



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 2
290 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10007-1866

MAY 19 2008

To All Interested Government Agencies and Public Groups:

In accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) procedures for the preparation of environmental impact statements (EIS), an environmental review has been performed on the proposed agency action below:

Project Name: Southwest Quadrant Sewer Project

Project Number: XP-972915-04

Purpose of Project: Construct a sewer system to convey untreated wastewater generated by single-family homes, a four-unit apartment building, a church and the Palmyra Town Hall for proper treatment.

Project Originator: Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority

Project Location: Town of Palmyra
Wayne County, New York

Project Description: The proposed project involves installation of approximately 4,500 linear feet of 2-inch and 3-inch diameter low-pressure force mains and individual grinder pumps at each residence. These force mains will be connected to an existing sewer system at New York State Route 21. Wastewater will be conveyed to the Village of Palmyra Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment. Treated effluent from this plant discharges to the Erie Canal.

Project Costs: \$ 550,000

EPA Grant: \$ 221,800

Our environmental review of this project indicates that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result from the proposed action. Consequently, we have made a decision not to prepare an EIS on the project. This decision is based on a careful review of the project's environmental information document, a site visit, and other supporting information. All of these documents, along with the Environmental Assessment (copy enclosed), are on file at the offices of the EPA Region 2 and the Town of Palmyra, where they are available for public scrutiny upon request. The EA is also available on EPA Region 2's website at <http://www.epa.gov/region02/spmm/r2nepa.htm>.



Comments supporting or disagreeing with this decision may be submitted to EPA for consideration. All comments must be received within 30 calendar days of the date of this finding of no significant impact (FNSI). Please address your comments to: Grace Musumeci, Chief, Environmental Review Section, at the above address. No administrative action will be taken on the project for at least 30 calendar days after the date of this FNSI.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Steinberg
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Environmental Assessment

I. Project Identification:

Name of Project: Southwest Quadrant Sewer Project

Name and Address of Applicant: Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority
3377 Daansen Road
Walworth, New York 14568

EPA Project Number: XP-972915-04

Project Location: Town of Palmyra
Wayne County, New York

II. Description of Facility Planning Area:

The Town of Palmyra is a 33.7 square mile municipality in Wayne County, New York, located approximately 16 miles south of Lake Ontario and 15 miles north of Canandaigua Lake (Figure 1). The Erie Canal flows through the Village of Palmyra and the Town of Palmyra. The Canal is a Class C waterway for fisheries and a non-contact recreational water resource in the area. The project area drains into a watershed containing Hathaway Brook, which empties into the Erie Canal (Figure 2).



Figure 1 – County Location Map

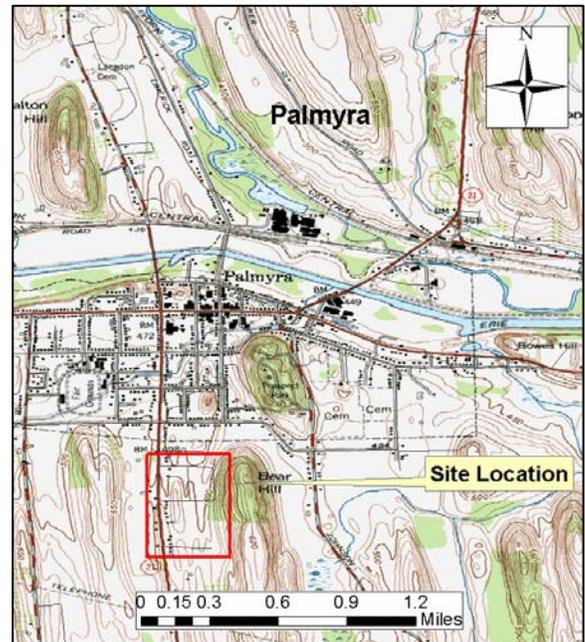


Figure 2 – Site Location Map

The project planning area consists of two residential subdivisions, Bear Hill Drive and Crestwood Drive, which are located in the Southwest Quadrant of the Town. This site is just east of New York State (NYS) Route 21 and 0.8 mile south of the Village of Palmyra at the intersection of NYS Route 21 (north-south) and Route 31 (east-west). The Town is largely rural and agricultural in nature. To the east of the project area lies Bear Hill, a north/south-oriented drumlin, which is wooded and generally undeveloped (Figure 3).



