U.S. General Services Administration

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Trout River
Land Port of Entry

Trout River,
New York

December 2025

GSA

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Final
Environmental Assessment
Trout River Land Port of Entry
Trout River, New York

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Prepared for:

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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR
TROUT RIVER LAND PORT OF ENTRY
TROUT RIVER, NEW YORK

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Finding of No Significant Impact
Trout River Land Port of Entry
Trout River, New York

Introduction

U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located north of the village of Trout River, New York. An environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared as required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ([NEPA]; 42 United States Code 4321 et seq.) and GSA's Public Buildings Service NEPA Desk Guide.

The EA explains the need for the project, the alternatives that were considered to meet the need, the impacts that were identified, and how impacts will be minimized or mitigated. The anticipated impacts, mitigation of impacts, and other information discussed herein are incorporated by reference from the published EA.

Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, GSA will award a contract to modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE with new facilities connecting to the existing building, including a new outbuilding to house the fire suppression system, water storage tank, and the emergency generator. The majority of the proposed renovated LPOE will be located within the existing 1.75-acre site. Land acquisition of approximately 2.0 acres will also be required on the west side of the LPOE parcel (currently a vacant lot) to accommodate the west parking area, snow removal, and stormwater management. In addition, land acquisition will be required east of the existing facility to construct new inspection lanes, site lighting, and infrastructure located on the New York State (NYS) Route 30 right of way. The Proposed Action will impact previously disturbed land on four parcels that abut NYS Route 30, east of the existing facility. The Government will acquire these four parcels and demolish the existing structures, which total approximately 1.5 acres. During construction, the Trout River LPOE will close for 20 to 24 months and traffic will be diverted to the Fort Covington LPOE in Fort Covington, New York, and the Chateaugay LPOE in Chateaugay, New York. The Proposed Action will bring the LPOE into compliance with current Federal infrastructure and security requirements and provide additional staff workspace, functional program areas, and adequate parking to meet the Government's operational requirements.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Trout River LPOE. The Proposed Action is intended to address operational inefficiencies, increase inspection rates, improve traffic flow, and accommodate the U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Customs and Border Protection (CBP) request for more space to accommodate additional support staff, functional program areas, and additional parking. The Proposed Action will improve efficiency for travelers and for Federal agency staff but is not expected to increase the volume of traffic through the LPOE. The Proposed Action will also improve security and ensure that the Government has the accommodations necessary to carry out its mission.

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The Proposed Action is needed to bring the LPOE into compliance with Federal infrastructure and security requirements and support the Government's mission. The proposed project will bring the building up to current GSA Core Building Standards. The existing facility does not meet the Government's needs due to its space constraints and limitations associated with its aging infrastructure.

Public Involvement

GSA held a virtual community engagement meeting on January 17, 2023, which was attended by 38 people. The diverse group of attendees represented Federal, State, and local government agencies; Canadian provincial government agencies; and members of the local business community. Meeting attendees included representatives from the CBP, the U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration, New York State Department of Transportation, Province of Quebec Government Relations, North County Chamber of Commerce, Franklin County, and Vinumport Duty Free store.

GSA made the Draft EA available for a 30-day review period. A Notice of Availability for the Draft EA was published in *The Malone Telegram* on November 14, 2024, announcing the availability of the document and initiation of the 30-day comment period. A paper copy was made available at the Wead Library located at 64 Elm Street, in Malone, New York. The Draft EA was also posted online at (https://www.gsa.gov/troutriverea). GSA emailed a Notice of Availability letter on November 14, 2024, announcing the availability of the Draft EA and soliciting comments from Federal, State, local government agencies, and individuals with a known or potential interest in the Proposed Action and its environmental impacts. In addition, a virtual public meeting regarding the proposed project was held at 6:00 p.m. on November 21, 2024. The meeting was attended by a representative from CBP. No members of the public attended the meeting. Interested parties were invited to attend to learn about the project and submit questions and comments. Attendees were provided the opportunity to comment on the proposed project during the public meeting. A transcript of the public meeting is included in Appendix A in the Final EA. During the review period, comments on the Draft EA were accepted during the virtual public meeting via email and the U.S. Postal Service. No public comments were received during the public review period. Two interagency and intergovernmental response letters were reviewed and incorporated into the EA analysis of potential environmental impacts, where applicable, and are included in Appendix A in the Final EA. GSA has prepared and made available this Finding of No Significant Impact and the Final EA at the Wead Library located at 64 Elm Street, in Malone, New York, and online at https://www.gsa.gov/troutriverea.

Alternatives Considered

The EA analyzes the potential impacts of two alternatives: the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action Alternative. Under the No-Action Alternative, GSA would not modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE facility. The existing facility would continue to operate in its current condition. Options considered in the initial phase of alternative development included renovating the existing LPOE, building an addition onto the existing structure, adding annexes onto the existing LPOE, and constructing a new LPOE in a different location. After evaluating these initial options, CBP indicated that none of the options completely fulfilled their mission and none of the options allowed for development of future improvements. In response to CBP feedback, three additional options were developed and analyzed. These options included rehabilitating the existing LPOE while adding a one-story annex to the south, constructing a one-story addition onto the existing LPOE along with demolition of the south garage wing, and constructing a new LPOE in the same location. Overall, the Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative) to modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE with new facilities connecting to the existing

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building was identified as the most feasible option. Therefore, no other alternatives were carried forward for analysis in the EA.

Environmental Impacts

The EA examines the potential effects on water resources (surface waters and wetlands); cultural resources (archaeology and historical resources); socioeconomics; and traffic, transportation, and parking.

Under the Proposed Action, ground-disturbing activities, such as clearing, excavating, grading, and adding impervious surface for the modernized and expanded LPOE facility, will not result in direct or indirect permanent, adverse impacts on surface water resources, including wetlands. Although there are 0.28 acres of wetlands within the project area, permanent impacts are not anticipated because the modernized and expanded LPOE facility has been designed to avoid existing wetlands. Temporary adverse impacts to wetlands during construction of the modernized and expanded LPOE facility will be avoided through the implementation of construction best management practices for stormwater, erosion, and sediment control. Ground disturbance during construction could result in temporary, direct, adverse impacts on surface waters from increasing the potential for erosion and the transport of sediment into surrounding surface waters. Temporary, indirect, adverse impacts could result from the operation of construction equipment, which could increase the potential for accidental leaks or spills of fuel, lubricants, or other materials that could contaminate nearby surface waters. Additionally, increasing impervious surfaces could result in direct and indirect, long-term, adverse impacts from increased stormwater runoff. Implementation of stormwater best management practices and erosion control methods will avoid or minimize all potential impacts on surface water resources.

The Proposed Action will result in Historic Properties Affected under Section 106, as the Trout River Border Inspection Station is a listed property in the New York State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places. However, GSA intends to undertake the project in a way to limit all potential impacts to the historic property and the New York State Historic Preservation Office concurred that the Proposed Action will have no adverse effect on historic properties. In addition, no adverse impacts to archaeological resources are expected to result from the Proposed Action. Therefore, no adverse impacts on cultural resources are anticipated to occur because of the Proposed Action.

The Proposed Action is anticipated to result in short- and long-term beneficial impacts to local employment and income through potential increases in temporary employment during construction and through potential permanent employment at the modernized and expanded LPOE facility.

The Proposed Action will result in long-term, beneficial impacts on parking and vehicular traffic. Short-term, adverse impacts on traffic are anticipated during construction of the proposed LPOE because of port closures. Beneficial impacts are expected in the long term through simpler traffic patterns and a more streamlined system for vehicles passing through the LPOE.

Many of these impacts will be associated with construction activities and will be temporary and relatively minor. All impacts, short and long term, will be less than significant. The EA identifies impact mitigation measures (e.g., avoidance, best management practices, and environmental compliance) to minimize potential environmental impacts.

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure the Proposed Action will have no significant impact on the human and natural environment. GSA and construction contractors will implement best management practices and satisfy all applicable Federal, state, and local regulatory

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requirements in association with the design, construction, and operation of the proposed LPOE at the selected site. GSA will oversee the design and monitoring of site development, including the use of any required mitigation measures.

Resource	Measure
Air Quality	Use appropriate dust suppression methods (such as the use of water, dust palliatives, covers, and suspension of earth moving in high-wind conditions) during on-site construction activities. Stabilize disturbed area through revegetation or mulching if the area is inactive for several weeks or longer. Implement measures to reduce diesel particulate matter emissions from construction equipment, such as reducing idling time and using newer equipment with emissions controls. Comply with the applicable New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) air quality regulations. Secure any required minor air emissions permits from NYSDEC prior to construction. Positive impacts will result from installation of an all-electric HVAC system powered by ground source heat pumps and photovoltaic panels.
Noise	Limit construction and associated heavy truck traffic to daytime hours. Shut down noise-generating heavy equipment when it is not needed. Maintain equipment per manufacturer's recommendations to minimize noise generation. Encourage construction personnel to operate equipment in the quietest manner practicable (such as speed restrictions, retarder brake restrictions, engine speed restrictions). Conduct all construction activities in compliance with local noise ordinances.
Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials	Comply with applicable Federal and State laws governing the use, generation, storage, transportation, and disposal of solid and hazardous materials.
Geology and Soils	Control soil erosion impacts during construction by implementing erosion prevention measures. Measures may include the use of earth berms, vegetative buffers and filter strips, and spill prevention and management techniques. Revegetate temporarily disturbed areas.
Water Resources (Surface Waters and Wetlands)	Control soil erosion and sedimentation impacts during construction by implementing erosion prevention and stormwater management measures. Ensure that the design of the LPOE includes sufficient stormwater management so water quantity/quality in receiving waters and/or off-site areas are not adversely affected. Comply with Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act by reducing stormwater runoff using green infrastructure and low impact development practices. Obtain required permits from New York State Department of Environmental Conservation under the Freshwater Wetlands Act and comply with all permit requirements.

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Wildlife and Habitat	Management and mitigation measures that will be implemented to minimize or mitigate impacts to surface waters and wetlands will also minimize or mitigate impacts on wildlife habitat. GSA will periodically check the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation system for changes in Endangered Species Act-listed or candidate species potentially occurring in the project area.
Cultural Resources	Should potentially historic or culturally significant items be discovered during project construction, work will immediately cease in the area until GSA, a qualified archaeologist, and the New York State Historic Preservation Office are contacted to properly identify and appropriately treat discovered items in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.
Socioeconomics	Secure the construction area to prevent unauthorized access.
Traffic, Transportation, and Parking	GSA's selected design/construction contractor, in consultation with GSA and the New York State Department of Transportation, will determine final, reasonable mitigation measures. Traffic will be diverted to the Fort Covington LPOE in Fort Covington, New York, and the Chateaugay LPOE in Chateaugay, New York, during construction activities. CBP personnel will be reassigned from Trout River LPOE to the Fort Covington and Chateaugay LPOEs to assist with any additional traffic flow.

GSA has adhered to the maximum extent practicable to the Clean Water Act goals to protect wetlands and achieve a goal of no overall net loss of wetlands functions and values through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of impacts to wetlands. GSA conducted a wetlands and waterbodies delineation to determine the presence and extent of freshwater wetlands and/or waterbodies near the project area. The fieldwork was conducted on October 15, 2022, and September 13, 2023. The U.S. Department of Defense - Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reviewed the delineated wetland boundaries on June 18, 2024. GSA applied for a Jurisdictional Determination through the USACE that assumed all wetland and waterbody features identified through the delineation would be federally jurisdictional. At any future point in the design/permitting process, an Approved Jurisdictional Determination could be pursued for wetland and/or waterbody features that are believed to be non-jurisdictional. The project area includes Federal- or State-jurisdictional wetlands, however, the Proposed Action will not impact the wetlands and therefore a Section 404 permit from the USACE is not required for this project. However, the project footprint is within the 100-foot adjacent area regulated by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Under the Proposed Action, grading will occur within the adjacent area. Therefore, GSA will continue to coordinate with the NYSDEC, obtain required permits under the Freshwater Wetlands Act, and comply with all NYSDEC permit requirements.

Finding of No Significant Impact

GSA has completed the environmental review process for the proposed project and, with GSA's commitment to implementing the above measures to mitigate any potential impacts, finds there is no significant impact to the quality of the human environment associated with the construction of a modernized and expanded LPOE at the town of Trout River, New York.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 United States Code 432 et seq. and the U.S. General Services Administration Public Buildings Service NEPA Desk Guide, I find that the project described in the Environmental Assessment for the Trout River Land Port of Entry in Trout River, New York, dated December 2025, is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the natural and human-made environment. Therefore, issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact is warranted, and no Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared.

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ABBREVIATIONS

APE	area of potential effect
CBP	U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Customs and Border Protection
CDC	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services - Centers for Disease Control
CWA	Clean Water Act
EA	environmental assessment
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FWS	U.S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service
GPR	ground-penetrating radar
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
JD	Jurisdictional Determination
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LPOE	land port of entry
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRCS	U.S. Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
Phase I ESA	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USACE	U.S. Department of Defense - Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USGS	U.S. Department of the Interior - U.S. Geological Survey
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
USN	Unique Site Number

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located north of the village of Trout River, New York. This environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared as required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ([NEPA]; 42 United States Code 4321 et seq.) and GSA's Public Building Services NEPA Desk Guide (GSA 1999). This EA is required to determine whether the Proposed Action would have significant environmental impacts.

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the project is to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Trout River LPOE. The Proposed Action is intended to address operational inefficiencies, increase inspection rates, improve traffic flow, and accommodate the U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Customs and Border Protection (CBP) request for more space to accommodate additional support staff, functional program areas, and additional parking. The Proposed Action would improve efficiency for travelers and for Federal agency staff but is not expected to increase the volume of traffic through the LPOE. The Proposed Action would also improve security and ensure that CBP has the accommodations necessary to carry out its mission. The Proposed Action is needed to bring the LPOE into compliance with Federal infrastructure and security requirements and support the Government's mission. The proposed project would bring the building up to current GSA Core Building Standards. The existing facility does not meet the Government's needs due to its space constraints and limitations associated with its aging infrastructure.

Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

Under the Proposed Action, GSA would award a contract to modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE with new facilities connecting to the existing building including a new outbuilding to house the fire suppression system, water storage tank, and the emergency generator. The Proposed Action would bring the LPOE into compliance with current Federal infrastructure and security requirements and provide additional staff workspace, functional program areas, and adequate parking to meet the Government's operational requirements. The EA analyzes two alternatives: the Proposed Action Alternative and the No-Action Alternative. Under the No-Action Alternative, GSA would not modernize or expand the Trout River LPOE facility. The existing facility would continue to operate in its current condition.

Environmental Impacts

The affected environment of the Proposed Action Alternative site and its immediate surroundings is discussed in Section 3 of this EA. The potential direct and indirect effects of implementing the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative are also identified in Section 3. Resource areas evaluated in this EA are water resources, including surface waters and wetlands; cultural resources, including archaeology and historical resources; socioeconomics; and traffic, transportation, and parking. No significant impacts on these resources were identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located north of the village of Trout River, New York. The existing Trout River LPOE building does not satisfy the mission requirements of the Government because the building is not large enough to accommodate additional support staff, provide functional program areas, or accommodate adequate parking. The existing Trout River LPOE also does not meet the Government's current security, infrastructure, and operational requirements. The Proposed Action would modernize and expand the existing LPOE in line with current design standards and support the Government's operational requirements.

This environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared as required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ([NEPA]; 42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.) and GSA's Public Building Services NEPA Desk Guide (GSA 1999). This EA is required to determine if the Proposed Action would have significant environmental impacts.

1.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, GSA would award a contract to modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE with new facilities connecting to the existing building, including a new outbuilding to house the fire suppression system, water storage tank, and the emergency generator. The Proposed Action would bring the LPOE into compliance with current Federal infrastructure and security requirements and provide additional staff workspace, functional program areas, and adequate parking to meet the Government's operational requirements.

1.2 Background

The Trout River LPOE is in a mostly rural area of New York on the United States–Canada border. The crossing connects Athelstan, Quebec, to Constable, New York, and can be reached by New York State (NYS) Route 30 on the United States side and by Quebec Route 138 on the Canadian side (Figure 1).

The existing Trout River LPOE site is a 1.75-acre rectangular parcel located at the northwest intersection of NYS Route 30 and NYS Route 20 (Trout River-Westville Road) overlooking the Trout River. The Trout River LPOE faces northeast onto NYS Route 30. The village of Trout River, New York, is located immediately east and south of the inspection station. The property is abutted on the west side by abandoned farmland in varying states of succession. All adjacent parcels to the east, south, and west of the Trout River LPOE parcel are privately owned.

Figure 1. Location of the Project Area

The existing Trout River LPOE primary building is a rectangular plan, wood frame, two-story inspection station in a Colonial Revival style (Figure 2). The existing building, constructed in 1931, is considered historically significant and was placed on the National Register in 2007. The two-story main building is side-gabled with a gambrel roof, and on either side of the main building is a one-story, four-bay, hipped roof garage wing. Both wings and the primary building are clad in English bond brickwork and have roofs covered with green and purple slate tiles. A flat-roofed vehicular canopy that covers three bays is affixed to the front elevation of the inspection station. The front of the inspection station faces northeast, and the total building program runs axially from northwest to southeast. Three non-covered outdoor parking areas are available: one to the northwest, one to the southeast, and one at the south end of the building. Parking is limited, and parking areas next to the building are considered seasonal. During the winter months the spaces are not usable because sliding ice and snow from the roof of the building can damage vehicles in these spaces and create safety concerns for staff and visitors.

Figure 2. Existing Trout River LPOE

The existing Trout River LPOE building does not support U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Customs and Border Protection (CBP) operational requirements due to space

constraints and issues associated with the aging infrastructure. The building is not large enough to accommodate additional support staff, provide functional program areas, or accommodate additional parking. The LPOE does not meet current Federal security and infrastructure requirements and does not meet Architectural Barriers Act accessibility standards (available at: https://www.access-board.gov/aba/).

In November 2020, GSA commissioned a feasibility study for modernizing and expanding the Trout River LPOE. The feasibility study assessed programmatic needs and considered a variety of options to make the aging facility more suitable for the mission and operation of CBP. The feasibility study took an iterative approach to identify potential solutions, evaluate them based on various aspects of feasibility, and identify a preferred alternative. Results of the feasibility study informed the development of a Proposed Action Alternative (preferred alternative), as described in Chapter 2. Alternatives that were evaluated in the feasibility study but not selected as the preferred alternative based on inefficiencies, logistical drawbacks, or other considerations are described in Section 2.3, Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward.

1.3 Purpose and Need for Proposed Action

The purpose of the project is to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Trout River LPOE. The Proposed Action is intended to address operational inefficiencies, increase inspection rates, improve traffic flow, and accommodate the CBP request for more space for additional support staff, functional program areas, and additional parking. The Proposed Action would improve efficiency for travelers and for Federal agency staff but is not expected to increase the volume of traffic through the LPOE. The Proposed Action would also improve security and ensure that the Government has the accommodations necessary to carry out its mission.

The Proposed Action is needed to bring the LPOE into compliance with Federal infrastructure and security requirements for LPOEs and support the operational needs of the Government. The proposed project would bring the building up to current GSA Core Building Standards. The existing facility does not meet the operational needs of the Government due to its space constraints and limitations associated with its aging infrastructure.

1.4 Section 106 Consultation

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), 16 USC §§ 470 et seq., requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on cultural resources, including historic and archaeological resources, to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources. The Trout River LPOE was constructed in 1931 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2007 as part of a Multiple Property Listing for U.S. Border Inspection Stations. GSA performed an archaeological assessment of the project area as part of the 2020 feasibility study and a Phase IA Historical, Cultural, Archaeological Resource

Assessment and Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey (shovel test**s**) were completed in 2023. GSA held an initial meeting with the New York SHPO on May 20, 2022, to provide an overview of the proposed project. Because the proposed project has the potential to affect historic and/or archaeological resources, GSA intends to undertake the project in a way that limits impact to the historic property. GSA consulted with the New York SHPO on the historic existing LPOE and provided project and architectural details on the proposed plans for the rehabilitation of the existing LPOE for incorporating the existing historic building into the design of the expanded LPOE. GSA submitted 100% Design Drawings to New York SHPO by letter on June 23, 2025, in which GSA also requested concurrence with their determination that the proposed undertaking would have no adverse effects on historic properties. The New York SHPO responded by letter on July 23, 2025, stating that they were unable to concur with the proposed finding of no adverse effects on historic properties and requested design edits. Representatives from the New York SHPO, GSA, and CBP met on August 4, 2025, and GSA sent a letter continuing consultation with the New York SHPO on September 5, 2025, with GSA's responses to the New York SHPO's questions and requests. On October 2, 2025, the New York SHPO sent a letter to GSA concurring that the proposed work would have no adverse effect on historic properties (included in Appendix A).

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted, including excavations within a previously identified late nineteenth to early twentieth century archaeological site (Trout River LPOE Historic Site). The survey report recommended conducting a Phase II site evaluation. The New York SHPO concurred with this recommendation on September 15, 2023. A revised report was submitted to the New York SHPO in October 2023 to account for design changes. The revised report also included a Phase II workplan for the Trout River LPOE Historic Site. The New York SHPO approved the workplan on December 1, 2023.

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted the Phase II archaeological site evaluation of the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (USN 03309.000041). A two-phase approach was taken to study this site, including a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey to isolate and target specific GPR anomalies followed by standard test unit (TU) excavations (test is a square or rectangular excavation) to investigate the identified anomalies. Prior investigations had confirmed that the site was the former location of a historic hotel built in 1876 by Patrick H. Lahey and operated by Ed Dolan from 1884 to around 1930. The hotel and other neighboring buildings were demolished in 1932 to make way for the Trout River LPOE.

