APPENDIX J: VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

633 Rt. 211 East, Suite 4, Box 4
Middletown, NY 10941
Office: (845) 495-0123 • Fax: (866) 688-0836

April 13, 2023

John R. Atzl, PLS
ATZL, NASHER & ZIGLER
234 North Main St.
New City, NY 10956

RE: Wetlands Report
SBL: 27.09-1-3
Town of Haverstraw, Rockland County

Dear Mr. Atzl,

On April 07, 2023, a wetland site reconnaissance was conducted by Ecological Analysis (EA) staff as requested on the above referenced site.

Before conducting the field investigation, EA reviewed related online remote mapping information for the parcel, including aerials, soils, and wetland regulatory resources. These independent mapping resources were used to identify the probable presence and approximate location of any possible wetland features on the property. This information was used to indicate any areas of the parcels where we should verify whether or not the field conditions match, or are dissimilar from, any remotely mapped features across the entire designated site.

The attached United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map for the area shows no federal wetlands on the property. The attached NYSDEC Environmental Resources Mapper output for the area locates no state wetlands on the property, as well.

The property was walked and a field investigation was completed to determine whether there were any areas that would be within the jurisdiction of either the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for federally- or state-regulated wetlands. EA's field investigations for onsite wetlands are conducted in accordance with the 2012 Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement to the USACE 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual and, if appropriate, in accordance with the NYSDEC 1995 Freshwater Wetlands Delineation Manual. The upland and wetland designated areas on a property are determined by observing the vegetation types, soil types, and hydrological conditions in accordance with the USACE field investigation guidelines.

Vegetation

Upland

The upland areas that constitute this property include patches and borders of early successional woodland areas. These woodlands include a mixed species forest that includes trees of black walnut, quaking aspen, big tooth aspen, red oaks, and sycamore. Understory bushes include multiflora rose bushes, while woodland edge vegetation includes eastern red cedar, autumn olive, and honeysuckles. Across the remainder of the site, the property is vegetated by monospecific stands of either common reed (phragmites) or common wormwood (mugwort).

Soils

Upland

The USDA/NRCS soil map for this property that is available online (and also in the print edition USDA Soil Survey[1]) present soil maps for this property show that the property is mostly Urban Land. Meaning that it has been filled and the soil altered. This is what our site visit found as well. Parts of the property area active being used to store soil and C&D materials and the other area appear to have used for similar in the past. Parts of the Hudson River shoreline are covered by old bricks and parts of bricks. Other area have other non-native materials as well.

Hydrology

Upland

Due to the filling and past work done on the property no area outside of the Hudson River tidal area had any signs of hydrology. Or was saturated in the top 12 inch of the soil.

Conclusion

Our field visit confirmed the absence of any jurisdictional wetlands or surface waters the property other than the Hudson River.

Ecological Analysis is grateful for this opportunity to be of service on this project and looks forward to the opportunity to work with you in the future. Feel free to call if you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Bates

James A Bates CPESC, CPSWQ
Managing Member

Attachments: USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map
NYSDEC Freshwater Wetlands Environmental Resource Map
USDA Soil Map

[1] USDA Soil Conservation Service. 1990. Soil Survey of Rockland County, New York.

NELSON POPE VOORHIS
environmental • land use • planning

Wetland Delineation and Habitat Assessment
Empire State Chair Factory
Liberty Street, Village of Haverstraw,
Rockland County, NY
RCTM# 27.09-1-3

NPV# 23115

Prepared by: Nelson Pope Voorhis
70 Maxess Road
Melville, NY 11747

156 Route 59, Suite C6
Suffern, NY 10901

Date: September 29, 2023

1.0 Overview and Project Site Location

On May 23, 2023, the qualified ecology staff of Nelson, Pope & Voorhis, LLC (NPV) inspected the former Empire State Chair Factory site ("Project Site") in the Village of Haverstraw, New York to verify a previous wetland delineation (conducted by Ecological Analysis on April 7, 2023) and assess habitat conditions through an inventory of existing vegetative species. The ±9-acre currently vacant project site is located at the east end of Liberty Street and is flanked by the Hudson River to the north and east – see **Figure 1**. Bowline Point Park and Emeline Park are north and south, respectively, of the project site. The project sponsor is proposing a redevelopment of the project site into a mixed-use complex with residential, commercial, and recreational facilities.

2.0 Background

Prior to visiting the project site, NPV reviewed the Wetlands Report letter by Ecological Analysis (EA) dated April 13, 2023 (**Appendix 1**), which discusses vegetative, soil and hydrologic conditions of the subject property. The EA report states that the upland areas of the property include "patches and borders of early successional woodland areas," with observed species such as Black Walnut, Big Tooth Aspen, Red Oak, and Sycamore. The understory includes Honeysuckles, Mutliflora Rose, Eastern Red Cedar and Autumn Olive. Phragmites and Mugwort are described as being present throughout the subject property. According to the USDA Web Soil Survey mapper, the predominant soil type on the project site is Urban Land. The EA report further indicates that no additional areas on the subject property, except for the Hudson River delineated by EA staff, contain freshwater or tidal wetlands.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM) (**Appendix 2A**), Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) Mapper (**Appendix 2B**), and New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) (**Appendix 2C**) were used to assess the potential presence of important and protected natural resources and/or endangered or threatened species on or within the vicinity of the project site. See **Appendix 2** for copies of these maps and the NYNHP report. Shortnose Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*), which is an Endangered species within the state of New York, Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*), which is a federally listed endangered species, and Bald Eagle, a threatened species within the state of New Yok and a protected bird species under the Migratory Bird Act, were noted as potential occurrences proximate to (perhaps within one mile of) the project site. None of these species were observed during NPV's site visit.

3.0 Findings

During the May 23, 2023 site inspection, NPV staff walked the project site and divided the site into six (6) separate areas (labeled A through F – discussed below) to categorize existing ecological conditions of the project site and confirm the boundary of the previously delineated wetlands (**Figure 3)**. The majority of the project site is heavily disturbed with significant amounts of fill and debris, and is overgrown with non-native vegetative species. The low-lying southeastern portion of the site is the least disturbed and resembles a floodplain. Observations of Red Maples, Elms and other vegetation and wildlife were unique to this area of the project site - other areas of the site did not produce these occurrences. Additionally, many trees growing in this portion developed buttress root systems, which is indicative of shallow, moist soils.