Figure 3 – Project Location Map

The purpose of the Southwest Quadrant Sewer (SQS) project is to eliminate the subsurface wastewater disposal systems. The septic systems connected to homes in the project area have been failing because of their advanced age. The NYS Department of Health has documented cases where residents have been plagued by failing septic systems in the project area for many years. Untreated wastewater from the failing septic systems is a serious public health concern, especially for humans that come in contact with raw sewage. Constructing this sewer system will allow proper removal and treatment of wastewater within the area to protect the public health and surrounding environment.

IV. Detailed Description of Selected Plan:

The selected plan is to install sanitary sewers in the Southwest Quadrant of the Town of Palmyra. This service area includes 36 single family homes, a four unit apartment building, the Town Hall, and a church. The proposed project involves installation of 4,500 linear feet of 2-inch and 3-inch diameter, low-pressure force mains and individual grinder pumps at each dwelling unit. Sewers of approximately 2,400 linear feet will be installed along the road rights-of-way on Bear Hill Drive, Rolfe Street, and Crestwood Drive. The remaining 2,100 linear feet of sewers will be installed on easements along lot lines between the Bear Hill Drive and Crestwood Drive residential subdivisions (Figure 4).

III. Purpose and Need for Project:

Failing subsurface wastewater treatment systems (septic tanks) within the residential area leach untreated or partially treated wastewater into the watershed and Hathaway Brook; therefore, degrading surface water quality. Untreated wastewater from individual septic systems that are failing or have failed infiltrates the groundwater and further reduces the already poor groundwater quality. In addition, residents in the project area also experience sewage back-ups into their homes and/or raw sewage discharging to the ground surface. The Town of Palmyra receives public water from the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority.

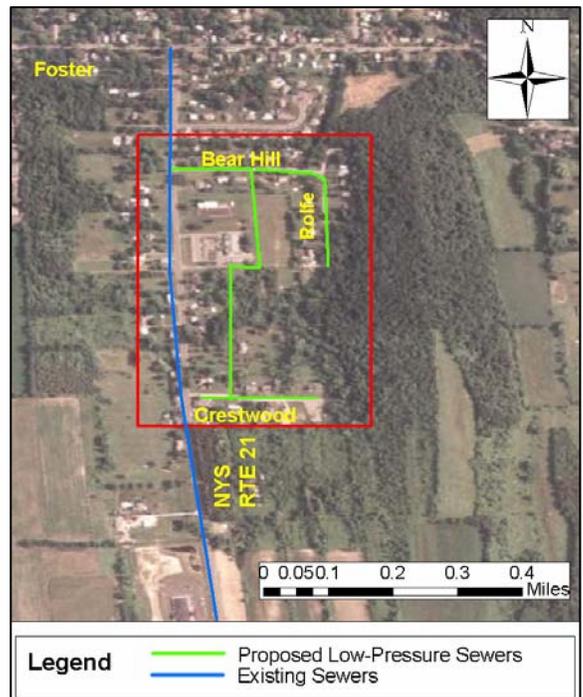


Figure 4 – Southwest Quadrant Sewer System

These low-pressure force mains will connect to the existing Village of Palmyra sanitary sewer system at NYS Route 21 and Bear Hill Drive for conveyance to and treatment at the Village of Palmyra Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Village confirmed that the existing sanitary sewer lines and wastewater treatment plant have sufficient capacity to accept the additional flows from the project area.

V. Estimated Project Costs:

Table 1 provides detailed project costs information for the proposed sewer system.