The GPR survey was conducted over approximately 3,245 square meters (m^2) of the site and identified four significant subsurface anomalies that were then investigated through test unit excavations. These four anomalies were found to represent subgrade structural features (building foundations and a potential well) associated with the use of the site as a hotel. The recovered artifacts determined to be historic (rather than modern) all pointed to a typical domestic occupation of the site, which would be consistent with a hotel assemblage. The nature and

distribution of the identified deposits also suggested that much of the identified materials were removed from their original primary depositional context and redeposited in mixed secondary depositional contexts. The substantial number of identified modern materials intermixed with the historic artifacts also confirms that the archaeological feature appears to have been heavily disturbed. This deposition pattern would limit further analyses of the site's occupation beyond its already confirmed residential character and general date of occupation. Consequently, it has been determined that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site no longer retains sufficient aspects of integrity, as it has been significantly disturbed by intentional demolition and the installation of the LPOE facility in the 1930s. Extensive buried utilities, including upgrades in the early 2000s, also negatively affected the site. Hartgen recommended that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (Unique Site Number [USN] 03309.000041) was not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The New York SHPO provided GSA with a concurrence letter dated August 30, 2024, stating that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site is not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is necessary for this site. On July 22, 2025, GSA sent a letter to the New York SHPO to notify them of the re-inclusion in the site design of an additional four parcels on the northeastern side of NYS Route 30. GSA noted that there would be no development within the parcels and enclosed the Phase I findings for the additional parcels and requested comments from the New York SHPO. On August 19, 2025, the New York SHPO confirmed that they had reviewed the Phase I findings for the additional parcels, determined that no further archaeological investigations were warranted, and stated that they had no further archaeological concerns for the project (included in Appendix A).

1.5 Tribal Consultation

The New York SHPO provided GSA with a list of tribes and other potentially interested parties to be included for Section 106 consultation. GSA contacted the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Council via email on March 6, 2023, to propose a meeting to inform the Tribe of the Proposed Action and gain an understanding of Tribal perspectives, considerations, or concerns related to the proposed improvements to the Trout River LPOE. The Tribe responded that their members do not use the Trout River LPOE, are not concerned about potential impacts of the Proposed Action on Tribal resources, and do not wish to have further involvement in the NEPA process.

1.6 Section 404 Consultation and Jurisdictional Determination

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regulates freshwater wetlands under the New York State Freshwater Wetlands Act. Therefore, GSA consulted with the U.S. Department of Defense - Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and NYSDEC due to the presence of wetlands near the project area.

GSA conducted a wetlands and waterbodies delineation to determine the presence and extent of freshwater wetlands and/or waterbodies near the project area. The fieldwork was conducted on October 15, 2022 and September 13, 2023. Both USACE and NYSDEC attended the site visit.

USACE reviewed the delineated wetland boundaries on June 18, 2024. GSA applied for a Jurisdictional Determination (JD) through the USACE that assumed all wetland and waterbody features identified through the delineation would be federally jurisdictional. At any future point in the design/permitting process, an Approved JD could be pursued for wetland and/or waterbody features that are believed to be non-jurisdictional.

The project footprint does not overlap with any Federal- or State-jurisdictional wetlands, and therefore a Section 404 permit from the USACE is not required for this project. However, the project footprint is within the 100-foot adjacent area regulated by NYSDEC. Under the proposed action, grading would occur within the adjacent area. Therefore, GSA will continue to coordinate with the NYSDEC, obtain required permits under the Freshwater Wetlands Act, and comply with all NYSDEC permit requirements.

1.7 Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires Federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Department of Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) when any project or action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA, species that are candidates for listing, or designated critical habitat. GSA held a virtual meeting with the FWS on September 30, 2022, to provide an overview of the Proposed Action and solicit feedback and consultation.

The Proposed Action was reviewed for potential impacts to existing threatened and endangered species by consultation with the FWS via its Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. Information obtained from the FWS IPaC system indicated that there are no listed species at the project site, and therefore formal consultation is not required. An official species list, issued by the New York Ecological Services Field Office, was generated through IPaC on October 6, 2022. The only ESA-listed or candidate species potentially occurring in the project area is the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). The monarch butterfly has been proposed for listing under the ESA but is not currently a listed species. An updated official species list issued by the New York Ecological Services Field Office via IPaC on October 6, 2025, confirmed that no listed species are present in the project area.

The FWS noted the Proposed Action does not require further consultation under ESA Section 7 and is “not likely to adversely affect” ESA-listed species. FWS provided letters and email communications (included in Appendix A) to document completion of ESA Section 7 consultation. If the monarch butterfly becomes listed prior to project implementation, GSA would consult with FWS to determine next steps for ESA Section 7 compliance.

1.8 Other Agency Consultation

GSA held a virtual meeting with NYSDEC on September 16, 2022, to inform the agency of the Proposed Action and gather any concerns or information regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat

that should be considered in the environmental analysis. During the meeting, NYSDEC indicated that there are no known State-listed species of concern within the project area. NYSDEC also confirmed that the project area is outside the range of protected bats and therefore would not provide roosting or foraging habitat. Consequently, NYSDEC did not recommend surveys in the project area.

The project will disturb more than 5,000 square feet of land and will therefore need to meet the requirements of Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007. Under Section 438, Federal agencies are required to reduce stormwater runoff from Federal development and redevelopment projects to protect water resources and restore the redevelopment hydrology to the maximum extent possible regarding temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow. GSA will use various stormwater management systems to meet the EISA requirements.

Because the action would permanently convert soils designated as prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance, GSA consulted with the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). For the purposes of compliance with the FPPA, NRCS determined that the lands in question were not subject to the FPPA pursuant to review letter dated September 27, 2024 (included in Appendix A).

1.9 Public Participation

GSA held a virtual community engagement meeting on January 17, 2023, which was attended by 38 people. Attendees included diverse stakeholders representing Federal, State, and local government agencies; Canadian provincial government agencies; and members of the business community. Meeting attendees included representatives from CBP, the U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration, New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), Province of Quebec Government Relations, North County Chamber of Commerce, Franklin County, and Vinumport Duty Free store. During the meeting, GSA gave a presentation on the project background and goals. The presentation also provided an overview of the NEPA process and next steps for project planning and compliance. Two comments were received during the open discussion period that followed the presentation. Both comments were related to GSA's plans for the historic building. During the meeting GSA indicated that it plans to retain the building in some way, either by reusing all or a portion of it or through historic preservation. GSA noted that they consulted with the New York SHPO on the historic existing LPOE and provided project and architectural details on the proposed plans for the rehabilitation of the existing LPOE for incorporating the existing historic building into the design of the expanded LPOE. None of the participants expressed opposition to the proposed project.

1.9.1 Environmental Assessment Review

The draft EA was made available to the public at the GSA website (https://www.gsa.gov/troutriverea); at the Wead Library located at 64 Elm Street, Malone, New York 12953. The draft EA was available for a 30-calendar-day public review period from November 15, 2024, through December 14, 2024. A Notice of Availability for the draft EA was published in *The Malone Telegram*, announcing the availability of the document and initiation of the 30-day comment period.

A virtual public meeting regarding the proposed project was held at 6:00 p.m. on November 21, 2024, and was accessible from the GSA website at https://www.gsa.gov/troutriverea. The meeting was attended by a representative from CBP. No members of the public attended the meeting. A transcript of the meeting is provided in Appendix A of this Final EA. Interested parties were invited to attend to learn about the project and submit questions and comments. Attendees had the opportunity to comment on the proposed project during the public meeting. During the review period, comments on the draft EA were accepted during the virtual public meeting as well as via email and the U.S. Postal Service. No members of the public submitted comments. Two interagency and intergovernmental coordination/consultation response letters were reviewed and incorporated into the EA analysis of potential environmental impacts, where applicable, and are included in Appendix A.

GSA has prepared and made available this Final EA and Finding of No Significant Impact at the Wead Library located at 64 Elm Street, Malone, New York, and online at https://www.gsa.gov/troutriverea.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

In November 2020, GSA commissioned a feasibility study for the Trout River LPOE to develop a solution to satisfy the current and long-term Federal asset and program needs. GSA identified the Proposed Action based on the results of the feasibility study.

The Proposed Action would modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE with new facilities connecting to and adjacent to the existing building. The Proposed Action would bring the LPOE into compliance with current Federal infrastructure and security requirements and provide additional staff workspace, functional program areas, and adequate parking to meet the Government's operational requirements. The proposed renovated and expanded LPOE would include two inbound inspection lanes (with canopy), one primary non-commercial vehicle inspection booth, one commercial vehicle inspection booth, and a 100-foot by 25-foot outbound inspection canopy. The majority of the proposed renovated LPOE would be located within the existing 1.75-acre site. Land acquisition of approximately 2.0 acres would also be required on the west side of the LPOE parcel (currently a vacant lot) to accommodate the west parking area, snow removal, and stormwater management. In addition, land acquisition would be required east of the existing facility to construct new inspection lanes, site lighting, and infrastructure located on the NYS Route 30 right of way. The Proposed Action would impact approximately 0.05 acres of previously disturbed land on four parcels that abut NYS Route 30, east of the existing facility. The Government would acquire these four parcels and demolish the existing structures, which total approximately 1.5 acres. During construction, the Trout River LPOE would close for 20 to 24 months, and traffic would be diverted to the Fort Covington LPOE in Fort Covington, New York, and the Chateaugay LPOE in Chateaugay, New York.

The project is pursuing a Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) version 4 Gold-level certification, and a 30% energy reduction compared to the ASHRAE 90.1 2019 for the modernized and expanded LPOE. The facility will reduce its carbon emissions using an all-electric heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, which will use high-efficiency ground source heat pumps and on-site renewable energy (photovoltaic panels).

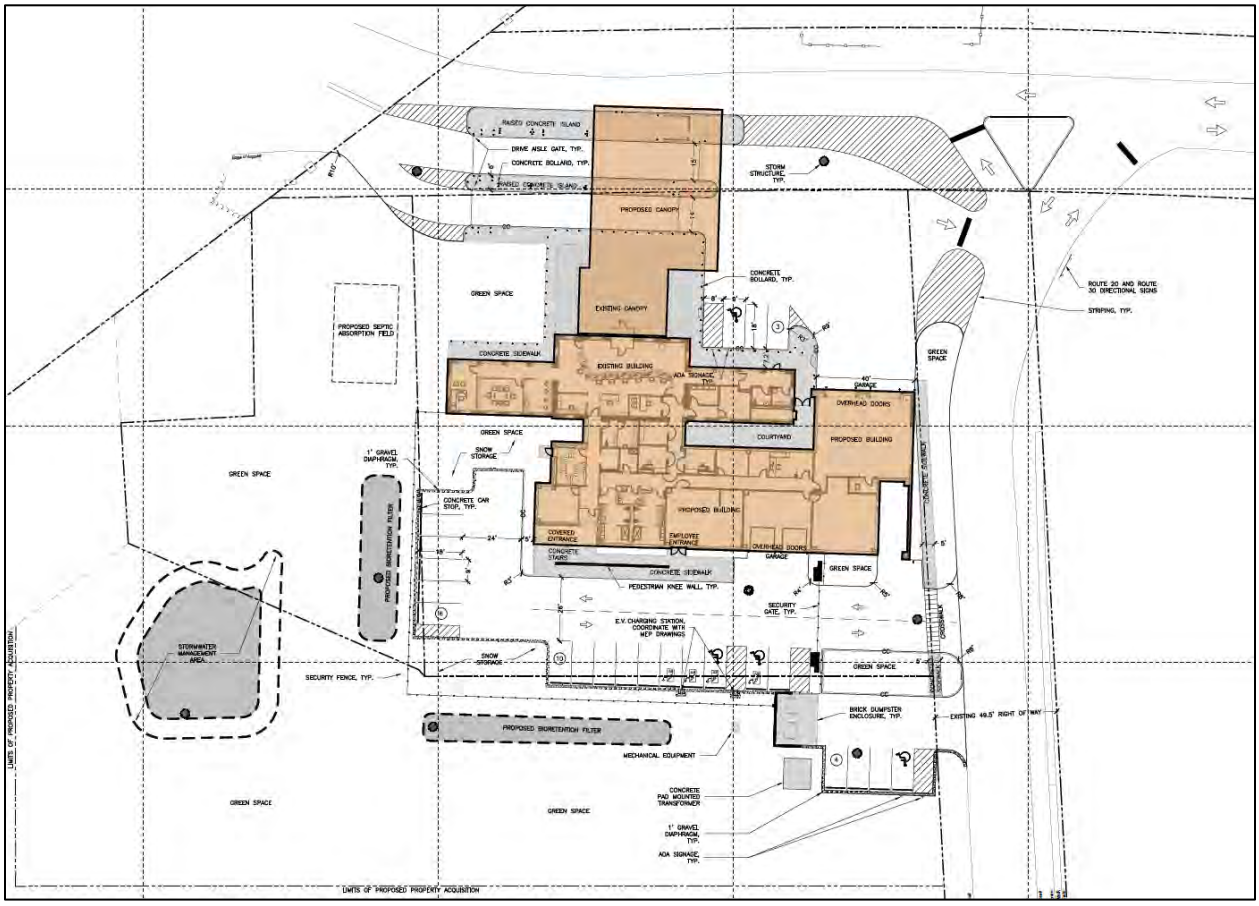

Figure 3. Proposed Site Plan

2.2 Alternatives

This EA analyzes the potential impacts of two alternatives: the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action Alternative.

2.2.1 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, GSA would not modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE building, acquire adjacent land, or construct an expanded LPOE facility. The existing facility would continue to operate in its current condition.

The No-Action Alternative would not meet the Government's purpose and need because the existing facility is not large enough to accommodate additional support staff, provide functional program areas, or accommodate adequate parking needed to support the needs of CBP. Additionally, the existing facility does not comply with Federal infrastructure and security requirements for LPOEs.

2.2.2 Proposed Action Alternative (Preferred Alternative)

Under the Proposed Action, GSA would award a contract to modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE with new facilities connecting and adjacent to the existing building. The Proposed Action would bring the LPOE into compliance with current Federal infrastructure and security requirements and provide additional staff workspace, functional program areas, and adequate parking to meet the Government's operational requirements.

2.3 Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward

The Proposed Action was developed based on the findings of the 2020 feasibility study. The feasibility study considered various options and configurations to bring the Trout River LPOE into compliance with current Federal standards and to better support the Government's mission. Options considered in the initial phase of alternative development included renovating the existing LPOE, building an addition onto the existing structure, adding annexes onto the existing LPOE, and constructing a new LPOE in a different location. After evaluating these initial options, CBP indicated that none of the options completely fulfilled their mission and none of the options allow for development of future improvements. In response to CBP feedback, three additional options were developed and analyzed. These options included rehabilitating the existing LPOE and adding a one-story annex to the south, constructing a one-story addition onto the existing LPOE and demolition of the south garage wing, and constructing a new LPOE in the same location. Overall, the Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative) to modernize and expand the existing Trout River LPOE with new facilities connecting to the existing building was identified as the most feasible option. Therefore, no other alternatives were carried forward for analysis in this EA. Alternatives analyzed in the feasibility study but not carried forward are described in the following subsections.

2.3.1 Renovation of Existing Land Port of Entry

This alternative would renovate the existing LPOE and house all programs within the existing facility. This option was found not to be feasible because the existing LPOE is not large enough to accommodate all program areas.

2.3.2 Addition to Existing Land Port of Entry

This alternative would construct an 8,000-square-foot, one-story addition to the rear of the existing LPOE. The design would include a new public entry foyer for the one-story addition around the corner from the existing south garage wing. The addition would connect to the existing building at two locations on the back side of the existing garage wings. Under this alternative, the garage and storage spaces would be converted to office spaces. This alternative would also replace the canopy over the two outer vehicle lanes with a higher canopy to accommodate semi-tractor trailer trucks and provide additional parking at a level that would be adequate to support the Government's programmatic needs. While this alternative would provide several improvements compared to the existing LPOE facility, it would not provide adequate

parking needed to meet the Government's program requirements. This alternative was eliminated for further consideration based on its lack of parking, high degree of phasing complexity, and long construction schedule.

2.3.3 Existing Land Port of Entry with Annex (Front-of-House Existing Land Port of Entry)

This alternative would construct an 8,750-square-foot, two-story annex mostly at the rear of the existing LPOE. The annex would connect to the rear of the main block and the south garage wing. The connection at the main block would include new hallways into the existing building on the first floor and second floor and an elevator to facilitate wheelchair access at two levels. The existing building would continue to house front office functions for the LPOE. This alternative would replace the canopy over the two outer vehicle lanes with a higher canopy to accommodate semi-tractor trailer trucks. Additional parking would be added at a level that would be adequate to support the Government's programmatic needs. This alternative would also include a pull-off inspection area along the east side of NYS Route 30, directly across from the LPOE. Constructing the annex would require that GSA acquire the property at the corner of NYS Route 20 and NYS Route 30 and demolish the historic house on the property. It would also require realignment of a portion of NYS Route 20. Overall, the feasibility study found that the two-story annex proposed under this alternative would not provide a strong programmatic benefit. This alternative was eliminated for further consideration based on its high degree of phasing complexity, long construction schedule, and high construction cost compared to other options considered. Additionally, this alternative would not allow for unobstructed views to the border from the canopy booth and agent counter.

2.3.4 Existing LPOE with Annex (Front-of-House in Annex)

This alternative would construct a 9,100-square-foot, one-story annex at the south side of the existing LPOE. The new annex would connect to the existing building at the south side of the south garage wing. This alternative would construct a new vehicle inspection canopy; however, the new canopy would be located at approximately twice the distance from the border as the existing canopy. Additional parking would be added at a level that would be adequate to support the Government's programmatic needs. This alternative would also include a pull-off inspection area along the east side of NYS Route 30. Like the alternative described in Section 2.3.3, constructing the annex would require demolition of the house at the corner of NYS Route 20 and NYS Route 30 and realignment of a portion of NYS Route 20. This alternative was eliminated for further consideration based on logistical concerns regarding the distance of the new inspection canopy from the border and obstructed views of the border from the canopy booth and agent counter, as well as its moderately high degree of phasing complexity and moderately high construction and operation costs.

2.3.5 New LPOE at New Location

This alternative would construct a new 11,300-square-foot, one-story LPOE building south of the existing LPOE. The existing LPOE building would be mothballed. This alternative would also construct a new canopy; however, the new canopy would be located at approximately twice the distance from the border as the existing canopy. This alternative would also include a pull-off inspection area along the east side of NYS Route 30. Additional parking would be added at a level that would be adequate to support the Government's programmatic needs. Constructing the new LPOE south of the existing building would require demolition of the house at the corner of NYS Route 20 and NYS Route 30 along with four neighboring properties and realignment of a portion of NYS Route 20. This alternative was eliminated for further consideration based on logistical concerns regarding the distance of the new inspection canopy from the border and obstructed views of the border from the canopy booth and agent counter, as well as its moderately high construction and high operation costs compared to other options considered. Operating costs for this alternative would be higher than other options considered because there would be additional costs for upkeep and maintenance of the existing LPOE, which would be vacant under this alternative.

2.3.6 Rehabilitate Existing Land Port of Entry and Add a One-Story Annex to the South

This alternative would demolish the south garage wing and construct a 9,150-square-foot addition in its place. The new addition would be positioned at an approximately 45-degree angle to the existing LPOE. This would create a very different dynamic for views to the border as well as the view from the south. Approaching from the south, a visitor would see a new structure, while visitors coming from Canada would see the historic existing building. This option was not pursued based on the recommendation from GSA's Regional Historic Preservation Officer during the alternative evaluation and review process.

2.3.7 Existing Land Port of Entry with One-Story Addition, Demolition of the South Garage Wing, and Reuse of the Remaining Existing Building

Like the alternative in Section 2.3.6, this option would demolish the south garage wing and construct a 9,150-square-foot addition in its place but at a smaller angle to the existing LPOE than under the previous alternative. This alternative would also construct additional spaces around the existing LPOE. This option was not pursued based on a recommendation from GSA's Regional Historic Preservation Officer during a review meeting.

2.4 Summary and Comparison of Potential Impacts

Table 1 provides a summary and comparison of potential impacts on resources between the No-Action Alternative and the Proposed Action Alternative.

Table 1. Summary of Potential Impacts

Resource	No-Action	Proposed Action
Water Resources	No impacts	No adverse impacts on water resources. Potential temporary impacts during construction activities would be minimized by implementing appropriate erosion control and stormwater management best management practices.
Cultural Resources	No impacts	No adverse impacts on cultural resources.
Socioeconomics	No impacts	Short- and long-term, beneficial impacts on local employment and income.
Traffic, Transportation, and Parking	No impacts	Long-term benefits for traffic during operations with short-term, adverse impacts during construction. Long-term benefits for parking.

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section describes the existing environment that may be affected by implementing the Proposed Action and serves as a baseline from which to identify and evaluate potential impacts. The description of the affected environment focuses on those resource areas that are potentially subject to impacts resulting from the Proposed Action.

3.1 Resources Dismissed from Full Analysis in this Environmental Assessment

The following resources have been dismissed from full analysis in this EA.

