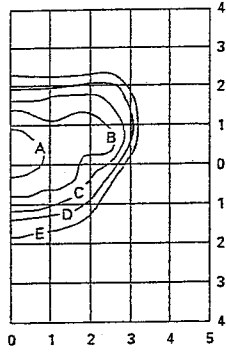


TABLE 2
CLM-AM-400-HPS-MT-3F-FG
400-Watt HPS, Type III
50,000-Lumen Clear Lamp

Footcandle Table
Select mounting height and read across for footcandle values of each isofootcandle line. Distance in units of mounting height.

Mounting Height	Footcandle Values for Isofootcandle Lines				
	A	B	C	D	E
30'	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.10
35'	1.46	0.73	0.37	0.18	0.07
40'	1.12	0.56	0.28	0.14	0.06

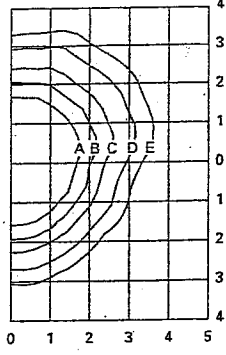


TABLE 3
CLM-AM-1000-MH-MT-3V-FG
1000-Watt MH, Type III Vertical
110,000-Lumen Clear Lamp

Footcandle Table
Select mounting height and read across for footcandle values of each isofootcandle line. Distance in units of mounting height.

Mounting Height	Footcandle Values for Isofootcandle Lines				
	A	B	C	D	E
30'	3.50	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.20
35'	2.60	0.73	0.37	0.18	0.07
40'	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.20	0.10

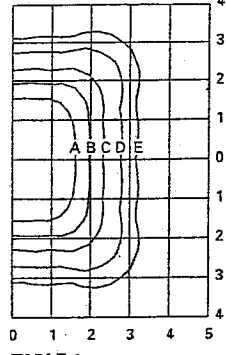


TABLE 4
CLM-AM-1000-MH-MT-AS-FG
1000-Watt MH, Area Square
110,000-Lumen Clear Lamp

Footcandle Table
Select mounting height and read across for footcandle values of each isofootcandle line. Distance in units of mounting height.

Mounting Height	Footcandle Values for Isofootcandle Lines				
	A	B	C	D	E
30'	3.50	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.20
35'	2.60	0.73	0.37	0.18	0.07
40'	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.20	0.10

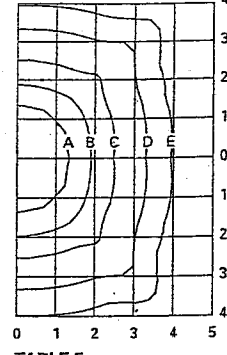


TABLE 5
CLM-AM-1000-MH-MT-AS-SG
1000-Watt MH, Area Square
110,000-Lumen Clear Lamp

Footcandle Table
Select mounting height and read across for footcandle values of each isofootcandle line. Distance in units of mounting height.

Mounting Height	Footcandle Values for Isofootcandle Lines				
	A	B	C	D	E
30'	3.50	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.20
35'	2.60	0.73	0.37	0.18	0.07
40'	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.20	0.10

Lamp Type	Wattage
Metal Halide	250, 400, & 1000W
Pulse Start Metal Halide	250, 320, 350, 400, 450, 750, & 1000W
High Pressure Sodium	250, 400, 750, & 1000W

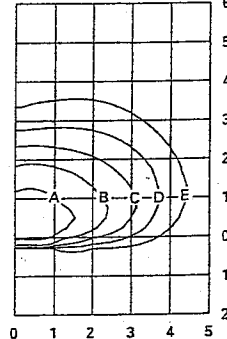


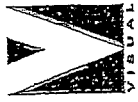
TABLE 6
CLM-AM-1000-MH-MT-CA-FG
1000-Watt MH
110,000-Lumen Clear Lamp

ORDERING INFORMATION

Sample Number: CLM-AM-400-MH-MT-3V-SG-BK-L

<p>Product Family CLM: CLM Square</p> <p>Mounting Method AM: Arm Mount¹ AIR: 11 1/2" Arm Included for Round Pole AIS: 11 1/2" Arm Included for Square Pole</p> <p>Lamp Wattage² 250: 250W 320: 320W³ 350: 350W³ 400: 400W 450: 450W³ 750: 750W³ 1000: 1000W³</p>	<p>Lamp Type MH: Metal Halide MP: Pulse Start Metal Halide (CWA) HPS: High Pressure Sodium</p> <p>Voltage⁴ 120: 120V 208: 208V 240: 240V 277: 277V 480: 480V MT: Multi-Tap⁷ TT: Triple-Tap⁷</p>	<p>Distribution 1F: Type I Formed 2F: Type II Formed 2S: Type II Segmented⁸ 3F: Type III Formed 3S: Type III Segmented⁸ 4S: Type IV Segmented⁸ 5S: Type V Segmented⁸ FT: Forward Throw AR: Area Round AS: Area Square 3V: Type III Vertical RW: Rectangular Wide⁹ SL: Forward Throw Spill¹⁰ Light Eliminator CA: Cutoff Asymmetric with EHS</p>	<p>Lens Type FG: Flat Glass SG: Sag Glass</p> <p>Color¹¹ AP: Grey BZ: Bronze BK: Black WH: White DP: Dark Platinum GM: Graphite Metallic</p>	<p>Options¹² F: Single Fuse (120, 277 or 347V) FF: Double Fuse (208, 240 or 480V) EM: Quartz Restrike w/ Delay (Also Strikes at Cold Start) Q: Quartz Restrike (Hot restrike only) R: NEMA Twistlock Photocontrol Receptacle HS: House Side Shield¹³ EHS: External Adjustable House Side Shield VS: Vandal Shield¹⁴ L: Lamp Included</p>	<p>Accessories¹⁵ MA106: House Side Shield for CLM (Field Installed)¹⁶ OA/RA1016: NEMA Twistlock Photocontrol - Multi-Tap OA/RA1027: NEMA Twistlock Photocontrol - 480V OA1201: NEMA Twistlock Photocontrol - 347V MA1004XX: 14" Arm for Square Pole, 1.0 EPA MA1005XX: 6" Arm for Square Pole, 0.5 EPA MA1006XX: Direct Mount Kit for Square Pole MA1007XX: 14" Arm for Round Pole, 1.0 EPA MA1008XX: 6" Arm for Round Pole, 0.5 EPA MA1009XX: Direct Mount Kit for Round Pole MA1029XX: Wall Mount Bracket with 10" Arm MA1010XX: Single-arm Tenon Adapter for 3 1/2" O.D. Tenon MA1011XX: 2@180° Tenon Adapter for 3 1/2" O.D. Tenon MA1012XX: 3@120° Tenon Adapter for 3 1/2" O.D. Tenon MA1013XX: 4@90° Tenon Adapter for 3 1/2" O.D. Tenon MA1014XX: 2@90° Tenon Adapter for 3 1/2" O.D. Tenon MA1015XX: 2@120° Tenon Adapter for 3 1/2" O.D. Tenon MA1016XX: 3@90° Tenon Adapter for 3 1/2" O.D. Tenon MA1017XX: Single-arm Tenon Adapter for 2 3/8" O.D. Tenon MA1018XX: 2@180° Tenon Adapter for 2 3/8" O.D. Tenon MA1019XX: 3@120° Tenon Adapter for 2 3/8" O.D. Tenon MA1045XX: 4@90° Tenon Adapter for 2 3/8" O.D. Tenon MA1048XX: 2@90° Tenon Adapter for 2 3/8" O.D. Tenon MA1049XX: 3@90° Tenon Adapter for 2 3/8" O.D. Tenon</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--

