

*Threatened and Endangered Species
Habitat Suitability Assessment Report*

Ketchamtown Land Development LLC Site (Aguado)
Ketchamtown Road
Town of Wappinger, Dutchess County, NY

October 10, 2022

Prepared by:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project is a two lot residential subdivision located on a 35.26 acres site located on Ketchamtown Road in the Town of Wappinger (*Figure 1*).

A Habitat Suitability Assessment was completed for four listed species¹ including the bald eagle (*Isotria medeoloides*), Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and bog turtle (*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*) and as part of the environmental review for the project and the US Fish and Wildlife Service species list for the site and the Environmental Assessment Form (*Attachment 1 and 2*). Field assessments were completed during July and October 2022 to determine whether suitable habitat for these species is present on the site.

Habitat cover types were also observed and are described below.

TABLE 1
COVER TYPES IDENTIFIED ON THE SITE

NO.		ACRES	PROPOSED IMPACTS
1	Wetland	15.0	0.09
2	Rich Mesophytic Forest	20.3	2.61
Total		35.3	2.70

Detailed descriptions of each natural cover type are outlined below.

Wetland - The wetland can be characterized as forested wetlands which is supplied hydrology from overland flow. The wetlands contain red maple, highbush blueberry, red-osier dogwood, spicebush, multiflora rose, and sensitive fern.

Rich Mesophytic Forest - The wooded areas contains small oaks (red, pin), maples (red, sugar), and black cherry trees in the 4-12 inch dbh range.

¹ Note Monarch Butterfly is listed as a candidate species by the USFWS and therefore is not addressed.

2.0 HABITAT SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT/CONCLUSION

2.1 Bald eagle

Bald eagles generally nest near coastlines, rivers, large lakes or streams that support an adequate food supply. They often nest in mature or old-growth trees; snags (dead trees) and with increasing frequency on man-made structures such as power poles and communication towers. In forested areas, bald eagles often select the tallest trees usually white pine with limbs strong enough to support a nest that can weigh more than 1,000 pounds. Nest sites typically include at least one perch with a clear view of the water where the eagles usually forage. Shoreline trees or snags located in reservoirs provide the visibility and accessibility needed to locate aquatic prey.

The NYSDEC mapper indicates that a probable nest is located more than a mile west of the site on the Hudson River. There was no nesting or breeding activity observed on the project site. The assumed nest location is not visible from the subject site.

Bald eagles are sensitive to a variety of human activities during various stages of the breeding season including courtship and nest building which is the most sensitive period for eagles and in New York occurs from December through the beginning of March. Egg laying, incubation, and early nesting are very sensitive periods and in New York occur from February through early May. The nestling period (4-8 weeks old) is a moderately sensitive period that in New York typically occurs from March to July. Nestlings from 8 weeks old through fledging is again a very sensitive period that in New York occurs from mid May to September.

Conclusion - The probable bald eagle nest is located most likely on the Hudson River and is measured at more than 1 mile from the site. During the breeding season, bald eagles are sensitive to a variety of human activities during various stages of the breeding season including courtship and nest building which is the most sensitive period for eagles and in New York occurs from January 1 through September 30.

Noise expected to be generated at the site will be in conformance with the ambient levels currently occurring in this area. No impact to this species is identified.

Bald Eagle Breeding Season by State

State	Breeding Season
VA	December 15 – July 15
DC	December 15 – July 15
WV	January 1 – June 30
MD	December 15 – June 30
DE	December 15 – June 30
PA	January 1 – July 31
NY	January 1 – September 30
NJ	January 1 – July 31
RI	January 1 – July 31
CT	January 1 – July 31
MA	January 1 – August 15
VT	February 1 – August 15
NH	February 1 – August 15
ME (coastal)	February 1 – August 15
ME (northern)	March 1 – August 30