3.1.1 Aesthetics and Visual

The Proposed Action would alter the existing visual landscape by modernizing and expanding the existing Trout River LPOE, but changes would not be adverse. The modernized and expanded LPOE would comply with all zoning requirements. Expanding the facility to accommodate the west parking area, snow removal, and stormwater management would alter the visual landscape on the west side of the LPOE parcel, which is currently a vacant lot. However, the visual impact would be consistent with the existing commercial development in the vicinity. Setbacks and vegetative buffers would further reduce the effect of potential visual impacts. Additionally, the improved facility would be designed to reduce light pollution and light trespass as reasonably achievable. Therefore, this topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.2 Air Quality

The project area is in an attainment area for all national ambient air quality standards. Construction of the proposed expanded and modernized LPOE would result in temporary emissions of criteria pollutants through fugitive dust and exhaust from vehicles and equipment. Fugitive dust would result from construction equipment on disturbed soils, including during grading and filling activities. Air quality impacts during construction would be minimized by including standard construction dust control best management practices (see Section 5). Emissions during the construction period would be temporary and are not anticipated to have a noticeable effect on air quality. Operation of the proposed modernized and expanded facility would not result in increased emissions compared to existing conditions because traffic volume through the LPOE is not expected to increase. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not affect air quality over the long term. Overall, the Proposed Action would not result in significant impacts on air quality, so this topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.3 Geology and Soils

The subject property parcels are in the Adirondack Highlands section of the Adirondack Physiographic Province. The project area is relatively flat with elevations ranging from approximately 213 feet above mean sea level on the northwestern-most portion of the site to 221 feet above mean sea level on the southeastern-most portion.

Soils in the proposed project area are classified as Moira stony loam (44%) and Hogansburg loam (56%). The Moira stony loam consists of drumlin ridges and till plains, with moderately decomposed plant material overlaying gravelly fine sandy loam to very gravelly sandy loam with slopes of 1% to 3%. The Moira stony loam is not hydric and is farmland of statewide importance. The Hogansburg loam consists of ridges and low hills, with loam overlaying fine sandy loam to gravelly loam with 3% to 8% slopes. Hogansburg loam is not hydric and is classified as prime farmland. Regional soils are classified as glacial till and glacial outwash. GSA consulted with the NRCS in accordance with the FPPA. For the purpose of compliance with the FPPA, the NRCS determined that the lands in question were not subject to the FPPA pursuant to review letter dated September 27, 2024 (included in Appendix A).

The Proposed Action would require ground-disturbing activities, such as excavation, grading, and clearing during construction. Erosion and sediment control measures would be developed and implemented prior to and during construction. Construction of the new facilities would convert approximately 0.31 acres of previously disturbed soil to impervious surface to accommodate the new building and additional parking needed to support the Government's operational needs, resulting in permanent loss. The remaining ground disturbance would be temporary. After construction is completed, disturbed areas would be revegetated to reduce the potential for erosion. In addition, the project would include stormwater management features that would also reduce the potential for erosion. The project would not affect geology in the project area.

Based on the small amount of permanent loss of soils, the location of the proposed project within or adjacent to developed areas and previously disturbed soils, and the proposed best management practices (including revegetating temporarily disturbed areas), the Proposed Action would not significantly impact geology and soils. Therefore, this topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.4 Wildlife and Habitat

The proposed project area includes upland forest, forested wetland, and open (mostly turf grass) areas that provide habitat for wildlife, including mammals and resident and migratory birds. The Proposed Action would expand the Trout River LPOE, resulting in minimal losses of wildlife habitat. Most of the habitat loss would be adjacent to the LPOE in what is currently maintained turf grass habitat. This area does not provide high-quality habitat for most wildlife due to frequent noise, visual disturbance, and human presence associated with LPOE operations. The Proposed Action would result in temporary increases in noise and human presence during construction, but conditions would return to near baseline following construction because traffic volume through the LPOE is not expected to increase.

GSA held a virtual meeting with NYSDEC on September 16, 2022, to inform the agency of the Proposed Action and gather any concerns or information regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat that should be considered in the environmental analysis. During the meeting, NYSDEC indicated

that there are no known State-listed species of concern within the project area. NYSDEC also confirmed that the project area is outside the range of protected bats and therefore would not provide roosting or foraging habitat. Consequently, NYSDEC did not recommend surveys in the project area.

Similarly, GSA held a virtual meeting with the FWS on September 30, 2022, to provide an overview of the Proposed Action, solicit feedback, and establish next steps for ESA Section 7 consultation. Information obtained from the FWS IPaC system indicated that the only species of concern potentially occurring in the project area is the monarch butterfly. This was confirmed in the official species list. The FWS noted that because the monarch butterfly is a candidate for listing under the ESA, but is not currently a listed species, and because no other ESA-listed species are present, the Proposed Action does not require further consultation under ESA Section 7. FWS provided a letter to document completion of ESA Section 7 consultation. An updated official species issued by the New York Ecological Services Field Office via IPaC in October 2025 confirmed that no listed species are present in the project area. If the monarch butterfly becomes listed prior to project implementation GSA would consult with USFWS to determine next steps for ESA Section 7 compliance.

Based on the minimal amount of habitat loss and the temporary nature of increased noise and visual disturbances, the Proposed Action would not significantly impact wildlife and wildlife habitat. The Proposed Action would have no effect on federally or State-listed species because no listed species occur in the project area. Therefore, this topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.5 Noise

Noise-sensitive receptors, including residences and businesses, are located adjacent to or in the vicinity of the proposed project area. Temporary noise impacts are anticipated through increases in noises levels associated with construction (e.g., clearing, demolition, and construction vehicle traffic). Increased noise would be limited to the construction period, and noise levels would return to baseline conditions after construction is complete. The Proposed Action would not noticeably alter the existing acoustic environment over the long term because traffic volume through the LPOE is not expected to increase. Therefore, this topic of noise was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.6 Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials

GSA completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) in October 2022 for three parcels west of NYS Route 30 that overlap with the proposed project area and an additional Phase I ESA in July 2025 for four parcels on the eastern side of NYS Route 30.

A review of regulatory records identified one aboveground and four underground and petroleum storage tanks that have been closed and removed and two aboveground petroleum storage tanks

that are currently present in the vicinity of the project area. Previous spills have been documented. However, all cases have been closed. According to interviews and NYSDEC spill record information collected as part of the July 2025 Phase I ESA, the 17006 NYS Route 30 property, located on the eastern side of NYS Route 30, historically operated as a gas station, Leroux's Last Stop Gas Station. The exact dates of operation are unknown but interviews and NYSDEC spill records indicate that the gas station was closed in approximately 1997. The historical gas station is considered a recognized environmental condition. The property at 16993-16989 NYS Route 30, located approximately 140 feet southeast of the 17006 NYS Route 30 property, was identified as a former auto repair and gas station facility, Bob's Service Center, and is currently registered with an active 500-gallon gasoline aboveground storage tank and two closed and removed 1,000-gallon underground storage tanks. Based on proximity to the project area and assumed hydraulically upgradient location, the presence of an active tank, and the historical auto repair and gas station operations, this facility is considered a recognized environmental condition. The Phase I ESA Reports conclude that potential for migration of petroleum products to the parcels that compose the project area is unlikely. Therefore, no additional environmental investigations are warranted.

Any hazardous waste generated or stored on-site by the Proposed Action would follow necessary disposal protocols and procedures. The Proposed Action would not have significant impacts on solid waste or hazardous materials. As a result, this impact topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.7 Land Use

Land use in the vicinity of the Trout River LPOE consists of limited residential and commercial development. The Proposed Action would modernize and expand the Trout River LPOE. Although the existing footprint would be expanded, land use in the project area would be compatible with surrounding land uses. The Trout River LPOE would remain operational throughout construction. The Proposed Action would not significantly alter land use in the project area. Therefore, this impact topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.1.8 Utilities

Public utilities that serve the existing Trout River LPOE include electricity and telecommunication services. Electricity is sourced from a utility-owned, 50-kilowatt, pole-mounted transformer with a 120/240-volt secondary service located on-site. Emergency backup power is provided by an on-site diesel generator. The facility is not connected to public water or sanitary sewer systems. It is served by a private on-site well and septic system.

The Proposed Action would require minimal rerouting of electrical and telecommunication infrastructure. Temporary utility routing and connections would be needed during construction. The improved facility would be served by the same electrical and telecommunication service providers as the existing facility. Electric service to the improved facility would be provided

from a utility-owned, 150-kilovolt-ampere, pad-mounted transformer located on the site. The Proposed Action could result in increased electricity demand because the facility would be expanded. However, the project is pursuing a Gold rating through the LEED version 4 Green Building Rating System of the U.S. Green Building Council. Obtaining a LEED Gold rating or higher would improve efficiency at the LPOE.

The new building would require a new well to provide potable water. Based on the proposed capacity of the new facility, the new well would be developed as a "Public Water Supply" in accordance with NYS Department of Health standards. The new facility would also require a new septic system.

Overall, the Proposed Action would not result in significant impacts on utilities. Rerouting existing electrical and telecommunication utility infrastructure and connections would be coordinated with utility providers. The Proposed Action would not require connection to new utility services. The potential for increased energy demand associated with the expanded LPOE would be partially offset by improved efficiency associated with the new LEED-certified facility. Therefore, this impact topic was dismissed from further analysis.

3.2 Resources Carried Forward for Full Analysis in this Environmental Assessment

3.2.1 Water Resources (Surface Waters and Wetlands)

3.2.1.1 Affected Environment

The project area is situated in the Trout River watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC] 04150308), which drains a 107-square-mile area within Franklin County, New York (USGS 2023). The Trout River watershed lies within the larger St. Lawrence River watershed (HUC 041503), which drains an area of nearly 300,000 square miles in northern New York. Within New York State, the watershed drains the northern and western Adirondack Mountains and the lake plain region of the St. Lawrence Valley. The St. Lawrence watershed is considered "the gateway between the North Atlantic and the Great Lakes" (NYSDEC 2023).

The Trout River is located immediately to the east of the project area on the opposite side of NYS Route 30. From the United States–Canada border, the Trout River flows northeast, converging with the Chateauguay River just south of Huntingdon, Quebec. South of the project area, the Trout River splits into two main branches: Trout River and Little Trout River.

GSA performed a wetland delineation on October 15, 2022, and September 13, 2023, to determine the Federal/jurisdictional boundaries of wetlands identified within the project area (Appendix B). The wetland delineation identified one wetland complex, classified primarily as Palustrine forested wetland with a small section of Palustrine emergent wetland. The wetland is located predominantly on parcels adjoining the LPOE property but extends onto the westernmost

part of the LPOE parcel (Figure 4). No streams or open waters were identified during the delineation, but there is an ephemeral roadside ditch that directs flow into a culvert beneath NYS Route 20 located on the parcel south of the current LPOE property. A summary of wetlands identified in the proposed project area during the field delineation is provided in Table 2. The wetland delineation was verified in the field by the USACE on June 18, 2024. GSA applied for a JD through the USACE. The Preliminary JD would assume that all wetland and waterbody features identified through the delineation would be federally jurisdictional. At any future point in the design/permitting process, an Approved JD could be pursued for wetland and/or waterbody features that are believed to be non-jurisdictional. GSA also consulted with the NYSDEC concerning any State-regulated wetlands. The project footprint is within the 100-foot adjacent area of NYSDEC-regulated wetlands. Under the Proposed Action, grading would occur within the 100-foot adjacent area. Therefore, GSA will continue to coordinate with the NYSDEC, obtain any required permits for work within a wetland adjacent area, and comply with all NYSDEC permit requirements.

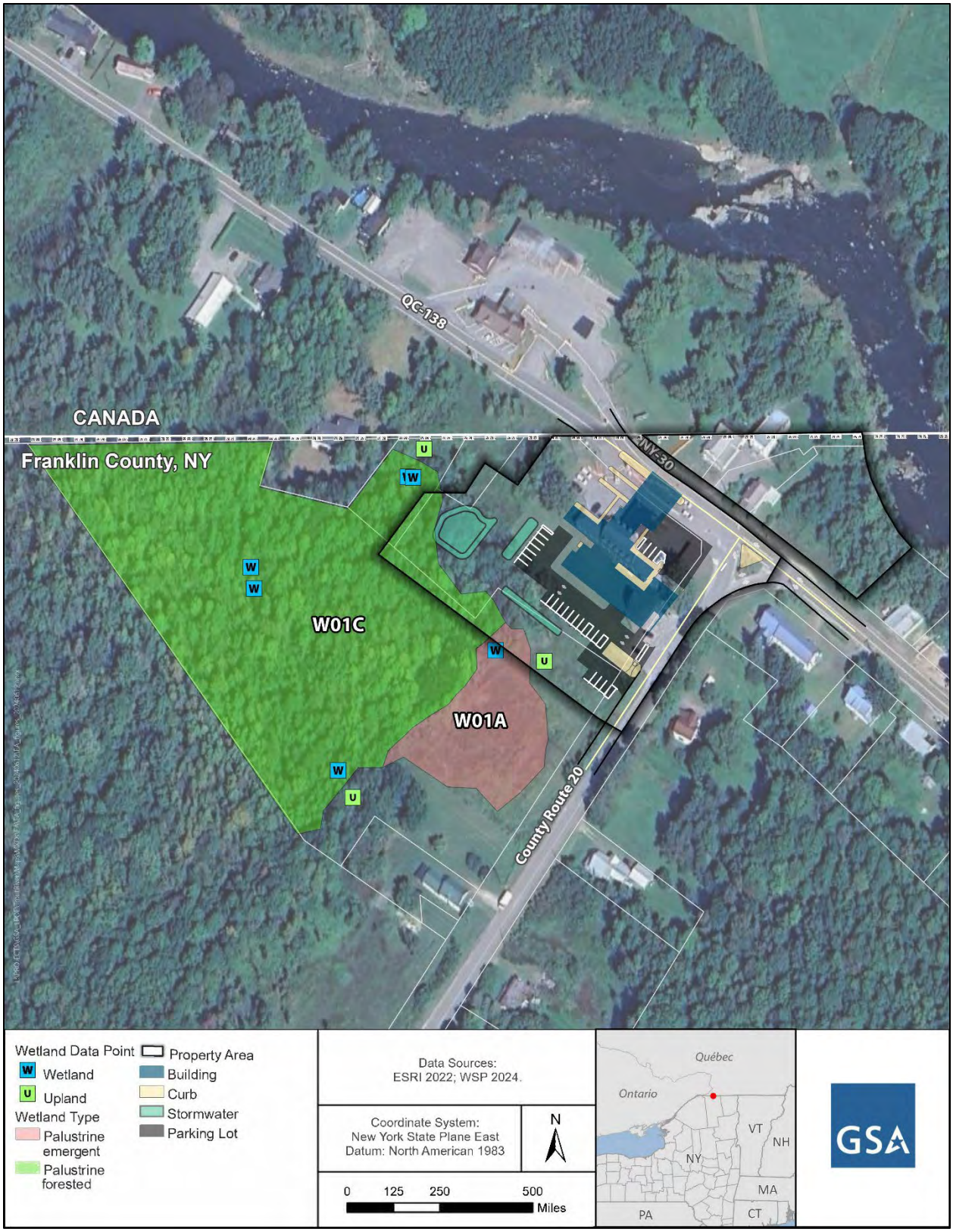

Figure 4. Wetlands

Table 2. Wetlands of the United States

Feature	Classification	Acreage Delineated	Acreage Within Project Area
W01A	Palustrine Emergent	0.68	0.04
W01C	Palustrine Forested	4.23	0.24

3.2.1.2 Environmental Consequences

3.2.1.2.1 Proposed Action Alternative

GSA intends to undertake the project in a way to avoid regulated activities in waters of the United States and State-regulated resources to the extent practicable. Under the Proposed Action, ground-disturbing activities, such as clearing, excavating, grading, and adding impervious surface for the modernized and expanded LPOE facility would not result in direct or indirect permanent adverse impacts on surface water resources, including wetlands. Although there are 0.28 acres of wetland within the project area, permanent impacts are not anticipated because the modernized and expanded LPOE facility has been designed to avoid existing wetlands. Temporary adverse impacts to wetlands during construction of the modernized and expanded LPOE facility would be avoided through the implementation of construction best management practices for stormwater, erosion, and sediment control. Wetlands within the project area are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Wetlands Within Project Area

Wetland Type	Acreage
Palustrine Emergent Wetland	0.04
Palustrine Forested Wetland	0.24

Floodplains

Because the Federal Emergency Management Agency has no record flood analysis information available for the proposed project area, a Flood Risk Assessment Report was prepared to provide a risk assessment for potential flooding at the project site caused by the Trout River's 100-year and 500-year frequency rainfall storm events. The analysis in the Flood Risk Assessment Report determined that the proposed project area is outside the expected limits of both the 100-year and 500-year flood events; thus, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated. The proposed project area is not located within the New York State Coastal Zone Management boundary.

Ground disturbance during construction would disturb soils and increase the potential for erosion and the transport of sediment into surrounding surface waters via overland stormwater runoff, which could result in temporary adverse impacts on surface waters. Additional temporary, indirect, adverse impacts could result from the operation of construction equipment, which would increase the potential for accidental leaks or spills of fuel, lubricants, or other materials

that could contaminate nearby surface waters. Implementation of erosion and sediment control best management practices would minimize these impacts.

The area of impervious surface would be greater after construction is completed. Impervious surface would include the footprint of the LPOE building, inspection lanes, parking, and other paved areas. This increase could result in direct and indirect, long-term, adverse impacts from increased stormwater runoff, although implementation of stormwater best management practices would avoid or minimize these impacts on surface water resources.

3.2.1.2.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the existing facility would continue to operate in its current condition. There would be no change to the existing conditions in the proposed project area, and no impacts on water resources would occur.

3.2.2 Cultural Resources (Archaeology, Historical Resources)

3.2.2.1 Affected Environment

3.2.2.1.1 Historic Architecture

Background research conducted as part of Phase I archaeological surveys initially identified one known historic property within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). This property is listed on the State Register and the NRHP.

The listed historic property is the Trout River U.S. Border Inspection Station (USN 03309.000006). This property is a brick-clad structure with a slate roof built in 1931. Subsequent alterations to the main building included the addition of a commercial metal door to the main entrance, replacement vinyl window frames, and the addition of surveillance and security equipment to the façade. The station is considered to be significant as one of the first border control stations built in New York to address border crossing issues, such as smuggling, immigration, and increased automobile traffic. The building is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C. As a result, this undertaking would result in Historic Properties Affected under Section 106.

An expansion of the project's APE encompasses four additional parcels, three with structures, on the north side of NYS Route 30. These late nineteenth to early twentieth century structures include:

- 17010 Route 30: two-story Colonial residence built circa 1934
- 17012 Route 30: two-story Colonial residence with outbuilding built circa 1880
- 17014 Route 30: one-story Cape Cod styled commercial structure built circa 1880

All three of these buildings were included in an architectural survey conducted in 2007, (Michael Baker Jr. Inc. 2007*)* but no determination of eligibility for the NHPA was completed at that time. However, all three structures were determined to be Not Eligible for the NHPA by the staff of

the New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation (the New York State Historic Preservation Office) on September 14, 2023 (New York Cultural Resource Information System 2023). As these three structures have already been evaluated and determined Not Eligible for the NRHP, no additional architectural evaluation is warranted or recommended.

3.2.2.1.2 Archaeology

The Trout River site has been the subject of two previous Phase I archaeological surveys and one previous Phase IA archaeological assessment. The site was partially surveyed in 2004 (Anderson et al. 2007), partially assessed in 2020 (Bray 2020), and fully surveyed in 2023 (Venables 2023). The 2023 survey also included survey of an APE north of NYS Route 30, although this area is no longer part of the APE under current design plans. The 2020 archaeological assessment found that the APE had a low to moderate potential for intact prehistoric resources and a moderate to high potential for intact historic resources. The 106 Group (Bray 2020) recommended that GSA consult with the New York SHPO to determine whether further cultural resource surveys or evaluations would be required. The previous surveys recorded one site within the APE, which was not reported to the New York SHPO in 2007 but was officially reported to the New York SHPO during the 2023 survey. The 2023 survey also recorded an area of historic artifact deposition on the north side of the APE. However, modern construction or flooding in the area had disturbed the deposits to an extent that Hartgen recommended that these deposits should not be recorded as a site and therefore were not eligible for the NRHP.

The 2023 survey also located the previously recorded Trout River LPOE Historic Site (03309.000041). This site, a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century foundation with an associated artifact scatter, was delineated through the recovery of 345 historic artifacts from 18 positive shovel tests. Though the foundation identified by Michael Baker during the 2007 survey was not located again, Hartgen found cobbles in some shovel tests that might be indicative of the foundation's location. Hartgen recommended that subsurface disturbances should be avoided within the Trout River LPOE Historic Site. A Phase II archaeological evaluation of the site to determine its eligibility for the NRHP was recommended if impacts to the site could not be avoided. The area of historic deposits on the north side of NYS Route 30 was recommended as too disturbed to retain integrity or the potential for intact archaeological deposits, and no further work was recommended for that area or any other area within the APE. On September 15, 2023, the New York SHPO issued a concurrence finding for the 2023 survey, recommending that the site either be avoided or that a Phase II evaluation of the site be completed if avoidance is not feasible.

A revised report was submitted to the New York SHPO in October 2023 to account for design changes. The revised report also included a Phase II workplan for the Trout River LPOE Historic Site. The New York SHPO approved the workplan on December 1, 2023.

Hartgen conducted the Phase II archaeological site evaluation of the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (USN 03309.000041). A two-phase approach was taken to study this site, including a GPR survey to isolate and target specific GPR anomalies followed by standard test unit excavations to investigate the identified anomalies. Prior investigations had confirmed that the site was the former location of a historic hotel built in 1876 by Patrick H. Lahey and operated by Ed Dolan from 1884 to around 1930. The hotel and other neighboring buildings were demolished in 1932 to make way for the Trout River LPOE.