Area A

This ±1.2-acre area along the western edge of the project site is littered with debris (i.e. ripped up pavement, tires, trash, etc.) and fallen trees. Invasive and undesirable vegetative species such as Black Locust, Honey Locust, Norway Maple, Oriental Bittersweet, Virginia Creeper, Japanese Honeysuckle, Poison Ivy and Virginia Creeper dominate the roadway edges and the banks of the Hudson River in this area **(Photos 1 & 2)**. The steeped banks of Liberty Street are overgrown with Japanese Knotweed and Poison Ivy, limiting access to the water's edge in this area. **Table 1** provides a list of plant species observed by NPV staff in this area during the site inspection.

Table 1: AREA A

Common Name	Scientific Name
Norway Maple	*Acer plantanoides*
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Desert False Indigo	*Amorpha fruticosa*
Common Milkweed	*Aqsclepias syriaca*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Burdock	*Articum spp.*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Clematis	*Cleamtis viticella*
Orchard Grass	*Dactylis glomerata*
American Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Cut-leaved Geranium	*Geranium dissectum*
Ground Ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*
Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*
Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*
Staghorn Sumac	*Rhus typhina*
Black Locust	*Robinia psedoacacia*
Multiflora Rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Wineberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*
Willow	*Salix spp.*
Poison Ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Fox Grape	*Vitis labrusca*

Area B

This ±0.5-acre area is located in the northernmost extent of the project site. Remnants of the former Empire State Chair Factory are visible along the shoreline (**Photos 3-5**). Foundational structures were mostly covered with low-growing vegetation (**Photo 4**). The Bowline Point Park is visible to the north (across the waterway) and the Bowline Power Plant Station is visible to the northwest (**Photos 3 & 4**). Phragmites and Mugwort were present in this area (**Photo 3**). **Table 2** provides a list of plant species observed by NPV staff in this area during the site inspection.

Table 2: AREA B

Common Name	Scientific Name
Desert False Indigo	*Amorpha fruticosa*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Common Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*
Thistle	*Cirsium spp.*
Field Horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
White Sweet Clover	*Melilotus alabus*
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*
Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass	*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*
Lesser Hop Trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*

Area C

This ±1.9-acre upland area of the project site contains disturbed soils, broken pavement, sediment, and fill material **(Photos 6-8)**. Plants observed in this area have stunted growth and are growing in pockets of available soils - between debris/trash and on piles of cracked asphalt mixed with sediment. This area is believed to be the location of the primary chair factory facilities, which is indicative of the extreme high levels of disturbance stemming from the removal of the large industrial structures. **Table 3** provides a list of plant species observed by NPV staff in the area during the site visit.

Table 3: AREA C

Common Name	Scientific Name
Thyme-leaved Sandwort	*Acer saccharinum*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Amorpha fruticosa*
Shepherd's Purse	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Sticky Chickweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Late Boneset	*Cirsium spp.*
Pineapple Weed	*Fraxinus pennsylvanicus*
White Sweet Clover	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Yellow Sweet Clover	*Hesperis matronalis*
Phragmites	*Lonicera japonica*
Ribwort Plantain	*Morus alba*
Seaside Goldenrod	*Oxalis dillenii*
Lesser Hop Trefoil	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

Area D

This ±1.1-acre area follows the eastern portion of the peninsula on the project site. The shoreline in this area consists of sand, gravel, stones and old bricks from the former brick factory (**Photos 10 & 12**). The observed Green Ash, Cottonwood and Quaking Aspen as well as Mugwort and Japanese Honeysuckle are indicative of a successional field reverting in an areas of highly disturbed soils and artificial supplements that are unsuitable for native vegetation growth. This area contains a maintained footpath between the shoreline and the upland areas of the site, demonstrating a historic high pedestrian traffic area - noted as primarily homeless people observed living in the densely vegetated/forested area (**Photo 11**). **Table 4** provides a list of plant species observed by NPV staff in the area during the site visit.

Table 4: AREA D

Common Name	Scientific Name
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Desert False Indigo	*Amorpha fruticosa*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Narrow Leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Thistle	*Cirsium spp.*
Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanicus*
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Dame's Rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Chinese White Mulberry	*Morus alba*
Slender Yellow Wood Sorrel	*Oxalis dillenii*
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*
Cottonwood	*Populus dentoides*
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*
Black Locust	*Robinia psedoacacia*
Willow-leaved Dock	*Rumex salicifolius*
Lamb's Ear	*Stachys byzantina*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum spp.*
Great Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*

Area E

This ±0.4-acre area is heavily disturbed, containing a large portion of debris and temporary shelters that are presumably used by homeless people that are known to habitat the area. Quaking Aspens were observed indicating recent colonization after site disturbance. This area is densely overgrown with invasive species. Emeline Park is within the southerly viewshed of the

project site (**Photo 13**). **Table 5** provides a list of plant species observed by NPV staff in the area during the site visit.

Table 5: AREA E

Common Name	Scientific Name
Box Elder	*Acer negundo*
Sycamore Maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Dame's Rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
Butter-and-Eggs	*Linaria vulgaris*
Chinese White Mulberry	*Morus alba*
American Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*
Sumac	*Rhus spp.*
Black Locust	*Robinia psedoacacia*
Multiflora Rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Wineberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*
Raspberry Brambles	*Rubus spp.*
Elm	*Ulmus spp.*

Area E

This ±2.4-acre area exhibits characteristics of a floodplain. Trees within this portion of the site have buttressed root systems, which allow for increased stabilization for trees growing in shallow, saturated soils (**Photos 14 & 15**). Dominant tree species include Red Maple (a potential indicator of a floodplain or wet soil conditions), Silver Maple and Sycamore Maple. An array of different-aged trees is present in this vicinity. While this area seems to be the least impacted by disturbance, it appears that most of the hydrologic influence in this area has been cut off by the construction of berms along Liberty Street and residential developments in the vicinity of this area. **Table 6** provides a list of plant species observed by NPV staff during the site visit.

