

APPENDIX A: AGENCY CONSULTATION LETTERS



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historical Sites
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, New York 12538
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt N.H.S.
Vanderbilt Mansion N.H.S.
Eleanor Roosevelt N.H.S.

L7617(ROVA

December 20, 2010

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
New York Field Office
3817 Luker Rd.
Cortland, NY 13045

Re: Environmental Assessment of Interim Improvements,
Roosevelt Farm Lane, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site, Hyde Park, NY
Request for Information

Dear Sir or Madam:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of a National Park Service (NPS) proposal at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR). The NPS proposes some improvements at HOFR to improve internal circulation, provide a safe pedestrian and tram crossing of Route 9, increase parking capacity, and provide a permanent connecting trail to Roosevelt Farm Lane. The project components include:

- Realignment of the drive in intersection to be directly across park entry road;
- Establishment of a traffic- actuated traffic signal;
- Route 9 striping/traffic calming;
- Construction of pedestrian walkways;
- Establishment of a pedestrian crossing;
- Increase parking capacity with construction of a new 40- space lot;
- Construct connector trail to Farm lane;
- Closure/removal of the interim Farm lane parking lot
- Landscaping to restore the agricultural heritage of the site.

Clearing of approximately 0.5 acres of secondary growth forest would be required during parking lot construction.

This letter serves as notification that we have begun the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and are proposing to have an Environmental Assessment (EA) available for public and regulatory review later in 2011. In addition, this letter serves as a record that the NPS is initiating informal consultation with your agency pursuant to the requirements of the 1973 Endangered Species Act, as amended. In order to comply, we are requesting information concerning federal threatened and endangered species documented or reasonably suspected of occurring within HOFR, as depicted on the enclosed map.

The NPS has determined that two federally listed species routinely occur in the area – Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*). We have completed biological assessment for each species, which are enclosed.

The Bog Turtle assessment concluded that there is not suitable habitat for this species in the project area. Therefore, NPS has determined that the project would result in “no effect” to bog turtle.

However, the Indiana Bat survey concluded that there are six (6) potential roost tree sites that could provide habitat for this species. The site plan has been designed to completely avoid 4 of these 6 sites. Impacts to the remaining 2 sites will be mitigated by specifying that any tree removals take place outside the roosting season, specifically between November 1 and March 1.

Based on this, the NPS has determined that this project is “not likely to adversely affect” Indiana bat and seeks concurrence on this determination from FWS.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If you need additional information or have any questions regarding this request, please contact me (845) 229- 1521, by mail at the above address, or by e- mail at dave_hayes@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

David J. Hayes
Natural Resource Program Manager

Enclosures

31805 USFWS Response 20110119[1].txt

Robyn_Ni ver@fws. gov
01/19/2011 09: 57 AM To
dave_hayes@nps. gov
cc
Davi d_Sti lwe l l @fws. gov
bcc

Subj ect
Roosevel t Nati onal Hi stori c Si te

Hi story:
Thi s message has been repli ed to and forwarded.

Good morni ng, Mr. Hayes,

We received your December 20, 2010, letter regarding some improvements at the above-referenced site in Hyde Park, NY and I have a few questions. The Louis Berger Group report states that approximately 9.7 acres of forest will be removed for the project. Approximately 13 trees were identified as "potential roost trees" for Indiana bats. Six "sites" were identified (clusters of roosts?). What is the final acreage of forest removal proposed and will all of that be done between November 1 and March 1? We wouldn't have you clear the "sites" identified as potential habitat in winter but then cut the rest in-season, as humans definitely miss roost trees. Your assessment didn't address proximity to known roosts or mist-net captures. I need to look that information up on my GIS to see whether we have nearby information to add to the discussion. Were Blanding's turtles considered (State-listed species)?

Thank you,
Robyn

Robyn A. Ni ver
Endangered Speci es Bi ol ogi st
U. S. Fi sh & Wi ldl i fe Servi ce
New York Fi el d Offi ce
3817 Luker Rd.
Cortland, NY 13045
(607) 753-9334 (voi ce)
(607) 753-9699 (fax)

Dave Hayes/ROVA/NPS
01/19/2011 11:39 AM To
Robyn_Ni ver@fws.gov
cc
rbyron@loui sberger.com, CHanl on@loui sberger.com
bcc

Subject
Re: Roosevelt National Historic Site

Hello Robin,

Thanks for responding to our inquiry.

Attached is a revised site plan, which was redesigned to limit impacts to Indiana Bat PRTs. Rather than 9.7 acres, the area of tree removal has been reduced to 1.5 acres, including the trail clearing. This allows us to leave all but 2 of the PRT sites undisturbed, meaning a total of 8 PRT trees would be removed. Sites #2 and #3 would be removed during winter when all other clearing would also be done on the 1.5 acre portion.

I have attached a copy of a bat inventory summary report conducted on NPS sites in Hyde Park this past summer. It did not specifically take place on this site, but within 0.5 miles. See page 4 of the document for details relevant to Hyde Park. No Indiana bats were documented. (I will forward a copy of the final report to you when it is received.) I would greatly appreciate having any information you are at liberty to share on known local roost sites.

We did consider potential impacts to Blanding's turtle. The NPS manages Blanding's turtle habitat at Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, about 1.5 miles to the east. However, there is no suitable Blanding's turtle habitat in the project area. The closest potential habitat is a pond 0.25 miles to the southwest. I used funnel traps in this pond to determine which aquatic turtles were present, and only captured painted turtles and a snapping turtle. So we dismissed potential impacts to Blanding's turtle from consideration.

Please feel free to contact me with any additional questions.

Dave Hayes
Natural Resource Program Manager
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites
4097 Albany Post Rd.
Hyde Park, NY 12538

dave_hayes@nps.gov
tel 845.229.1521
fax 845.229.5209

Robyn_Ni ver@fws.gov
01/19/2011 09:57 AM
To
dave_hayes@nps.gov
cc
David_Stilwell@fws.gov
Subject



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045

January 21, 2011

Mr. David J. Hayes
Natural Resource Program Manager
National Park Service
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historical Sites
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Dear Mr. Hayes:

This responds to your December 20, 2010, letter and January 19, 2011, electronic mail regarding proposed improvements at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR) located in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. The improvements include: realignment of Roosevelt Farm Lane; establishment of a traffic-actuated traffic signal; Route 9 striping/traffic calming; construction of pedestrian walkways; establishment of a pedestrian crossing; construction of a 40-space lot; construction of a connector trail to Farm Lane; removal of interim Farm Lane parking lot; and landscaping.