Table 1 – Detailed Project Costs

Total Project Cost	\$ 550,000
Total Eligible Project Cost	\$ 550,000
Projected EPA Grant Amount	\$ 221,800
Other Grants / Loans Amount	\$ 100,000 (Grant from USDA Rural Development) \$ 228,000 (Loan from USDA Rural Development)
Local Share of Project Cost	\$ 228,200
Existing Annual Household Charge	\$ 0 (no existing sewer system)
Estimated Future Annual Household Charge	\$ 666 (debt service, sewer use, electric use, grinder pump combined)

VI. Evaluation of Alternatives:

- A. No Action: The “No Action” alternative was rejected because it would result in continuation of the existing situation, which is reliance on failing or marginally operating septic systems for disposal of wastewater. Continuing use of on-site septic systems will expose residents to potential health hazards from continuous releases of inadequately treated wastewater to the environment.
- B. Replacement of Individual Leach Systems: This alternative involves replacing leach fields on existing individual residential properties. This alternative was rejected due to its history of failure, which has resulted in public health and water quality issues.
- C. Construction of New Sewer System:
 - 1. Gravity Sewers: This alternative involves installing gravity sewers in the project area to convey wastewater to the Village of Palmyra’s existing sewer system on East Foster Street. The Town was unsuccessful in negotiating an easement to access private property located north of the Town line to complete the connection at East Foster Street. Consequently, the Town modified plans to reroute the sewer line along NYS Route 21. This concept was rejected because residents and business have expressed opposition and the existing area topography would require deep excavation trenches for installation of sanitary gravity sewers, which is not an economical solution. Natural resource impacts associated with this alternative also limit feasibility.

2. Combination Gravity Sewer/Force Main System: Four alternatives consisting of various combinations of gravity sewer and force main were evaluated. All of these alternatives were rejected because the adverse environmental impacts and because the estimated capital costs were 15 to 20 percent higher than the cost for the selected alternative. Irregular topography and additional vegetation clearing north of the project area could potentially create higher wildlife displacement during the installation of force mains.
3. Low-pressure Force Main (Selected): As described in Section IV, installation of a low-pressure force main is the selected alternative because it presents the most practical and economically feasible engineering solution yielding the least environmental impacts, which ultimately achieves the project's goals.

VII. Environmental Consequences of the Selected Plan:

Environmental consequences of the proposed project are detailed throughout this section. As required, steps to minimize adverse effects on the environment are included in this section when necessary.

A. Surface Water and Ground Water Quality:

Implementation of this project is expected to result in substantial long-term positive impact to surface and ground water quality by eliminating pollutants from on-site individual residential septic systems from reaching Hathaway Brook, which empties into the Erie Canal. Eliminating ground water recharge from septic systems will not significantly reduce ground water levels.

During construction of the sewer system, without proper storm water runoff control and dewatering measures, there could be potential for short-term water quality impacts to surface and ground water sources. Mitigation strategies will be employed to minimize these potential water quality impacts to surface and ground water sources from storm water runoff during construction.

During construction of the sewer system, no sediment or silt laden water from dewatering operations will be discharged directly into any stream, wetland, or surface water or ground water source, or storm sewer. If necessary, a detailed dewatering operations plan will be developed and approved by the Town/Village and/or New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). During all phases of construction, contractors will maintain water quality standards by adhering to sediment and erosion control practices in the *New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion Control*.

B. Wetlands:

According to the National Wetland Inventory map, freshwater palustrine and emergent forested wetlands exist approximately 1,800 feet east of the project area in a valley opposite Bear Hill. There are no NYS designated wetlands within the vicinity of the project area. No streams or wetlands are found within the immediate project area (Figure 5).

C. Agricultural Lands:

A large portion of the land in the Town is designated for farming under the County Agricultural District. Noting Figures 4 and 5, agricultural lands will not be impacted by this sewer project.

D. Air Quality:

Palmyra is located within the Rochester, New York, 8-hour ozone (O₃) nonattainment area. Therefore, general conformity air regulations under 40 CFR 93 Subpart B are applicable to this federally funded project. While not directly emitted from vehicles and equipment, ozone forms through a chemical reaction in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight. Therefore, EPA completed an analysis of the ozone

precursors, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC), which are combustion by-products emitted by construction vehicles and engines. Table 2 shows the results of the general conformity applicability analysis for construction emissions of NO_x and VOC in Palmyra during the 2008 construction year.