Table 6: AREA F

Common Name	Scientific Name
Box Elder	*Acer negundo*
Sycamore Maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Japanese Barberry	*berberis thunbergii*
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Common Ivy	*Hedera helix*
Japanese Privet	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Snakeroot	*Rauvolfia sepentina*
Willow	*Salix spp.*
Poison Ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Elm	*Ulmus spp.*

5.0 Wildlife Species Observed During Field Visit

NPV staff recorded wildlife species observation during the site visit. Visual and/or auditory observations are as follows:

Birds

- Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
- Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)
- Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)
- Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) *****
- Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)
- Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)
- Sea Robin (carcass) (Family Trigilidae)
- Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)
- Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)
- Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)
- Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
- House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)
- American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

- European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- Carolina Wren (*Thyothoryus ludovicianus*)
- American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
- Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)

Gastropods

- Snail (*Cepaea spp.*)

Insects

- Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*)

***** It is noted that the Chimney Swift is recognized as a Vulnerable species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and are listed on the United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) Birds of Conservation Concern priority list. While the Chimney Swift does not have a status within New York State, it is important to consider potential impacts to species, while considering the proposed development on the subject property.

6.0 Conclusion

- The subject property is heavily disturbed and vegetated with introduced and invasive species. Remnants of the previously existing structures and bricks from the former Brick Factory and Empire State Chair Factory were found within the project site and along the shoreline. Debris and evidence of temporary structures (created most likely by homeless members of the community) were observed in the wooded portion of the site.

- The previous wetland delineation within the project site as completed by EA on April 7, 2023, was inspected by NPV staff during the site visit. NPV agrees with the wetland boundary delineation along the shoreline of the Hudson River. Hudson River is not considered as tidal wetland, because the regulatory maps do not extend north of the Tappan Zee Bridge, officially named as the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge. No wetlands were observed within the upland portions of the project site.

- Pioneer species and plant species that can quickly colonize highly disturbed areas were found throughout the site. All areas of the subject property appear to have been disturbed by the previous development of the site, the removal of structures, deposition of fill on the site, and the development of the surrounding area.

- **Area E** appears to be the healthiest and least disturbed portion of the project site. This is evident when looking at the species composition within this area, the array of differently aged trees, buttress root systems and potential evidence of previous hydrology within this area. Vegetation and wildlife species observed in this area were not abundantly present in other portions of the site. While invasive species are present in this area, the area is utilized by a variety of healthy and site-appropriate vegetation and wildlife.

FIGURES



NPV

FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP

Sources: ESRI WMS; NYS GIS Clearinghouse accessed May 18, 2023
Scale: 1 inch equals 500 feet

N

Haverstraw Chair Factory
Rockland County, NY

Site Reconnaissance Report



NPV

FIGURE 2
AERIAL MAP

Sources: ESRI WMS; NYS GIS Clearinghouse accessed May 18, 2023
Scale: 1 inch equals 150 feet

N

Haverstraw Chair Factory
Rockland County, NY

Site Reconnaissance Report



NPV

FIGURE 3
SITE OBSERVATIONS MAP

Sources: ESRI WMS; https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/inport/item/49888;
NYS GIS Clearinghouse accessed May 18, 2023
Scale: 1 inch equals 150 feet

N

Haverstraw Chair Factory
Rockland County, NY

Site Reconnaissance Report



Photo 1 – Facing northwest in Area A of subject property looking towards invasive vegetation and steep shoreline.



Photo 2 – Facing south in Area A looking at overgrown non-native and invasive vegetation, asphalt, debris, fallen trees and landscaping remnants



Photo 3 – Facing northwest in Area B at the northern edge of the peninsula. Invasive species are present in this area and Bowline Park is visible across the waterway.



Photo 4 – Taken at the edge of Area B facing east, with view of the project site shoreline (right) and view of Bowline Park (left).

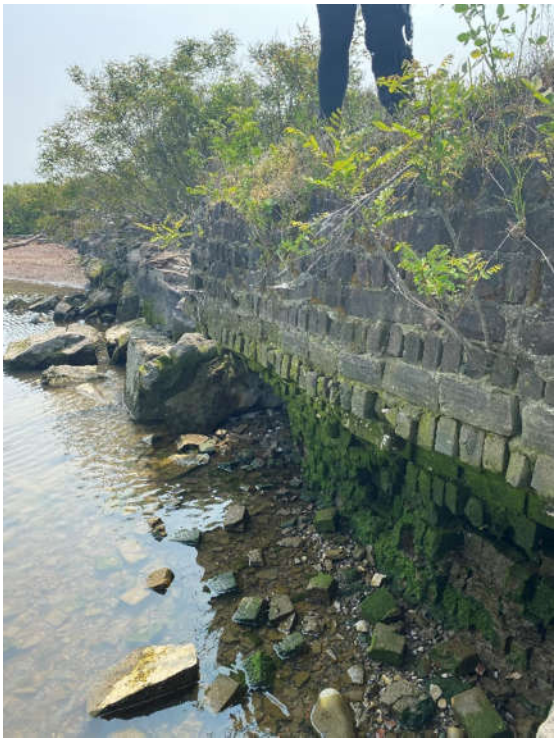


Photo 5 – Taken along the northern shoreline of Area B facing south, demonstrating foundational structure of the previously existing factory on the project site.



Photo 6 – Taken within Area C facing south towards the center of the peninsula, demonstrating large piles of fill and asphalt debris, with small plants growing in very limited areas



Photo 7 – Taken facing south along western side of Area C, showing heavy disturbance and a limited number of plants growing in available spaces.



Photo 8 – Taken facing north along the eastern portion of Area C, showing heavy disturbance with asphalt and remnants of previous development of the property.



Photo 9 – Taken facing southwest along the eastern shoreline of the subject property in Area C, with view of *Phragmites* debris and bricks along the shoreline.



Photo 10 – Taken facing south along west side of the subject property in Area D, showing remnant bricks and invasive vegetation.