We understand that the National Park Service (NPS) assessed the project area for potential habitat for the Federally-listed threatened bog turtle (*Glyptemys* [=*Clemmys*] *muhlenbergii*) and the Federally-listed endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). We understand that you did not find suitable habitat for the bog turtle at the site. However, there is potential habitat for the Indiana bat. Mist-net and acoustic surveys were conducted at six NPS units in 2010, including the HOFR, and no Indiana bats were captured or their calls identified; therefore, the likelihood of Indiana bat occurrence in the project area is very low. While that may be the case, the NPS has further reduced the potential for adverse effects to Indiana bats by reducing the forest clearing from 9.7 to 1.5 acres and conducting all tree removal between November 1 and March 1. Pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the NPS has determined that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the Indiana bat. Based on the information provided, we concur with your determination. The NPS has also determined that the proposed project will result in no effects to the bog turtle. We have no further comments on this species. In addition, no habitat in the project area is currently designated or proposed "critical habitat" in accordance with provisions of the ESA.

Therefore, at this time, no further coordination or consultation under the ESA is required with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). Should project plans change, or if additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat becomes available, this determination

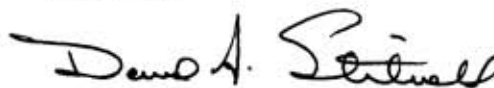
may be reconsidered. The most recent compilation of Federally-listed and proposed endangered and threatened species in New York is available for your information. Until the proposed project is complete, we recommend that you check our website every 90 days from the date of this letter to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed project is current.*

The above comments pertaining to endangered species under our jurisdiction are provided pursuant to the ESA. This response does not preclude additional Service comments under other legislation.

The above-listed species are also listed by the State of New York. Any additional information regarding the proposed project and its potential to impact listed species should be coordinated with both this office and with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Thank you for your time. If you require additional information or assistance please contact Robyn Niver at (607) 753-9334. Future correspondence with us on this project should reference project file 61533.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David A. Stilwell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" and last name "Stilwell" clearly distinguishable.

David A. Stilwell
Field Supervisor

*Additional information referred to above may be found on our website at:
<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

cc: NYSDEC, New Paltz, NY (L. Masi/A. Ciesluk)
NYSDEC, Albany, NY (Endangered Species)



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historical Sites
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, New York 12538
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt N.H.S.
Vanderbilt Mansion N.H.S.
Eleanor Roosevelt N.H.S.

L-7615(HOFR)

September 17, 2010

NYSDEC-DFWMR
NY Natural Heritage Program-Information Services
625 Broadway, 5th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-4757

RE: Roosevelt Farm Lane Visitor Access Improvements

Dear Sir or Madam:

The National Park Service proposes to construct visitor access improvements on a portion of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. The purpose of this project is to improve visitor access to Roosevelt Farm Lane, a popular multiuse trail. Under the National Environmental Policy Act, we are preparing an Environmental Assessment to evaluate any impacts that would result from this project. We are seeking your input on any known occurrences of threatened or endangered species in the project area.

Attached is a portion of the USGS topographic map for Hyde Park, NY with the project impact area outlined in red. In addition, an existing conditions plan and schematic design of the project is included.

The current land use of the project area is as an operating drive-in theater with an adjacent forested area.

The project has the following components:

1. Realignment of entrance road.

The current entry road to the site would be moved south to align with the entrance to the Home of FDR National Historic Site directly across U.S. Route 9.

2. Realignment of existing internal circulation.

The current internal driveway would be moved to accommodate a new visitor parking area and a new connecting trail to Roosevelt Farm Lane. Pedestrian walkways would also be constructed to allow park visitors to safely reach the site from the Home of FDR. A multi-use walkway would also be constructed to provide north-south access to pedestrians.

3. Provide Additional Public Access

A 40-lot visitor parking area would be constructed in an area that is currently successional forest.

4. Removal of Existing Interim Parking for Roosevelt Farm Lane

The existing 6-car parking lot would be removed and restored to native grass meadow as part of this project. The historic Farm Lane would remain undisturbed.

5. Provide Pedestrian and Bicycle Access to Roosevelt Farm Lane

A new, approximately 1000-foot multipurpose 12-foot wide gravel trail would be constructed to connect this site with Roosevelt Farm Lane. There would be one wooden pedestrian bridge crossing over a seasonal stream and a 60-foot wooden boardwalk over a wetland.

6. Landscape Restoration

Infill tree planting would be established to provide a visual buffer between the site and an existing motel to the south. A native grass meadow would be restored along the western side of the project. Stone walls would be retained and enhanced.

Based on US Fish & Wildlife Service information, Dutchess County has the following Federal T&E Species:

- Atlantic Sturgeon
- Bald eagle
- Bog turtle
- Dwarf wedgemussel (Housatonic River drainage)
- Indiana bat
- New England cottontail
- Shortnose sturgeon

Since this is an upland site, the presence of sturgeon, dwarf wedgemussel and shortnose sturgeon can be ruled out. Bald eagle is found along the Hudson River about 1 mile to the west and may pass over the site as transient individuals. We would welcome your input regarding any species of concern that have been recorded in this area. Thank you.

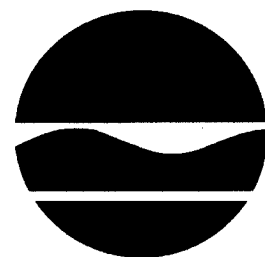
Sincerely,

David J. Hayes

Natural Resource Manager

enclosures

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • **Fax:** (518) 402-8925
Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

October 12, 2010

David J. Hayes
U.S. Dept. of Interior – National Park Service
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Dear Mr. Hayes:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Access Improvements at the Roosevelt Farm Lane Facility, area as indicated on the map you provided, located in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural Communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment.

The enclosed report may be included in documents that will be available to the public. However, any enclosed maps displaying locations of rare species are considered sensitive information, and are intended only for the internal use of the recipient; they should not be included in any document that will be made available to the public, without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

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 appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.html.

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

Sincerely,

Tara Salerno, Information Services
NY Natural Heritage Program



Enc.
cc: Region 3

#1055

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species

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



~The information in this report includes only records entered into the NY Natural Heritage databases as of the date of the report. This report is not a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare species or significant natural communities at or in the vicinity of this site.

~Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.