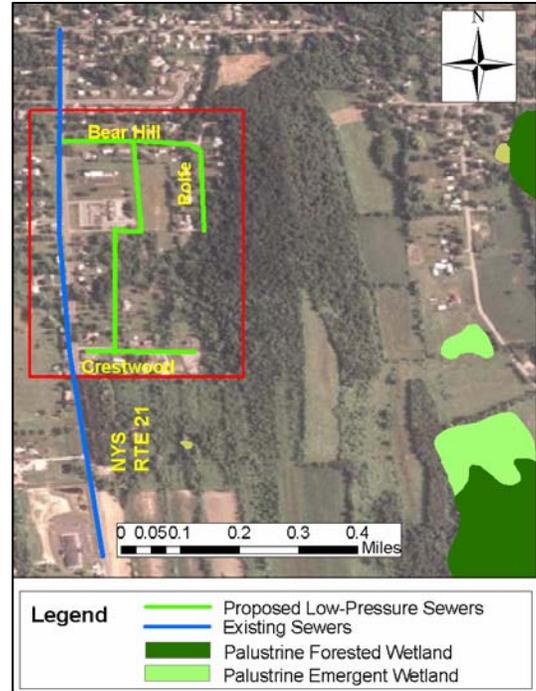


Figure 5 – Wetlands Map

Table 2 – 2008 Construction Emissions Summary for General Conformity

Pollutant	VOC	NO _x
Off-Road Construction Emissions (tons/year)	0.336	0.049
On-Road Construction Emissions (tons/year)	0.007	0.003
Total Construction Emissions (tons/year)	0.343	0.052
General Conformity Threshold (tons/year)	100	50
Emissions as a Percentage of “Deminimis” Threshold	0.34 %	0.10 %

The results are below the applicable de minimis threshold values; therefore, the project is presumed to conform to the State Implementation Plan and no further action is necessary. Once operational, this project will not contribute any significant new green house gas emissions.

However, there will be short-term air quality impacts from this project. These include vehicular emissions from operating construction equipment and fugitive dust generated from construction activity. Mitigation techniques include, but are not limited to, conserve energy (i.e., reduce idle times when equipment is not in use, operate equipment efficiently to decrease fuel consumption, use newer or more energy efficient equipment, etc.); perform operation and maintenance routine services on construction equipment; use clean fuel(s) in combustion-type engines; wet down or chemically treat exposed earth during construction; limit construction activities

during extremely windy and/or dry conditions; cover dust producing materials being transported to and from the area; implement a traffic management plan to minimize any delays; and ensure that air quality standards are met during all phases of construction. A mitigation plan will be developed and implemented prior to construction.

E. Natural Resources:

Ground disturbance due to installation of force mains includes the road rights-of-way on Bear Hill Drive, Rolfe Street, and Crestwood Drive. Vegetation along the road rights-of-way consists of grass and low scrubby plants. Additional force mains will be installed on easements along lot lines between the Bear Hill Drive and Crestwood Drive subdivisions.

It is anticipated that construction will disturb an area approximately 20 feet in width along the length of the project, and 2.1 linear acres of environment will be affected by this project. Of this disturbed area, approximately 1.1 acres will be located along the road rights-of-way. These rights-of-way were previously disturbed during past highway construction activities. Approximately one acre of construction disturbance will be located along easements within the privately owned property(s) between the two subdivisions. Approximately half of the easement area is lawn and the other half is wooded or scrub vegetation.

Construction impacts to vegetation/trees will be minor. Mitigation consists of contractors complying with the *New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion Control*. During construction, the contractor will be required to implement erosion control measures so as to minimize the impact of the excavation and backfill activities. These areas in which the force mains are to be installed will be graded and re-seeded as quickly as possible following construction to restore the natural setting.

F. Endangered/Threatened Species:

To comply with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, a complete review of the federal threatened and endangered species list for Wayne County in the Fish and Wildlife Service's website, http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section_7.htm was conducted. The list indicates that the federally threatened Bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*), endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), and the threatened Eastern prairie fringed orchid (Historic) (*Platanthera leucophea*) are known or likely to occur in Wayne County. Palmyra's Comprehensive Plan states that there are two areas where endangered species may exist as identified by the NYSDEC National Heritage Program (NHP). The bog turtle may possibly exist in the Port Gibson area near Erie Canal and the NYS threatened Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*), a small flowering vascular plant, may be located in the Prospect Hill and surrounding Village areas. Port Gibson and Prospect Hill are approximately 4 miles east and half a mile northeast of the project site, respectively.