The GPR survey was conducted over approximately 3,245 m^2 of the site and identified four significant subsurface anomalies that were then investigated through test unit excavations. These four anomalies were found to represent subgrade structural features (building foundations and a potential well) associated with the use of the site as a hotel. The recovered artifacts determined to be historic (rather than modern) all pointed to a typical domestic occupation of the site, which would be consistent with a hotel assemblage. The nature and distribution of the identified deposits also suggested that much of the identified materials were removed from their original primary depositional context and redeposited in mixed secondary depositional contexts. The substantial number of identified modern materials intermixed with the historic artifacts also confirms that the archaeological feature appears to have been heavily disturbed. This deposition pattern would limit further analyses of the site's occupation beyond its already confirmed residential character and general date of occupation. Consequently, it has been determined that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site no longer retains sufficient aspects of integrity, as it was significantly disturbed by intentional demolition and the installation of the LPOE facility in the 1930s. Extensive buried utilities, including upgrades in the early 2000s, also negatively affected the site. Hartgen recommended that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (USN 03309.000041) was not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The New York SHPO provided GSA with a concurrence letter dated August 30, 2024, stating that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site is not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is necessary for this site.

On July 22, 2025, GSA sent a letter to the New York SHPO to notify them of the additional four parcels on the northeastern side of NYS Route 30 being added back into the site design. GSA noted that there would be no development within the parcels and enclosed the Phase I findings for the additional parcels and requested comments from the New York SHPO. On August 19, 2025, the New York SHPO confirmed that they had reviewed the Phase I findings for the additional parcels, determined that no further archaeological investigations were warranted, and stated that they had no further archaeological concerns for the project.

3.2.2.2 **Environmental Consequences**

3.2.2.2.1 Proposed Action Alternative

This undertaking would result in Historic Properties Affected under Section 106, as the Trout River Border Inspection Station is a State Register- and NRHP-listed property. However, GSA

intends to undertake the project in a way to limit impacts to the historic property and is in consultation with the New York SHPO to identify means to avoid or minimize potential effects to the property. GSA consulted with the New York SHPO on the historic existing LPOE and provided project and architectural details on the proposed plans for the rehabilitation of the existing LPOE for incorporating the existing historic building into the design of the expanded LPOE. Following further consultation, on October 2, 2025, the New York SHPO sent a letter to GSA concurring that the proposed work would have no adverse effect on historic properties.

A Phase II site evaluation workplan was submitted to the New York SHPO in October 2023 and approved by the New York SHPO in December 2023. The Phase II archaeological evaluation to assess the site's level of integrity and eligibility for the NRHP was conducted as documented in a report dated July 26, 2024. The Phase II evaluation recommended that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (03309.000041) was not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The extensive damage to the site after the hotel's sale to the United States government and the use of the previous structures' footprints for refuse disposal indicates that further work on this site could produce significant numbers of artifacts but that these artifacts have lost their original and meaningful context, becoming part of a larger disorganized refuse disposal area. No further archaeological work was recommended for this site. On August 30, 2024, the New York SHPO issued a concurrence finding for the Phase II evaluation, stating the site is not eligible for the NHRP and no further archaeological work is necessary. On July 22, 2025, GSA sent a letter to the New York SHPO to notify them of the additional four parcels on the northeastern side of NYS Route 30 being added back into the site design. GSA noted that there would be no development within the parcels and enclosed the Phase I findings for the additional parcels and requested comments from the New York SHPO. On August 19, 2025, the New York SHPO confirmed that they had reviewed the Phase I findings for the additional parcels, determined that no further archaeological investigations were warranted, and stated that they had no further archaeological concerns for the project.

3.2.2.2.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be no change to cultural resources because the modernized and expanded Trout River LPOE would not be constructed.

3.2.3 Socioeconomics

3.2.3.1 Affected Environment

The following subsections describe the socioeconomic environment in the vicinity of the proposed project area in Franklin County and in New York State. Socioeconomic areas of discussion include local and county demographic and employment information.

3.2.3.1.1 Demographics

Demographic characteristics of Franklin County and New York State are provided in Table 4. High school graduation rates and the percentage of the population over age 65 are similar between Franklin County and New York State. Franklin County has a slightly higher percentage of individuals under age 18 than New York State. The percentage of veterans is higher in Franklin County than in New York State. Franklin County has a significantly lower minority population percentage than New York State.

Table 4. Demographics for Franklin County, New York

Area	All Individuals	Population Under 18 Years of Age	Population over 65 Years of Age	Minority*	High School Graduates	Veterans
Franklin County, New York	47,459	20.3%	18.4%	17%	87%	8.2%
New York	19,994,379	20.6%	17%	46%	87.6%	4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2022a,b,c,d
* Minority populations include all races that are non-White and Hispanic populations that are White.

3.2.3.1.2 Employment and Income

Franklin County and New York State employment and income characteristics are detailed in Table 5. Franklin County has a lower median household income than New York State. Additionally, a higher percentage of the population in Franklin County is below the poverty level than in New York State. However, the unemployment rate in Franklin County is slightly lower than the unemployment rate in New York State.

Table 5. Employment and Income for Franklin County, New York

Area	Number of Households	Median Household Income	Population Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate (2022)
Franklin County, New York	18,933	$60,270	17.9%	5.1%
New York	7,604,523	$81,386	13.6%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2022e

***3.2.3.1.3** Commuting Patterns*

A high percentage (86.4%) of workers in Franklin County use private vehicles for commuting to work, either driving alone or in a carpool. The average commuting time in Franklin County is approximately 20 minutes (U.S. Census Bureau 2022e).

3.2.3.1.4 Protection of Children

Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, requires that Federal actions be assessed for health impacts to children. No residences, schools, or other public or private facilities are in the vicinity of the proposed project area on the U.S. side.

3.2.3.1.5 *Environmental Public Health*

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services - Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention's Environmental Public Health Tracking Report provides public health information at the county level. Franklin County had zero days of unhealthy exposure to ozone in 2019 and had lower concentrations of fine particulate matter than the national standard (CDC 2024).

3.2.3.2 Environmental Consequences

3.2.3.2.1 Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action is anticipated to result in short- and long-term beneficial impacts to local employment and income through increases in temporary employment during construction and through permanent employment at the expanded and modernized LPOE facility. The LPOE would remain open during construction of the expanded and modernized LPOE facility to avoid impacts on local commerce.

The Proposed Action is not likely to further affect residents in the community. During construction, effects on any nearby communities, such as from noise and dust, would be limited and controlled through best management practices that would minimize adverse effects on all adjacent populations.

3.2.3.2.2 No-Action Alternative

The modernized and expanded Trout River LPOE facility would not be constructed under the No-Action Alternative. As a result, there would be no change in employment and income because neither temporary nor permanent jobs would be created.

3.2.4 Traffic, Transportation, and Parking

3.2.4.1 Affected Environment

The Trout River LPOE is located on NYS Route 30 at its intersection with NYS Route 20. The LPOE is at the northbound terminus of NYS Route 20, which becomes Quebec Route 138 on the Canadian side of the border. From the LPOE, NYS Route 30 continues southward to Malone and terminates in the Saranac region, while Quebec Route 138 continues northwest approximately 50 miles to the city of Montreal. The Trout River LPOE handles both commercial and non-commercial traffic entering the U.S. The other U.S. LPOEs nearest to the Trout River LPOE are the Fort Covington LPOE, located approximately 11 miles to the west, and the Chateaugay LPOE, approximately 16 miles to the east.

Parking at the Trout River LPOE is available in three areas: one to the northwest, one at the southeast, and one at the south end of the building. None of the parking areas are covered. Parking areas next to the building cannot be used during the winter months due to risk of injury to persons or damage to property from ice and snow sliding from the roof. CBP has indicated that additional parking is needed to meet its operational requirements.

Trout River LPOE sees the expected vehicular traffic for a small LPOE. In 2022 and 2023, an average of 22,238 personally owned vehicles and an average of 1,091 commercial trucks crossed the border at Trout River annually, an average of 23,329 vehicles total. Table 6 provides the annual breakdown of crossings by vehicle type. An average of 50,000 pedestrians cross the border at Trout River annually (GSA 2024). The two other U.S. LPOEs nearest to the Trout River LPOE, Fort Covington LPOE and Chateaugay LPOE, had an average of 38,543 and 31,545 annual vehicle crossings, respectively.

Table 6. Vehicle Traffic at Trout River LPOE

Vehicle Type	Year	Number of Crossings
Personally Owned	2022	17,481
	2023	26,995
Commercial Trucks	2022	983
	2023	1,198

Traffic in the vicinity of the proposed site is rare given the rural setting. There are no notable public transit services to Trout River LPOE or in the surrounding community. CBP staff commute primarily via passenger vehicle.

3.2.4.2 Environmental Consequences

3.2.4.2.1 Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, parking access would be expanded and improved for employees and visitors. A parking area would be added to the west side of the renovated and expanded LPOE, providing approximately 15 additional parking spaces.

The proposed renovated and expanded LPOE would include two inbound inspection lanes (with canopy), one primary non-commercial vehicle inspection booth, one commercial vehicle inspection booth, and a 100-foot by 25-foot outbound inspection canopy. Beneficial impacts to traffic conditions are expected in the long term through simpler traffic patterns and a more streamlined system for vehicles passing through the LPOE.

During construction, the Trout River LPOE would close for 20 to 24 months, and traffic would be diverted to the Fort Covington LPOE in Fort Covington, New York, and the Chateaugay

LPOE in Chateaugay, New York. The 11-mile drive from Trout River LPOE to Fort Covington LPOE would take approximately 16 minutes and the 16-mile drive from Trout River LPOE to Chateaugay LPOE would take approximately 26 minutes.

The diversion of existing Trout River LPOE traffic would result in an approximate 30% increase in vehicle crossings at Fort Covington LPOE and an approximate 37% increase in vehicle crossings at Chateaugay LPOE, assuming if half of the diverted traffic would go to each LPOE. During the period of closure, CBP personnel would be reassigned to the Fort Covington and Chateaugay LPOEs to assist with any additional traffic flow. Impacts on traffic and transportation would be temporary during construction.

3.2.4.2.2 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be no change to the existing traffic, transportation, and parking conditions in the area. Parking at the Trout River LPOE facility would remain inadequate to meet CBP staff and visitor needs.

4 REASONABLY FORESEEABLE ACTIONS

The effects of the Proposed Action would be localized in the vicinity of the proposed LPOE site and largely temporary, with most environmental effects ending once construction is completed. GSA has attempted to identify actions on or near the affected areas that are under consideration and in the planning stage currently to assess the incremental contribution of the alternative to impacts on affected resources from all factors. There were no planned developments or other projects adjacent to the project site. There were no impacts from reasonably foreseeable actions identified.

5 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section summarizes the proposed management and mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse effects of the Proposed Action. Under the Proposed Action Alternative, construction contractors would implement the best management practices listed in Table 7 and satisfy all applicable Federal, State, and local regulatory requirements associated with the design, construction, and operation of the proposed renovated LPOE. Additional management and mitigation measures may be adopted or required through ongoing agency consultations and public engagement.

Table 7. Management and Mitigation Measures

Resource	Measure
Air Quality	Use appropriate dust suppression methods (such as the use of water, dust palliatives, covers, and suspension of earth moving in high-wind conditions) during on-site construction activities. Stabilize disturbed area through revegetation or mulching if the area is inactive for several weeks or longer. Implement measures to reduce diesel particulate matter emissions from construction equipment, such as reducing idling time and using newer equipment with emissions controls. Comply with the applicable NYSDEC air quality regulations. Secure any required minor air emissions permits from NYSDEC prior to construction. Positive impacts would result from installation of an all-electric HVAC system powered by ground source heat pumps and photovoltaic panels.
Noise	Limit construction and associated heavy truck traffic to daytime hours. Shut down noise-generating heavy equipment when it is not needed. Maintain equipment per manufacturer's recommendations to minimize noise generation. Encourage construction personnel to operate equipment in the quietest manner practicable (such as speed restrictions, retarder brake restrictions, engine speed restrictions). Conduct all construction activities in compliance with local noise ordinances.
Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials	Comply with applicable Federal and State laws governing the use, generation, storage, transportation, and disposal of solid and hazardous materials.
Geology and Soils	Control soil erosion impacts during construction by implementing erosion prevention measures. Measures could include the use of earth berms, vegetative buffers and filter strips, and spill prevention and management techniques. Revegetate temporarily disturbed areas.

Resource	Measure
Water Resources (Surface Waters and Wetlands)	Control soil erosion and sedimentation impacts during construction by implementing erosion prevention and stormwater management measures. Ensure that the design of the LPOE includes sufficient stormwater management so water quantity/quality in receiving waters and/or off-site areas are not adversely affected. Comply with Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act by reducing stormwater runoff using green infrastructure and low impact development practices. Obtain required permits from NYSDEC under the Freshwater Wetlands Act and comply with all permit requirements.
Wildlife and Habitat	Management and mitigation measures that would be implemented to minimize or mitigate impacts to surface waters and wetlands would also minimize or mitigate impacts on wildlife habitat. GSA would periodically check the FWS IPaC system for changes in ESA-listed or candidate species potentially occurring in the project area.
Cultural Resources	Should potentially historic or culturally significant items be discovered during project construction, work would immediately cease in the area until GSA, a qualified archaeologist, and the New York SHPO are contacted to properly identify and appropriately treat discovered items in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.
Socioeconomics	Secure the construction area to prevent unauthorized access.
Traffic, Transportation, and Parking	GSA's selected design/construction contractor, in consultation with GSA and NYSDOT, would determine final, reasonable mitigation measures. Traffic would be diverted to the Fort Covington LPOE in Fort Covington, New York, and the Chateaugay LPOE in Chateaugay, New York, during construction activities. CBP personnel would be reassigned from Trout River LPOE to the Fort Covington and Chateaugay LPOEs to assist with any additional traffic flow.

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7 LIST OF PREPARERS

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APPENDIX A—AGENCY CONSULTATION

Rouses Point LPOE EA and Trout River LPOE EA

NEPA / Regulatory Scoping Call Meeting Minutes – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

September 30, 2022
11:00 – 12:00 EST
Teams Meeting:
Dial in +1 213-267-3760, code 8525873#

Call Participants:

Thomas W. Burke, GSA PM
Noelle Rayman, NYDEC
William Huber, WSP
Joe Dalrymple, WSP
Craig Hanlon, WSP

Meeting Purpose: The purpose of the call was to inform USFWS of the two GSA LPOE projects and the NEPA process and gather any concerns or information that should be consider in the analysis and/or guide the need for additional surveys or assessments. The call was also intended to establish next steps for ESA Section 7 consultation.

Discussion:

1. **Introductions** – *WSP PM introduced team members and purpose of call. GSA PM provided Ms. Rayman with a brief overview of the two projects and the NEPA process that is underway.*
2. **Rouses Point LPOE** - *WSP/GSA stated that prior coordination with NYDEC indicated no concerns with state-listed species. Ms. Rayman noted the differences between NYDEC and USFWS procedures for determining potential occurrences/suitable habitat for listed species. WSP staff ran and IPaC report for both project sites which showed monarch butterfly (ESA candidate species) as the only species of concern potentially occurring the project area. Ms. Rayman stated that because monarch butterfly is a candidate species and no other ESA-listed species are present, no further consultation is required under ESA Section 7. Ms. Rayman provided a form letter and suggested that WSP/GSA retain the form letter as well as an official species list (from IPaC) in their files.*
3. **Trout River LPOE** - *WSP/GSA stated that because the IPaC report showed monarch butterfly as the only ESA-listed or candidate species occurring in the project area, the same guidance provided for the Rouses Point LPOE project would apply. WSP/GSA will retain a copy of the form letter provided by Ms. Rayman as well as the official species list for the project record.*
4. **Other Items** - *No other items discussed.*

United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To: October 06, 2022
Project Code: 2023-0001978
Project Name: Trout River Land Port of Entry

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
(607) 753-9334

Project Summary

Project Code: 2023-0001978
Project Name: Trout River Land Port of Entry
Project Type: Port Development
Project Description: Construction of a new Port of Entry at the US / Canadian boarder to replace the exiting facility.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.99156455,-74.3084944812512,14z

Counties: Franklin County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 1 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Insects

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

Critical habitats

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

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: WSP USA, Inc.
Name: Craig Hanlon
Address: 350 Mount Kemble Ave
City: Morristown
State: NJ
Zip: 07962
Email craig.hanlon@wsp.com
Phone: 9734071462

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045

Dear Federal Agency, non-federal representative or project sponsor:

Thank you for completing the Service's New York and Long Island Ecological Services Field Office online project review process[1]. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) appreciates this opportunity to provide comments on species under our jurisdiction pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

This letter is intended to support the review of projects[2] with Federal agency involvement (e.g, funding, permitting or authorizing, carrying out). As you are aware, Federal agencies have responsibilities under section 7 of the ESA to consult with the Service regarding projects that may affect federally listed species or designated critical habitat, and confer with the Service regarding projects that are likely to jeopardize federally proposed species or adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

If you[3] have determined that the proposed action will result in "no effect" to any listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat because the Information for Planning and Consultation official species list provided for your project confirms that there are no federally listed or proposed species and no federally designated or proposed critical habitat (see example language below), then this letter, and your project review package, completes the review of your project in accordance with the ESA.

Example language from IPaC Official Species List.
"There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list."
and
"There are no critical habitats within your project area under this office's jurisdiction."

This letter in conjunction with your project review package, confirms that you have completed the online project review process in accordance with all instructions provided, using the best available information we provided to reach your conclusions. Please print this letter, your official species list, and all other associated documentation for your files. No further coordination with the Service is required pursuant to the ESA for this project. We will not be providing any additional correspondence.

---

[1] https://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm

[2] Except for wind power projects, coordinate with our office directly regarding potential effects to migrating birds or bats regardless of results of IPaC official species list.

[3] If you are not staff from a Federal agency or an officially designated non-federal representative of a Federal agency (in writing), please provide a copy of your determination and supporting materials to any involved Federal agency for their final ESA determination.

Until the proposed project is complete, we recommend that you check our website regularly to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed project is current. Should additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat become available, please contact us for additional assistance.

Any new 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 coordinating with us. Depending on the location of your project, if you require additional information or assistance please contact the New York Field Office at fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov or the Long Island Field Office at 631-286-0485.

Sincerely,

David A. Stilwell
Field Supervisor

From: Thomas W Burke - 2PMT <thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2023 2:35 PM
To: Huber, William; Dalrymple, Joe
Cc: Amanda Foley
Subject: Email for a Meeting Request to Mohawk Tribal Council

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Will,

Below is the email Craig sent out (3/6/23) asking for a meeting with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council. Furh below I also included the emails of the invitees.

Tom
(917) 232-2423

Craig Kozikowski - 2PPU Mon, Mar 6, 6:07 PM

to beverly.cook, michael.conners, ron.lafrance, benjamin.herne, derrickking, agnesm.jacobs, dale.white, jori.rourke, abero, Deborah, Julie, m
e, David

Dear St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council,
The US General Services Administration (GSA) is currently working on behalf of US Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to improve US Land Ports of Entry at Rouses Point and Trout River, New York. I am GSA's project manager for both projects. We would like to propose meeting with you, so that we can introduce you to these projects and gain an understanding of your perspectives. The duration of the meeting would be approximately one hour, and would likely include the following topics.

1. Scope overview of both projects and current status.
2. Review of other community engagement activities including NHPA/Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act.
3. Gaining an understanding of any unique Tribal considerations in terms of how the Port is used, and any construction phase impacts.
4. GSA's Art in Architecture Program.
5. Disposition of the existing Rouses Point facility following construction of the new Rouses Point LPOE. Potential reuse recommendations from the Tribe.

Would any of the following date/time options work for most of your schedules?
April 4. Between 9:30am - 11:00am.
April 5. Between 10:00am - 11:30am.
April 18. Between 9:30am - 11:00am.

Thank you and best regards,

GSA
Craig Kozikowski, PMP, AIA, NCARB
GSA Public Buildings Service, Region 2. 2PPU
130 S. Elmwood Ave,
Suite 420, Buffalo NY 14202
(216) 903-8703

Email Invitees:

from: **Craig Kozikowski - 2PPU** <craig.kozikowski@gsa.gov>
to: beverly.cook@srmt-nsn.gov, michael.conners@srmt-nsn.gov, ron.lafrance@srmt-nsn.gov, benjamin.herne@srmt-nsn.gov, derrickking@srmt-nsn.gov, agnesm.jacobs@srmt-nsn.gov, dale.white@srmt-nsn.gov, jori.rourke@srmt-nsn.gov, abero@srmt-nsn.gov
cc: Deborah Croft - ZC1 <deborah.croft@gsa.gov>, Julie Ramey - QF0B1EC <julie.ramey@gsa.gov>, Thomas W Burke - 2PMT <thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov>, David Anthone - 2PCA <david.anthone@gsa.gov>
date: Mar 6, 2023, 6:07 PM
subject: US Land Ports of Entry Northern New York Projects Introduction. Invitation to Tribal Council.

--
Thomas W. Burke, P.E., LEED AP, CEM
NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
Energy & Sustainability Branch, Facilities Management Division
Public Building Service (PBS), Northeast and Caribbean Region
General Services Administration GSA
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

Phone: (212) 264-0800
Cell: (917) 232-2423

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

September 15, 2023

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation 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 other 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).