~We do not provide maps for species most vulnerable to disturbance.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



REPTILES

Emydoidea blandingii

Blanding's Turtle

NY Legal Status: Threatened

NYS Rank: S2S3 - Imperiled

Office Use

8556

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G4 - Apparently secure

ESU

County: Dutchess

Town: Hyde Park

S

Location: Documented within .6 mile of project site. Animals can move .6 mile or more from documented locations. For information on the population at this location and management considerations, please contact the NYS DEC Regional Wildlife Manager for the Region where the project is located.

1 Records Processed

More detailed information about many of the rare and listed animals in New York, including biology, identification, habitat, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>, and from NYSDEC at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html>.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



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

~The information in this report includes only records entered into the NY Natural Heritage databases as of the date of the report. This report is not a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare species or significant natural communities at or in the vicinity of this site.

~Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.

~Location maps for certain species and communities may not be provided 1) if the species is vulnerable to disturbance, 2) if the location and/or extent is not precisely known, 3) if the location and/or extent is too large to display, and/or 4) if the animal is listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities



COMMUNITIES

Red cedar rocky summit

This occurrence of Red Cedar Rocky Summit is considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. It is either an occurrence of a community type that is rare in the state or a high quality example of a more common community type. By meeting specific, documented significance criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers this occurrence to have high ecological and conservation value.

Office Use

NY Legal Status: Unlisted

NYS Rank: S3

11538

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G3G4

Last Report: 2004-09-01

EO Rank:

County: Dutchess

Town: Hyde Park

Location: Roosevelt Home

General Quality and Habitat: This small, diverse red cedar rocky summit contains a few invasive species. It is currently maintained by heat stress. The community is located within a roadless area about 400 acres in size and is well connected to the surrounding natural communities in good condition. Roads, residential areas, and railroads fragment forests in the distant landscape. This red cedar and oak dominated woodland occurs on a rocky summit. Surrounding the community are forests and residential areas. The large Hudson River is located to the east of the red cedar rocky summit. A freshwater tidal marsh in good condition is located to the southeast of the community. Roads, railroad tracks, and residential areas fragment hemlock-northern hardwood forest and other deciduous forest communities.

Hemlock-northern hardwood forest

This occurrence of Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest is considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. It is either an occurrence of a community type that is rare in the state or a high quality example of a more common community type. By meeting specific, documented significance criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers this occurrence to have high ecological and conservation value.

Office Use

NY Legal Status: Unlisted

NYS Rank: S4

12627

Federal Listing:

Global Rank: G4G5

Last Report: 2007-09-07

EO Rank:

County: Dutchess

Town: Hyde Park

Location: Roosevelt Farm and Forest

General Quality and Habitat: This small forest has most species expected in a hemlock-northern hardwood forest and appears to have excellent species dispersion. The natural processes of this forest are in excellent shape, with very few exotic plant species present and no visible woolly adelgid. This occurrence dominates the entire landscape, and is located in all portions of the landscape, including core interior and the edges. The entire landscape is surrounded by suburban development and roads, and the threat of encroaching development. This is a small, hemlock dominated mixed forest within a landscape of predominately natural communities and a few conifer plantations. The hemlock-northern hardwood forest is by far the most dominant natural community type in the landscape, with portions of this forest occurring adjacent to suburban development. The 700 acre natural landscape is surrounded on the west, south, and east by Route 9, St. Andrew Road, and Route 9G, respectively, and suburban development to the north. An east-west power line right-of-way bisects the forest. Specifically, this hemlock-northern hardwood forest is in excellent condition, with good species diversity and dispersion.

VASCULAR PLANTS

***Populus heterophylla***

Swamp Cottonwood NY Legal Status: Threatened

NYS Rank: S2 - Imperiled

Office Use
100**Federal Listing:**

Global Rank: G5 - Secure

Last Report: 1997-09-23

EO Rank: Good or Fair

County: Dutchess

S

Town: Hyde Park

Location: Hyde Park Woodland

General Quality and Habitat: There are 71 stems (9 trees, 23 saplings, 39+ seedlings) scattered across 3 populations in a wetland complex. Red maple-hardwood swamp/shrub swamp. Woodland pool about 20-25 m east to west and over 200 m north to south with tree and shrub hummocks of moderately large size and 10-30 cm deep water between. Water scars observed as high as 3 feet. The area still has extensive woods with many small wetlands, but being developed rapidly.