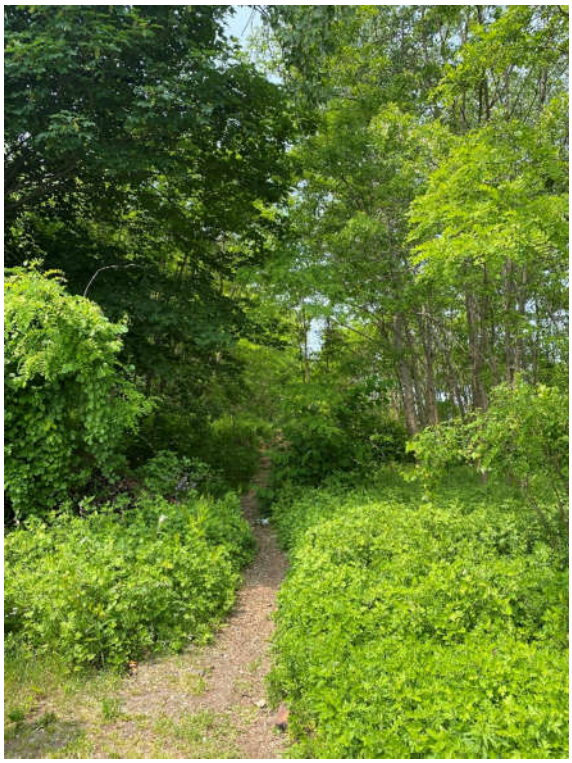


Photo 11 – Taken facing south on footpath present in an upland location within Area D with view of invasive Mugwort and upland successional vegetation.



Photo 12 – Taken facing north within Area D with view of previously existing structures, potentially remnants of a docking area for the former development on the site.



Photo 13 – Taken facing south within Area E demonstrating view of Emeline Park from the site, along with pockets of vegetation growing along the shoreline



Photo 14 – Taken within Area F of subject property, demonstrating different age classes of multiple trees and understory growth.



Photo 15 – Taken facing east within Area F, demonstrating buttress root systems, areas of understory growth and areas that are sparce with vegetation, and evidence of historical floodplain.

APPENDIX 1

633 Rt. 211 East, Suite 4, Box 4
Middletown, NY 10941
Office: (845) 495-0123 • Fax: (866) 688-0836

April 13, 2023

John R. Atzl, PLS
ATZL, NASHER & ZIGLER
234 North Main St.
New City, NY 10956

RE: Wetlands Report
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Hydrology

Upland

Due to the filling and past work done on the property no area outside of the Hudson River tidal area had any signs of hydrology. Or was saturated in the top 12 inch of the soil.

Conclusion

Our field visit confirmed the absence of any jurisdictional wetlands or surface waters the property other than the Hudson River.

Ecological Analysis is grateful for this opportunity to be of service on this project and looks forward to the opportunity to work with you in the future. Feel free to call if you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Bates

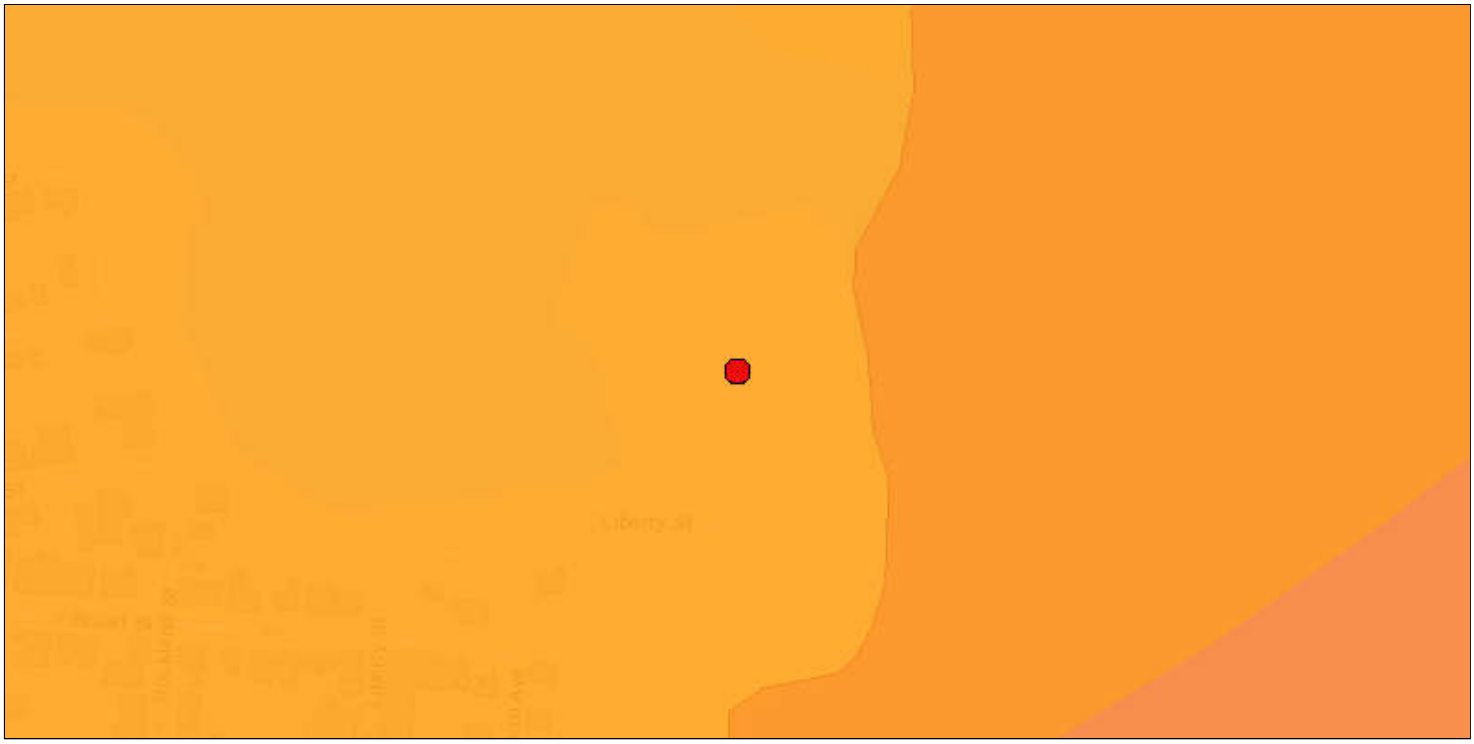
James A Bates CPESC, CPSWQ
Managing Member

Attachments: USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map
NYSDEC Freshwater Wetlands Environmental Resource Map
USDA Soil Map

[1] USDA Soil Conservation Service. 1990. Soil Survey of Rockland County, New York.