The preferred habitat for the Bog turtle and Eastern prairie fringed orchid are wetlands consisting of wet meadow or pen calcareous bogs and wet prairie, respectively.

Indiana Bats are known to hibernate in caves/mines within six counties in NYS. Wayne County is not on the list and there are no caves within the vicinity of the site. Additionally, there are no upland/wetland forested summer habitats present at the project site. Based on this information, there are no wetlands or forested habitats within the project area to support any of the aforementioned species.

Review of the NYSDEC NHP report further indicates that there are no records of known occurrences of rare or state-listed animals or plants, significant natural communities, or other significant habitats, on or in the immediate vicinity of the site. Consequently, there are no anticipated impacts to state and federally listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitats from implementation of this project.

G. Other Wildlife:

Deer and small mammals, including rabbits, groundhogs, woodchuck, chipmunk, mice, and voles are common within the vicinity of the project area due to its forested and agricultural setting. Waterfowl, songbirds, and raptors (red tailed hawk) are often observed in the area. Given their mobility patterns, these creatures will likely relocate themselves during construction activities and may return once the natural setting is restored.

H. Cultural Resources:

The NYS Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the NYS Department of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation determined that the proposed project will have no effect on cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

USDA Rural Development submitted the required project materials and SHPO's final determination letter to the Seneca Nation of Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Upon review of the project materials, that Office has indicated that it has no concerns with the proposed project.

I. Other Environmentally Sensitive Resources:

The project will not result in any significant impacts to floodplains, essential fish habitat, wild and scenic rivers, designated coastal zone, sole source aquifer, or wellhead protection areas because these environmentally sensitive resources do not exist in the vicinity of the project area.

J. Population Growth/Secondary Impacts of Induced Growth:

The proposed sewer system in Palmyra's Southwest Quadrant has been designed to serve the existing residences and institutional buildings and will not open any areas for development. The small diameter sewer lines in the project area will provide limited wastewater carrying capacity. As such, the proposed project will not induce further growth in the Town of Palmyra.

K. Noise:

Residents in the project area will experience sporadic increases in noise associated with construction activities, which will be localized and temporary. There are no hospitals, schools or other public facilities within the project area that would be adversely affected by construction noise.

Construction operations will be limited to normal working hours to control noise generated by trucks, construction equipment, and blasting (if applicable). Minimizing noise levels from construction equipment will be required by properly equipping construction machinery with noise attenuation devices (i.e., mufflers).

L. Traffic:

Construction activities related to installation of sewer lines in local roads rights-of-way along Bear Hill Drive, Rolfe Street, and Crestwood Drive will most likely create temporary and minor short-term traffic impacts. Minor delays may be experienced as temporary lane closures or traffic detours are needed during construction. No road closures are anticipated for NYS Route 21 adjacent to the project area. There will be no long-term significant increases in traffic in the project area after the installation of sewers is complete.

Alternative traffic routing, detouring, and flagging, will be used to keep vehicles moving during the installation of sewer force mains to alleviate short-term traffic impacts.

M. Aesthetics/Odors:

The aesthetics of the project area will not be significantly affected since sewers will be placed underground. There will be no post-construction impacts on the surrounding community since disturbed areas will be restored to their original condition. No odors will be generated from the enclosed sewer system during operation.

N. Socioeconomics and Demographics:

The total projected annual service cost for a typical residential user in the project area is approximately \$666 for debt, sewer, electrical, and capital fund contribution. The breakdown of the following annual service fees for each dwelling unit are \$316 for debt repayment, \$280 for sewer use, \$20 for operating the electrical grinder pump, and \$50 for capital fund contribution to reimburse the Town for the grinder pump. This amount is slightly higher than one percent of the Town of Palmyra's median annual household income (MAHI) of \$45,542 (U.S Census Bureau's 2000 census). The typical affordability standard is that ratepayers may be expected to pay one percent of the MAHI for wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services. Consequently, any socio-economic impacts from this project are not considered significant.

Table 3 provides the demographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 census for Palmyra.