SHPO has reviewed the Phase I Archaeological Survey report prepared for this project (March 2023, 23SR00488). The archaeological survey identified the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (03309.000041). SHPO concurs with the report recommendations that the archaeological site should be avoided, and if site avoidance is not feasible, a Phase II site evaluation should be completed.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica E. Schreyer

Jessica Schreyer
Historic Preservation Program Analyst - Archaeologist

To:	Upstate Regional Field Office U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New York District ATTN: CENAP-OP-RU Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor North 1 Buffington Street, Watervliet Arsenal Watervliet, NY 12189-4000
From:	Craig Hanlon
Date:	October 11, 2023
Reference:	GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry
We are sending:	Checklist of Information Included with Requests for Jurisdictional Determinations (JD) Wetlands and Waterbodies Delineation Report
Sent via email:	cenan-r-permit-app@usace.army.mil

Comments:

On behalf of the United States General Services Administration (GSA), WSP USA, Inc. (WSP) is requesting a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) of delineated wetlands and waterbodies. The GSA is proposing improvements to the Trout River Land Port of Entry (LPOE), along NYS Route 30, at the United States – Canada border. The GSA plans to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Trout River LPOE, which is exclusively occupied by the Department of Homeland Security. Below is the general contact information of the parties involved:

Applicant:
Thomas Burke
General Services Administration
One World Trade Center
55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007
thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov

Wetland Consultant/Agent:
Craig Hanlon
Principal Environmental Scientist
WSP USA, Inc.
350 Mount Kemble Ave.
Morristown, NJ 07960
craig.hanlon@wsp.com
Telephone: 973-407-1462

The parcels that comprised the Project Area are listed below.

Tax Parcel Identifier	Acreage
10.-1-1.300	5.58
10.3-1-2	0.28
10.3-1-3	0.14
10.3-1-5 (LPOE)	1.70
Total Project Area Acres	**7.70**

WSP conducted the delineation on October 15, 2022 and September 13, 2023, in accordance with the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the

Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeastern Region (USACE 2011). Set points along the boundaries were located using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology capable of sub-meter accuracy.

WSP delineated one wetland complex that was classified in the field, in accordance with the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) system, primarily as Palustrine forested with a small section of Palustrine emergent. The wetland is located predominantly on parcels adjoining the LPOE property but extends onto the westernmost part of it. Streams were not identified within the study area, but one culvert directs intermittent flow beneath Westville Road and onto parcel 10.-1-1.300, south of the LPOE. The GSA intends to undertake the Project in a way to avoid regulated activities in waters of the United States and state-regulated resources to the extent practicable.

We are requesting that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) review the attached wetland delineation report, and if deemed necessary, schedule a wetland boundary verification site visit at your earliest convenience. A letter of permission to enter the property will be provided if the USACE decides to conduct a site visit.

The completed *Checklist of Information Included with Requests for Jurisdictional Determinations (JD)* is presented in Attachment A. The Wetlands and Waterbodies Delineation Report is provided for your review as Attachment B.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

WSP USA, Inc.

Craig P. Hanlon

Craig Hanlon

cc: Sheri DeMartino (GSA)

Attachment A
Checklist of Information Included with Requests for Jurisdictional Determinations (JD)

Attachment B
Wetlands and Waterbodies Delineation Report

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

October 15, 2023

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials 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 other 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).

The project proposes to replace the current 1931 National Register listed border station and demolish three nonhistoric properties directly across from border station within the Area of Potential Effect. Please see the attachments in the USN tab in CRIS for more information about the National Register listing. Because of the historic status of the border station, and because ground disturbance is proposed, we have reviewed the project.

We understand that the preferred alternative is to build a new station. It is our opinion that the historic station should continue to be used as a station. Occupied buildings are more likely to be maintained properly and have the heat left on at appropriate levels and vacant buildings are generally more threated by deterioration. Please either confirm that this guidance will be followed, or submit information about how the historic station will be mothballed properly. Please use the guidance in Preservation Brief Number 31 regarding mothballing historic buildings.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at sloane.bullough@parks.ny or 518-268-2158.

Sincerely,

Sloane Bullough

Sloane Bullough
Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator by email only

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

December 1, 2023

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation 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 other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

SHPO has reviewed the revised Phase I Archaeological Survey report prepared for this project (revised October 2023, 23SR00488). The archaeological survey identified the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (03309.000041). We note that the revised report indicates a reduced Area of Potential Effects that eliminates the project area north of NYS Route 30. SHPO continues to concur with the report recommendations that the archaeological site should be avoided. If site avoidance is not feasible, a Phase II site evaluation should be completed, and we concur with the Phase II work plan appended to the revised report.

Please submit updated project plans to our office in response to the request issued with this letter.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica E. Schreyer

Jessica Schreyer
Archaeology Unit Program Coordinator

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

January 24, 2024

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The project proposes to replace the current 1931 National Register listed border station and demolish three nonhistoric properties directly across from border station within the Area of Potential Effect. Because of the historic status of the border station, and because ground disturbance is proposed, we have reviewed the project.

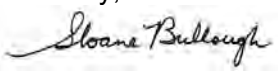
We are pleased that the 1931 National Register listed border station will continue to be used. Please submit additional information about the changes that will be made in CRIS as one or a few PDFs. Photos need to be collected into a single Microsoft Word or PowerPoint file (one image per slide) for uploading to the CRIS system or as a PDF. Please do not attach individual photos to CRIS as PHOTOS because this section of CRIS takes a long time for us to download. Typical project materials include:

A. An existing-condition site plan to double as a photo key (see "B" below).
B. Exterior photos of all elevations not yet documented. These should be numbered and keyed to the site plan to identify the location and direction of view.
C. A proposed site plan.
D. Existing-conditions floor plans to double as a photo key (see "E" below).
E. Representative interior photos and photos where work is proposed.
F. Proposed rehabilitation floor plans, if plan changes are proposed.
G. Proposed elevation drawings if new construction will occur, annotated to describe the materials, finishes and colors proposed for new elements.
H. Confirmation that any new mortar will match the historic mortar in all qualities including strength, color, texture, and tooling. For information on how to do this, see Preservation Brief #2 http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/2-repoint-mortar-joints.htm.

I. Photographs documenting deterioration beyond repair for windows, doors or features that are 50 years old or more proposed for replacement.*
J. Information about features proposed for installation, such as windows, doors, and lighting.
K. Confirmation that any new ductwork will be concealed in a chase/soffit or above a previously suspended ceiling. All new ductwork will be either set back at least three feet from windows or hung above window heads in order to not be visible from the exterior. Sight line studies will be submitted if there are proposed roof mounted mechanical systems.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at sloane.bullough@parks.ny or 518-268-2158.

Sincerely,



Sloane Bullough
Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator by email only

Thomas W Burke - 2PMT <thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov>

Land Port Of Entry: Rouses Point and Trout River

1 message

Anthone <david.anthone@gsa.gov> Thu, Jun 27, 2024 at 6:40 AM
To: sloane.bullough@parks.ny
Cc: "Thomas Burke (2P1PMT)" <thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov>

Hello Sloane,
Given that we have two concurrent LPOE projects, and both involve listed properties, would you like to have a design review meeting so that we can review approach and treatment.

For Rouses Point, it looks like the preferred plan will be disposition of the existing historic port, though GSA has done taken any action to move in this direction as of yet.

For Trout River, the historic port will be retained and the keystone for an expansion of the building. We'd like to review treatment of elements (windows, doors, facades). An AE package is being prepared which will be submitted for your review.

On behalf of GSA, I look forward to your continued involvement on these two important projects.

best,
Anthone
RHPO

Anthone
Historic Preservation Officer
Film & Event Program Manager (FILM REQUEST FORM)
Regional ABAAS Officer
Interior Design Supervisor
Click here to request Interior, ABAAS and HP Support

646-808-6069| david.anthone@gsa.gov

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner *Pro Tempore*

August 30, 2024

Jennifer Geraghty
Hartgen Archeological Associates
1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Jennifer Geraghty:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation 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 other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

The SHPO has reviewed the Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation (July 2024; 24SR00463) prepared for the Trout River LPOE Historic Site (03309.000041). Based on the report findings, we concur that the Trout River LPOE Historic Site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological work is necessary for this site.

Please note that these comments pertain only to archaeological resources. Please continue to consult with Sloane Bullough in the Technical Preservation Services Unit at Sloane.Bullough@parks.ny.gov. If you have any questions concerning archaeology, I can be reached at Jessica.Schreyer@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica E. Schreyer

Jessica Schreyer
Archaeology Unit Program Coordinator

From:	Hanlon, Craig
To:	Loftfield, Roy V CIV USARMY CENAN (USA)
Cc:	thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov; amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov; Huber, William; Baker, Justin
Subject:	RE: Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York
Date:	Wednesday, September 11, 2024 11:01:51 AM
Attachments:	FINAL_Trout_River_LPOE_WDR_20240911.pdf image001.gif

Good Morning,

Please find attached the updated wetland delineation report, based upon changes made during site inspection of June 18, 2024, to assist with review of our request for a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination.

Regards, Craig

From: Loftfield, Roy V CIV USARMY CENAN (USA)
Sent: Friday, November 17, 2023 10:52 AM
To: craig.hanlon@wsp.com
Cc: thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov; amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov; Huber, William <William.Huber@wsp.com>; Dalrymple, Joe <joe.dalrymple@wsp.com>
Subject: RE: Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York

Good Morning Mr. Hanlon

I have received the JD request submitted to this office on November 15 and I am in the process of reviewing it. Please use the project number NAN-2023-00863-ULO in the future when contacting our office regarding this project location/application. Please direct any questions you may have to me.

Thank You

Roy V. Loftfield
Physical Scientist
Army Corps of Engineers
Upstate New York Regulatory Field Office
Permitting, Enforcement and Compliance

(518) 266 - 6363 Office
(518) 578 - 1356 Mobile

From: Hanlon, Craig <craig.hanlon@wsp.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 15, 2023 8:37 AM
To: CENAN-R-Permit-App <CENAN-R-Permit-App@usace.army.mil>
Cc: thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov; amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov; Huber, William <William.Huber@wsp.com>; Dalrymple, Joe <joe.dalrymple@wsp.com>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York

Hello -
Please find attached the Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination request for the Trout River Land Port of Entry site (Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York), submitted by the U.S. General Services Administration.
Regards, Craig

Craig Hanlon, PWS, CE
Assistant Vice President, Environmental Scientist

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WSP USA, Inc.
350 Mount Kemble Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960
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From:	Thomas W Burke - 2PMT
To:	meredith.gillman@dec.ny.gov
Cc:	Huber, William; Amanda Foley
Subject:	Trout River Project & New Proposed Wetland Regualtions
Date:	Monday, September 16, 2024 9:33:09 AM

Hello Meredith,

Very good speaking with you on Friday concerning the new wetlands regulations and GSA's project to enlarge and modernize the existing Land Port of Entry (border station) project located in Trout River, NY. As I mentioned, the project site is located adjacent to existing wetlands which are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).When we had originally consulted with the DEC concerning wetlands issues there were no State regulated wetlands at or near our project site, only wetlands under the jurisdiction of the USACE. The project site is outside the delineated wetlands boundary but within 100 feet of the wetlands..Our consultants have visited the site with the USACE, and updated their original Wetlands Delineation report for a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) from the USACE.

We are currently in the design phase of the project and are completing our Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project which is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations. We are planning to complete our NEPA process with a Final Environmental Assessment (EA) and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) in December 2024. As part of our NEPA process we have consulted with several regulatory agencies (e.g. USFWS, USACE, NYSDEC, NY SHPO, etc.).

When the Draft EA is completed, it will be made available online and in the local library for public review and comment. Also the draft EA will be transmitted to local and state officials, interested stakeholders, and to federal and state regulatory agencies (including DEC) for review and comment. GSA will also conduct a virtual public meeting concerning the project. A date for the public meeting has not yet been selected.

It appears that the new wetlands regulations may not apply to our project if we have our Final EA and FONSI completed by January 1, 2025. While our federal NEPA EA and FONSI is not exactly the same as the Final EIS mentioned in the proposed new regulations our Final EA and FONSI may be considered, may be acceptable to the State in accordance with the relevant section of NYCRR Part 617.15 of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) regulations.

For information purposes I have included further below Part 617.15 of the SEQRA regulations that address actions involving federal agencies such as NEPA decision documents (i.e.,our Final EA and FONSI). As we continue our NEPA process and have the Draft EA available for review I will keep you informed.

Thanks for your help and taking the time to discuss the new wetland regulations.

Tom Burke
(917) 232-2423

From 6 NYCRR Part 617 - State Environmental Quality Review

§ 617.15 ACTIONS INVOLVING A FEDERAL AGENCY

(a) When a draft and final EIS for an action has been duly prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, an agency has no obligation to prepare an additional EIS under this Part, provided that the Federal EIS is sufficient to make findings under section 617.11 of this Part. However, except in the case of Type II actions listed in section 617.5 of this Part, no involved agency may undertake, fund or approve the action until the Federal final EIS has been completed

and the involved agency has made the findings prescribed in section 617.11 of this Part.

b) Where a finding of no significant impact (FNSI) or other written threshold determination that the
action will not require a Federal impact statement has been prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the determination will not automatically constitute compliance
with SEQR. In such cases, state and local agencies remain responsible for compliance with SEQR.

(c) In the case of an action involving a Federal agency for which either a Federal FNSI or a Federal
draft and final EIS has been prepared, except where otherwise required by law, a final decision by
a Federal agency will not be controlling on any state or local agency decision on the action, but
may be considered by the agency.

--
Thomas W. Burke, PE, CEM, LEED AP
Branch Chief, NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
Energy & Sustainability Branch, Facilities Management Division
Public Building Service (PBS), Northeast and Caribbean Region
General Services Administration GSA
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

Cell: (917) 232-2423

From: Thomas W Burke - 2PMT
To: Ufnar, Daniel - FPAC-NRCS, NY
Cc: Huber, William; Amanda Foley
Subject: USDA FPPA Form AD-1006 for GSA"s Trout River NY Project
Date: Monday, September 16, 2024 10:18:07 AM
Attachments: image.png
NRCS_Soils.pdf
Trout River FPPA Form AD1006 signed twb 9-16-24.pdf
Project Area.pdf

Hello Dan,

I have attached a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating form (AD-10006) along with accompanying figures and acreage of the soil types (below) within our Trout River project site for your review. This is a GSA project to enlarge and modernize the existing Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located in Trout River, Franklin County, NY. This is a Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) project similar to our Rouses Point LPOE project.

Any questions or issues please just email or call whichever is easiest.

Thank You
Tom Burke
(917) 232-2423

--

Thomas W. Burke, PE, CEM, LEED AP
Branch Chief, NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
Energy & Sustainability Branch, Facilities Management Division
Public Building Service (PBS), Northeast and Caribbean Region
General Services Administration GSA
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

Cell: (917) 232-2423

Property Boundary
Building
Curb
Stormwater
Non Hydric Soils - Farmland Class
All areas are prime farmland
Farmland of statewide importance

Data Sources:
ESRI 2022; NRCS SSURGO Soils 2022;
WSP 2024.

Coordinate System:
New York State Plane East
Datum: North American 1983

N

0 125 250 500
Miles

GSA

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Date Of Land Evaluation Request 6/24/2024
Name of Project Trout River LPOE Environmental Assess	Federal Agency Involved General Services Administration
Proposed Land Use Government / Federal	County and State Franklin County, New York
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	Date Request Received By NRCS / Person Completing Form: Thomas Burke

Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? *(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)*	YES ☑	NO ☐	Acres Irrigated: n/a; Average Farm Size: n/a
Major Crop(s): none	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction — Acres: %		Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA — Acres: %
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System		Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	2.12			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly	0			
C. Total Acres In Site	2.12			
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)				

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)*	Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use	(15)				
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use	(10)				
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	(20)				
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government	(20)				
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area	(15)				
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	(15)				
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	(10)				
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland	(10)				
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	(5)				
10. On-Farm Investments	(20)				
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	(10)				
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	(10)				
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	0	0	0
PART VII ***(To be completed by Federal Agency)***					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100	0	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or local site assessment)*	160	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS ***(Total of above 2 lines)***	260	0	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES ☐ NO ☐

Reason For Selection:

Name of Federal agency representative completing this form: Thomas Burke, GSA Region 2 — Date: 9-16-24

(See Instructions on reverse side)

Form AD-1006 (03-02)

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/.

Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s)of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map**,** or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)

Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.

Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.

Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.

Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.

Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.

2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.
Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \text{ X } 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

Project Area

Data Sources:
ESRI 2022; US Census 2023;
WSP 2024.

Coordinate System:
New York State Plane East
Datum: North American 1983

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

GSA

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

September 27, 2024

Thomas W. Burke, Branch Chief, NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
General Services Administrative
One World Trade Center
55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

RE: NRCS FPPA Review – Trout River Expansion, Franklin County, NY

Mr. Burke,

I have received the materials with the completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (NRCS-AD-1006) for the project cited above in response to your request for review in accordance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

The final number of points that the project has received as part of the process is 77.9 for Site A. According to the FPPA Manual 440-V-CPM – Amed 12 – 523.10 Part B Lands Not Subject to Provisions of the FPPA, lands that receive a combined score of less than 160 points from the LESA criteria are not subject to the Act. No further action is required regarding the FPPA for this project. Please keep this letter with the completed form as this is the final determination and provide copies to the agency that is providing federal funding to the project.

If you have any questions about this determination, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Daniel Ufnar
State Soil Scientist

Natural Resources Conservation Service New York
441 S. Salina Street, 5th Floor, Ste. 354, Syracuse, New York 13202
Voice 315.477.6504 Fax 855-477-8518

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Trout River Land Port of Entry

NEPA Draft Environmental Assessment Virtual Public Meeting Transcript

Date November 21, 2024

Time: 6:00pm to 7:00pm (EST)

Speaker: Janessa Kirven, WSP Consultant Meeting Coordinator

Hi, for anyone who has just joined us, we're going to give it a few more seconds or minutes for people to start filling in and then Tom Burke will start us off.

Speaker: Thomas Burke, GSA Region 2, NEPA Program Manager

Janessa, would you want to start or give it another minute or two?

Speaker: Janessa Kirven, WSP Consultant Meeting Coordinator

I think we can get started.

Speaker: Thomas Burke, GSA Region 2, NEPA Program Manager

Oh, okay, great. Yeah, very good. Thank you.

Hello and good evening, everyone. How are you doing? And welcome to our presentation meeting tonight about or propose Trout River land port of entry project. My name is Tom Burke, and I'm the NEPA environmental manager for GSA in region two. In New York. And I'd like to introduce some colleagues that are with me this evening. First, I'd like to introduce Craig Kozikowski who's our senior project manager, Amanda Foley, our environmental protection specialist, and Joe Dalripple. who's our NEPA consultant on the project.

And with that, I'll pass it back to Janessa for some quick housekeeping logistics.

Speaker: Janessa Kirven, WSP Consultant Meeting Coordinator

Thanks, Tom. So this meeting is going to be recorded for transcript purposes. The chat function has been enabled for any questions or comments during Q&A. During the Q&A, you'll see the function at the bottom of your toolbar. And to check any audio settings, just click the up arrow that you see here. Next to the audio setting function. I'll pass it back over to Tom.

Speaker: Thomas Burke, GSA Region 2, NEPA Program Manager

And before we get started, I want to give you a little more additional background on who we are and what we're trying to accomplish, what we're trying to do. And as I said I'm the NEPA project manager for GSA and Region 2. And I work for the General Services Administration for GSA. And for those who are not familiar with GSA its sort of like the landlord for the federal government. We own and operate the vast majority of federal buildings in the country, excluding some agencies the military and a few others. And so we're like the landlord. So we own and operate buildings for all our federal partners. And we also conduct leases. So if we don't have a building, we'll obtain a lease space for our federal agencies and federal partners. And that's who GSA is.

What NEPA is, it stands for the National Environmental Policy Act. And it's the requirement that the federal government for its projects takes a look to see what the environmental impacts or consequences could be from the federal action. And in this case, a proposed construction project may or may not have.

And what we do is we write up a document. And in this case, it's an environmental assessment. We have a draft environmental assessment that's available online to read, and it's also in the local library. In Malone, New York, in the local library.

And if you want additional information, you can look online or in the library to read that. And you could send us any of your questions or comments. And what we're trying to accomplish, is twofold.

We want to give a presentation about the project, what it is we're doing. And the second goal is we want to hear from you and answer your questions to the best of our ability and take your comments on board and incorporate your questions and comments into our final report. So we can we have a better idea of what's going on. A lot of times, we think we know everything, but we don't. And we want to hear from you, the public, and our stakeholders about what you think or if you have any questions. The project that we have, we've been doing a lot of planning and design work for this project. We've had one community engagement meeting already as part of the project.

And having said all that and done all this plenary work, I'd like to pass it over to Craig, who's our senior project manager, and he's been with this project from the very beginning to give us a more detailed overview of our proposed project.

Speaker: Craig Kozikowski, GSA Region 2, Project Manager

Thank you very much. And thanks for coming out tonight.

Again, my name is Craig Kozikowski. As Tom mentioned, I'm GSA's lead project manager for the trout river project. On behalf of the General Service Administration and Customs and Border Protection.

I welcome you again and thank you for your interest in our project.

Throughout the presentation. I will refer to General Services Administration as GSA. I'll refer to Customs and Border Protection as CBP. And I'll refer to a land port of entry sometimes as an LPOE that acronym being LPOE for land port of entry.

The image on this slide shows you an architect's rendering, shows our architect's rendering of the expansion and modernization of the trout river land port of entry as planned. by this project. The other image on the slide shows a port of entry as it appeared in 1932.

The port was originally known as an inspection station And it was constructed in 1931 primarily as a response to prohibition era customs enforcement.

Next slide, please.