APPENDIX 2A

Environmental Resource Mapper



The coordinates of the point you clicked on are:

UTM 18	**Easting:**	587289.1615105234	**Northing:**	4561312.26414331
Longitude/Latitude	**Longitude:**	-73.95897792939164	**Latitude:**	41.198482128477536

The approximate address of the point you clicked on is:
27-99 Liberty St, Haverstraw, New York, 10927

County: Rockland
Town: Haverstraw
Village: Haverstraw
USGS Quad: HAVERSTRAW

Natural Communities in the Vicinity

Natural Community Name: Tidal river
Location: Hudson River Estuary
Significance: High Quality Occurrence of Uncommon Community Type

Rare Plants and Rare Animals

This location is in the vicinity of Shortnose Sturgeon – Listed as Endangered – Contact NYSDEC Regional Office

This location is in the vicinity of Animals Listed as Endangered or Threatened - Contact NYSDEC Regional Office

This location is in the vicinity of Atlantic Sturgeon -- Federally Listed, Contact NYSDEC

Base Flood Elevation Plus 72/75 Inches Sea-level Rise

This area is projected to be inundated during a 100-year flood with 72/75 inches of sea-level rise.

Limit to Moderate Wave Action

This area is projected to have potential for breaking wave heights over 1.5 feet during a 100-year flood with 72/75 inches of sea-level rise.

If your project or action is within or near an area with a rare animal, a permit may be required if the species is listed as endangered or threatened and the department determines the action may be harmful to the species or its habitat.

If your project or action is within or near an area with rare plants and/or significant natural communities, the environmental impacts may need to be addressed.

The presence of a unique geological feature or landform near a project, unto itself, does not trigger a requirement for a NYS DEC permit. Readers are advised, however, that there is the chance that a unique feature may also show in another data layer (ie. a wetland) and thus be subject to permit jurisdiction.

Please refer to the "Need a Permit?" tab for permit information or other authorizations regarding these natural resources.

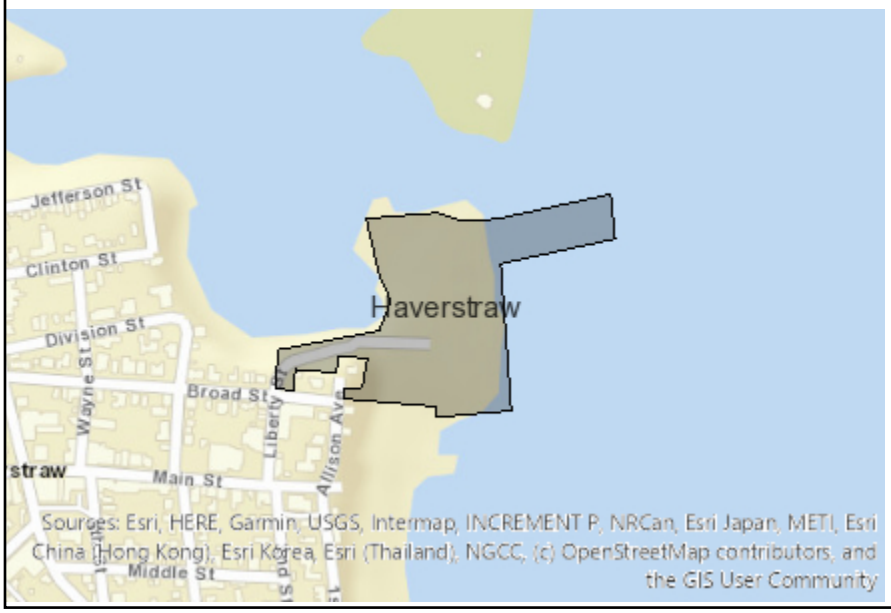
Disclaimer: If you are considering a project or action in, or near, a wetland or a stream, a NYS DEC permit may be required. The Environmental Resources Mapper does not show all natural resources which are regulated by NYS DEC, and for which permits from NYS DEC are required. For example, Regulated Tidal Wetlands, and Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers, are currently not included on the maps.

Print Preview

APPENDIX 2B

EAF Mapper Summary Report

Thursday, June 1, 2023 3:13 PM



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]	Yes
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]	Shortnose Sturgeon, Bald Eagle, Atlantic Sturgeon
Part 1 / Question 16 [100 Year Flood Plain]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 20 [Remediation Site]	Yes

APPENDIX 2C

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757
P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925
www.dec.ny.gov

July 19, 2023

Hope Mahon
Nelson Pope Voorhis
70 Maxess Road
Melville, NY 11747

Re: Haverstraw Chair Factory, at the end of Liberty St
County: Rockland Town/City: Haverstraw

Dear Hope Mahon:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities that our database indicates occur in the vicinity of the project site.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our database. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. 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 NYS DEC Region 3 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r3@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Heidi Krahling
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program

The following state-listed animals have been documented in the vicinity of the project site.

The following list includes animals that are listed by NYS as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern; and/or that are federally listed.

For more information, including any permit considerations for the project, please contact the NYSDEC Region 3 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r3@dec.ny.gov, (845) 256-3054.

The following species have been documented in the lower Hudson River and so could occur in the vicinity of the project site.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*	
Fish				
Shortnose Sturgeon	*Acipenser brevirostrum*	Endangered	Endangered	11619 1091
Atlantic Sturgeon	*Acipenser oxyrinchus*	No Open Season	Endangered	11464

The following species has been documented nesting within one mile of the project site.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*	
Birds				
Bald Eagle *Breeding*	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Threatened		14573

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database.

Information about many of the listed animals in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org, and from NYSDEC at www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html.