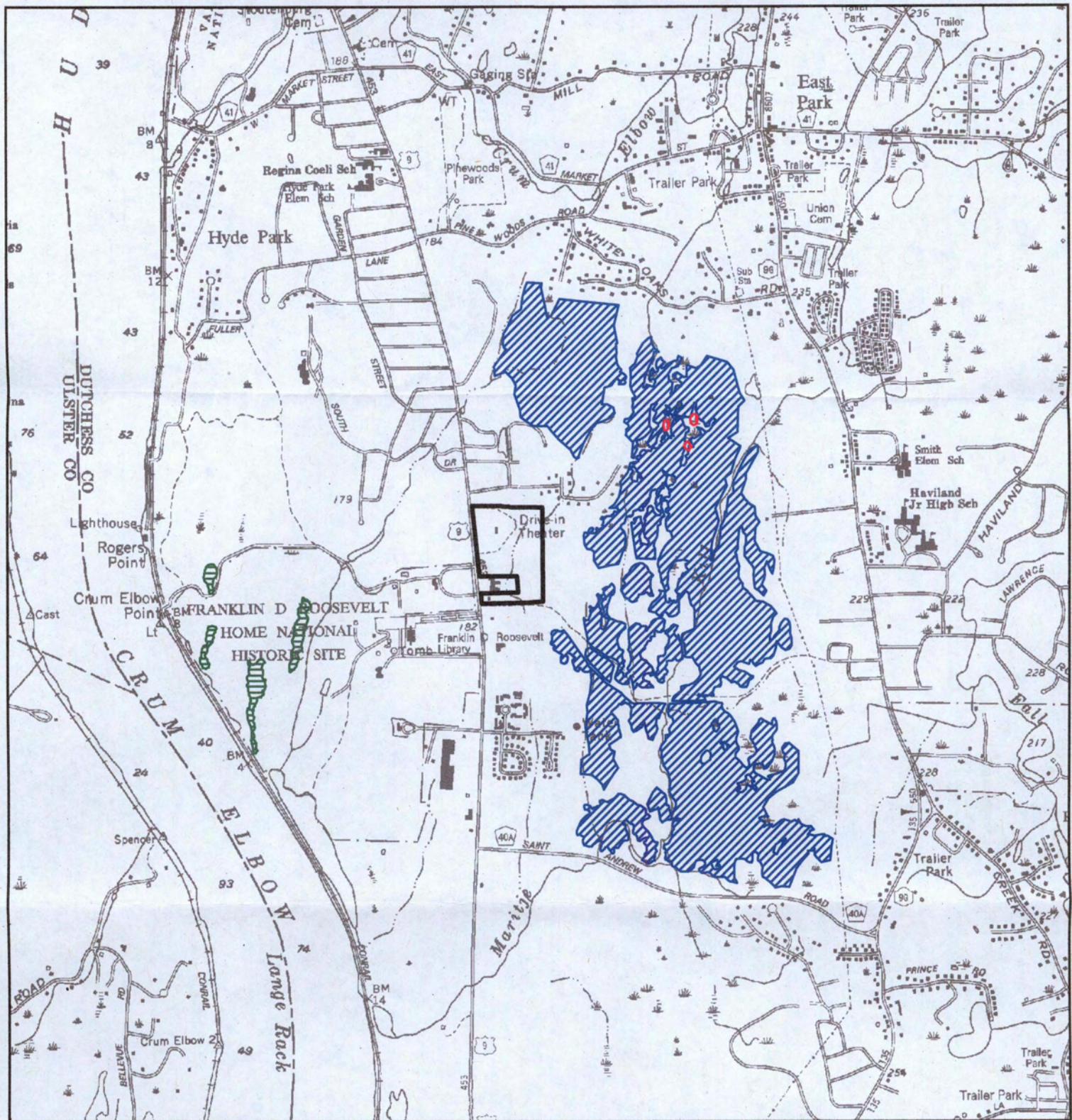
3 Records Processed

More detailed information about many of the rare and listed animals and plants in New York, including biology, identification, habitat, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>, from NYSDEC at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html> (for animals), and from USDA's Plants Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> (for plants).





More detailed information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.acris.nynhp.org. For descriptions of all community types, go to <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29384.html> and click on Draft Ecological Communities of New York State.

Natural Heritage Map of Rare Species and Ecological Communities

Prepared October 1, 2010 by the NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC Albany, NY



Legend

-  Project Site
- NY Natural Heritage Program Database Records
-  Swamp Cottonwood
-  Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
-  Red Cedar Rocky Summit

1:24,000

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles



This map, and the locations that are displayed, are considered **sensitive information**, and are intended for the internal use of the recipient; they should not be included in any document that will be made available to the public, without permission from NY Natural Heritage. Some records listed in the accompanying report may not be shown on this map. Please see the report for details.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historical Sites
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, New York 12538
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt N.H.S.
Vanderbilt Mansion N.H.S.
Eleanor Roosevelt N.H.S.

L7617(ROVA

December 20, 2010

Tara Salerno
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th Floor
Albany, NY 12233- 4757

Re: Roosevelt Farm lane, Access Improvements

Dear Ms. Salerno:

This is to continue our consultation regarding potential endangered species impacts related to above referenced project. It also serves as notification that we have begun the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and are proposing to have an Environmental Assessment (EA) available for public and regulatory review later in 2011. In addition, this letter serves as a record that the NPS is initiating informal consultation with your agency.

In your letter on October 12, 2010, you indicate several potential rare or state- listed species we should consider. We have evaluated these species, and in addition have evaluated 2 additional species: Indiana bat and bog turtle.

The project area was evaluated for Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) and swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*). The project does not contain appropriate habitat for either species. In addition, the community types *Rocky Cedar Summit* and *Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest* were evaluated against our current vegetation map, and were determined not to be within the project area.

The NPS has determined that two federally listed species routinely occur in the general area – Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*). We have completed biological assessment for each species, which are enclosed.

The Bog Turtle assessment concluded that there is not suitable habitat for this species in the project area. Therefore, NPS has determined that the project would result in “no effect” to bog turtle.

However, the Indiana Bat survey concluded that there are six (6) potential roost tree sites that could provide habitat for this species. The site plan has been designed to completely avoid 4 of these 6 sites. Impacts to the remaining 2 sites will be mitigated by specifying that any tree removals take place outside the roosting season, specifically between November 1 and March 1.

Based on this, the NPS has determined that this project is “not likely to adversely affect” Indiana bat and seeks concurrence on this determination from NYSDEC.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If you need additional information or have any questions regarding this request, please contact me (845) 229- 1521, by mail at the above address, or by e- mail at dave_hayes@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

David J. Hayes
Natural Resource Program Manager

Enclosures

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources**

New York Natural Heritage Program

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-4757

Phone (518) 402-8935 • **Fax:** (518) 402-9027

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



January 11, 2011

David J. Hayes
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historical Sites
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Dear Mr. Hayes:

The New York Natural Heritage Program has received your letter of December 20, 2010, regarding potential effects on state-listed species from the Roosevelt Farm Lane Access Improvements Project in Hyde Park, NY. I have sent a copy of your letter, map, and reports to Lisa Masi, Wildlife Biologist, at the NYSDEC Region 3 office for review regarding potential impacts to Blanding's turtle, bog turtle, and Indiana bat. The New York Natural Heritage Program does not have any regulatory or permitting authority, and so cannot provide any official determination as to any actions that are required or not required. Any follow-up for future projects regarding impacts to state-listed animals should be sent directly to the NYSDEC Permits Staff in the NYSDEC Region where the project occurs.

Regarding the swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*), your letter states that the project site "does not contain appropriate habitat" for this species. However, Heritage's Chief Botanist, Steve Young, reviewed the description of the vegetation of Wetland AB in the Bog Turtle – Draft Phase I Habitat Assessment. Based on this description, he concludes that appropriate habitat for swamp cottonwood cannot be ruled out at Wetland AB. He suggests that in order to more firmly determine the presence or absence of swamp cottonwood, a qualified botanist resurvey the wetlands during the growing season, May through September.

Sincerely,

Tara Salerno
Environmental Review Specialist
NY Natural Heritage Program

Cc: Lisa Masi



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historical Sites
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, New York 12538
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt N.H.S.
Vanderbilt Mansion N.H.S.
Eleanor Roosevelt N.H.S.