2.2 Indiana bats

The Indiana bat typically hibernates in caves/mines in the winter and roosts under bark or in tree crevices in the spring, summer, and fall. Suitable potential summer roosting habitat is characterized by trees (dead, dying, or alive) or snags with exfoliating or defoliating bark, or containing cracks or crevices that could potentially be used by Indiana bats as a roost. The minimum diameter of roost trees observed to date is 2.5 inches for males and 4.3 inches for females. However, maternity colonies generally use trees greater than or equal to 9 inches dbh. Overall, roost tree structure appears to be more important to Indiana bats than a particular tree species or habitat type. Females appear to be more habitat specific than males presumably because of the warmer temperature requirements associated with gestation and rearing of young. As a result, they are generally found at lower elevations than males may be found. Roosts are warmed by direct exposure to solar radiation, thus trees exposed to extended periods of direct sunlight are preferred over those in shaded areas. However, shaded roosts may be preferred in very hot conditions. As larger trees afford a greater thermal mass for heat retention, they appear to be preferred over smaller trees.

Streams associated with floodplain forests, and impounded water bodies (ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, etc.) where abundant supplies of flying insects are likely found provide preferred

foraging habitat for Indiana bats, some of which may fly up to 2-5 miles from upland roosts on a regular basis. Indiana bats also forage within the canopy of upland forests, over clearings with early successional vegetation (e.g., old fields), along the borders of croplands, along wooded fencerows, and over farm ponds in pastures. While Indiana bats appear to forage in a wide variety of habitats, they seem to tend to stay fairly close to tree cover.

Conclusion - The proposed project will impact approximately 2.7 acres of wooded area on the site containing trees as previously described. None of the trees that will be removed contain the characteristics associated with roosting by this species such as exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices or holes. Impacts to this species are unlikely and there is no adverse impact that will occur from tree removal. The Applicant will employ the following conservation measures for bats that may forage in the area of the site:

- Clear trees from November 1 to March 31;
- Implementing soil conservation and dust control best management practices, such as watering dry disturbed soil areas to keep dust down, and using staked, recessed silt fence and anti tracking pads to prevent erosion and sedimentation in surface waters on the site, and;
- Prior to clearing, the limits of proposed clearing will be clearly demarcated on the site with orange construction fencing (or similar) to prevent inadvertent overclearing of the site.

These measures will result in avoiding and minimizing potential adverse effects to Indiana bats as well as Northern long-eared bats that have a similar niche as the Indiana bat.

2.3 Northern long-eared bat

Winter Habitat: Same as the Indiana bat northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. They typically use large caves or mines with large passages and entrances; constant temperatures; and high humidity with no air currents. Specific areas where they hibernate have very high humidity, so much so that droplets of water are often seen on their fur. Within hibernacula, surveyors find them in small crevices or cracks, often with only the nose and ears visible.

Summer Habitat: During summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. This bat seems opportunistic in selecting roosts, using tree species based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. It has also been found, rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds.

Feeding Habits: Northern long-eared bats emerge at dusk to fly through the understory of forested hillsides and ridges feeding on moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles, which they catch while in flight using echolocation. This bat also feeds by gleaning motionless insects from vegetation and water surfaces.

Conclusion - The northern long eared bat requires/occupies practically the same habitat niche as the Indiana bat. Impacts to habitat and mitigation would be consistent with the recommendations for the Indiana bat.

2.4 Bog turtle

The bog turtle is a semi-aquatic freshwater turtle that prefers open, shallow wetlands with soft soils that are saturated by perennial groundwater discharge. Habitat and associated flora vary throughout the bog turtle's range; however, in the northern part of its range (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) the bog turtle exhibits a strong preference for fens fed by calcium-rich groundwater from limestone, marble or other calcareous material. These palm-sized, secretive turtles spend much of their lives hidden in soft soils or under plant material, which serves as a refuge and aids in thermoregulation. The bog turtle is one of the few turtles that remain within its core wetland habitat to nest, typically selecting hummock-forming plants on which to deposit its eggs. Bog turtles living in groundwater-fed, calcareous wetland habitats with low open vegetation may use areas of apparently less suitable habitat seasonally. Bog turtles are omnivorous and can live more than 50 years (Ernst et al. 1994). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the bog turtle as *Threatened* in 1997 because of loss of habitat (USFWS 2001). It is listed as *Endangered* by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