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

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Project information

NAME

Chair Factory

LOCATION

Rockland County, New York



DESCRIPTION

None

Local offices

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office

(631) 286-0485
(631) 286-4003

340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967-2258

New York Ecological Services Field Office

(607) 753-9334
(607) 753-9699
fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

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Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. 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

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Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

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Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Managment https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31

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Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events

for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

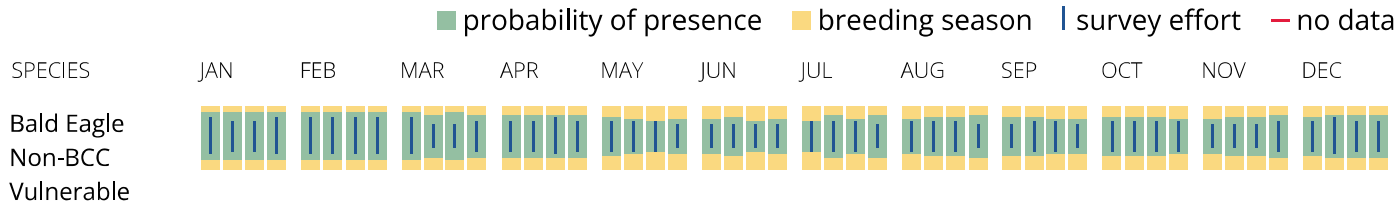
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

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What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project

intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

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Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31
Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Black-capped Chickadee *Poecile atricapillus practicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 10 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10

Cerulean Warbler Dendroica cerulea This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974	Breeds Apr 27 to Jul 20
Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Kentucky Warbler Oporornis formosus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Rusty Blackbird Euphagus carolinus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

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Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
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To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

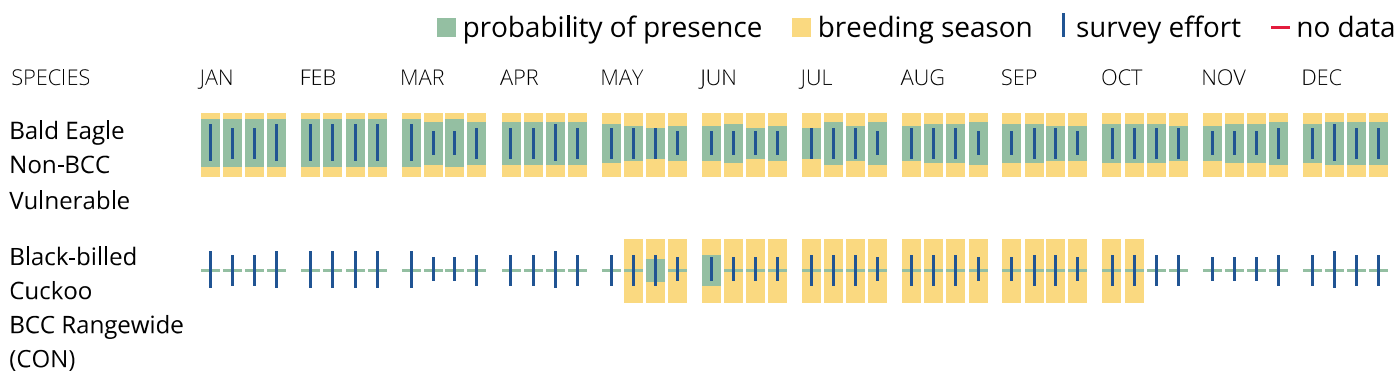
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

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Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid

cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to

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you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

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Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and

nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Hope Mahon

From: naturalheritage@nynhp.org
Sent: Wednesday, May 24, 2023 12:28 PM
To: Hope Mahon
Subject: Confirmation of your submitted request to New York Natural Heritage

Submission ID: 8162
Submitted on Wednesday, May 24, 2023 - 12:27 Submitted values are:

Company, Organization, or Agency: Nelson Pope Voorhis Requestor Name: Hope Mahon Requestor Address (Street/PO Box): 70 Maxess Road Requestor City: Melville Requestor State: New York Requestor Zip Code: 11747 Requestor Telephone #: 16315793488 Requestor Email: hmahon@nelsonpope.com Project Type: mixed use development Project Name: Haverstraw Chair Factory Project Applicant:
Project County: Rockland
Town (Rockland County): Haverstraw
Project Summary: Proposed development of the subject property with a variety of amenities including residential and commercial facilities, as well as a museum and hotel and associated parking areas. Exact facilities, sizes and locations are to be determined.
Current Land Use: The project site is currently vacant.
Tax parcel number:
Latitude:
Longitude:
Street Address and City of Project: End of Liberty Street, Village of HaverstrawIf you are submitting a map, this field is optional.
Project Notes:

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757
P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925
www.dec.ny.gov

July 19, 2023

Hope Mahon
Nelson Pope Voorhis
70 Maxess Road
Melville, NY 11747

Re: Haverstraw Chair Factory, at the end of Liberty St
County: Rockland Town/City: Haverstraw

Dear Hope Mahon:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities that our database indicates occur in the vicinity of the project site.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our database. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. 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 NYS DEC Region 3 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r3@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Heidi Krahling
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program

The following state-listed animals have been documented in the vicinity of the project site.

The following list includes animals that are listed by NYS as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern; and/or that are federally listed.

For more information, including any permit considerations for the project, please contact the NYSDEC Region 3 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r3@dec.ny.gov, (845) 256-3054.

The following species have been documented in the lower Hudson River and so could occur in the vicinity of the project site.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*	
Fish				
Shortnose Sturgeon	*Acipenser brevirostrum*	Endangered	Endangered	11619 1091
Atlantic Sturgeon	*Acipenser oxyrinchus*	No Open Season	Endangered	11464