H22 (VAMA)

January 25, 2011

Kenneth Markunas
Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, New York 12188-0189

Re: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS - Roosevelt Farm Lane Trailhead Parking & Circulation

Dear Mr. Markunas:

The National Park Service proposes some public access improvements at the Home of FDR NHS. These improvements are at the current site of the Hyde Park Drive-In Theater. The goal of the project is to improve internal circulation, provide a safe pedestrian and tram crossing of Route 9, increase parking capacity, and provide a permanent connecting trail to Roosevelt Farm Lane.

Project components include:

Realignment of the drive in intersection to be directly across park entry road;
Establishment of a traffic-actuated traffic signal;
Route 9 striping/traffic calming;
Construction of pedestrian walkways;
Establishment of a pedestrian crossing;
Move site sign to new entrance;
Increase parking capacity with construction of a new 40-space lot outside the core cultural viewshed;
Construct connector trail to Farm lane;
Closure/removal of the interim Farm lane parking lot
Landscaping to restore the agricultural heritage of the site.

Enclosed are 3 sets of site plans and drawings for your review, as well as 3 copies of the Phase 1 draft archeological survey report. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Sarah Olson
Superintendent



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643 Fax: 518-233-9049

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

March 22, 2011

Sarah Olson, Superintendent
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Re: **NPS**
Roosevelt Farm Lane Trail
Drive-in (parking & circulation)
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
11PR01165

Dear Ms. Olson:

Thank you for continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO 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 National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Our office has no further concerns regarding archeology and the project; additional survey is not warranted. Based upon our review, it is the SHPO's opinion that the proposed project will have No Adverse Effect upon properties in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or your project, please feel free to contact me. Ext. 3273.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Markunas
Historic Sites
Restoration Coordinator

Cc: Henry Van Brookhoven, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS

APPENDIX B: DRAFT IMPAIRMENT DETERMINATION

THE PROHIBITION ON IMPAIRMENT OF PARK RESOURCES AND VALUES

NPS *Management Policies 2006*, Section 1.4.4, explains the prohibition on impairment of park resources and values:

While Congress has given the Service the management discretion to allow impacts within parks, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement (generally enforceable by the federal courts) that the Park Service must leave park resources and values unimpaired unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. This, the cornerstone of the Organic Act, establishes the primary responsibility of the National Park Service. It ensures that park resources and values will continue to exist in a condition that will allow the American people to have present and future opportunities for enjoyment of them.

WHAT IS IMPAIRMENT?

NPS *Management Policies 2006*, Section 1.4.5, “What Constitutes Impairment of Park Resources and Values,” and Section 1.4.6, “What Constitutes Park Resources and Values,” provide an explanation of impairment.

...impairment...is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values.

Section 1.4.5 of *Management Policies 2006* states:

An impact to any park resource or value may, but does not necessarily, constitute impairment. An impact would be more likely to constitute impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is

- necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park, or
- key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park, or
- identified in the park’s general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents as being of significance.

An impact would be less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values and it cannot be further mitigated.

Per Section 1.4.6 of *Management Policies 2006*, park resources and values that may be impaired include:

- the park’s scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife, and the processes and condition that sustain them, including, to the extent present in the park: the ecological, biological, and physical processes that created the park and continue to

act upon it; scenic features; natural visibility, both in daytime and at night; natural landscapes; natural soundscapes and smells; water and air resources; soils; geological resources; paleontological resources; archeological resources; cultural landscapes; ethnographic resources; historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects; museum collections; and native plants and animals;

- appropriate opportunities to experience enjoyment of the above resources, to the extent that can be done without impairing them;
- the park's role in contributing to the national dignity, the high public value and integrity, and the superlative environmental quality of the national park system, and the benefit and inspiration provided to the American people by the national park system; and
- any additional attributes encompassed by the specific values and purposes for which the park was established.

Impairment may result from NPS activities in managing the park, visitor activities, or activities undertaken by concessionaires, contractors, and others operating in the park. Impairment may also result from sources or activities outside the park, but this would not be a violation of the *Organic Act* unless the NPS was in some way responsible for the action.

HOW IS AN IMPAIRMENT DETERMINATION MADE?

Section 1.4.7 of *Management Policies 2006* states:

In making a determination of whether there would be an impairment, an NPS decision-maker must use his or her professional judgment. This means that the decision-maker must consider any environmental assessments or environmental impact statements required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); consultations required under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), relevant scientific and scholarly studies; advice or insights offered by subject matter experts and others who have relevant knowledge or experience; and the results of civic engagement and public involvement activities relating to the decision.

NPS Management Policies 2006 further define “professional judgment” as “a decision or opinion that is shaped by study and analysis and full consideration of all the relevant facts, and that takes into account the decision-maker’s education, training, and experience; advice or insights offered by subject matter experts and others who have relevant knowledge and experience; good science and scholarship; and, whenever appropriate, the results of civic engagement and public involvement activities relating to the decision.”

IMPAIRMENT DETERMINATION FOR THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

This determination on impairment has been prepared for alternative B described in chapter 2 of this environmental assessment (EA). An impairment determination is made for all resource impact topics analyzed for alternative B. An impairment determination is not made for visitor use and experience, human health and safety, or transportation, because impairment findings relate back to park resources and values, and these impact areas are not generally considered to be park resources or values according to the *Organic Act*, and cannot be impaired in the same way that an action can impair park resources and values.

The NPS has determined that the implementation of the NPS alternative B would not constitute an impairment to the resources or values of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) National Historic Site (NHS). This conclusion is based on consideration of the thorough analysis of the environmental impacts described in the EA, relevant scientific studies, the comments provided by the public and others, and the professional judgment of the decision-maker guided by the direction in *NPS Management Policies 2006*. Implementation of the NPS selected alternative would not result in impairment of park resources or values whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the park's establishing legislation, (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park, or (3) identified in the park's management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents as being of significance.

Alternative B would result in short-term to long-term negligible to minor adverse impacts on some of the park's resources, which include cultural resources (historic districts and structures and archeological resources), vegetation, soils, wetlands, and wildlife and wildlife habitat, including threatened and endangered species.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Districts and Structures

The construction of the new parking lot along Route 9 would have no direct impacts to historic structures, as they would be avoided during construction. However, the construction of the new parking lot could have long-term, moderate adverse impacts on the pastoral landscape of the Home of FDR NHS, the restoration of which is one of the purposes of the proposed improvements. However, mitigative measures, such as leaving existing evergreen and deciduous trees and planting deciduous trees along the edges of the new parking lot, would be incorporated into the design to lessen the incongruent elements and help the parking lot blend better into the landscape. These mitigation measures would reduce the impacts of the new parking lot to long-term, minor adverse. Conversely, the closure of the existing Roosevelt Farm Lane parking area would have long-term beneficial impacts on the pastoral setting of the NHS.