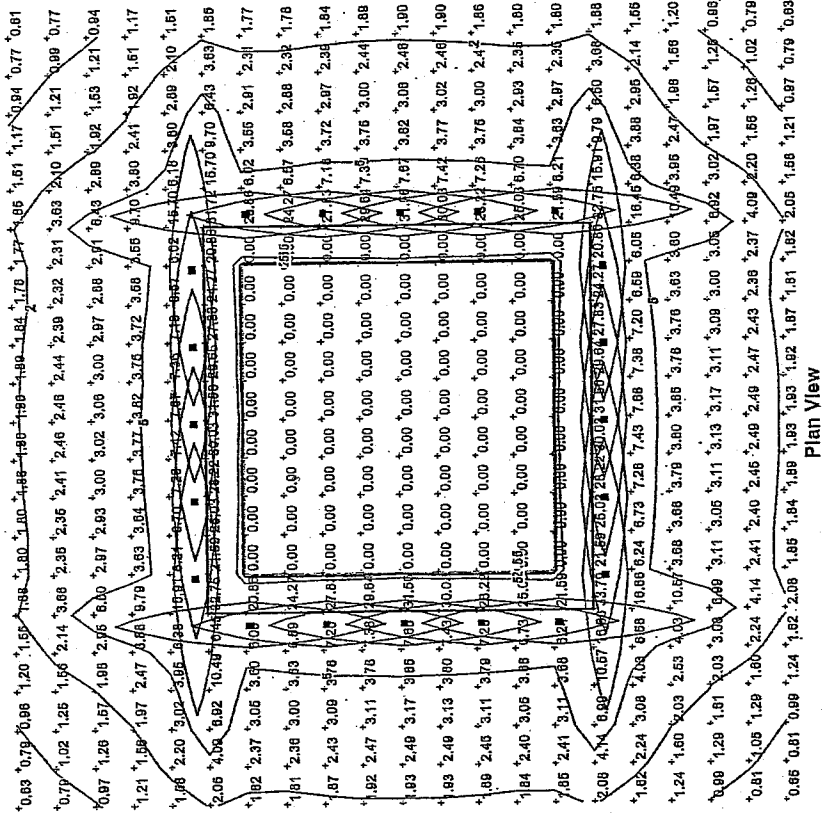
Notes: 1 Arm not included. See Accessories. 2 All lamps are mogul-base. 3 Pulse Start Metal Halide only. 4 750W Pulse Start for vertical mount only. 5 Requires reduced envelope BT-37 lamp on Metal Halide or ED-37 on HPS. 6 Product also available in non-US voltages and 50Hz for international markets. Consult factory for availability and ordering information. 7 Multi-Tap ballast is 120/208/240/277V wired 277V. Triple-Tap ballast is 120/277/347V wired 347V. 8 Maximum wattage on segmented optical distributions is 400W. 400W Metal Halide lamp must use reduced envelope ED-28 lamp. 9 RW optic not available with flat glass. 10 Must use reduced envelope ED-28 lamp when using 400W Metal Halide. 11 Other finish colors available, including a full line of RAL color matches. Consult your Cooper Lighting Representative. 12 Must be listed in the order shown and separated by a dash. 13 House side shield available on 2F, 3F, FT, 2S, 3S, 4S, 5S distributions only, and all vertically lamped distributions when combined with sag glass. 14 400W Maximum. 15 Order separately, replace XX with color suffix. 16 Compatible with sag lens vertical optics only.



Canisius High School Sports Building
Footcandle Layout and
Lighting Contours

Designer
R. Seekline
Date
Jun 22 2006
Scale
none
Drawing No.
4207-1

STATISTICS				
Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Avg/Min
Calc Zone #1	+	5.08 fc	33.79 fc	N/A



Plan View
Scale 1"=10'

NOTES

1. Footcandle levels are calculated for the area 25 feet outside the building.
2. Fixture is Asymmetric distribution type, lighting building facade and immediate area only.

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS AND REPORT



Engineering
Code Services
Planning Services

December 7, 2005

Rev. James Higgins, President
Canisius High School
1180 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14209

RE: Traffic Analysis for Proposed Athletic Field
2448 Clinton Street
Town of West Seneca, New York

Dear Rev Higgins:

Per our agreement, we have conducted a traffic analysis for the proposed Canisius High School athletic field at 2448 Clinton Street in the Town of West Seneca, Erie County, New York. The project site is located on the south side of Clinton Street (N.Y. Route 354) about three-quarters of a mile northwest of Union Road and 1.3 miles southeast of Harlem Road.

The purposes of this analysis are to estimate the amount of traffic to be generated by the proposed project and to assess the impact that the traffic will have on adjacent streets. The information contained in this analysis will be included in the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) for the project.

Project Description

The proposed athletic field will serve as a remote educational and athletic facility for the existing Canisius High School, which is located in the City of Buffalo. The proposed project will consist of a football field and track, bleacher seating for 790 persons, 250 parking spaces for cars and 5 parking spaces for buses. There will also be toilet facilities, classroom / first aid station, and the possibility of a shower and locker rooms in the future. The athletic field will be used for Canisius High School football games, track meets, practices, and occasional physical education classes.

Vehicular ingress and egress for the proposed athletic facility will be by a single driveway onto Clinton Street. The driveway will consist of one inbound lane and one outbound lane.

Existing Roadway System

Clinton Street is designated N.Y. Route 354 on the State Highway System and is functionally classified as a Minor Arterial. The section of Clinton Street in the vicinity of the project site consists of one 12.5 foot-wide traffic lane in each direction and 9.5-foot wide paved shoulders. There are no curbs or sidewalks along either side of the roadway. The posted speed limit on Clinton Street is 40 MPH. The average vehicle speed is between 40 MPH and 45 MPH.

The nearest traffic signals along Clinton Street are located at Union Road about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the project site and at Harlem Road about 1.3 miles northwest of the site.

295 Main Street, Suite 1053, Buffalo, NY 14203, 716/354-0303

Rochester, NY . Atlanta, GA . Buffalo, NY

The project site presently consists of undeveloped land. There is a small amount of residential development along Clinton Street in the vicinity of the site. There are no major traffic generators in the immediate area.

Clinton Street follows a straight horizontal alignment and a near level vertical alignment in the vicinity of the project site. The available sight distances along Clinton Street from the proposed site driveway location are over 1,000 feet to both the west and east. The available distances exceed the minimum sight distance criteria recommended by the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) for both passenger cars and trucks.

Existing Traffic Volumes

The NYSDOT conducted a mechanical traffic count on Clinton Street near the project site in 2002. The count indicated an Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) volume of 12,000 vehicles per day. The hourly variation in traffic on Clinton Street for an average weekday, as reported by the NYSDOT, is shown in the attached graphs.

Our office conducted manual traffic counts in 2004 at the nearby intersections of Clinton Street with Harlem Road and with Union Road. These traffic counts were taken on a weekday afternoon from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM and a Saturday from 11:00 AM to 2:00 PM. The traffic volumes recorded at each intersection during the peak hour periods are shown in the attached diagrams.

Projection of Traffic For Athletic Field

The amount of traffic to be generated by the proposed athletic field was estimated by using information provided by Canisius High School officials. The athletic field will be used for football games, track meets, practices, and occasional physical education classes. The facility will receive active use from the beginning of the school year until early November and again from March until the end of the school year. The athletic field will be closed down during the winter and will receive only sporadic use during the summer.