So I'd like to start by providing a little more information about the General Services Administration, Tom didn't introduce GSA and did a pretty thorough job. Just adding to that. This slide includes summary level information about our agency. The GSA was established in 1949 under President Truman. By recommendation of the Hoover Commission. to help manage and support the basic functioning of federal agencies. One of GSA's business lines is the public building service PBS. In addition to supporting the land ports of entry program. PBS manages about $500 billion in US federal property. which is divided chiefly among 8,700 owned and leased buildings. The scope of PBS's responsibilities includes the design and construction of new facilities. Prepare an alteration of existing facilities. managing the operation and maintenance of federal buildings And also, as Tom mentioned, managing leases for federal agencies that are not housed in federal buildings. This slide shows an example of some of the wide range of facility types in the PBS portfolio. This slide shows in the middle, it includes in the middle the Hamilton Courthouse in New York City. the federal plaza in Chicago, Illinois. And the recently completed Alexandria Bay, New York land port of entry. Or you might recognize the St. Lawrence River in the background.

Next slide, please.

So I'd like to also say a few words about United States land ports of entry. A US land ports of entry, excuse me, are operated by Customs and Border Protection. They are the primary means of controlling entry of commercial And non-commercial vehicles into the United States. The 2022 bipartisan infrastructure law provided funding for the improvement of existing land ports of entry and also construction of some new land ports of entry. The Trout River land port of entry was initially allocated 19.7 million dollars under the bipartisan infrastructure law. Also referred to as BILL or BL. Additional funding has been provided also through the Inflation Reduction Act. The United States boasts a wide range of architectural styles in its land ports of entry, including historic landmarks and also contemporary designs. Trout River happens to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Our project's modernization expansion program includes carefully considered historic preservation objectives because of this.

Examples of some more contemporary land port of entry facilities are also shown on this slide. the relative location of GSA's BIL, land port of entry projects in New York State are shown at the top of the slide on the Quebec border.

Next slide, please.

So as most of you are probably aware, there are other land ports of entry on the New York Canada border. The two locations we spoke about a moment ago included in GSA's bipartisan infrastructure law funded program in New York State are shown on this slide. The arrow pointing down is showing our Trout River location And the smaller arrow pointing up shows our Rouse's Point, New York project location.

Next slide, please.

So this slide shows an aerial view of the existing land port of entry and its relationship to the border. And also its relationship to the hamlet of Trout River. And the close relationship it shares with CBSA, which is the Canadian border service agencies station immediately across the border from Trout River. CBP is going to CSAT inspection operations at the Trout River facility during the period of construction which should begin one year from now and extend through November of 2027. That means that inbound traffic from Canada to the US on Quebec Route 138 will have to be diverted to adjacent border crossings for that period of time.

GSA's intent, however, is to fully maintain the New York State Route 30 northbound lane open possible during construction. Only intermittent short periods of lane closure are anticipated at this point. Please know that any required short-term closures of the northbound traffic lane will be coordinated well in advance with both CBP and CBSA.

Next slide, please.

So taking a closer look at the planned project, this slide shows the front and rear views of the Trout River facilities as it exists today. The upper left image shows again the facility as it was in 1932.

Next slide, please.

And so this slide is exciting, I think, anyway. I hope you do too. This slide shows some architectural renderings of the planned improvements. that we're prepared by GSA's prime architecture and engineering firm Our lead firm for this project is Davis Brody Bond Spacemithm a joint ventureship located in New York. The image on the left is a view of the port of entry as it will appear when a vehicle is traveling south on approach from Canada. The new larger vehicle inspection canopy is shown. And that's going to enhance CBP's commercial and outbound inspections. The image on the right shows the view from a northbound vehicle As it is approaching the Canadian border.

In addition to the expanded primary vehicle inspection lanes and improved canopy, this view also shows the improved secondary inspection facilities that have been included in the project scope. And we see that primarily on the right-hand image.

And I'll just pause for a moment give you an opportunity to and I take that in and hopefully admire what we think is the great work we've done. with the design of the project.

Next slide, please.

This slide speaks to some of the main shortcomings of the existing facility Which made this project necessary.

I'll pause for a moment while you read this. It's not simply an architectural or engineering improvement, the fundamental shortcomings were operational and officer safety. And those areas sorely need to be addressed. And this project intends to do that.

Next slide, please.

This shows kind of a brief summary of how the project came to be up to this point. And elaborates further on project requirements. which is really driven by, again, primarily those operational shortcomings that so desperately needed to be addressed by this project. In order for CBP to more effectively and efficiently conduct its operations at Trout River.

Following a feasibility study in 2020 and peer review recommendations, which we do under GSA's Design Excellence Program. GSA's strategy has been to renovate and reuse the existing historic structure to the fullest extent possible while meeting CBP's project objectives.

Again, I have to emphasize most importantly CBP operational requirements funding was made available through the bipartisan infrastructure law and also, as I previously mentioned, through the Inflation Reduction Act. So some of the shortcomings that we addressed through our feasibility and planning analysis included the requirement for additional space for CBP to conduct administrative functions over adjacent ports thereby increasing the efficiency with which CBP is able to administer border security operations at this location.

Compliance with building and fire safety codes and other standards, also critical. The building sorely lacks and is lagging basic safety features of contemporary building codes updating and improving traffic flows was also very important to current meeting modern contemporary approaches to inspection operations outbound inspections were a significant shortcoming of the existing port and that's being greatly improved with the new project. secondary inspection facilities is being greatly improved. And again, I must have to underscore enhanced CBP officer safety during the inspection operations. As well as not least of which, not least important, but really something that we talk about continuously during the planning and design project, whereas we're developing the project excuse me is how to enhance the experience of the traveling public when crossing the border.

Next slide, please.

Project goals are exceed just operational issues and also look at the fundamental effectiveness of the facility itself and how well the facility can perform in supporting CBP's operational requirements. And so we talked about safety and bringing the project, bringing the facility up to modern building codes expanding the facility. By providing an addition that

approximately doubles the size of the existing port of entry. But we also wanted a more resilient and more sustainable facility. And some of those objectives are shown by this slide. Buildings going to or the entire port is going to be an all electric net zero carbon ready and resilient facility. We're going to significantly reduce fossil fuels and energy source, of course a land port of entry, a critical something of critical importance to our nation's infrastructure is going to have emergency generators as this facility will and so that will not be all electric. We will use fossil fuels for our emergency generators to enhance the reliability of the facility.

And, you know, we have a great story in this project about reducing the amount of construction waste going to landfill by making a deliberate decision to reuse the existing facility not only from the standpoint of wanting to maximize the benefit of this project as a historic landmark and retain that for the next generation. but also by making a deliberate decision not to tear that building down and reusing it instead and modernizing it. We're able to divert approximately 330 tons of waste, construction and demolition waste from the landfill.

And again, it's the last bull indicates, it's all about enhancing land port of entry operations by providing that resilient, sustainable, and reliable facility the state-of-the-art systems, including HVAC, fire protection and electronic security systems in addition to the inspection technologies that will be implemented and used within the inspection lanes.

Next slide, please.

So our expansion requirements in order to meet CBP's program for this project are going to require the federal government to acquire additional property for construction of all of our planned improvements. The green rectangles on this slide show the identify the approximate locations where GSA is going to seek to acquire parcels that are not currently owned by the federal government. Engagement with current property owners by GSA site acquisition team has already started and is going to continue throughout 2025.

Next slide, please.

We would like to update you at a summary level, at least on the project status. Our architectural engineering design is approaching the 90% level of completion. And public-facing activities to raise market awareness in preparation for what we'll soon be publishing as a request for proposals for a construction contract have already begun. Construction is currently planned to begin on site in late 2025. And project completion is scheduled three years from now in November of 2027.

Next slide, please.

I'd like to talk for a few minutes about community engagement. Engagement with the community when implementing a major project is important to GSA and all major projects. Ideally, what we learn from and about the community And also just a broad range of stakeholders who are affected by the project help shape the project during its planning stage. And this was certainly the case also for Trout River. A broad-based community engagement was conducted by the GSA project team earlier in project development.

Another important part of GSA's community engagement efforts involves many stakeholder consultations that are conducted by GSA's NEPA manager And his team, Tom Burke as they prepare the environmental assessment.

On the next slide, Tom's going to talk more about consultations conducted by the project's NEPA team.

Tom? Next slide.

Speaker: Thomas Burke, GSA Region 2, NEPA Program Manager

Oh, very good. Thanks, Craig. Okay. To give you a little bit more information about the NEPA process. And it's a process. It's not just one thing. It's a process. It begins, it's a middle, and it's an end, and it has a number of components. One of the significant components is we've investigated the site and we've also consulted with a variety of federal and state agencies about what our responsibility from an environmental standpoint could be? Are there any issues we have to address? And on the slide, you can see there's a number of those major or the major federal and state agencies we've talked to.

We've talked to and consulted with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. They have authority over endangered species, wetlands. We talked to the New York State Historic Preservation office, they have authority over historical structures and archaeological issues. We talked to the New York State Department of Transportation about road issues. We talked to the USDA about farm protection policy issues that we could have. We talked to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who has authority over endangered species. And we also talked to the US Army Corps of Engineers who have authority over wetlands. And the project we have is not affecting any wetlands. We're close to some. The project is not in any wetlands. And we also consulted with the St. Regis Mohawk Nation as well. And I'm happy to report after reviewing all the environmental statutes that apply to this sort of project. I'm happy to say we haven't found any or identified any major significant environmental impacts or consequences of our proposed action. And that's why we have an environmental assessment document that's available for the public to review and comment on. And that's sort of the overview of all those consultations we have And information on this is contained within our draft of our mental assessment. for further reading and analysis.

Thank you. Next slide.

Speaker: Janessa Kirven, WSP Consultant Meeting Coordinator

Great. Thank you, Tom. And thank you, Craig, for that presentation. At this moment, we'll be taking questions and comments. So if you have any questions or comments, feel free to put them in the chat. Or you can use the raise hand function at the bottom of your toolbar.

Any questions? any comments, any answers for us?

Speaker: Thomas Burke, GSA Region 2, NEPA Program Manager

Janessa, are any questions in the chat box or

Speaker: Janessa Kirven, WSP Consultant Meeting Coordinator

No questions so far.

Speaker: Thomas Burke, GSA Region 2, NEPA Program Manager

I like to think maybe they liked her presentation so much, but certainly if anyone has a question, please ask away or type it in the chat box.

So I'll give another minute or two and see if anyone breaks the ice to ask the first question.

I mean, it looks like as though we don't have any questions. Would you want to go to the next slide, Janessa?

Okay. And just as a reminder. If you have any questions that you can think of, or if you want to ask, send us your comment. Please. You can email them to me at the address on the screen. You can mail them to me on the address on the screen. And this information is also contained in the draft environmental assessment that's online and in the public notice that was in the Malone Telegram. And also on the GSA website as well. So if you have any questions or comments, please send them to us. And if you know anybody who couldn't make it to the meeting.

Please let them know that the documents are available for review and they can send us their questions or comments whenever they want to. And reminder is the deadline for comments is December 14th. And we'll take those comments and questions and incorporate them into the final environmental assessment. and the finding of no significant impact, the Fonzie that goes along with the final environmental assessment. And having said that, I just want to say thank you very much for your time and attention for coming out tonight and listening to our presentation of the post Trout River land port of entry expansion and modernization project.

Once again, thank you very much for coming and attending and have a happy Thanksgiving next week.

Thanks, everybody.

From: Thomas W Burke - 2PMT
To: Kendrot, Stephen R
Cc: Huber, William; Amanda Foley; Dalrymple, Joe
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Trout River Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and Notice of Availability (NOA)
Date: Friday, December 6, 2024 1:29:36 PM
Attachments: image001.png

Hi Steve,

Just to let you know, we ran a new IPaC report for Trout River and generated a new official species list from the USFWS New York Ecological Services Field Office. The new species list confirms that nothing has changed with respect to the Trout River LPOE project area since we last ran an IPaC report and held our meeting with USFWS in October 2022. Monarch butterfly (an ESA candidate species for listing) remains the only species that may occur in the project area. Because monarch butterfly is not a listed species under the ESA and no listed species have the potential to occur in the project area.

We'll update our EA accordingly with the above information.

Thanks for your help.
Tom

On Thu, Nov 14, 2024 at 9:29 PM Thomas W Burke - 2PMT <thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov> wrote:

> Steve,
>
> Thanks for the update. We will take a closer look at it
>
> Tom
>
> On Thu, Nov 14, 2024 at 9:25 PM Kendrot, Stephen R <stephen_kendrot@fws.gov> wrote:
>
> > Hi Tom.
> >
> > I noticed that the last time an OSL was generated for this project was back in 2022. We encourage project proponents to run new OSLs every 90 days until the project is complete to ensure it remains current. This past summer, FWS developed new Area of Influence (AOI) maps for both Northern Long-eared bat and the proposed Tricolored bat. The new AOI maps can be viewed on the species page at ECOS: Home. I took the liberty of comparing the project location in IPaC/ECOSphere to the new AOI maps for both species. The site is well outside the nearest NLEB predicted area but is quite close to the TCB predicted area (Species Profile for Tricolored bat(Perimyotis subflavus)). I think you are good, but you should probably run a new OSL under the same project code just to be sure, and to have the most current OSL available in your file. You will also want to continue refreshing your OSL periodically as the Monarch's status as a candidate species could change in the future and if it gets listed before the project is complete you will need to consider it.
> >
> > Considering you don't have any listed species, we probably won't have the staff resources to do a close read on the EA, but we will try to get a look at it.

Steve

Steve Kendrot

Deputy Field Supervisor

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045

607-526-0559

From: Thomas W Burke - 2PMT <thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, November 14, 2024 3:26 PM
To: Kendrot, Stephen R <stephen_kendrot@fws.gov>
Cc: Huber, William <william.huber@wsp.com>; Amanda Foley <amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Trout River Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and Notice of Availability (NOA)

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Steve,

The General Services Administration (GSA) has completed its Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for our proposed

Trout River project which is to expand and modernize the Land Port of Entry immediately adjacent to the U.S.-Canada border at the corner of State Route 30 and County Route 20 in Trout River, New York.

The Draft EA is attached and is also available at http://gsa.gov/troutriverea for a 30-calendar day public review period ending on December 14, 2024 websitebe http:gsa.gov/rousespointea

A virtual public meeting regarding the proposed project will be held at 6:00 p.m. on November 21, 2024, The website to access the virtual meeting is https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88920475580?pwd=YjhqXyABMQS1SqdUF4GvX0S3yeJYQH.1, or by telephone at (929) 205-6099, Passcode: 061428#.

I have attached our official letter which contains additional project information and requests any comments on the Draft EA. Also attached is the Notice of Availability (NOA).

If you have any questions please just email or call whichever is easiest.

Thank You

Tom Burke

(917) 232-2423

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Thomas W. Burke, PE, CEM, LEED AP

Branch Chief,

Energy & Sustainability Branch, Facilities Management Division

NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager

Public Building Service (PBS), Northeast and Caribbean Region

General Services Administration GSA

One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09

New York, NY 10007

Cell:

(917) 232-2423

--
Thomas W. Burke, PE, CEM, LEED AP
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NEPA & Sustainability Program Manager
Public Building Service (PBS), Northeast and Caribbean Region
General Services Administration GSA
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--
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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Environmental Permits, Region 5
1115 State Route 86, PO Box 296, Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296
P: (518) 897-1234 | F: (518) 897-1394
www.dec.ny.gov

December 12, 2024

Thomas Burke
NEPA Program Manager
Public Building Services
US General Services Administration (GSA)
One World Trade Center, 55th Floor, Room 55W09
New York, NY 10007

Re: Trout River Draft Environmental Analysis
Constable (T), Franklin County

Dear Thomas Burke:

The DEC has the following comments in response to the Draft Environmental Analysis (EA) for the Trout River Border Crossing:

Stormwater SPDES: If the project will disturb one (1) or more acres, a Notice of Intent form will need to be submitted for coverage under the *SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-20-001)*. The Stormwater Notice of Intent form can be accessed at the following weblink: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html. Please contact Steven Rose in our Division of Water at (518) 897-1241 with questions regarding stormwater permit requirements.

Water Quality Certification (WQC): As indicated in the EA, the location contains wetlands regulated by the US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). Depending on the scope of the proposed impacts to the ACOE regulated wetlands, an individual WQC could be required. Please reach out to my office if wetlands will be impacted.

Natural Heritage: A check of our Natural Heritage Data Bank indicates there are no known threatened or endangered species within the project area protected under Article 11. The absence of data does not necessarily mean that rare or state-listed species, natural communities or other significant habitats do not exist on or adjacent to the proposed site. Rather, our files currently do not contain information which indicates their presence. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities.

Thank you for providing this office the opportunity to review the EA for this proposed project. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (518) 897-1234.

Sincerely,

Erin M. Donhauser

Erin M. Donhauser
Deputy Regional Permit Administrator

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

North East and Caribbean Region

June 23, 2025

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Theresa Moriarty
State Historic Preservation Officer
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford N.Y. 12188-0189

Attention: Theresa Moriarty

Re: Reconfiguration and Expansion of the Trout River Land Port of Entry, Constable, NY, SHPO # 23PR07748

Dear Ms. Moriarty:

I am reaching out on behalf of the U. S. General Services Administration (GSA) regarding the reconfiguration and expansion of the Trout River Land Port of Entry (LPOE) (Undertaking), in Constable, NY. In March 2024, GSA submitted the Formal Concept to NY SHPO and received comments back via e106 in April 2024. Since that time, the NY SHPO POC changed from Sloane Bullough to Theresa Moriarty and the GSA POC changed from David Anthone to Avigail Charnov.

In the concept design comments of April 2024, NY SHPO were “pleased to see that the addition is behind the historic building, is set back from the facade, and is not taller than the historic building.” NY SHPO recommended that “the site plan be revised so more of the south elevation will be visible (see page 18 of the drawings). We also recommend that the new addition take visual cues from the historic building in terms of materials, colors, fenestration patterns, and roof lines. Gable roofs would be more compatible than flat roofs.” In this 100% Design Package, you will find the revised plans, response to the SHPO requests, and GSA's official determination of effect for the Undertaking.

COMMENT: The site plan be revised so more of the south elevation will be visible

RESPONSE: During previous internal design review, GSA also recognized that the south elevation should be exposed to the greatest extent possible and worked with the design team to incorporate that into the site plan previously submitted (pre April 2024). The design team was limited by the new garage, the location of which is driven by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) functional requirements, sight lines, and site limitations. Any additional movement would have operational impacts that compromise security and require further wetland mitigation.

US General Services Administration
1800 F Street
Washington, DC 20405
www.gsa.gov

COMMENT: The new addition takes visual cues from the historic building in terms of materials, colors, fenestration patterns, and roof lines

RESPONSE: The design team explored multiple ways to adopt visual cues from the historic buildings. Continuation of the historic brick color and variation was selected to ensure the addition complements and continues visual cues from the historic building. The design team specified a slightly longer Norman Running bond brick to be a subtle contrast between the new and historic material. The addition's standing seam metal facade was chosen specifically to contrast the new and old materials *and function*; however, the hue of the metal cladding was chosen specifically to compliment the gray of the existing slate roof and new inspection canopy.

After much exploration, the design team determined that the addition's roof line could match the existing roof line as it is too low for the function and space requirements of CBP. The design team intentionally chose to create a setback from the existing historic roof line to minimize complex and costly connections that would have more adverse effects in its impact and detailing.

The addition's fenestration is designed specifically to meet the program and security needs of CBP. Ballistic windows have a thicker glazing than historic single- or double-glazed windows and the detailing does not match historic windows. Additionally, some areas, such as mechanical, generator, garage, and IT, must remain fully enclosed and cannot match fenestration patterns.

The design team did find additional avenues to enhance the historic building restoration:

- Repoint the entire building, rather than limited patchwork; extending the life of the existing bricks and encouraging continuity in the mortar between the historic building and the new addition.
- Restore the fan arch windows of the dormers of the existing building, which have functionally been removed for decades.

COMMENT: Gable roofs would be more compatible with the historic building than flat roofs

RESPONSE: The design team explored variations of gabled and sloped roofs. Due to the CBP functional adjacencies and space and height requirements, the gables and sloped roofs competed with or overshadowed the existing historic building and would have required complex and costly connections. To achieve the gabled roof on the addition would have required a superfluous and much more costly volume both in initial cost and long-term operations and maintenance. Instead, the project team strategically chose more subdued massing and flatter roofs to reduce the complexity and clutter of various roof types.

It should also be noted that during design development, the project team scaled back the inspection canopy form and materials to be more compatible and not compete with the existing historic structure. The updated canopy is more inline.

Your office's comments provided GSA with the opportunity to review design concepts and ensure that the best design options for CBP programming, the historic property, the retention and ongoing use of the historic site in the capacity for which it was constructed, were selected, After careful review, **GSA has determined that the Undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties (36 CFR 800.5(b)).**

By copy of this letter, we are notifying consulting parties of the ongoing consultation. **GSA seeks your concurrence on the no adverse effect determination.** Please review the enclosed documentation. Given ongoing administration changes and the current construction schedule, GSA would be grateful to receive a response as soon as possible. GSA looks forward to continuing consultation.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at avigail.charnov@gsa.gov or (202) 655-7663. We look forward to speaking with you soon.