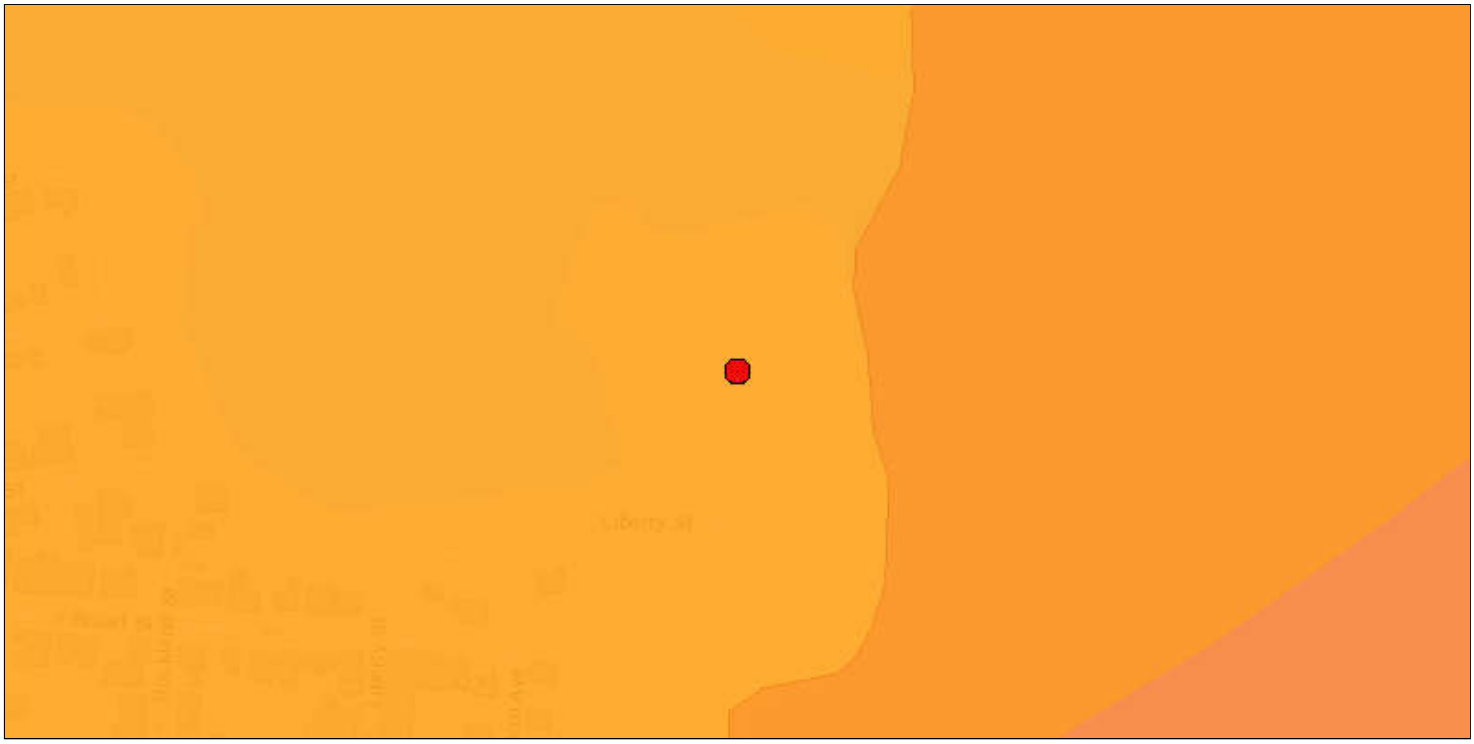
The following species has been documented nesting within one mile of the project site.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*FEDERAL LISTING*	
Birds				
Bald Eagle *Breeding*	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Threatened		14573

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database.

Information about many of the listed animals in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org, and from NYSDEC at www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html.

Environmental Resource Mapper



The coordinates of the point you clicked on are:

UTM 18	**Easting:**	587289.1615105234	**Northing:**	4561312.26414331
Longitude/Latitude	**Longitude:**	-73.95897792939164	**Latitude:**	41.198482128477536

The approximate address of the point you clicked on is:
27-99 Liberty St, Haverstraw, New York, 10927

County: Rockland
Town: Haverstraw
Village: Haverstraw
USGS Quad: HAVERSTRAW

Natural Communities in the Vicinity

Natural Community Name: Tidal river
Location: Hudson River Estuary
Significance: High Quality Occurrence of Uncommon Community Type

Rare Plants and Rare Animals

This location is in the vicinity of Shortnose Sturgeon – Listed as Endangered – Contact NYSDEC Regional Office

This location is in the vicinity of Animals Listed as Endangered or Threatened - Contact NYSDEC Regional Office

This location is in the vicinity of Atlantic Sturgeon -- Federally Listed, Contact NYSDEC

Base Flood Elevation Plus 72/75 Inches Sea-level Rise

This area is projected to be inundated during a 100-year flood with 72/75 inches of sea-level rise.

Limit to Moderate Wave Action

This area is projected to have potential for breaking wave heights over 1.5 feet during a 100-year flood with 72/75 inches of sea-level rise.

If your project or action is within or near an area with a rare animal, a permit may be required if the species is listed as endangered or threatened and the department determines the action may be harmful to the species or its habitat.

If your project or action is within or near an area with rare plants and/or significant natural communities, the environmental impacts may need to be addressed.

The presence of a unique geological feature or landform near a project, unto itself, does not trigger a requirement for a NYS DEC permit. Readers are advised, however, that there is the chance that a unique feature may also show in another data layer (ie. a wetland) and thus be subject to permit jurisdiction.

Please refer to the "Need a Permit?" tab for permit information or other authorizations regarding these natural resources.

Disclaimer: If you are considering a project or action in, or near, a wetland or a stream, a NYS DEC permit may be required. The Environmental Resources Mapper does not show all natural resources which are regulated by NYS DEC, and for which permits from NYS DEC are required. For example, Regulated Tidal Wetlands, and Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers, are currently not included on the maps.

Print Preview

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

NYS Breeding Bird Atlas

Block 5856C

2000-2005

ATLAS 2000

Navigation Tools

- Perform Another Search
- Show All Records
- Sort by Field Card Order
- Sort by Taxonomic Order
- View 1985 Data

Block 5856C Summary

Total Species:	74
Possible:	17
Probable:	21
Confirmed:	36

Click on column heading to sort by that category.