Table 3 – Town of Palmyra Population by Race and Ethnicity

Origin	Palmyra		Wayne County	U.S.
	Population	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
White	7,477	97.5	93.8	75.1
Black	29	0.4	3.2	12.3
American Indian	28	0.4	0.3	0.9
Asian	38	0.5	0.5	3.6
Other	17	0.2	0.9	0.1
Hispanic (may be of any race)	83	1.1	1.3	12.5

O. Environmental Justice:

An environmental justice (EJ) assessment was performed on the Town of Palmyra to identify whether this project would create any disproportionate impacts relative to a community's environmental and/or human health. The relative burden of this selected area was compared to that of a statistically-derived reference community utilizing “EPA Region 2’s Environmental Justice Analysis” tool. In the EJ analysis, Palmyra was identified as the Community of Concern (COC), the defined geographic area for the purposes of performing an EJ assessment. The methodology used in this assessment supports *EPA Region 2’s Interim Policy (IP) for Environmental Justice*.

Table 4 shows the results of the Environmental Load Analysis, which indicates the existing environmental burden of the COC relative to an overall NYS average.

Table 4. Environmental Load Analysis

Indicators	NYS Threshold	Town of Palmyra	
		Indicator	Ranking
Toxics Release Inventory	5.67	12.64	6
Facility Density	56	66.64	1
Air Toxics – Cancer	63.55	22.23	0
Air Toxics – Non-cancer	11.3	4.25	0

The toxic release inventory analysis for Palmyra indicates a risk ranking of 6 with an indicator of 12.64, which is 100 percent over the NYS threshold of 5.67. The results of the facility density analysis indicate a risk ranking of 1 with an indicator of 66.64 for Palmyra, which is 19 percent higher than the NYS threshold of 56. While these values are greater than the overall NYS value, the rankings of 1 and 6 indicate that these loads for the COC are between the low and middle range of the spectrum. More importantly, with the installation of the sewer system being entirely underground, there will be no increase in environmental burden in the COC from this project. Additionally, this project will not be servicing any facilities that contribute to the toxic release inventory.

Table 5 shows the results of the demographic analysis, which calculates the percent minority and percent poverty, which is then compared to a statistically derived threshold reference for an urban area in NYS.

Table 5. Demographic Analysis

Indicators	NYS Threshold	Town of Palmyra	
		Indicator	Setting
Percent Minority	51.51 %	2.25 %	Urban
Percent Poverty	23.59 %	7.06 %	Urban

The demographic analysis indicates that the COC percentages are well below the NYS values. Accordingly, the COC does not meet the EPA criteria to be classified as an EJ area. EPA’s website, <http://www.epa.gov/region02/ej/>, contains EJ information and explains how the indicators are used in the assessment.

P. Cumulative Impacts:

The Town of Palmyra is planning to install water mains on portions of South Creek, Floodman, Parker, Johnson, and South Townline Roads under the Johnson-Floodman Water District project. The closest water main to the SQS project will be placed in Johnson Road located east of Bear Hill. The two projects are located within a half a mile of each other at their closest point. The Floodman Road water main will be approximately three miles from the SQS project location. Table 6 shows the construction schedules for the sewer and water projects in Palmyra.

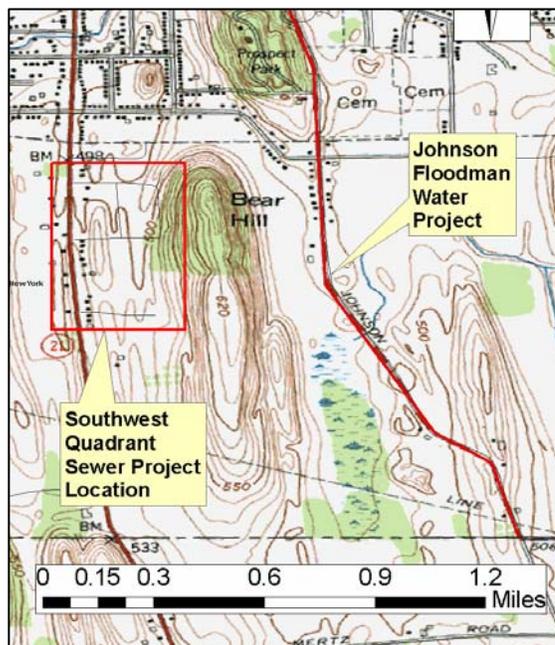


Figure 6 – Project Location Comparison

Table 6. Project Schedule

Project	Anticipated Construction Dates	
	Start	End
Southwest Quadrant Sewer	July 15, 2008	December 31, 2008
Johnson-Floodman Water District	April 15, 2009	December 31, 2009