There will be 12 football games on the site per year. Six of these will be varsity games, three will be junior varsity games, and three will be freshman games. A total of six track meets will be held each year. Most football games will be held on Saturdays, either in the late morning or early afternoon. Track meets will be held on weekday afternoons beginning at about 4:00 PM.

Each of the six varsity football games will attract up to 500 persons, including players, coaches, vendors, support personnel, and spectators. There may also be one football game every two years that could draw up to 2,500 spectators due to an "arch-rival" opponent. The freshman and junior varsity football games, as well as the track meets, will have a relatively low attendance with an average of about 100 persons including participants.

The athletic field will also be used on a daily basis for practices and occasional physical education classes. The practices will be held daily at about 3:00 PM. They will typically attract 25 to 30 persons including players, coaches, and trainers. Physical education classes will take place during the school day and should draw a similar amount of traffic as practices.

We have made vehicle trip projections for each activity that may take place on the site. For football games and track meets, we have estimated that passenger cars would have an average occupancy of 2.5 attendees per vehicle. Various studies have shown that the average vehicle occupancy at sporting events ranges from 2.5 to 3.5 persons. We have used a vehicle occupancy of 2.5 persons to present a worst-case traffic projection.

Canisius High School officials have estimated that the percentage of attendees arriving at a sporting event by bus would range from 5% to 10%. We have used a percentage of 5% to present a maximum traffic projection. There will also be a certain number of attendees who are dropped off and picked up by parents or others. Based on estimates made by High School officials, we have projected that varsity football games will have 150 drop-offs and pickups. All other sporting events will have 30 drop-offs and pick-ups. For all events, virtually all attendees are expected to arrive during the hour before the event and depart within the hour following the event.

Based on these parameters, the following tables show the projected amount of traffic to be generated by each event:

Trip Generation Table
For Varsity Football Games (500 Attendees)

DESCRIPTION	Arrival Peak Hour		Departure Peak Hour	
	Enter	Exit	Enter	Exit
Bus Trips: 500 Attendees x 5% = 25 attendees by bus. Assume two buses	2	0	0	2
Pick-ups/Drop-offs: 150 Attendees / 2.5 attendees per car = 60 cars	60	60	60	60
All Other Trips: 500 Attendees minus 25 bus attendees minus 150 pickups/drop-offs = 325 attendees / 2.5 attendees per car = 130 cars	130	0	0	130
TOTAL	192	60	60	192

250 ±

Trip Generation Table
For Track Meets and Freshman/Junior Varsity Football Games
(100 Attendees)

DESCRIPTION	Arrival Peak Hour		Departure Peak Hour	
	Enter	Exit	Enter	Exit
Bus Trips: 100 Attendees x 5% = 5 attendees by bus. Assume one (1) bus.	1	0	0	1
Pick-ups/Drop-offs: 30 Attendees / 2.5 attendees per car = 12 cars.	12	12	12	12
All Other Trips: 100 Attendees minus 5 bus attendees minus 30 pick-ups/drop-offs = 65 attendees / 2.5 attendees per car = 26 cars.	26	0	0	26
TOTAL	39	12	12	39

50±

We have also made trip projections for practices. High School officials have indicated that practices will draw 25 to 30 attendees. We have assumed 30 attendees as a worst-case estimate. Buses may carry up to 10% of varsity teams and 30% of freshmen. As a worst-case projection, we have assumed that no attendees at the practices would arrive by bus. We have also assumed that all attendees at practices would arrive in separate vehicles. Per information provided by the High School, we have assumed that 25% of attendees would be dropped off and picked up by parents or others.

The following table shows the projected amount of traffic to be generated by practices:

Trip Generation Table
For Practices (30 Attendees)

DESCRIPTION	Arrival Peak Hour		Departure Peak Hour	
	Enter	Exit	Enter	Exit
Pick-ups/Drop-offs: 30 Attendees x 25% = 8 attendees.	8	8	8	8
All Other Trips: 30 Attendees minus 8 pick-ups/drop-offs = 22 Attendees.	22	0	0	22
TOTAL	30	8	8	30

40±

Physical education classes are expected to draw a similar amount of traffic as practices.

The traffic projections shown above for freshman/junior varsity football games, track meets, and practices are very low and would have a negligible impact on the adjacent street system. The traffic projections for varsity football games are considerably higher. However, varsity games would be held only about six times per year. It is not normal engineering practice to design the roadway system for a traffic condition that occurs so infrequently. The accepted standard in the traffic engineering profession is to design for the 30th highest hour of the year. The six varsity football games would generate significant traffic for only 12 hours in a year, with each game generating traffic for one hour before and one hour after the game. Therefore, the six varsity football games would not justify consideration of roadway mitigation.

As noted earlier, there may be a football game every two years that could draw up to 2,500 attendees due to an "arch-rival" opponent. These games could create temporary congestion on Clinton Street before and after the game. Engagement of a private security force may be useful to help direct traffic before and after these high-attendance games. Provision of special bus service should also be encouraged. We also note that the athletic field site will not provide sufficient parking for these high-attendance games. It may be necessary to have some attendees park in nearby public or private parking lots for events. Shuttle buses could then be used to transport attendees between the satellite parking lots and the athletic field.

Site Access

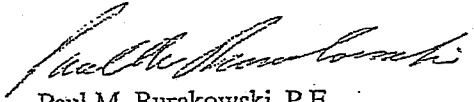
The proposed athletic field will be served by a single driveway onto Clinton Street. There are no significant existing driveways or intersections in the immediate area that would pose a conflict with the proposed driveway location. The site driveway is planned to consist of one inbound lane and one outbound lane. A stop sign should be posted for outbound driveway traffic. For all events except for the varsity football games, outbound traffic on the driveway should experience acceptable traffic delays.

Summary

In summary, most activities at the proposed athletic field are expected to generate a minor amount of traffic. The volume of traffic generated from proposed Health Educational classes to be conducted at the site is so minimal that it is our opinion that this use will have no material adverse effect upon traffic volume or patterns. The site-generated traffic will have a negligible impact on the surrounding street system. Therefore, based upon the proposed use and anticipated traffic volume, it is our opinion that there will be no material adverse impact upon levels of service at any intersections within reasonable proximity to the site. The only activities that may generate significant amounts of traffic are varsity football games, which would occur so rarely that roadway mitigation would not be warranted. For these reasons, it is our opinion that roadway mitigation would be unwarranted based upon generally accepted traffic engineering standards.

