



The scoping process in this case was not arbitrary and capricious, affected by an error of law, or in violation of lawful procedure. Initially, two nearby locations for the proposed jail were considered: 124-125 White Street and 80 Centre Street. The Centre Street site was identified during the scoping process, but the proposed site was changed to White Street after further review, including consideration of public comments received during the process. This change of location was reflected in the final scope of work and other documents, including the draft and final versions of the environmental impact statement. The applicable regulations allow significant post-scoping changes to a project (*see e.g.* 6 NYCRR 617.8[f], [g]; 62 RCNY 5-07[e]). Under the particular circumstances of this case, the scoping process did not have to be redone; respondents had already “performed each of the required steps in the SEQRA review process,” and a “de novo environmental review” would have been “redundant” (*Matter of King v Saratoga County Bd. of Supervisors*, 89 NY2d 341, 349-350 [1996] [internal quotation marks omitted]).

We are mindful that the SEQRA process requires strict, not substantial, compliance (*see King*, 89 NY2d at 347 [1996]; *Matter of Jackson v New York State Urban Dev. Corp.*, 110 AD2d 304, 307 [1st Dept 1985], *affd* 67 NY2d 400 [1986]). As earlier noted, this case involved a unique situation, in which two possible sites were known to the affected communities and the selection of the alternate site flowed from community participation in the underlying process. For this reason, we decline to hold, on this record, that a change in sites alone mandates that the scoping process begin anew. To be clear, our holding does not foreclose a situation where a change in site might require the scoping process to begin anew, however, this is not that case.

We find that the environmental review considered a reasonable range of alternatives (*see e.g. Matter of Town of Dryden v Tompkins County Bd. of Representatives*, 78 NY2d 331, 334 [1991]; *Matter of Williamsburg Community Coalition v Council of the City of N.Y.*, 100 AD3d 521, 522 [1st Dept 2012]), took the requisite hard look at impacts on public health (*see e.g. Matter of Friends of P.S. 163, Inc. v Jewish Home Lifecare, Manhattan*, 30 NY3d 416 [2017]), traffic, and parking, and “made a reasoned elaboration of the basis for its determination” (*Matter of Eadie v Town Bd. of Town of N. Greenbush*, 7 NY3d 306, 318 [2006] [internal quotation marks omitted]). The Uniform Land Use Review Procedure also properly considered traffic and parking matters.

Contrary to the article 78 court’s finding, the City Planning Commission complied with the requirement to issue written findings statements in support of its September 2019 project approvals (6 NYCRR 617.11[c]).

**M-4182      *In the Matter of Neighbors United Below Canal v Mayor Bill de Blasio***

Motion for leave to file amici brief granted.

THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER  
OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: March 30, 2021



Susanna Molina Rojas  
Clerk of the Court