A Phase 1 habitat evaluation was completed during July 2022 at the wetland area. Suitable bog turtle habitat is defined by the presence of the following habitat criteria consistent with the federal bog turtle survey guidelines contained in the Bog Turtle Recovery Plan (USFWS 2001):

- Substrate of saturated organic and/or mineral soil
- Groundwater derived hydrologic regime
- Herbaceous and scrub/shrub vegetation including sedges and hummock forming vegetation

The Web Soil Survey identifies the wetlands as having Canandaigua silt loam soils. Vegetation in the wetlands is forested with red maple (*Acer rubrum*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), winter berry (*Ilex verticillata*), and red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*). No groundwater seepage was observed.

Conclusion - The forested wetlands were surveyed to determine the presence of bog turtle habitat. No wetland area contained the habitat components (stable continuous groundwater hydrology, mucky soils, open fen area) associated with potential bog turtle habitat. Hydrology of this wetland is inconsistent and not groundwater based. Soils in the wetland are Canandaigua silt loam. In addition to the lack of suitable soil for bog turtles, a thick canopy renders this wetland as not potential habitat. This wetland provides no habitat for bog turtles. The proposed project will have no adverse impact to bog turtles or habitat.

3.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

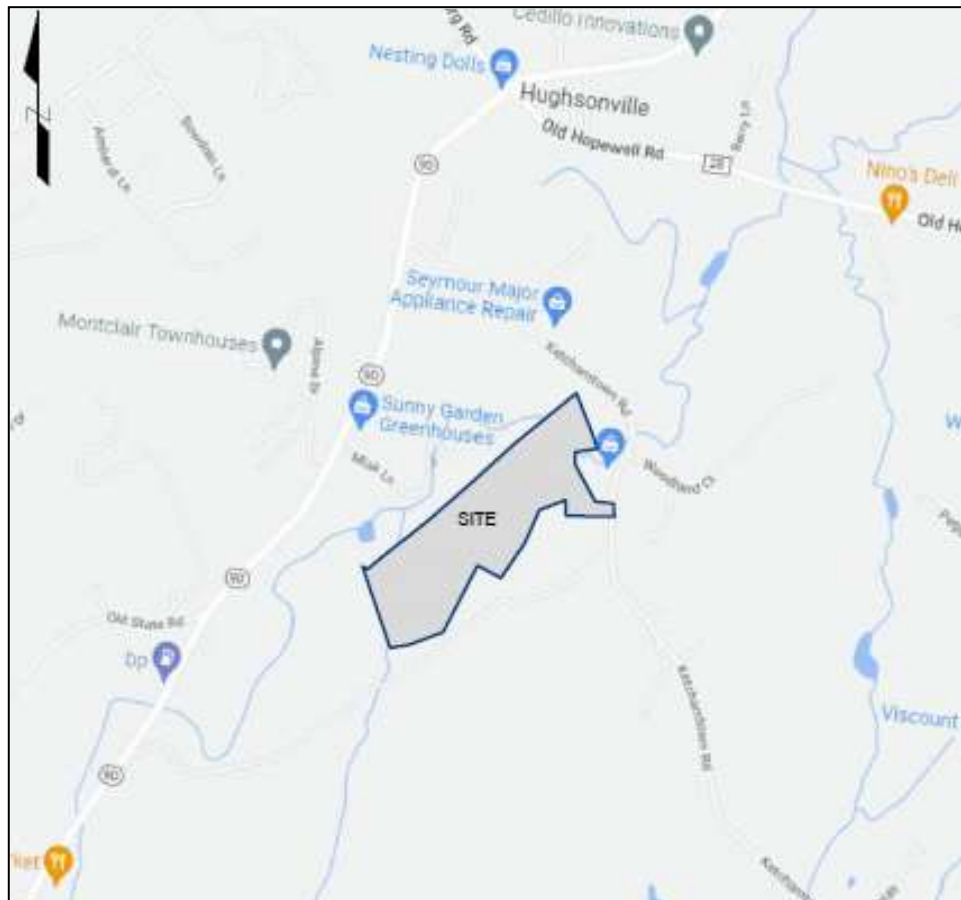
Upland forest on the site.