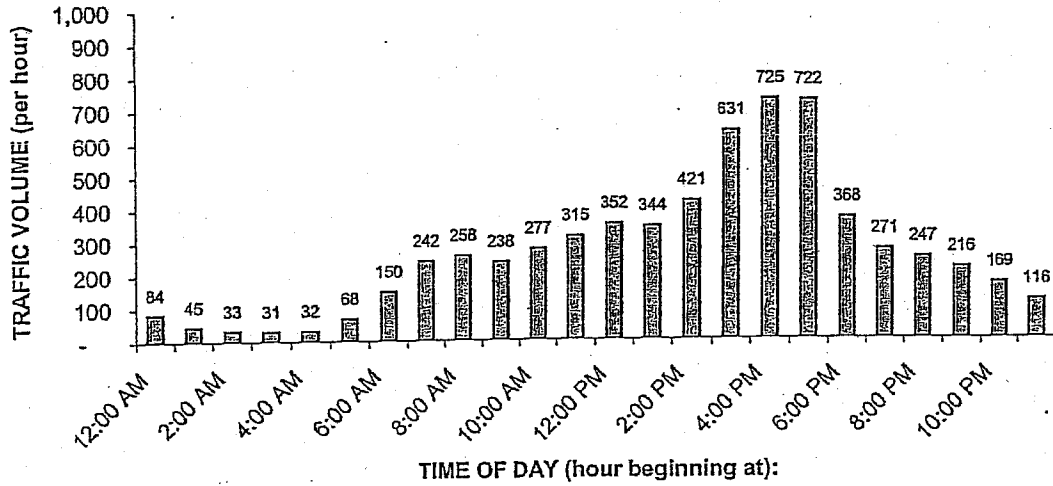
Please contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely yours,

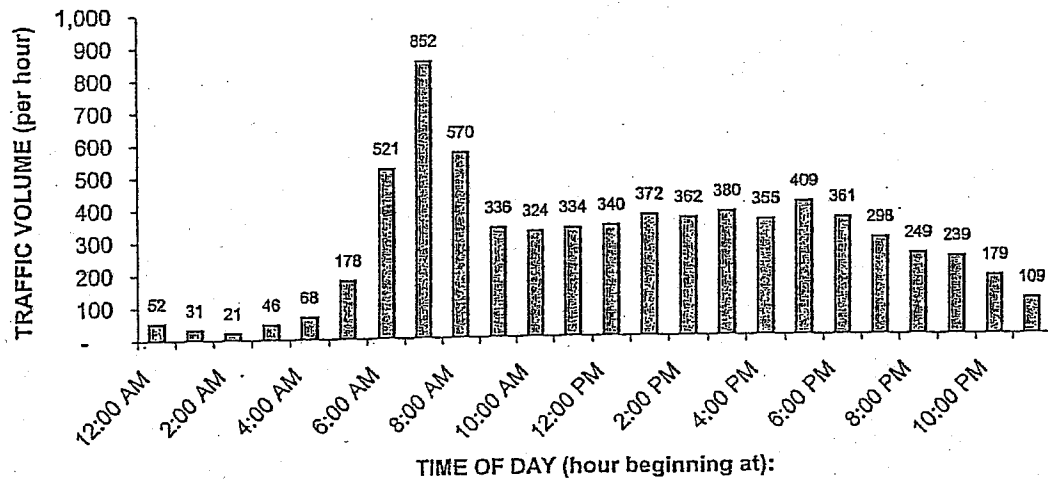


Paul M. Burakowski, P.E.
FRA Engineering, P.C.

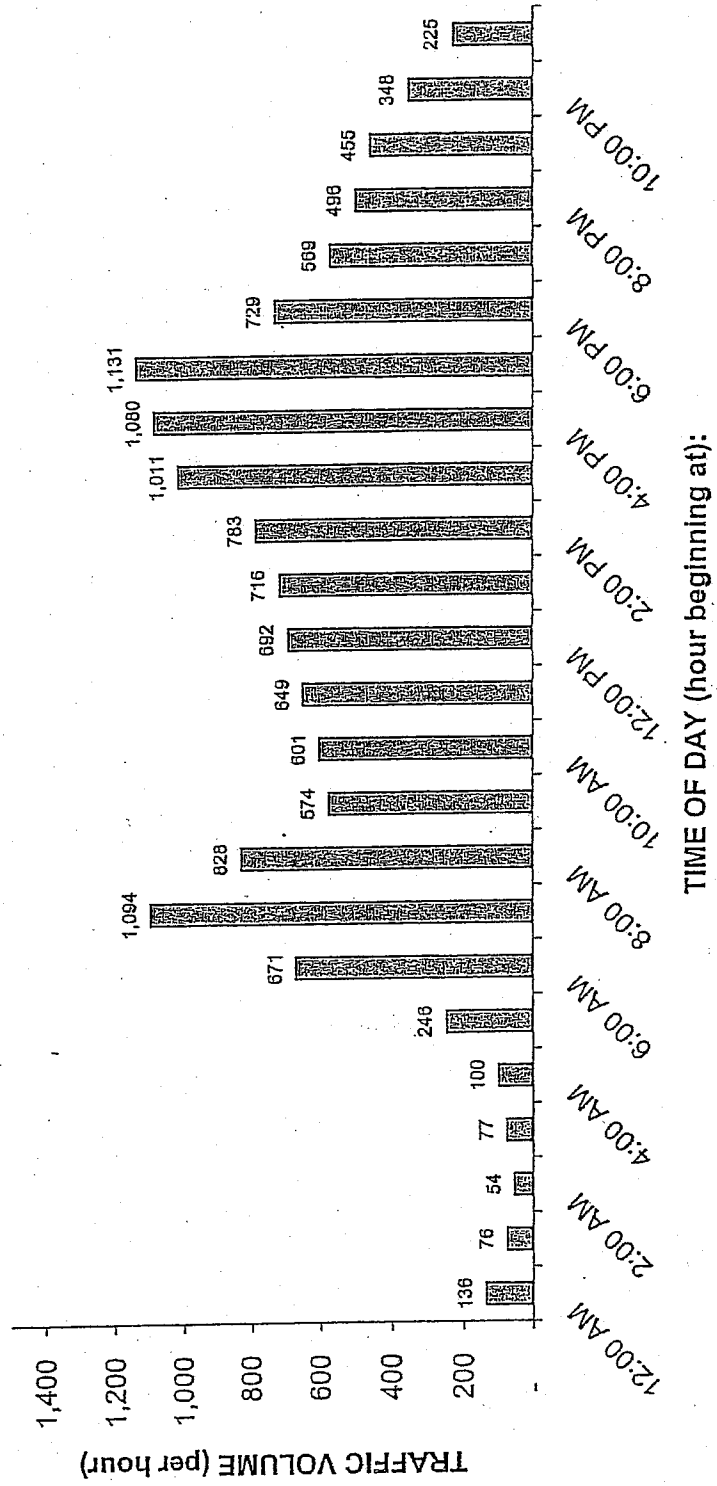
Clinton Street: 1/2 Mile East of French Road
2002 EASTBOUND AVERAGE WEEKDAY TRAFFIC
 Annual Average Daily Traffic: 5715



Clinton Street: 1/2 Mile East of French Road
2002 WESTBOUND AVERAGE WEEKDAY TRAFFIC
 Annual Average Daily Traffic: 6282



Clinton Street: 1/2 Mile East of French Road
2002 TWO-WAY AVERAGE WEEKDAY TRAFFIC
Annual Average Daily Traffic: 11997



PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUME SUMMARY
 FRA Engineering * 295 Main Street, Suite 1053, Buffalo, NY 14203 * 854-0303