List of Species Breeding in Atlas Block 5856C

Common Name	Scientific Name	Behavior Code	Date	NY Legal Status
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	FL	5/27/2002	Game Species
Mute Swan	*Cygnus olor*	FL	5/27/2002	Protected
Wood Duck	*Aix sponsa*	X1	7/21/2001	Game Species
American Black Duck	*Anas rubripes*	FL	7/4/2002	Game Species
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	FL	7/4/2001	Game Species
Double-crested Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	X1	8/31/2003	Protected
Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	X1	7/21/2001	Protected
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	X1	7/5/2004	Protected
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*	FL	7/9/2005	Protected
Black-crowned Night-Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	FL	7/21/2001	Protected

Black Vulture	*Coragyps atratus*	P2	6/18/2005	Protected
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	X1	4/7/2001	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	ON	5/27/2002	Protected
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	NE	6/18/2005	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*	X1	8/31/2003	Protected
Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*	X1	7/26/2003	Protected
Rock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	D2	4/29/2001	Unprotected
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	FL	7/4/2001	Protected
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	ON	7/4/2002	Protected
Belted Kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*	T2	7/5/2004	Protected
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	FL	7/5/2004	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	NY	6/18/2005	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*	D2	5/19/2002	Protected
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	ON	5/27/2002	Protected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	*Contopus virens*	X1	7/14/2001	Protected
Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*	FY	7/5/2004	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	NY	5/31/2000	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	P2	7/14/2001	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	NE	7/4/2002	Protected
Warbling Vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	NY	6/18/2005	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	D2	5/19/2002	Protected
Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	P2	8/31/2003	Protected
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	P2	7/26/2003	Game Species
Fish Crow	*Corvus ossifragus*	T2	6/8/2001	Protected
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*	D2	4/7/2001	Protected
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	X1	4/29/2001	Protected
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	NY	7/4/2002	Protected
Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia*	X1	7/21/2001	Protected

Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	NE	4/29/2001	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	NY	7/21/2001	Protected
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	FY	7/14/2001	Protected
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	T2	7/5/2004	Protected
Carolina Wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*	T2	7/5/2004	Protected
House Wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	P2	5/27/2002	Protected
Marsh Wren	*Cistothorus palustris*	D2	7/21/2001	Protected
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*	X1	5/12/2001	Protected
Veery	*Catharus fuscescens*	S2	7/5/2004	Protected
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	NY	7/14/2001	Protected
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	FY	7/14/2001	Protected
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	FL	7/5/2004	Protected
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	FY	7/4/2001	Protected
Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*	X1	6/18/2005	Protected
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	FY	5/12/2001	Unprotected
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	NY	6/18/2005	Protected
Yellow Warbler	*Dendroica petechia*	NY	6/18/2005	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*	X1	5/19/2002	Protected
American Redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*	P2	5/27/2002	Protected
Worm-eating Warbler	*Helmitheros vermivorum*	FY	7/14/2001	Protected
Ovenbird	*Seiurus aurocapilla*	X1	7/14/2001	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	*Seiurus noveboracensis*	X1	5/12/2001	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	P2	7/5/2004	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	X1	7/4/2001	Protected
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	P2	7/5/2003	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	*Melospiza georgiana*	T2	7/21/2001	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	*Piranga olivacea*	X1	7/14/2001	Protected
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	FL	7/5/2004	Protected

Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	FY	7/5/2003	Protected
Common Grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*	NE	7/5/2002	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	FL	7/26/2003	Protected
Orchard Oriole	*Icterus spurius*	FL	6/18/2005	Protected
Baltimore Oriole	*Icterus galbula*	FL	7/5/2004	Protected
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	P2	7/4/2001	Protected
American Goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*	P2	7/4/2001	Protected
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	FY	7/5/2002	Unprotected

Current Date: 9/21/2023

Area A	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Norway Maple	*Acer plantanoides*
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Desert False Indigo	*Amorpha fruticosa*
Common Milkweed	*Aqsclepias syriaca*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Burdock	*Articum spp.*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Clematis	*Cleamtis viticella*
Orchard Grass	*Dactylis glomerata*
American Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Cut-leaved Geranium	*Geranium dissectum*
Ground Ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*
Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*
Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*
Staghorn Sumac	*Rhus typhina*
Black Locust	*Robinia psedoacacia*
Multiflora Rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Wineberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*
Willow	*Salix spp.*
Poison Ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Fox Grape	*Vitis labrusca*

Area B	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Common Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*
Thistle	*Cirsium spp.*
Field Horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
White Sweet Clover	*Melilotus alabus*
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*
Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass	*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*
Lesser Hop Trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*

Area C	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Thyme-leaved Sandwort	*Arenaria serpyllifolia*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Shepherd's Purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sticky Chickweed	*Cerastium glomeratum*
Late Boneset	*Eupatorium serotinum*
Pineapple Weed	*Matricaria discoidea*
White Sweet Clover	*Melilotus alabus*
Yellow Sweet Clover	*Melilotus officinalis*
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*
Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*
Seaside Goldenrod	*Solidago sempervirens*
Lesser Hop Trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*

Area D	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Desert False Indigo	*Amorpha fruticosa*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Narrow Leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Thistle	*Cirsium spp.*
Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanicus*
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Dame's Rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Chinese White Mulberry	*Morus alba*
Slender Yellow Wood Sorrel	*Oxalis dillenii*
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*
Cottonwood	*Populus dentoides*
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*
Black Locust	*Robinia psedoacacia*
Willow-leaved Dock	*Rumex salicifolius*
Lamb's Ear	*Stachys byzantina*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum spp.*
Great Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*

Area E	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Box Elder	*Acer negundo*
Sycamore Maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Tree of Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Narrow-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Dame's Rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
Butter-and-Eggs	*Linaria vulgaris*
Chinese White Mulberry	*Morus alba*
American Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*
Sumac	*Rhus spp.*
Black Locust	*Robinia psedoacacia*
Multiflora Rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Wineberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*
Raspberry Brambles	*Rubus spp.*
Elm	*Ulmus spp.*

Area F	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Box Elder	*Acer negundo*
Sycamore Maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Japanese Barberry	*berberis thunbergii*
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Common Ivy	*Hedera helix*
Japanese Privet	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Snakeroot	*Rauvolfia sepentina*
Willow	*Salix spp.*
Poison Ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Elm	*Ulmus spp.*

Wildlife	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Snail	*Cepaea spp.*
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*
Fish Crow	*Corvus ossifragus*
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*
Sea Robin (carcass)	Family Trigilidae
Baltimore Oriole	*Icterus galbula*
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*
Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	*Papilio glaucus*
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
Yellow Warbler	*Setophaga petechia*
American Redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
Carolina Wren	*Thyothoryus ludovicianus*
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*
Warbling Vireo	*Vireo gilvus*

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

USFWS Wetland Map



April 14, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.