Upland forest on the site.



Figure 1 Location Map



Attachment 1 - USFWS List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699
Email Address: fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov



In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0002537
Project Name: Aquado Subdivision

October 10, 2022

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. **Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.**

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

(607) 753-9334

Project Summary

Project Code: 2023-0002537

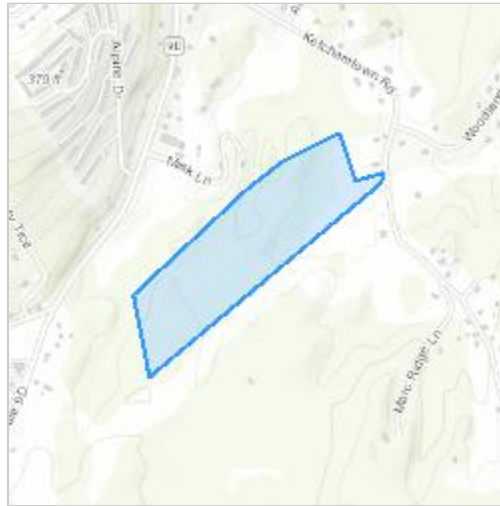
Project Name: Aquado Subdivisiion

Project Type: Residential Construction

Project Description: Two residential lots proposed on 35 acres

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@41.56979415,-73.9299113285191,14z>



Counties: Dutchess County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Bog Turtle <i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i> Population: Wherever found, except GA, NC, SC, TN, VA No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6962	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Ecological Solutions, LLC

Name: Michael Nowicki

Address: 121 Leon Stocker Drive

City: Stratton

State: VT

Zip: 05360

Email: ecolsol@aol.com

Phone: 2039104716

Attachment 2 - EAF

Short Environmental Assessment Form

Part 1 - Project Information

Instructions for Completing

Part 1 – Project Information. The applicant or project sponsor is responsible for the completion of Part 1. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification. Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information.

Complete all items in Part 1. You may also provide any additional information which you believe will be needed by or useful to the lead agency; attach additional pages as necessary to supplement any item.

Part 1 – Project and Sponsor Information			
Name of Action or Project: Subdivision Plat for Ketchamtown Land Development, LLC			
Project Location (describe, and attach a location map): Ketchamtown Road (see location map on Subdivision Plat)			
Brief Description of Proposed Action: The owner/applicant is proposing to subdivide this vacant 35.26 acre parcel on Ketchamtown Road into two (2) individual building lots. The parcel is located in the R-40. 1-Family Residence Zoning District. The proposed lots will each be served by an individual well and subsurface sewage disposal system. The lots will also be served by a common driveway.			
Name of Applicant or Sponsor: Ketchamtown Land Development, LLC (Dylan Aguado)		Telephone: 845-705-5049 E-Mail: Dylan@aguadolandscaping.com	
Address: 264 New Hackensack Road			
City/PO: Wappingers Falls		State: NY	Zip Code: 12590
1. Does the proposed action only involve the legislative adoption of a plan, local law, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation? If Yes, attach a narrative description of the intent of the proposed action and the environmental resources that may be affected in the municipality and proceed to Part 2. If no, continue to question 2.		NO ☒	YES ☐
2. Does the proposed action require a permit, approval or funding from any other government Agency? If Yes, list agency(s) name and permit or approval: NYSDEC Wetland Disturbance Permit		NO ☐	YES ☒
3. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action?		35.26 acres	
b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed?		3.20 acres	
c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor?		35.26 acres	
4. Check all land uses that occur on, are adjoining or near the proposed action:			
5. ☐ Urban ☒ Rural (non-agriculture) ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☒ Residential (suburban)			
☒ Forest ☐ Agriculture ☐ Aquatic ☐ Other(Specify):			
☐ Parkland			