The anticipated construction start and end dates are scheduled for different years and their project activities will not overlap. There will be no traffic impacts since the SQS project roadways are not connected to the Johnson-Floodman Water District project roadways. Bear Hill separates the drainage areas for both project locations. Consequently, impacts to traffic or stormwater runoff from the projects planned in the area will not be cumulative.

Construction of this sewer system will have a positive impact on the project area by effectively providing an environmentally sound solution to the failing septic system problem. The sewer system will be constructed in accordance with the local, state, and environmental laws. This proposed project meets the requirements of the existing conditions, and is consistent with the planning and development goals in the Town's Comprehensive Plan. Implementing this project will not induce further development in the Town of Palmyra since there is limited carrying capacity in the proposed sewer system to accommodate additional wastewater flows.

VIII. Coordination of Environmental Review:

A. Public Participation: Public participation was an integral part of project planning. Meetings and hearings open to the public are listed below:

- November 9, 2004 – Original letter sent to residents of proposed district announcing a Public Information Meeting on December 9, 2004.
- December 9, 2004 –Public Information Meeting on the proposal to replace failing septic systems in the Southwest Quadrant of the Town of Palmyra.
- August 3, 2007 – Letter sent to residents of proposed district informing them of the past problems with acceptable hookup points to existing sewer main, and announcing a new Public Informational Meeting on August 23, 2007.
- August 23, 2007 – Public Informational Meeting on the revised proposal to replace failing septic systems in the Southwest Quadrant of the Town of Palmyra.
- September 27, 2007 – Town Board accepted the Engineer's map, plan, and report at the Town Board Meeting.
- September 28, 2007 – Complete legal notice, including proposed sewer district boundaries and date of formal Public Hearing, published in Town of Palmyra's Courier-Journal newspaper.
- October 3, 2007 – Letter sent to residents of proposed district informing them of the formal Public Hearing scheduled on October 18.
- October 15, 2007 – Village Board of Trustees passes resolution to support the creation of the Southwest Quadrant Sewer District at the Village of Palmyra Board Meeting.
- October 18, 2007 – Public Hearing for residents of proposed Southwest Quadrant Sewer District.
- October 23, 2007 – Letter from Mayor Vicky Daly of the Village of Palmyra notifying the Town of Palmyra that the Village's Sewer Plant will accept the wastewater from the Town's proposed Southwest Quadrant Sewer District.
- October 25, 2007 – The Town Board for the Town of Palmyra declares Lead Agency status, accepts the Environmental Assessment Form and issues Negative Declaration at the Town Board Meeting. The Town Board establishes the sewer district, subject to Permissive Referendum and NYS Comptroller's approval.

B. Tribal Nations and Federal, State, and Local Agencies Notified/Consulted:

- Seneca Nation of Indians
- Tonawanda Band of Senecas
- Cayuga Nation

- Haudenosaunee Environmental Task Force
- USDA – Rural Development, Agriculture Service Center
- USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority
- Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
- Town of Palmyra
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 8
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Natural Heritage Program
- New York State Department of Health, Western Region
- New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2
- U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

IX. Reference Documents:

- *Environmental Information Document for the Southwest Quadrant Sewer Project*, Town of Palmyra, New York, November 2007.
- *Environmental Report, Southwest Quadrant Sewer Project*, Town of Palmyra, Stuart I. Brown Associates, Rochester, New York, October 2007.
- *SEQR Short Environmental Assessment Form and Attachment, Southwest Quadrant Sewer Project*, Town of Palmyra, New York, October 2007.
- *Southwest Quadrant Sewer Improvement Project, Preliminary Engineering Report*, MRB Group, Rochester, New York, June 2004, Revised September 2007.
- *Comprehensive Watershed Management in Wayne County*, Wayne County Coordinating Committee, Circa 2003.
- *Palmyra Comprehensive Plan*, Town and Village of Palmyra, New York, December 2004.