Intersection of: Clinton Street @ Harlem Road

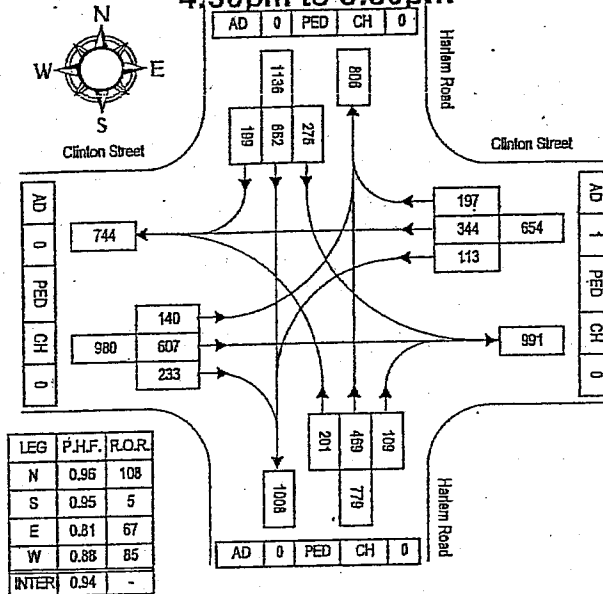
Date: 7/20/2004 Day: Tuesday

DESCRIPTION: FRA Count

ALL TRAFFIC & PEDESTRIANS

PM Peak of Street Traffic:

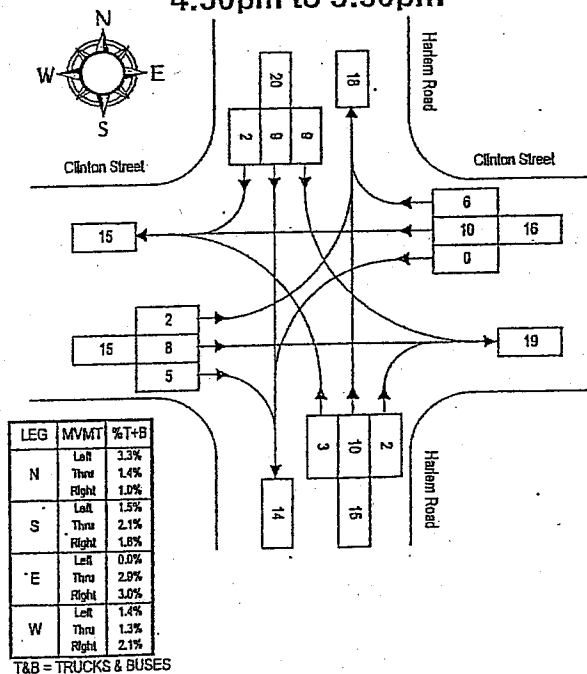
4:30pm to 5:30pm



TRUCKS & BUSES ONLY

PM Peak of Street Traffic:

4:30pm to 5:30pm



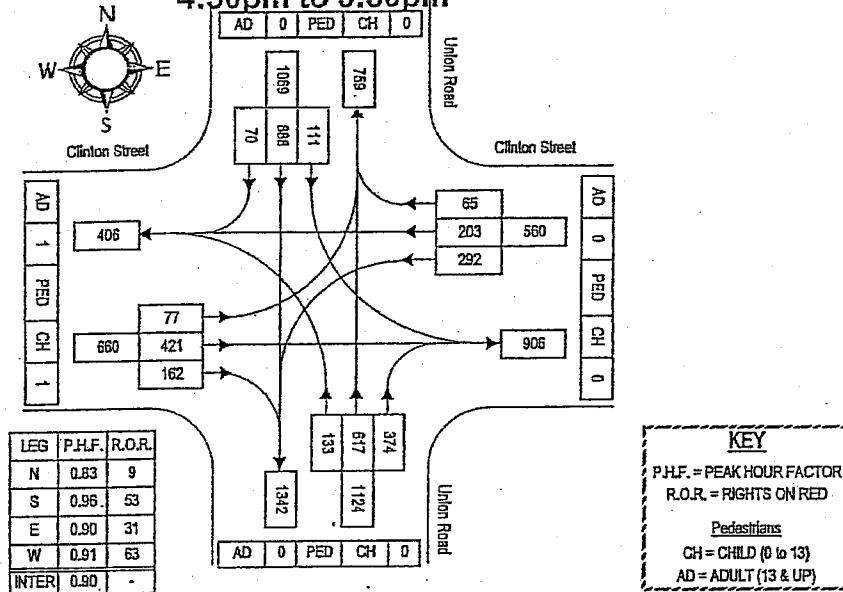
Intersection of: Clinton Street @ Union Road

Date: 7/21/2004 Day: Wednesday DESCRIPTION: FRA Count

ALL TRAFFIC & PEDESTRIANS

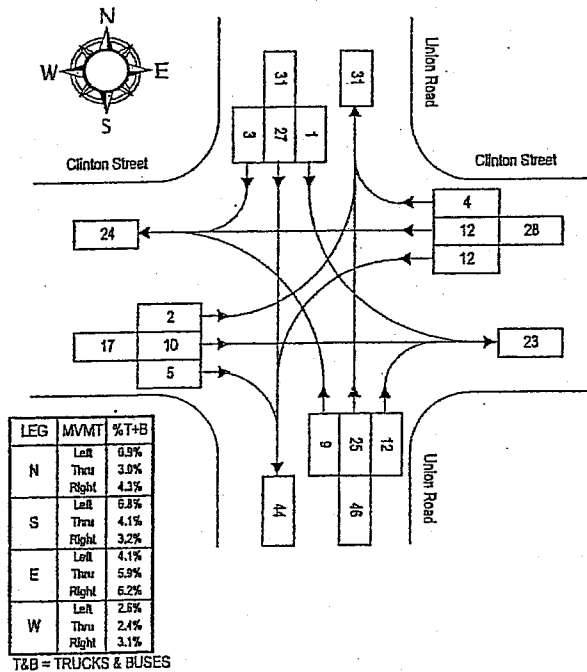
PM Peak of Street Traffic:

4:30pm to 5:30pm



TRUCKS & BUSES ONLY

PM Peak: 4:30pm to 5:30pm

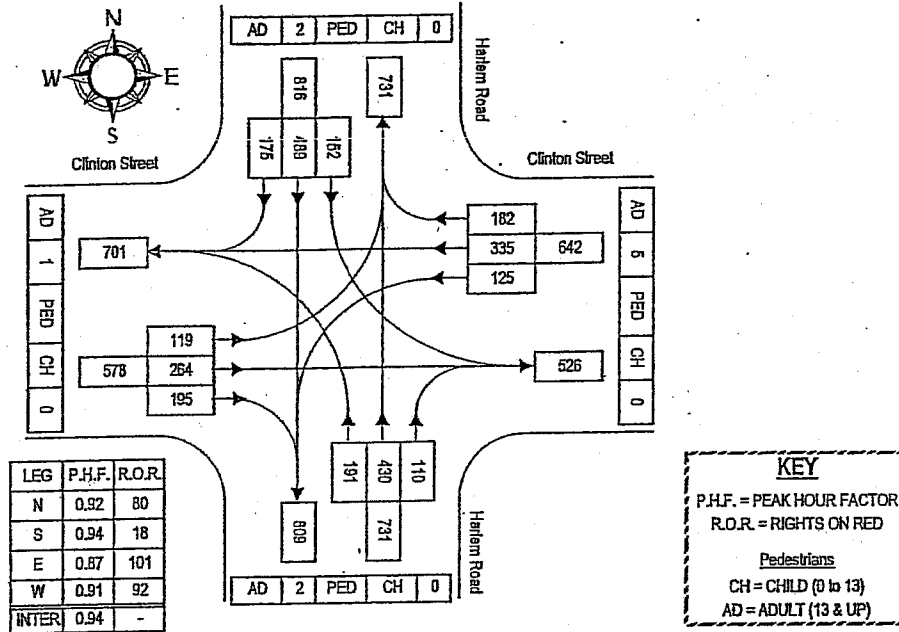


Intersection of: Clinton Street @ Harlem Road

Date: 7/17/2004 Day: Saturday DESCRIPTION: FRA Count

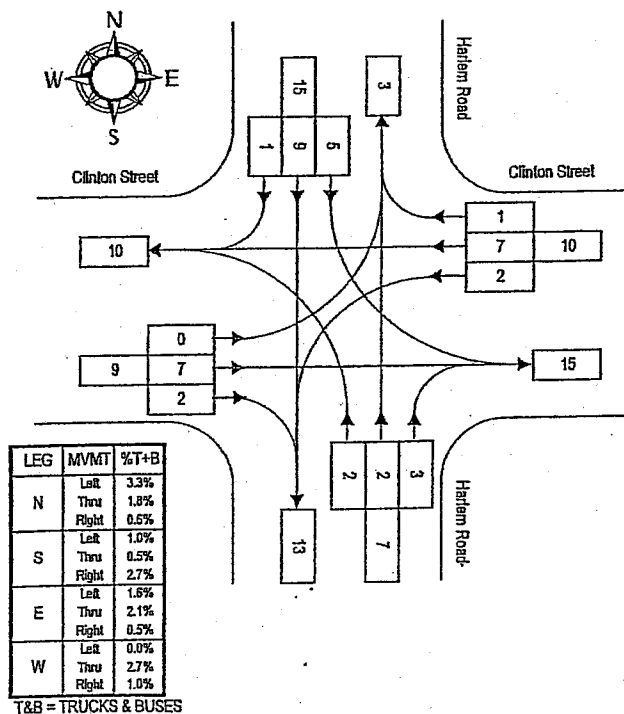
ALL TRAFFIC & PEDESTRIANS

Saturday Peak: 1:00pm to 2:00pm



TRUCKS & BUSES ONLY

Saturday Peak: 1:00pm to 2:00pm



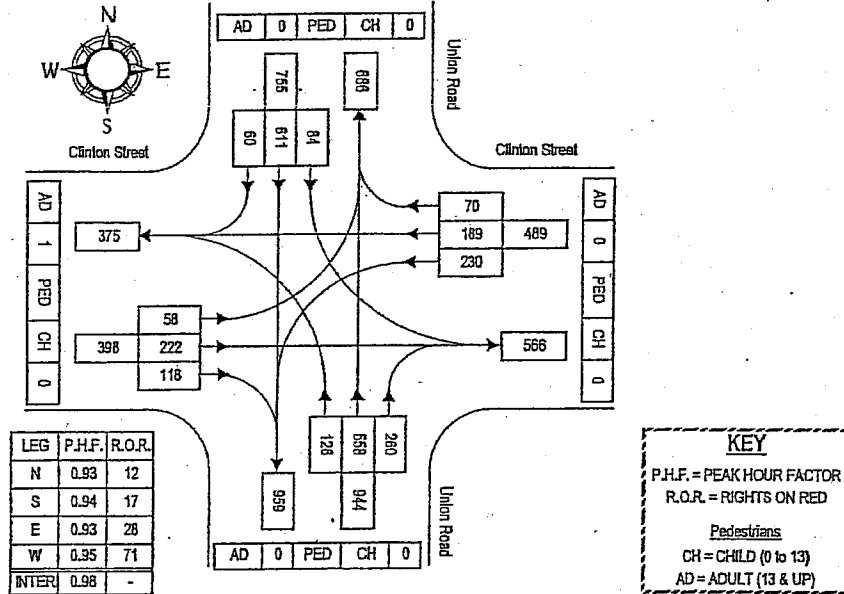
PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUME SUMMARY
 FRA Engineering * 295 Main Street, Suite 1053, Buffalo, NY 14203 * 854-0303

Intersection of: Clinton Street @ Union Road

Date: 7/24/2004 Day: Saturday DESCRIPTION: FRA Count

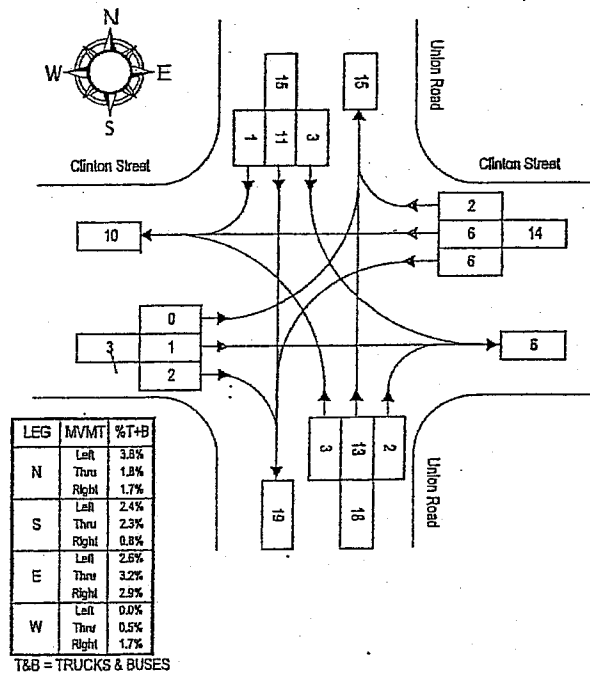
ALL TRAFFIC & PEDESTRIANS

Saturday Peak: 12:15pm to 1:15pm



TRUCKS & BUSES ONLY

Saturday Peak: 12:15pm to 1:15pm



NEW YORK STATE

**OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION**

NO ADVERSE IMPACT STATEMENT



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

518-237-8643

June 15, 2006

Rev. James Higgins, President
Canisius High School
1180 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14209

Dear Mr. Higgins:

Re: SEORA
Canisius Clinton Street Property/
High School Athletic Fields
Town of West Seneca, Erie County
05PR05151

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the Phase III End-of-Field Letter for the Canisius College Prehistoric Site (A02925.000406), prepared by Bonnie Locking of NEA and dated June 12, 2006 in accordance with New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, Section 14.09. This work was completed to fulfill the conditions of the No Adverse Impact determination. Based on this review, the OPRHP is satisfied that the fieldwork conditions of the Data Retrieval Plan have been met. Therefore, the OPRHP has no objections to this project going to construction.

The final Phase III Report must be completed within one year of the end of fieldwork. Therefore, the OPRHP will expect the final Phase III Report on or before June 1, 2007. The Phase III analysis and reporting will focus on the feature material. No further analysis of the Phase I and Phase II lithic assemblage is necessary.

The OPRHP requests that the attached human remains protocol is added to all construction plans in the unlikely event that human remains are discovered under construction.

The OPRHP appreciates the opportunity to comment on this information. Please telephone me at ext. 3280 with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Nancy Herter
Historic Preservation Program
Analyst, Archaeology

cc. David Crowe, HB Cornerstone Partners (faxed this day to 585-419-8811)
Bonnie Locking, NEA
Paul T. Clark, Supervisor, Town of West Seneca



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

518-237-8643

**State Historic Preservation Office/
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Human Remains Discovery Protocol**

In the event that human remains are encountered during construction or archaeological investigations, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) requires that the following protocol is implemented:

- At all times human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Should human remains be encountered work in the general area of the discovery will stop immediately and the location will be immediately secured and protected from damage and disturbance.
- Human remains or associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed.
- The county coroner and local law enforcement as well as the SHPO (518-237-8643) and the involved agency will be notified immediately. The coroner and local law enforcement will make the official ruling on the nature of the remains, being either forensic or archeological. If the remains are archeological in nature, a bioarchaeologist will confirm the identification as human.
- If human remains are determined to be Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. The involved agency will consult SHPO and appropriate Native American groups to develop a plan of action that is consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) guidance.
- If human remains are determined to be Euro-American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Consultation with the SHPO and other appropriate parties will be required to determine a plan of action.