5. Is the proposed action,	NO	YES	N/A
a. A permitted use under the zoning regulations?	☐	☒	☐
b. Consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan?	☐	☒	☐
6. Is the proposed action consistent with the predominant character of the existing built or natural landscape?	NO	YES	
	☐	☒	
7. Is the site of the proposed action located in, or does it adjoin, a state listed Critical Environmental Area?	NO	YES	
If Yes, identify: _____	☒	☐	
8. a. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels?	NO	YES	
	☒	☐	
b. Are public transportation services available at or near the site of the proposed action?	☒	☐	
c. Are any pedestrian accommodations or bicycle routes available on or near the site of the proposed action?	☒	☐	
9. Does the proposed action meet or exceed the state energy code requirements?	NO	YES	
If the proposed action will exceed requirements, describe design features and technologies: _____ _____	☐	☒	
10. Will the proposed action connect to an existing public/private water supply?	NO	YES	
If No, describe method for providing potable water: _____ _____	☒	☐	
11. Will the proposed action connect to existing wastewater utilities?	NO	YES	
If No, describe method for providing wastewater treatment: _____ _____	☒	☐	
12. a. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places?	NO	YES	
	☒	☐	
b. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory? *see attached SHPO letter dated August 25, 2022	☐	☒	
13. a. Does any portion of the site of the proposed action, or lands adjoining the proposed action, contain wetlands or other waterbodies regulated by a federal, state or local agency?	NO	YES	
	☐	☒	
b. Would the proposed action physically alter, or encroach into, any existing wetland or waterbody?	☐	☒	
If Yes, identify the wetland or waterbody and extent of alterations in square feet or acres: _____ The common driveway will require 3,856 sq. ft. be filled in NYSDEC Wetland WF-28 to gain access to the buildable area on the lot. _____			

14. Identify the typical habitat types that occur on, or are likely to be found on the project site. Check all that apply: ☐ Shoreline ☒ Forest ☐ Agricultural/grasslands ☐ Early mid-successional ☒ Wetland ☐ Urban ☐ Suburban		
15. Does the site of the proposed action contain any species of animal, or associated habitats, listed by the State or Federal government as threatened or endangered? Bald Eagle, Indiana Bat	NO	YES
	☐	☒
16. Is the project site located in the 100-year flood plan?	NO	YES
	☐	☒
17. Will the proposed action create storm water discharge, either from point or non-point sources? If Yes,	NO	YES
	☐	☒
a. Will storm water discharges flow to adjacent properties?	☒	☐
b. Will storm water discharges be directed to established conveyance systems (runoff and storm drains)? If Yes, briefly describe:	☐	☒
Grassed swales will direct stormwater runoff to maintain existing drainage patterns.		
18. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that would result in the impoundment of water or other liquids (e.g., retention pond, waste lagoon, dam)? If Yes, explain the purpose and size of the impoundment:	NO	YES
	☒	☐
19. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the location of an active or closed solid waste management facility? If Yes, describe:	NO	YES
	☒	☐
20. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the subject of remediation (ongoing or completed) for hazardous waste? If Yes, describe:	NO	YES
	☒	☐
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE		
Rev. 11-07-22		
Applicant/sponsor/name: <u>Dylan Aguado, Ketchikan Land Development</u> Date: <u>9/12/2022</u>		
Signature: <u>[Signature]</u> Title: <u>Owner</u>		



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

August 25, 2022

Wendy Przetakiewicz
Project Manager
Povall Engineering, PLLC
3 Nancy Court, Suite 4
Wappingers Falls, NY 12590

Re: DEC
Conceptual Subdivision Plan for Tax Grid No. 6157-03-070275
86 Ketchamtown Rd, Wappingers Falls, NY 12590
22PR06081
Job No. 2212

Dear Wendy Przetakiewicz:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the OPRHP and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617).

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of OPRHP that no properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, listed in or eligible for the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places will be impacted by this project.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Daniel Mackay".

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.



Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area]	No
Part 1 / Question 12a [National or State Register of Historic Places or State Eligible Sites]	No
Part 1 / Question 12b [Archeological Sites]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 13a [Wetlands or Other Regulated Waterbodies]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal - Name]	Bald Eagle, Indiana Bat
Part 1 / Question 16 [100 Year Flood Plain]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 20 [Remediation Site]	No