Although it appears that the alignment of the proposed connector path goes through an existing gap in the stone wall in that part of the area of potential effects, the stone walls situated along Route 9 should be documented and preserved since they appear to be important remnants of the Roosevelt Home Farm, a historical and cultural landscape (LBG 2011). The restoration of the stone wall situated along Route 9 would contribute to the historical and built cultural landscape and be a long-term beneficial impact to the NHS and historic district. Along with that beneficial action, the meadow between the Hyde Park drive-in theater and Route 9 would be restored and an earthen berm added to shield the view of the drive-in theater and parking areas and improve the pastoral setting within the NHS, an additional long-term beneficial impact. The proposed traffic calming measures and crosswalk improvements would have long-term, negligible adverse impacts on the historic district and structures, as they would be located primarily in areas already developed or subject to traffic. In addition, the pastoral setting would be relatively unaffected in these areas.

Overall, impacts to historic districts and structures would be both long-term, negligible to minor adverse and long-term beneficial. Because of avoidance of direct impacts to historic districts and structures and implementation of appropriate mitigative measures, any impacts to historic districts and structures would be negligible to minor in intensity; therefore, alternative B would not result in impairment.

Archeological Resources

In preparation for construction activities, grading and leveling would occur in areas currently maintained as turf or natural vegetation. As a result of construction activities, soils in the area of the parking lot and trail would be compacted, the soil layer structure would be disturbed and modified, and soils would be exposed, increasing the overall potential for cultural materials to be uncovered. In areas along Route 9 and 9G where improvements are being made to existing roadways or sidewalks, no impacts to the soils would be expected. Soils that might have contained cultural material in these areas have previously been disturbed and are currently covered with concrete, asphalt, or other manmade surfaces. In areas of crosswalk enhancements and at the construction of a new four-way intersection, removal of any existing roadway and pavement would expose underlying soils. However, exposure would be temporary, as the areas would be once again covered with asphalt from the construction of the enhancements.

Although no known archeological resources exist in the construction areas, there is the potential for undetected subsurface cultural material to exist. Overall, impacts from construction activities on archeological resources in the parking lot, trail, and Route 9 and 9G areas would be localized, long term, negligible adverse.

Because of avoidance of direct impacts to archeological resources, any impacts to archeological resources would be negligible in intensity; therefore, alternative B would not result in impairment.

VEGETATION

Prior to construction of the proposed visitor access improvements, it is expected that a construction staging area would be established in the project area. Staging areas would be established in areas currently maintained as turf or natural vegetation. These impacts would be temporary and localized and, as a result, vegetation in the area would be damaged and removed. Overall, construction activities would have a localized short-term negligible adverse impact on vegetation in the project area.

Vegetation in the existing Hyde Park drive-in theater has been previously affected by foot and automobile traffic, however vegetative communities still exist. The continued use of the drive-in theater would continue disruption to these vegetative communities, however there is no evidence that further damage would occur, resulting in continued long-term, negligible adverse impacts.

The construction of the new parking lot and trail would remove approximately 1.5 acres of existing vegetation within the footprint of both the parking lot and trail. Construction of a new parking lot and trail as well as a ticket booth, bike rack, and pedestrian shelter would remove existing vegetation, including grasses, shrubs, and trees, would be removed and replaced with a pervious asphalt base, resulting in long-term, minor adverse impacts.

In areas along Route 9 and 9G where improvements are being made to existing roadways or sidewalks, no new impacts to vegetation would be expected. Vegetation in these areas has previously been removed and is currently covered with concrete, asphalt, or other manmade surfaces. In areas where crosswalk enhancements and the construction of a new four-way intersection, vegetation has already been disturbed and removed and the enhancements of any existing roadway and pavement would not cause any further damage to vegetation. There may be occasional or inadvertent damage to vegetation as a result of these construction activities but there is no evidence that any future damage would occur. Impacts on vegetation in these areas would be short term, negligible adverse.

The removal and reseeded of the existing gravel parking lot as well as the planting of deciduous trees along the entrance road, works to bring vegetative communities back to their natural states, resulting in long-term beneficial impacts.

Because overall adverse impacts to vegetation would be short-term negligible and long-term negligible to minor, the implementation of alternative B would not result in impairment.

SOILS

Implementation of alternative B would result in localized short-term negligible to minor adverse impact on soils in the project area during construction. Mitigation would include the employment of best management practices, which would include the use of silt fencing to prevent and control soil erosion and sedimentation during construction of the parking lot and trail. Soil productivity would decline in disturbed areas and would be completely eliminated for those areas within the footprint of the new parking lot and trail. The removal of the existing gravel parking lot and areas disturbed outside of the footprint of the new parking lot and trail would be aerated and reseeded or replanted with native vegetation after construction activities, which would decrease the overall erosion potential of the site and improve soil productivity, leading to localized long-term beneficial impacts. The proposed parking lot layout increases the footprint of the parking area, and incorporates the use of pervious asphalt pavement, therefore not increasing the total amount of impervious surface and as a result would not increase storm water runoff and erosion in the long-term. The construction of the new trail would use pavement and stone on asphalt increasing the amount of impervious surface and potentially contributing to storm water runoff and erosion in the long-term. Construction of the parking lot and trail would have localized long-term, minor adverse impacts on soils in the project area.

In areas along Route 9 and 9G where improvements are being made to existing roadways or sidewalks, no impacts to the soils would be expected. Soils in these areas have previously been disturbed and are currently covered with concrete, asphalt, or other manmade surfaces. In areas where crosswalk enhancements and the construction of a new four-way intersection removal of any existing roadway and pavement would expose underlying soils. However, soil exposure would be temporary, as the areas would be once again covered with asphalt from the construction of the enhancements. Impacts on soils in these areas would be short term, minor adverse.

Because there would be only negligible to minor adverse impacts on soils, alternative B would not result in impairment.

WETLANDS

Under alternative B, access to the Farm Lane trail from the proposed parking area is not possible without some impacts to the trail improvements would include the erection of a walking bridge over the stream and an elevated walkway over the smaller wetland (Wetland BC) where it is relatively narrow and mostly scrub/shrub, so no trees would be affected.