NEA

NORTHERN ECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INC.

Environmental Scientists and Planners

Village Square • 33 Church Street • Fredonia, New York • (716) 679-7909 • FAX: (716) 679-7916

June 12, 2006

VIA EMAIL TRANSMITTAL

Rev. James P. Higgins, S.J. '72
Canisius High School
1180 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14209-1494

Re: Completion of Archaeological Phase III Field Work at the Canisius Site (A02925.000406)

Dear Rev. Higgins:

NEA, Inc. is pleased to inform you that the archaeological Phase III fieldwork for the Canisius Prehistoric Site (A02925.000406) has been completed. Over the past week, the NEA archaeological field team performed the fieldwork portion of the Phase III Plan set forth by the NY State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). Investigations included mechanical topsoil removal for subsurface feature identification and feature excavations.

As per the recommendations of Nancy Herter, 10 % (1.1 acres) of the project area was stripped revealing seven archaeological features. All seven features were excavated by hand and all feature fill was saved for flotation processing to recover microbotanical and faunal remains. In addition, several diagnostic artifacts were recovered from features including Late Woodland ceramics and an Historic period trade bead. No additional field work is recommended for the site.

The artifacts are currently being cleaned and catalogued for further analysis. Processing of the feature fill will be completed within the next week. All recovered floral and faunal material will be further analyzed by qualified specialists and charcoal samples collected will be prepared for radiocarbon dating per OPRHP recommendations. The results of the fieldwork and artifact data analysis will be presented in NEA's Phase III report. NEA has also begun identifying possible repositories where the artifacts from the Canisius Site will be permanently curated.

As the Phase III process continues, NEA will be consulting with the OPRHP to ensure that the Phase III Plan recommended by that office is fully implemented. NEA will keep you and the team apprised of any communication regarding this project. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at the above numbers.

Sincerely, NEA, Inc.

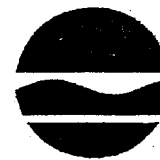
Bonnie Locking
Project Archaeologist

cc: Nancy Herter, OPRHP
David Crowe, HB Cornerstone Partners

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

NEW YORK NATURAL
HERITAGE PROGRAM DATABASE

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • FAX: (518) 402-8925
Website: www.dec.state.ny.



Erin M. Crotty
Commissioner

September 7, 2005

Glenn M. White
Haley & Aldrich
200 Town Centre Dr, Suite 2
Rochester, NY 14623-4264

Dear Mr. White:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed 11-acre Field Development Project, site as indicated on the map you provided, located in the Town of West Seneca, Erie County.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of rare species may result in this project requiring additional permits, permit conditions, or review. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at the enclosed address.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environment impact assessment.

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

Sincerely,

Betty Ketcham
Betty A. Ketcham, Information Services
NY Natural Heritage Program

Encs.

cc: Reg. 9, Wildlife Mgr.
Reg. 9, Fisheries Mgr.
Kathy O'Brien, Endangered Species Unit, Albany

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



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

* Location displayed on map

-This report contains SENSITIVE information that may not be released to the public without permission from the NY Natural Heritage Program.
-Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.
-Location maps for certain species and communities may not be provided if 1) the species is vulnerable to disturbance, 2) the location and/or extent is not precisely known, and/or 3) the location and/or extent is too large to display.

BIVALVE MOLLUSKS

Office Use

Leptodea fragilis

Fragile Papershell

NY Legal Status: Unlisted

NYS Rank: S3; Vulnerable

11316

Global Rank: G5; Demonstrably secure

EO Rank: Extant

Last Report: 1987-1990

County: Erie

Town: West Seneca

Location: Buffalo Creek

Directions: From Gardenville, follow Route 277 south to the bridge over Buffalo Creek. The mussels were found approximately 1 kilometer below (west) of Route 277 and east of the railroad tracks. It is not certain if access to this portion of the creek is from the road or from the railroad tracks.

General Quality and Habitat: Mussels were found in a creek near railroad tracks.

Leptodea fragilis

Office Use

Fragile Papershell

NY Legal Status: Unlisted

NYS Rank: S3; Vulnerable

9506

Global Rank: G5; Demonstrably secure

EO Rank: Fair or Poor

Last Report: 1990-07-26

County: Erie

Town: West Seneca, Cheektowaga

Location: Buffalo River And Cayuga Creek, Cayuga Creek, Buffalo River Harlem

Directions: Mussels were found east of Buffalo in the Buffalo River and Cayuga Creek. Buffalo River: From the intersection of Clinton Street (Route 354) and Harlem Road (Route 240), go south approximately 0.1 miles to the bridge over the Buffalo River. Park on the southeast side of the bridge. The mussels were found west of the bridge in a slow moving pool with sand and gravel. Cayuga Creek: From the intersection of Clinton Street and Harlem Street, go 0.2 miles east on Clinton Street to the bridge that crosses Cay

General Quality and Habitat: The habitat is highly degraded. It is not likely that this species is doing well reproductively. Mussels were found in the Buffalo River and Cayuga Creek. The Buffalo River is 30-50 meters wide running over a steep cobbly riffle into a long, slow pool. The water is turbid and trash is present. There is obvious disturbance to the river banks. Associated species include *Simpsonia* *ambigua*, *Lasmigona compressa*, and *Potamilus alatus*. Cayuga Creek is a medium-size creek that is 20-40 feet wide and 6 inches to 4 feet deep. The current is slow to moderate. Both banks are lined with hardwoods. Associated

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



**BIVALVE
MOLLUSKS**

Potamilus alatus

Office Use

Pink Heelsplitter

NY Legal Status: Unlisted

NYS Rank: S2S3; Imperiled

8281

Global Rank: G5; Demonstrably secure

EO Rank: Fair or Poor

Last Report: 1987-1990

County: Erie

Town: West Seneca, Cheektowaga

Location: Buffalo River And Cayuga Creek, Cayuga Creek

Directions: Mussels were found east of Buffalo in the Buffalo River and Cayuga Creek. Buffalo River: From the intersection of Clinton Street (Route 354) and Harlem Road (Route 240), go south approximately 0.1 miles to the bridge over the Buffalo River. Park on the southeast side of the bridge. The mussels were found west of the bridge in a slow moving pool with sand and gravel. Cayuga Creek: From the intersection of Clinton Street and Harlem Street, go 0.2 miles east on Clinton Street to the bridge that crosses Cay

General Quality and Habitat: The habitat is highly degraded. It is not likely that this species is doing well reproductively. Mussels were found in the Buffalo River and Cayuga Creek. The Buffalo River is 30-50 meters wide running over a steep cobbly riffle into a long, slow pool. The water is turbid and trash is present. There is obvious disturbance to the river banks. Associated species include *Simpsonaias ambigua*, *Leptodea fragilis*, and *Lasmigona compressa*. Cayuga Creek is a medium-size creek that is 20-40 feet wide and 6 inches to 4 feet deep. The current is slow to moderate. Both banks are lined with hardwoods. Associated