Sincerely,

Avigail Charnov
Historic Preservation Specialist
Center for Historic Buildings
U.S. General Services Administration

Enclosures

CC VIA EMAIL:
Kristi Tunstall Williams, Federal Preservation Officer, GSA, kristi.tunstall@gsa.gov
Melissa Wiedenfeld, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, melissa.wiedenfeld@cbp.dhs.gov
Theresa Moriarty, State Historic Preservation Officer, NY SHPO, Theresa.Moriarty@parks.ny.gov
David Polk, Regional Chief Architect, GSA Northeast and Caribbean Region, david.polk@gsa.gov
Natalie Loukianoff, Historic Preservation Specialist, GSA, natalie.loukianoff@gsa.gov

July 23, 2025

Avigail Charnov
General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, NY 20405

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Avigail Charnov:

Thank you for continuing to consult with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation 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 other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

We have received the 100% Design Drawings dated May 20, 2025 which were submitted to our office on June 23, 2025. We note that the GSA has proposed a finding of No Adverse Effect to historic properties. We are unable to concur with this proposed finding at this time. However, we feel that with some design edits this project may be acceptable. We have the following requests:

1. The former garage doors on the north and south wings are proposed to be fully infilled with storefronts. We feel that is an inappropriate application and the former garage doors will be illegible as such. Please consider retaining the paneled wood arch infill above and reconfiguring the storefront so that it retains some language reminiscent of the historic (no longer present) garage doors, either through muntin spacing or otherwise. If available, provide historic documentation that shows the original configuration of these infills.
2. We note that existing windows are scheduled for replacement. Please provide detail drawings of the proposed windows, including sections and elevations. We note that all windows should be wood or metal clad and utilize simulated divided lites. Please include information regarding the replicated fan lites as well, including historic photos or other documentation if available, to show the historic configuration and proposed details.
3. We note that full repointing of the historic structure is included in the scope of work. Has a mortar analysis been conducted to determine the appropriate mix for this building? New mortar on the historic building should match existing in color, strength, and texture. Please refer to NPS Preservation Brief 2 for additional information.
4. Drawings note that the historic slate roof is to be repaired or replaced. Please confirm that replacement will be in-kind with slate.
5. Please proved details showing how the proposed new canopy and the proposed new addition will connect to the historic building.
6. In the Proposed North and South Elevation drawings the historic canopy appears to retain its three-bay width, however other notes in the package say that the historic canopy will be

reduced by one bay. Please confirm whether the overall form and size of this historic canopy will change, and if so how.

Documentation requested in this letter should be provided via the Process link found in this CRIS communication. You may also go to https://cris.parks.ny.gov/, log in as a guest and choose "submit" at the very top menu. Then go to “Consultation” and choose "submit new information for an existing project".

If you have any questions, you can call or e-mail me at the contact information below.

Sincerely,

Theresa Moriarty
Historic Site Restoration Coordinator
518.925.6507 | theresa.moriarty@parks.ny.gov

Cc: A. Foley, GSA; M. Wiedenfeld, CBP; D. Polk, GSA; T. Burke, GSA; W. Huber, WSP; J. Geraghty, Hartgen; R. Freeman, Hartgen; S. Bourcy, Hartgen

via email only

Outlook

RE: Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York (project number NAN-2023-00863-ULO)

From Smith, Rebecca A (DEC) <rebecca.smith@dec.ny.gov>
Date Thu 8/28/2025 10:55 AM
To Huber, William <William.Huber@wsp.com>

Here is my email

Rebecca A. Smith
Biologist 1, Bureau of Ecosystem Health
Pronouns: she/her/hers

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
1115 State Route 86, PO Box 296, Ray Brook, NY 12977
P: (518) 897-1276 | F: (518) 897-1394 | rebecca.smith@dec.ny.gov
www.dec.ny.gov | | |

From: Huber, William <William.Huber@wsp.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 12, 2025 3:25 PM
To: dec.sm.R5BEH <R5BEH@dec.ny.gov>
Cc: amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov; Loftfield, Roy V CIV USARMY CENAN (USA) <Roy.V.Loftfield@usace.army.mil>; Hanlon, Craig <craig.hanlon@wsp.com>
Subject: RE: Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York (project number NAN-2023-00863-ULO)
Importance: High

You don't often get email from william.huber@wsp.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

NYSDEC,
This email is in response to NY DEC request for a wetland boundary verification site visit for the Trout River Land Port of Entry site (Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York), submitted on behalf of the U.S. General Services Administration (project number NAN-2023-00863-ULO). Please find the attached JD letters and maps. We would like to schedule the visit at your earliest convenience and finalize the delineation map.
Please let me know if you require any additional information.
V/r
William Huber, AICP

Lead Consultant, Environmental Planner
M+ 1 850-294-5901
T+ 1 850-629-3879
325 John Knox Road. Building F, Suite 140
Tallahassee, FL 32303
wsp.com

From: Hanlon, Craig <craig.hanlon@wsp.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 11, 2024 11:02 AM
To: Loftfield, Roy V CIV USARMY CENAN (USA) <Roy.V.Loftfield@usace.army.mil>
Cc: thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov; amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov; Huber, William <William.Huber@wsp.com>; Baker, Justin <Justin.Baker@wsp.com>
Subject: RE: Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York

Good Morning,

Please find attached the updated wetland delineation report, based upon changes made during site inspection of June 18, 2024, to assist with review of our request for a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination.

Regards, Craig

From: Loftfield, Roy V CIV USARMY CENAN (USA)
Sent: Friday, November 17, 2023 10:52 AM
To: craig.hanlon@wsp.com
Cc: thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov; amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov; Huber, William <William.Huber@wsp.com>; Dalrymple, Joe <joe.dalrymple@wsp.com>
Subject: RE: Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York

Good Morning Mr. Hanlon

I have received the JD request submitted to this office on November 15 and I am in the process of reviewing it. Please use the project number NAN-2023-00863-ULO in the future when contacting our office regarding this project location/application. Please direct any questions you may have to me.

Thank You

Roy V. Loftfield
Physical Scientist
Army Corps of Engineers
Upstate New York Regulatory Field Office
Permitting, Enforcement and Compliance

(518) 266 - 6363 Office
(518) 578 - 1356 Mobile

From: Hanlon, Craig <craig.hanlon@wsp.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 15, 2023 8:37 AM
To: CENAN-R-Permit-App <CENAN-R-Permit-App@usace.army.mil>
Cc: thomas.w.burke@gsa.gov; amanda.l.foley@gsa.gov; Huber, William <William.Huber@wsp.com>; Dalrymple, Joe <joe.dalrymple@wsp.com>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Preliminary JD Request - GSA – Trout River Land Port of Entry, Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York

Hello -
Please find attached the Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination request for the Trout River Land Port of Entry site (Town of Constable, Franklin County, New York), submitted by the U.S. General Services Administration.
Regards, Craig

Craig Hanlon, PWS, CE
Assistant Vice President, Environmental Scientist

T+ 1 973 407 1462
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350 Mount Kemble Avenue
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New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor
RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

August 19, 2025

Avigail Charnov
General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, NY 20405

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
NY-30, Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Avigail Charnov:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation 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 other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

The SHPO has reviewed the Addendum Phase IB Archaeological Survey Letter Report (June 13, 2025; 25SR00378) prepared by Hartgen Archeological Consultants, Inc. (HAA) for the above-noted project. The Trout River North Midden Site (USN 03309.000043) was identified during the survey. The SHPO has determined that the site is not eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP). No further archaeological investigations are warranted, and the SHPO has no further archaeological concerns for this project. Please continue to consult with Theresa Moriarty of the Technical Preservation Unit regarding their review of potential effects on above-ground cultural resources. Please note that this letter does not constitute an effect finding.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Josalyn.Ferguson@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Josalyn Ferguson, Ph.D.
Scientist – Archaeology

sent via email

c.c. CRIS Contact List

US General Services Administration
1800 F Street
Washington, DC 20405
www.gsa.gov

September 5, 2025

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Daniel Mackay
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189, Waterford N.Y. 12188-0189

Attention: Theresa Moriarty

Re: Reconfiguration and Expansion of the Trout River Land Port of Entry, Constable, NY,
SHPO # 23PR07748

Dear Mr. Mackay:

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is continuing consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) on the above-referenced project (Undertaking) at the Trout River Land Port of Entry (Trout River LPOE) in Constable, New York. GSA submitted 100% Design Drawings to your office by letter dated June 23, 2025, in which GSA also determined that the proposed Undertaking would have “No Adverse Effects on Historic Properties.” By letter dated July 23, 2025, your office had questions regarding the project and met with representatives of GSA and Customs and Border Protection on August 4, 2025 to address them.The NYSHPO requests and questions, as well as GSA’s responses, are addressed below and in attached photographs and drawings.

NYSHPO: The former garage doors on the north and south wings are proposed to be fully infilled with storefronts. We feel that is an inappropriate application and the former garage doors will be illegible as such. Please consider retaining the paneled wood arch infill above and reconfiguring the storefront so that it retains some language reminiscent of the historic (no longer present) garage doors, either through muntin spacing or otherwise. If available, provide historic documentation that shows the original configuration of these infills.

GSA Response: The original garage openings and their materials no longer exist, and the current garage bay openings were altered with wood infill at an unknown date. The upper one third of the two center bay arches has a flat infill in the arch with modern pedestrian doors below. The arches in the outer three bays in each wing have been altered with the wood infill resembling garage doors, with aluminum garage doors below. Adding muntins to a feature that never had muntins gives the appearance of recreating history. The original doors read as one plane, but adding an arch infill breaks up what would read as one plane. For officer safety, the windows must be dark, and the panel at the base of the window will also be dark to help it read as a continuous unit. The GSA design team worked through a number of different design variations, including looking at the potential design requested by the SHPO. However, the design did not read as desired, so the team chose the design which best reflects how the building would have read historically while still providing the tenant with the operational security and required sight lines. (See attached for photographs of original garage door openings and later alterations).

NYSHPO: We note that existing windows are scheduled for replacement. Please provide detail drawings of the proposed windows, including sections and elevations. We note that all windows should be wood or metal clad and utilize simulated divided lites. Please include information regarding the replicated fan lites as well, including historic photos or other documentation if available, to show the historic configuration and proposed details.

GSA Response: The current windows are all replacement windows. Based on historic photographs, the original windows on the first floor were 12/12 double hung sash (4 across, 3 down) and that the replacement windows are also 12/12 double hung sash (3 across, 4 down). GSA is proposing to return to the *historic lite* configuration, with bullet-resistant glazing as required by CBP safety standards (see attached photographs). Windows will be wood or metal-clad with simulated divided lites. As requested, attached are details showing the thickness and impact on the design of the

bullet-resistant glazing. As noted in the presentation, this project is a design-build project and not all details and specifications have been completed yet, however, GSA has provided what is currently available.

The existing replacement second-story dormer windows will be replaced with historically accurate, arched, true divided lite windows. These windows do not require bullet-resistant glazing, but rather the thinner and lighter blast-resistant glazing which allows for the design details. GSA has replaced the exact style of arched windows at other historic ports of entry in Vermont, replicating the original windows; GSA proposes using the same design/manufacturer.

NYSHPO: We note that full repointing of the historic structure is included in the scope of work. Has a mortar analysis been conducted to determine the appropriate mix for this building? New mortar on the historic building should match existing in color, strength, and texture. Please refer to NPS Preservation Brief 2 for additional information.

GSA Response: The Project Specifications (Vol. 1, bid doc pdf p. 97) explicitly state: "Treatment procedures shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and the National Park Service Preservation Brief "Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings." It further requires (bid doc pdf p. 103): "Review historical documents and conduct mortar analysis per ASTM C1324 to determine original composition" and (bid doc pdf p. 108): "Match sand color and composition to original mortar." Additionally, GSA has strict standards for work on our historic buildings including a historic mortar specification which is attached. GSA Historic Preservation Staff will approve all proposed scopes and mock ups prior to implementation. As requested, GSA has attached the standard mortar and project bid specifications for your review. As discussed, this project is a design-build project and not all details and specifications have been completed yet. If there are additional specifications your office would like to review, please let us know.

NYSHPO: Drawings note that the historic slate roof is to be repaired or replaced. Please confirm that the replacement will be in-kind with slate.

GSA Response: The existing roof is a synthetic slate-shingle roof system which replaced the original slate-shingle roof at an unknown date. As stated in the Trout River LPOE 100% Construction Document (Vol. 1, pdf p. 226) states: "Existing Roof Warranties: Remove, replace, patch, and repair materials and surfaces cut or damaged during selective demolition, by methods and with materials that do not void existing

warranties. Existing roof is currently still under warranty, and Contractor to take precaution when demolishing portions of the roof per Contract Documents. Existing roof assembly is synthetic slate from DaVinci Roofing Products." The current scope of work is to repair and replace portions of the roof as needed, not replace the roof in its entirety.

NYSHPO: Please provide details showing how the proposed new canopy and the proposed new addition will connect to the historic building.

GSA Response: The original existing canopy will remain in place and the new canopy will be a free standing structure not connected to either the original canopy or the historic building (see attached drawings and renderings). The primary connection between the historic Main Building and the new addition will be through enlarged windows and doors on the rear elevation and at the south gable end, minimizing the impact on the historic fabric while providing required access and egress. The proposed requisite demolition for access from the historic Main Building into the new addition is shown below, outlined in red. The entire area that will be connected to the new addition is outlined in blue. (See attached drawing).

By copy of this letter, we are notifying consulting parties of the ongoing consultation with your office on the design of the rehabilitation and expansion of the Trout River LPOE. Based on the additional information and documentation contained in this letter, GSA seeks your concurrence on its previous No Adverse Effect on Historic Properties determination.

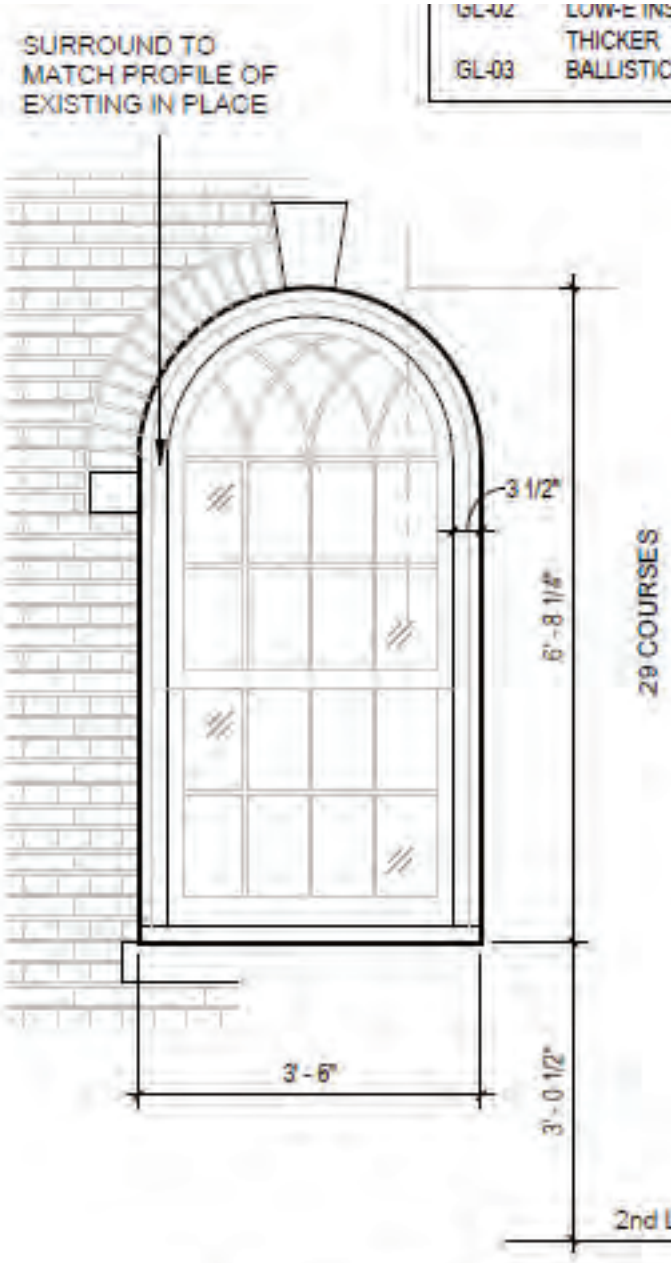
Thank you again for meeting with us and your continued assistance. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at avigail.charnov@gsa.gov or (202) 655-7663. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Avigail Charnov

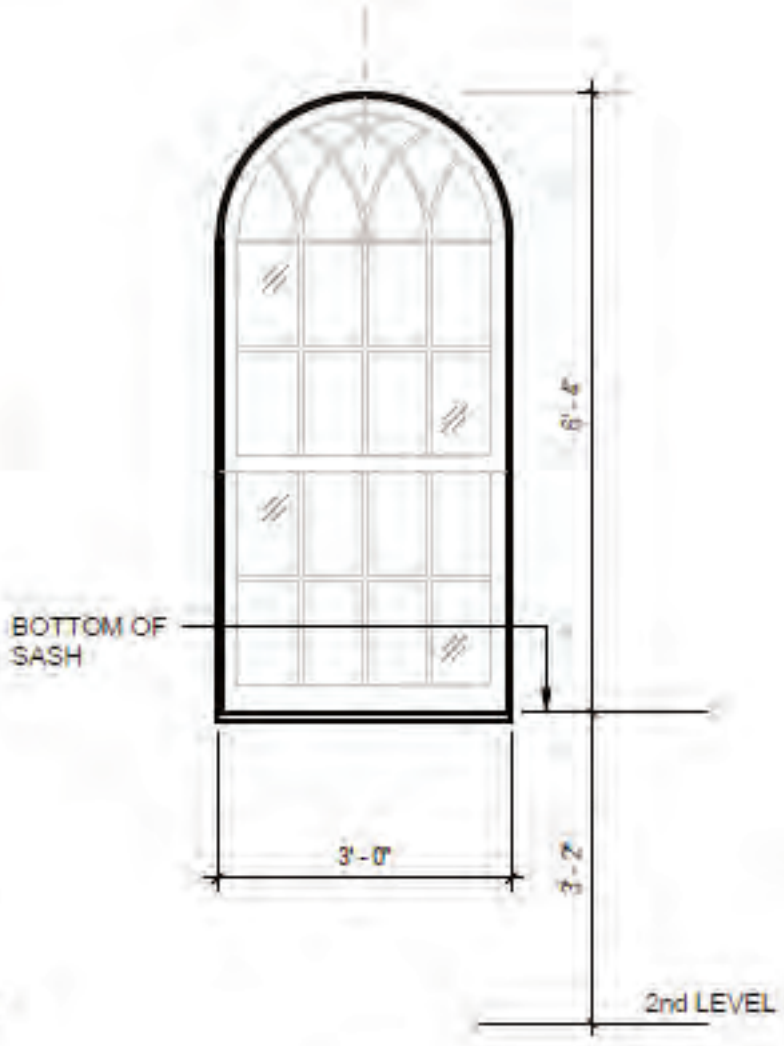
Avigail Charnov
Historic Preservation Specialist
Center for Historic Buildings
U.S. General Services Administration

GL-02	LOW-E INSULATING, TINTED, STANDARD LOW-E COATED, DOUBLE-GLAZED UNITS, 5/8" OR THICKER
GL-03	BALLISTIC-RESISTANT GLAZING, STANDARD LOW-E COATED



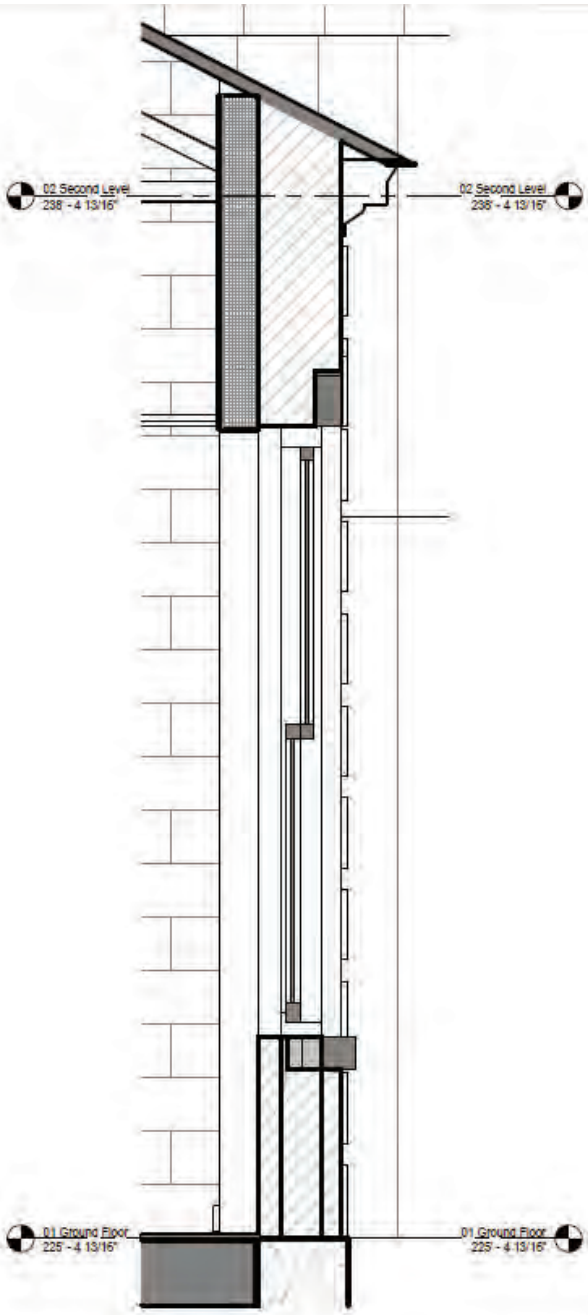
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR GABLE ENDS

C.2

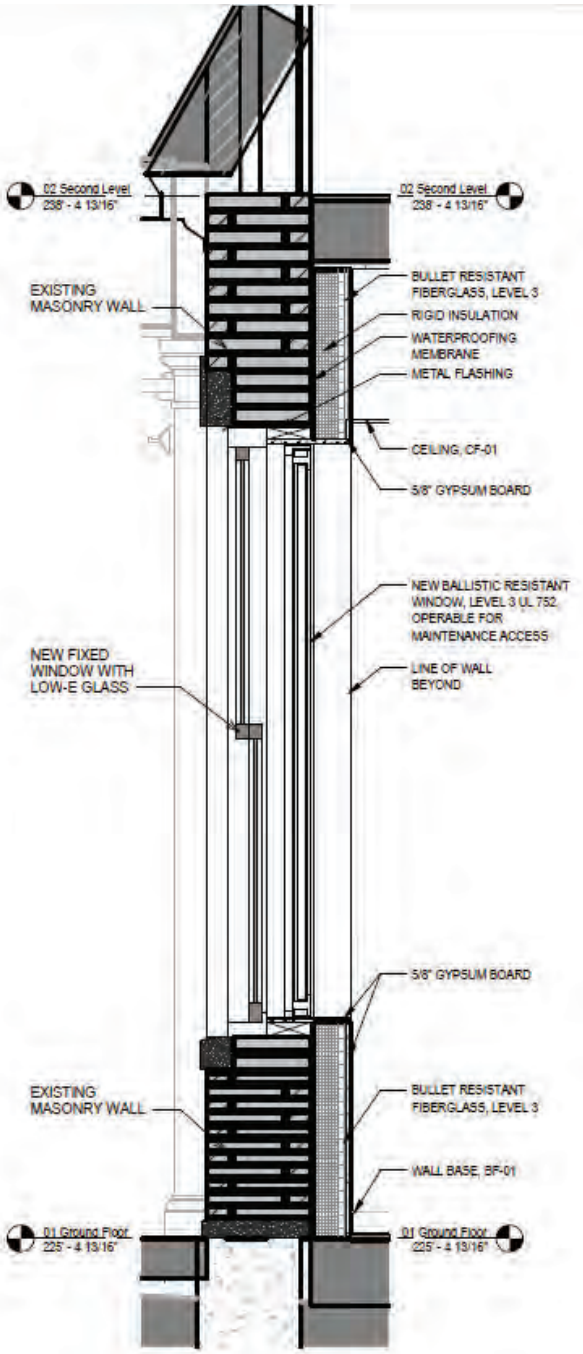


EXISTING DORMERS

C.1



3 WALL SECTION - TYP. DETAIL AT HISTORIC WINDOW REPLACEMENT (NON-BALLISTIC)
3/4" = 1'-0"



1 WALL SECTION - TYP. DETAIL AT HISTORIC WINDOW REPLACEMENT (BALLISTIC-RATED)
3/4" = 1'-0"

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

October 2, 2025

Avigail Charnov
General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, NY 20405

Re: GSA
Trout River Land Point of Entry Facility
NY-30, Town of Constable, Franklin County, NY
23PR07748

Dear Avigail Charnov:

Thank you for continuing to consult with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation 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 other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

We have reviewed the additional information submitted to our office on September 5, 2025, including window drawings, masonry specifications, information on the proposed new canopy, and a discussion of requirements for replacement windows. Based on this review, it is the opinion of the SHPO that the proposed work will have No Adverse Effect on historic properties.