The stream crossing will be constructed to avoid impacts to stream or wetland resources, using an 18-foot span, supported by concrete abutments on either side of the water course. The abutments would be located outside of the wetland area and the limits of disturbance during construction would also be outside the wetland area.

The wetland crossing would require placement of additional concrete abutments and up to 12 posts to support the walkway over the wetland, which would be 14 feet wide and approximately 50 feet long. It is estimated that two square feet of wetland fringe would be affected by the placement of the concrete

abutment in this area, and that placement of the pilings to support the walkway would create a maximum permanent disturbance of no more than 12 square feet, depending on the construction method used, resulting in a maximum overall disturbance of 20 square feet. The impacts to wetlands would therefore be negligible adverse in both the short and long term.

Because far less than 0.1 acre of wetlands will be affected overall in this project, and it is for an excepted activity, no mitigation would be required under the NPS Director's Order 77-1: Wetlands Protection (NPS 2008b). The project would also likely qualify under a Nationwide General Permit #25 for dredge and fill in wetlands, and would also not require mitigation in the form of wetland creation or enhancement or other similar activities. Construction would be conducted consistently with sediment and erosion control guidelines, which would protect the stream and wetlands from impacts from sediment runoff and erosion during storm events that could adversely affect wetland function.

A statement of findings would not be necessary, as the activities will affect less than 0.1 acre of wetlands and the activity is an excepted action under Section 4.2.1 (a) of Director's Order 77-1, for scenic overlooks, trails and boardwalks in instances where disturbance is less than 0.1 acre and whose primary purposes are public education, interpretation, or enjoyment of wetland resources. As this trail is proposed to improve access to the historic Farm Lane trail that was used by President Roosevelt and links two very important areas of this National Historic Site.

Because there would be only negligible adverse impacts on wetlands, and mitigation would not be required, alternative B would not result in impairment.

WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT, INCLUDING THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Implementation of visitor accessibility improvements under alternative B would likely displace those species that currently use the areas where the proposed activities would be taking place. This displacement would result from the increased human activity and noise associated with construction vehicles on the site. In addition, mortality or injury of some smaller, less mobile, species could occur as a result of construction activities. However, adverse impacts on wildlife would be considered minor because of the relatively small area being affected and the fact that there are other areas adjacent to the construction sites where displaced individuals could move that would provide adequate habitat. The loss or displacement of individuals of a non-threatened or endangered species would not jeopardize the viability of the populations in and adjacent to the NHS. These minor adverse impacts on wildlife would be short-term because they would only occur during the construction period. Following construction activities, it is expected that any displaced species would likely return to the area.

Approximately 1.5 acres of the total 9 acres of secondary growth forest habitat would be removed to construct the new parking lot and spur trail, and as part of the restoration of the historic landscape to open meadow or hay fields. Emerging wooded areas would also be cleared to restore the agricultural fields that historically existed on the FDR Estate. Construction of the parking lot and spur trail and restoration of the historic landscape in areas that are currently undisturbed natural wildlife habitat would result in the loss of those habitats. However, long-term adverse impacts on terrestrial wildlife habitat would be minor because of the relatively small area being affected and the majority of the land area between Route 9 and Route 9G is forested. Some beneficial impacts would also result from the transition of forested habitat to open meadow for species that utilize this type of habitat – such as deer and various birds. Removal and reseedling of the interim gravel parking lot for Farm Lane would also result in long-term beneficial impacts to wildlife as the area is returned to natural conditions.

The proposed spur trail would cross over an intermittent stream and wetland. These crossings would be constructed to avoid impacts to stream and wetland habitat, using an 18-foot span, supported by concrete abutments located outside of the stream and wetland area. Measures to protect water quality would include silt fencing along the wetland and stream crossings as well as along the tree line to the east of the drive-in theater, where the project area is close to the stream. Short-term negligible impacts to the stream habitat would be expected.

The wetland crossing would require placement of additional concrete abutments and up to 12 posts to support the walkway over the wetland areas, which would be 14 feet wide and approximately 50 feet long. It is estimated that two square feet of wetland fringe habitat would be affected by the placement of the concrete abutment, and placement of the pilings to support the walkway would create a maximum permanent disturbance of no more than 12 square feet, resulting in a maximum overall disturbance of 20 square feet. Impacts to wetland habitat would be long-term negligible adverse and would not adversely affect the total population of any one of the species aquatic or terrestrial inhabiting the area, resulting in long term negligible adverse impacts.

Once construction is complete, species would be expected to resume using the wetland habitat located in and adjacent to the project area. As a result, there would be short-term negligible adverse impacts on those species and their habitats that lie within the footprint of the spur trail that is proposed to cross stream and wetland areas. Construction would be conducted consistently with sediment and erosion control guidelines, which would protect the stream and wetland habitat from impacts from sediment runoff and erosion during storm events.

Because overall adverse impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat would be short- and long-term negligible to minor, alternative B would not result in an impairment.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Implementation of alternative B would result in *no effect* to bog turtle. No suitable bog turtle habitat exists in the project area (NPS 2010f).

Site design for construction of the parking lot and spur trail would require the removal of two clusters of suitable roost trees for Indiana bat; the other four locations would be avoided. In total, eight suitable roost trees consisting of black locust, tree of heaven, and sugar maple would be removed. Impacts to the two sites would be mitigated by only allowing tree removals to occur outside of the roosting season, specifically between November 1 and March 1. One additional cluster, which contains two potential roost trees, is located just outside the proposed limit of disturbance. In order to ensure these trees remain, the trees would be flagged in the field so they would not be removed. Based on this analysis, implementation of alternative B is *not likely to adversely affect* Indiana bat. On January 21, 2010, the NPS received concurrence from the USWFS that the project would not affect the bog turtle and would be not likely to adversely affect the Indiana bat.

Because alternative B would be not likely to adversely affect the federally listed Indiana bat, this alternative would not result in impairment to threatened or endangered species.