**VASCULAR
PLANTS**

Ptelea trifoliata ssp. trifoliata

Office Use

Wafer-ash

NY Legal Status: Endangered

NYS Rank: S1S2; Critically imperiled

5971

Global Rank: G5T5; Demonstrably secure

EO Rank: Historical, no recent information

Last Report: 1882-PRE

County: Erie

Town: West Seneca

Location: West Seneca

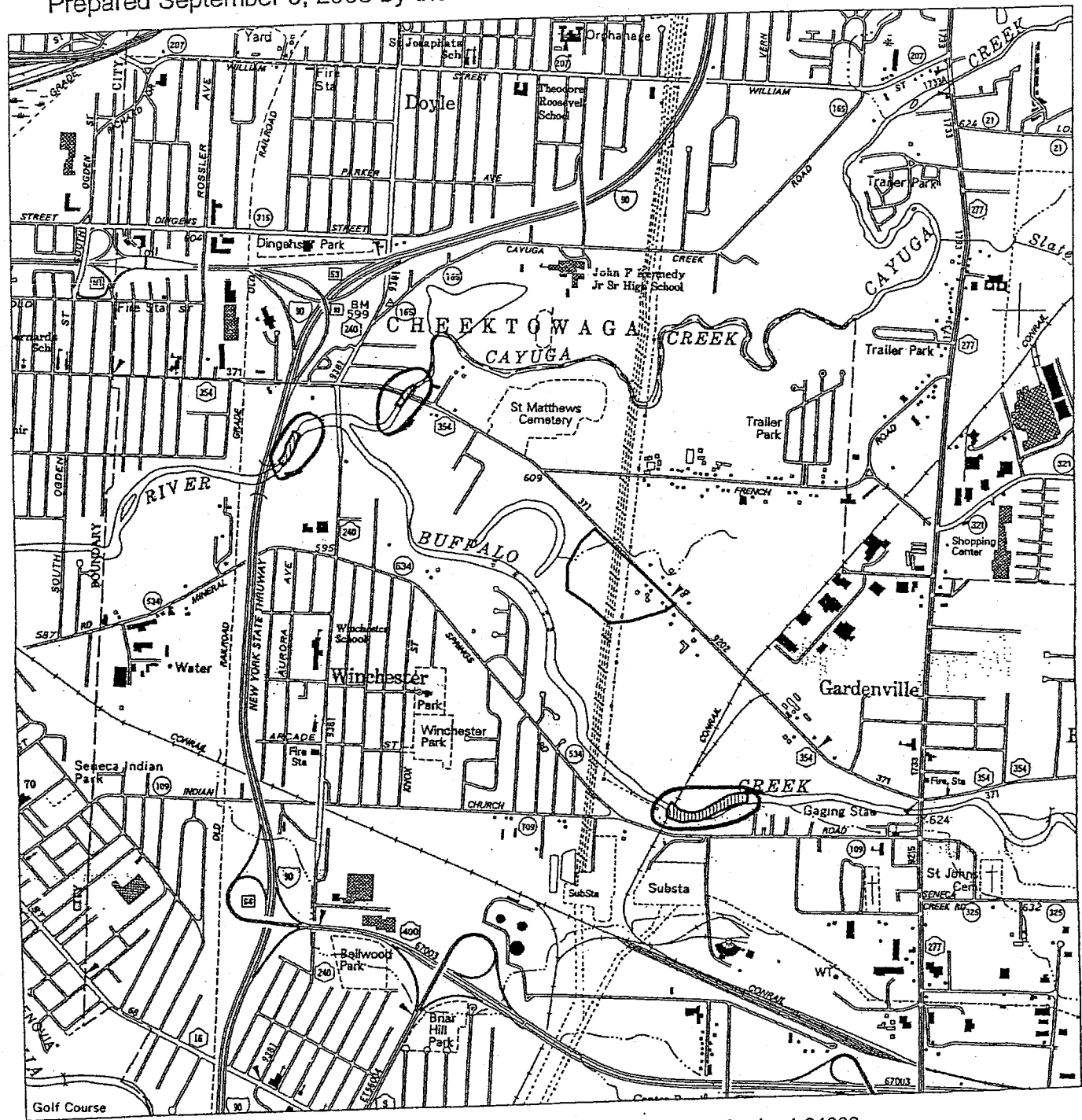
Directions:

General Quality and Habitat:

4 Records Processed





Natural Heritage Map of Rare Species and Ecological Communities

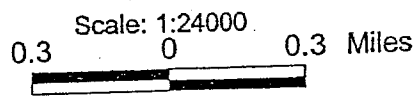
Prepared September 6, 2005 by the NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, Albany, NY



New York Natural Heritage Program Database Records

Map Overview

-  Animal
-  Community
-  Plant
-  Project site



*The locations that are displayed are considered sensitive and cannot be released to the public without permission. We do not provide map locations for all records. Please see report for details.



NEA

NORTHERN ECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INC.

Environmental Scientists and Planners

Village Square • 33 Church Street • Fredonia, New York • (716) 679-7909 • FAX: (716) 679-7916

September 21, 2005

Rev. James P. Higgins, President
Canisius High School
1180 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14209-1494

Re: Letter Report for the Wafer-Ash Survey at the Proposed Clinton Street Athletic Facility, Town of West Seneca, Erie County, New York

Dear Rev. Higgins:

Northern Ecological Associates, Inc. (NEA) performed an ecological survey on September 20, 2005 of the proposed Clinton Street Athletic Facility Site (Site) in the Town of West Seneca, Erie County, New York. The survey was completed at the request of Canisius High School, under a contract agreement with Haley & Aldrich. It was requested in response to a New York Natural Heritage Program historic (1882) record of a state-listed endangered plant species, wafer-ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*), in the general vicinity of the Site.

The focus of NEA's survey was to determine presence/absence of wafer-ash within the 11-acre Construction Footprint Area and adjacent areas, and to generally assess habitat suitability for this species. The field survey was completed by traversing the 11-acre Footprint Area and adjacent areas. NEA's ecological survey was completed by Mr. Charles Rosenburg, who is very familiar with wafer-ash after two semesters teaching a dendrology (tree and shrub identification) field class at Purdue University. Wafer-ash was commonly encountered during that class. The timing of the survey corresponded with the fruiting period for this species, when the plant is unmistakable.

NEA's field survey determined that wafer-ash is not present within the 11-acre Footprint Area or the immediate surrounding area. Furthermore, the Footprint Area and adjacent areas (including fallow farm fields and two riparian areas) do not provide suitable habitat for wafer-ash. Wafer-ash most commonly occurs on nutrient poor sand or other droughty substrates (e.g., thin soil over limestone). According to the *Soil Survey of Erie County, New York*, the Site is underlain by Hamlin, Teel, Tioga, and Wayland silt loam soils, which are deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained soils.

The Footprint Area was plowed very recently (i.e., on or about September 18, 2005). Prior to being plowed, it consisted of fallow agricultural fields that were in production during 2004. The adjacent unplowed fields support a variety of common, early successional grasses and forbs. Narrow strips of brush and trees are present along Buffalo Creek (forming the western boundary of the Site) and an intermittent tributary (at the northern tip of Site). Those areas support a

Rev. James P. Higgins
September 21, 2005
Page 2

diversity of trees, saplings, shrubs, and woody vines typical of riparian and floodplain communities.

If you have any questions regarding NEA's findings, please do not hesitate to call me at 716-679-7909.

Sincerely,
Northern Ecological Associates, Inc.

Charles P. Rosenberg

Chuck Rosenberg
Senior Environmental Scientist

cc: J. D. Babcock, PE (Haley & Aldrich)
David J. Crowe, AIA (HB Cornerstone Partners, LLC)
J. R. Trettel (NEA)