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES

TABLE C-1: BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES WITHIN HOME OF FDR NHS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Structure Name	Constructed By	Date
Springwood (mansion/estate)	Unknown	Around 1800; renovated for FDR and his mother Sara by Hoppin & Koen in 1915)
Coach House	Roosevelts	1886
Reconstructed Garage/Stables	Josiah Wheeler	Originally 1850; modified in 1910 and 1940s and 1950s; present building is a reconstruction dated 1974
Small Ice House	Wheelers	Between 1845-1867
Large Ice House	Roosevelts	1898
Garages	Roosevelts	1911
Hot Bed	Roosevelts	Unknown
Greenhouse	Built for Sara Roosevelt	1906
Laundry	Wheelers	1850
Pump House	Roosevelts	1916
Ram House	Roosevelts	Unknown
Gardener's Cottage	Wheelers	1845
Duplex House	Roosevelts	1895
Hot Bed	Roosevelts	Before 1933
Old Reservoir	Dam constructed by James Roosevelt	1881
Ash Pit	Roosevelts	Unknown
Tennis Court	Roosevelts	Unknown
The Roosevelts' Graves and Rose Garden	Roosevelt Family	Garden dates to 1880s; monument for the joint gravesite of FDR and Eleanor (designed by FDR) placed in 1945
Bellefield (Newbold/Morgan Estate) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Barn • Stone House • Old Garage • New Garage • Pump House and Water Tower • Two Cold Frames 	Newbolds & Morgans	Originally constructed in 1795; all outbuildings except the Old Barn constructed between 1905 and 1917
Top Cottage	FDR	Built in 1938 by FDR as a retreat; added to the NRHP in 1997

Source: NPS 1979.

TABLE C-2: LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES

Structure Number		Preferred Structure Name	NRHP Significance Level
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site			
1	101	Franklin D. Roosevelt Home	Contributing
2	102	Laundry Building	Contributing
3	103	Coach House	Contributing
4	104	Small Ice House	Contributing
5	105	(Reconstructed) Garage & Stables	Contributing
6	106	Greenhouse	Contributing
7	107	Large Ice House	Contributing
8	108	Gardener's Cottage - Garage	Contributing
9	109	Gardener's Cottage	Contributing
10	110	Duplex House	Contributing
11	113	Roosevelts' Grave	Contributing
12	114	Greenhouse - Tool Shed	Contributing
13	116	Shed	Contributing
14	117A	Ice Pond Dam	Contributing
15	117B	Ram House	Contributing
16	118	Pump House	Contributing
17	120	Hot Bed	Contributing
18	121	Ash Pit	Contributing
19	124	Cold Frame	Contributing
20	1790ANNB	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Ann Broom Headstone	Not Significant
21	1790CEMF	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Cemetery Fieldstone Wall	Not Significant
22	1790CIST	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Cistern at West Lawn	Contributing
23	1790CROO	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Crook Family Headstone	Not Significant
24	1790ENGA	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Entrance Gates	Contributing
25	1790ESTA	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Estates Road	Contributing
26	1790FARM	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Farm Road	Contributing
27	1790FENC	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Albany Post Road Fence	Contributing
28	1790FGWA	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Formal Garden Stone Walls	Contributing
29	1790GABE	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Gabriel Broom Headstone	Not Significant
30	1790MAIN	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Main Entrance Drive	Contributing
31	1790PUMP	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Iron Pump at Windmill Site	Contributing
32	1790SARA	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Sarah Broom Headstone	Not Significant
33	1790SOBO	Newbold-Morgan Estate - South Boundary Service Rd.	Contributing
34	1790WALK	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Walks at Formal Garden	Contributing

Structure Number		Preferred Structure Name	NRHP Significance Level
35	1790WELL	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Well at West Lawn	Contributing
36	1795CAST	Cast-Iron Hose Bibb at Vegetable Garden Site	Contributing
37	1795CIST	Pump Control Mechanism	Contributing
38	1795COBR	Concrete Bridge	Contributing
39	1795CULV	Stone Culverts at Lower Woods Road	Contributing
40	1795ESTA	Estates Road	Contributing
41	1795FLAG	Flagstone Walk Around Springwood	Contributing
42	1795GRAV	Gravel Walks at Rose Garden & Gravesite	Contributing
43	1795KPRO	Stone Boundary Walls	Contributing
44	1795LOWO	Lower Woods Road	Contributing
45	1795MAIN	Main Entrance Driveway	Contributing
46	1795OLGA	Old Main Entrance Gate	Contributing
47	1795PETS	"Fala" & "Chief" Grave Markers	Contributing
48	1795PIPE	Old Standpipe Foundations	Contributing
49	1795RAMH	Ram House Foundations	Contributing
50	1795RIWO	River Wood Road	Contributing
51	1795SERV	Service Road	Contributing
52	1795STAT	"Worship" Statue	Contributing
53	1795STBO	Stone Boundary Wall at Route 9	Contributing
54	1795STWA	Stone Wall Along Trail Into Woods	Contributing
55	1795SUND	Sundial Base at Rose Garden	Contributing
56	1795TENN	Tennis Court Ruins	Contributing
57	1795TRAI	Trail Network	Contributing
58	1795TREL	Wood Trellis at Laundry	Contributing
59	179KLILA	Lilac Garden Wall	Contributing
60	179KSERV	Service Road (Kessler Property)	Not Significant
61	401	Newbold-Morgan Estate - "Bellefield"	State
62	402	Newbold-Morgan Estate - New Garage	State
63	404	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Old Garage	State
64	405	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Stone House	State
65	406A	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Water Tower	State
66	406B	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Pump House	State
67	407	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Old Barn	State
68	410	Newbold-Morgan Estate - Cold Frames	State
69	TBD	Top Cottage	National

Structure Number		Preferred Structure Name	NRHP Significance Level
Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site			
1	1793	Stone Barbecue	Contributing
2	1793BRID	Bridge and Dam	Contributing
3	1793FLAG	Flagpole	Contributing
4	1793GATE	Apple Orchard Gateposts	Contributing
5	1793RETA	Low Retaining Wall	Contributing
6	1793ROAD	Roadways	Contributing
7	1793STON	Stone Walls	Contributing
8	1793SWIN	Swing and Teeter Totter [Remnants]	Contributing
9	1793TENN	Tennis Court	Contributing
10	1793TRAI	Trails	Contributing
11	1793WALK	Walkways	Contributing
12	501	The Factory	Contributing
13	502	Stone Cottage	Contributing
14	502PATIO	Stone Cottage Patio	Contributing
15	504	Dollhouse	Contributing
16	505	Playhouse	Contributing
17	506	Stable-Garage	Contributing
18	507	East Garden Shed	Contributing
19	508	West Garden Shed	Contributing
20	509	Swimming Pool & Pool Shed	Contributing

Source: NPS 2010c.



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

384/106403.