If you have any questions, you can call or e-mail me at the contact information below.

Sincerely,

Theresa Moriarty
Historic Site Restoration Coordinator
518.925.6507 | theresa.moriarty@parks.ny.gov

Cc: A. Foley, GSA; M. Wiedenfeld, CBP; D. Polk, GSA; T. Burke, GSA; W. Huber, WSP; J. Geraghty, Hartgen; R. Freeman, Hartgen; S. Bourcy, Hartgen
via email only

United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To: 10/06/2025 18:02:36 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0021600
Project Name: Trout River LPOE Expansion and Modernization Project

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

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

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385
(607) 753-9334

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0021600

Project Name: Trout River LPOE Expansion and Modernization Project

Project Type: Border Security

Project Description: The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located north of the village of Trout River, New York. The Proposed Action is intended to address operational inefficiencies, increase inspection rates, improve traffic flow, and accommodate the U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Customs and Border Protection (CBP) request for more space to accommodate additional support staff, functional program areas, and additional parking. The Proposed Action would improve efficiency for travelers and for Federal agency staff but is not expected to increase the volume of traffic through the LPOE. The Proposed Action would also improve security and ensure that CBP has the accommodations necessary to carry out its mission. The Proposed Action is needed to bring the LPOE into compliance with Federal infrastructure and security requirements and support the Government's mission. The proposed project would bring the building up to current GSA Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service (P100). The existing facility does not meet the Government's needs due to its space constraints and limitations associated with its aging infrastructure.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.9914782,-74.30829962378657,14z

Counties: Franklin County, New York

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 1 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

---

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

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Joe Dalrymple
Address: 10 Al Paul Lane
Address Line 2: Suite 103
City: Merrimack
State: NH
Zip: 03054
Email joe.dalrymple@wsp.com
Phone: 4384090984

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: General Services Administration

You have indicated that your project falls under or receives funding through the following special project authorities:

- BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL) (OTHER)

APPENDIX B— WETLAND ASSESSMENT AND DELINEATION REPORT

Wetlands and Waterbodies Delineation Report

Trout River Land Port of Entry
Town of Constable
Hamlet of Trout River
Franklin County, New York

September 6, 2024

Prepared for:

United States General Services Administration

Prepared by:

WSP USA Solutions Inc.
350 Mount Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07960

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CWA	Clean Water Act
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERM	Environmental Resource Mapper
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
LPOE	Land Port of Entry
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
PEM	Palustrine Emergent
PFO	Palustrine Forested
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WSP	WSP USA Solutions Inc.

1 Introduction and Project Area Description

This report presents the results of a wetlands and waterbodies delineation effort undertaken by WSP USA Solutions Inc. (WSP) on behalf of the United States General Services Administration (GSA). WSP conducted fieldwork to determine the presence and extent of freshwater wetlands and/or waterbodies on a Project Area comprised of four land parcels in the town of Constable, Franklin County, New York. The fieldwork was conducted on October 15, 2022 and September 13, 2023.

The fieldwork was performed in support of proposed improvements to the Trout River Land Port of Entry (LPOE), along NYS Route 30, at the United States – Canada border. The GSA plans to reconfigure, expand, and fully modernize the Trout River LPOE, which is exclusively occupied by the Department of Homeland Security. The parcels that comprised the Project Area are listed below in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 – Project Area Parcels

Tax Parcel Identifier	Acreage
10.-1-1.300	5.58
10.3-1-2	0.28
10.3-1-3	0.14
10.3-1-5 (LPOE)	1.70
Total Project Area Acres	**7.70**

The Trout River LPOE faces northeast onto New York State Highway 30 directly above the intersection with Trout River-Westville Road (New York State Highway 20), and directly below the Canada border.

The Project Area is located on the *Constable, New York – Franklin County* 7.5-Minute series quadrangle (USGS 2019) (Figure 1), centering approximately at the following coordinates (WGS 1984):

	"x"	*"y"*
Geodetic:	74.309105° West	44.991437° North
Zone 3101 New York East, State Plane:	165,052 meters East	683,940 meters North

Additional details are provided in Appendix A (Figures), Appendix B (Photographs and Wetland Determination Data Forms), and Appendix C (Wetlands and Waterbodies Delineation Map).

2 Regulatory Review and Permit Requirements

2.1 Clean Water Act

Certain activities that may impact waters of the United States require authorization under Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Waters of the United States, including federal jurisdictional wetlands, are defined by 33 Code of Federal Regulations Section 328, Part 328.3. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) New York District is the agency responsible for issuing Section 404 permits in the Project Area.

Section 401 of the CWA requires state water quality certification or waiver for any federally permitted action involving discharges into waters of the United States to ensure the permitted action will not violate a state's water quality standards or impair designated uses. The NYSDEC is the agency responsible for administering New York's Section 401 program.

2.2 New York State Environmental Conservation Law, Article 15, Title 5

New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 15, Title 5, the Protection of Waters Program, regulates activities that could impact protected non-tidal watercourses within New York. Protected waters include all waters classified by the NYSDEC as AA, A, B, C(T), or C(TS), as well as all navigable waters. Article 15 covers disturbances of streambeds and banks and disposal of fill material and excavation in regulated non-tidal waterbodies. An application for a permit under Article 15 is filed jointly with the USACE permit application. The Project Area is within the jurisdiction of NYSDEC Region 5.

2.3 New York State Environmental Conservation Law, Article 24, Title 3

Per Title 3 of New York State ECL Article 24, the Freshwater Wetlands Act, the NYSDEC maintains a database of regulated state wetlands. However, the true extent of jurisdiction relies on the actual boundary of the wetland, which can differ from the mapped database boundary. The NYSDEC applies a 500-foot wide checkzone around each mapped wetland, within which an applicant proposing an activity is advised to conduct field delineations to confirm the jurisdictional boundary and/or check with the local NYSDEC regional office to identify the true jurisdictional extent of the mapped feature.

Article 24 provides for regulation of certain activities that could adversely affect freshwater wetlands of 12.4 acres (5 hectares) or larger, as well as smaller wetlands identified by the NYSDEC as having significant ecologic types, functions, or values. Activities that occur within 100 feet (approximately 30.5 meters) of a NYSDEC-mapped wetland boundary are also regulated. An application for a permit under Article 24 is filed jointly with the USACE permit application.

3 Methodology

3.1 Preliminary Data Review

Prior to fieldwork WSP reviewed federal and state agency resources for potential locations of wetlands and waterbodies in and near the Project Area. WSP accessed Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) soil maps (USDA 2022), the NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM) (NYSDEC 2022a), the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2022), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WATERS GeoViewer (EPA 2022), the National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2022), and current and historic ESRI aerial imagery. Most of this information is presented in Appendix A as Figure 2 Soils Map, Figure 3 NWI and NHD Mapped Wetlands and Streams, and Figure 4 NYSDEC Mapped Wetlands and Streams.

NRCS Mapped Soils – The soils mapped by the NRCS are listed below in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 – Soils Mapped in the Project Area

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Hydric Rating*
Gab	Grenville loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0
Hbb	Hogansburg loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0
Mea	Moira stony loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0
Sga	Scarboro loam, neutral variant, over till or clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes	90

*Hydric Rating refers to the percentage of a map unit that is comprised of hydric (wetland) soils.

NYSDEC Wetlands - The NYSDEC's wetland classification system is described at 6 CRR-NY 664.5 (NYSDEC 2021). Essentially, Class I wetlands are offered the highest level of protection and Class IV receive the lowest. The NYSDEC

ERM does not map New York regulated freshwater wetlands in or within 500 feet of the Project Area. NYSDEC regulated wetland CO-1, a Class III wetland, is mapped approximately 1 mile to the east-southeast of the Project Area.

NYSDEC Streams - The NYSDEC Division of Water Resources maintains a database of streams and their classifications and standards at Chapter X (6 CRR-NY) (NYSDEC 2022b). The St. Lawrence River Drainage Basin, within which the Project Area is located, is found at Part 910, and Table I (Part 910.6) lists the waters index number for each stream and its designated class and standard. The NYSDEC Division of Water Resources does not map any state regulated streams within the Project Area, as shown graphically on the NYSDEC ERM map.

NWI Wetlands - The NWI maps a Seasonally Flooded Palustrine Scrub-Shrub Broad-Leaved Deciduous wetland (map unit PSS1C) on parcel 10.-1-1.300. A Seasonally Flooded Palustrine Forested Broad-Leaf Deciduous and Needle-Leaved Evergreen wetland (map unit PFO1/4C) is mapped off-site, adjacent to the western limit of the PSS1C area.

The Palustrine System includes all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5 parts per thousand (ppt). It also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation, but with all the following four characteristics: 1) the area is less than 8 hectares (20 acres); 2) active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features are lacking; 3) the water depth in the deepest part of basin is less than 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) at low water; and 4) salinity due to ocean-derived salts is less than 0.5 ppt (FGDC 2013).

In Scrub-Shrub Wetlands, woody plants less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall are the tallest life form with at least 30 percent areal coverage. The "shrub" life form includes true shrubs, young trees that have not yet reached 6 meters in height, and woody plants (including trees) that are stunted because of adverse environmental conditions. In forested wetlands, trees are the tallest life form with at least 30 percent areal coverage. Trees are defined as woody plants at least 6 meters in height (FGDC 2013).

The Seasonally Flooded water regime modifier, C, applies to wetlands where surface water is present for extended periods (generally for more than a month) during the growing season, but is absent by the end of the season in most years. When surface water is absent, the depth to substrate saturation may vary considerably among sites and among years. This differs from the Temporarily Flooded water regime, assigned the NWI modifier "A," in which surface water is present for brief periods (from a few days to a few weeks) during the growing season, but the water table usually lies well below the ground surface for most of the season (FGDC 2013).

The NWI does not map any waterbodies such as ponds, lakes, or streams in the Project Area. The Trout River is located east of the Project Area and is mapped as a Riverine Upper Perennial waterbody.

Watershed – The Project Area is assigned by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to the 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 041503080304, the Town of Trout River – Trout River subwatershed. This subwatershed is within the St. Lawrence basin, HUC 041503 (EPA 2022).

3.2 Wetland Delineation Methodology

The wetland delineation methodologies outlined in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) (87 Manual), the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region (Version 2.0) (USACE 2011) (the Supplement), and the New York State Freshwater Wetlands Delineation Manual (Browne et al. 1995) were applied to identify and delineate wetlands.

Wetland scientists used vinyl flagging to mark the wetland boundaries. A handheld Eos Arrow global positioning system (GPS) receiver capable of sub-meter accuracy was used to locate the flag positions. Flagging was not placed in lawns, gardens, or grazing areas. The scientists photographed representative wetland and upland habitats and completed Wetland Determination Data Forms developed by the USACE.

The three-parameter approach to identify and delineate wetlands presented in the 87 Manual and the Supplement requires that except for atypical and disturbed situations wetlands possess hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The methods used to characterize and evaluate vegetation, soils, and hydrology are described below.

3.2.1 Vegetation

Sampling plots were established at representative wetland and upland points along the delineated boundary. Wetland scientists visually estimated species absolute percent cover to determine the total percent cover of each vegetation stratum. Vegetation scientific names and wetland indicator statuses conform to those listed in *The National Wetland Plant List:2020 Wetland Ratings, version 3.5* (USACE 2020). Per the 87 Manual and Supplement, an area is considered to support hydrophytic vegetation community if any of the following indicators are present at the sample site.

Indicator 1, Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation - All dominant species across all strata, based on the 50:20 rule, are rated as obligate (OBL) wetland plants and/or facultative wetland (FACW) plants.

Indicator 2, Dominance Test - More than 50 percent of the dominant plant species across all strata are rated OBL, FACW, or facultative (FAC).

Indicator 3, Prevalence Index - The result of the Prevalence Index is less than or equal to 3.0, in the absence of disturbed or problematic hydrology and/or soils.

Indicator 4, Morphological Adaptations - The plant community passes either the dominance test or the prevalence index after reconsideration of the indicator

status of certain plant species that exhibit morphological adaptations for life in wetlands, in the absence of disturbed or problematic hydrology and/or soils.

3.2.2 Soils

The soil profile within each sampling plot was assessed for the presence of hydric soil indicators. A hydric soil is defined as a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register 1994).

Soil borings were advanced with a hand-held shovel to depths of approximately 18 inches, unless otherwise restricted. Information collected at each soil profile included horizon depth and range, texture, color, and redoximorphic features. Colors of the soil matrix and any redoximorphic features were identified using standard notations in Munsell® soil color charts (Munsell Color 2009).

Hydric soil indicators established in the 1987 Manual, the Supplement, and in *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, Version 8.2* (USDA-NRCS 2018) were used to determine the presence of characteristic soil morphologies resulting from prolonged saturation and/or inundation. Per *Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin* (USDA-NRCS 2006), hydric soil indicators for Major Land Resource Area 142 (MLRA 142) of Land Resource Region R (LRR R) apply to the Survey Area. Indicators that are not applicable to LRR R as a whole or specifically to MLRA 142 were not considered on Wetland Determination Data Forms.

3.2.3 Hydrology

The Supplement lists 18 primary and 11 secondary wetland hydrology indicators that apply to the Survey Area. Wetland hydrology exists if at least one primary indicator is present or, in the absence of primary indicators, at least two secondary indicators described in the Supplement are present.

3.3 Waterbody Identification Methodology

The limits of jurisdiction for non-tidal waters of the United States in the absence of adjacent wetlands is the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) 33 CFR 328.4(c). The OHWM is established by observations of water fluctuation, physical characteristics such as a clear natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the soil character, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas [33 CFR 328.3(e)].

The flow regime of streams is based on the following definitions developed by the EPA for perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams.

Perennial - These are streams that typically have water flowing in them year-round. Most of the water comes from smaller upstream waters or groundwater, while runoff from rainfall or other precipitation is supplemental.

Intermittent - These are seasonal streams that flow during certain times of the year when smaller upstream waters are flowing and when groundwater provides enough water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall or other precipitation supplements the flow of seasonal stream. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing surface water. Larger seasonal streams are more common in dry areas.

Ephemeral - These are rain-dependent streams that flow only after precipitation. Runoff from rainfall is the primary source of water for these streams. Like seasonal streams, they can be found anywhere but are most prevalent in arid areas.

Additional features included in delineations of waterbodies are anthropogenic ditches, natural drainages, and swales that lack a defined bed and bank and/or an OHWM. Other waterbodies such as ponds and lakes are delineated based upon visual evidence of normal pool elevation using many shoreline indicators used for stream OHWMs. Wetland scientists used vinyl flagging to delineate waterbodies, including ditches and drainages.

Presumed jurisdiction of ditches is based on the joint USACE and EPA definitions as follows (USACE and EPA 2007). Certain geographic features (e.g., ditches, canals) that transport relatively permanent (continuous at least seasonally) flow directly or indirectly into Traditional Navigable Waters or between two (or more) WOTUS, including wetlands, are jurisdictional waters regulated under the CWA. Certain geographic features (e.g., swales, ditches, pipes) may contribute to a surface hydrologic connection where the features:

- Replace or relocate a water of the United States;
- Connect a water of the United States to another water of the United States; or
- Provide relatively permanent flow to a water of the United States.

Certain geographic features generally are not jurisdictional waters:

- Swales, erosional features (e.g., gullies), and small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, and short duration flow.
- Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only uplands and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.
- Uplands transporting over land flow generated from precipitation (i.e., rain events and snowmelt).

3.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The field team included an experienced wetland scientist as the delineation team leader. Field data, including GPS data, Wetland Determination Data Forms, photographs, and logbooks, were subjected to quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) reviews by the field team. Data forms and GPS data were subjected to QA/QC review by the field team and the geographic information system (GIS)

support team at the conclusion of the field survey. A final QA/QC review of the data was performed in the office by a senior scientist and the GIS team.

4 Results and Discussion

WSP delineated one wetland and one roadside drainage swale and culvert within the Project Area. The wetland was comprised of two NWI classes. Appendix B provides photographs of the delineated features and Wetland Determination Data Forms. Appendix C provides a map of the results of the field delineation. A brief description of the delineated resources follows.

4.1 General Wetland Descriptions

Two freshwater, non-tidal wetland classes in the Palustrine System were identified in the Project Area, in accordance with the NWI classification system (FGDC 2013). WSP assumes that the water regime for the wetlands is likely Seasonally Flooded, although the delineation was conducted toward the end of the growing season and hydrology information was limited. Table 4-1 summarizes the wetland classes identified, and brief descriptions of the dominant hydrophytic vegetation observed within the different wetland classes are presented below.

Table 4-1 Summary of Delineated Wetland Classes in the Supplemental Project Area

	PEM[1]	PSS[2]	PFO[3]	Total
Number of Features	1	0	1	**2**
Total Acreage	0.68	0	4.23	**4.23**

Notes:

[1] PEM = Palustrine emergent

[2] PSS = Palustrine scrub/shrub

[3] PFO = Palustrine forested

Palustrine Emergent Persistent (PEM1) - This class is characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants, and vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. Persistent emergents are emergent hydrophytes whose stems and leaves are evident all year above the surface of the water, or above the soil surface if water is absent (FGDC 2013). Trees and sapling/shrubs

may occur within these wetlands, but neither stratum occurs at greater than or equal to 30 percent.

The PEM1 wetland was delineated in the portion of the study area along Trout River – Westville Road south of a parking area for the LPOE. The following were common in the PEM1 wetland:

Flat-Top Goldenrod	*(Euthamia graminifolia)*
Spotted Joe Pye-Weed	*(Eutrochium maculatum)*
Jewelweed	*(Impatiens capensis)*
Sensitive Fern	*(Onoclea sensibilis)*
Tall Buttercup	*(Ranunculus acris)*
Late Goldenrod	*(Solidago gigantea)*
Wrinkle-Leaf Goldenrod	*(Solidago rugosa)*

Palustrine Forested (PFO1/4) – A PFO1/4 community, as described above in section 3.1, occupies most of the study area west of the LPOE property. Dominant trees in the delineated PFO1/4 wetland is a mix of broad-leaved deciduous species (NWI subclass “1”) and needle-leaved evergreen species (NWI subclass “4”). The following were common trees observed in the PFO1/4 wetland.

Red Maple	*(Acer rubrum)*
Gray Birch	*(Betula populifolia)*
Black Ash	*(Fraxinus nigra)*
Green Ash	*(Fraxinus pennsylvanica)*
Northern White Cedar	*(Thuja occidentalis)*

Wetland Soils – Soils observed in wetlands were typically fine-grained textured silt loam over coarser grained loamy sand. In the deep wetland interior, organic material was present as a mucky layer over the mineral horizons. Hydric soil indicators for soils of all textures applieds, specifically indicators A11 (Depleted Below Dark Surface) and A12 (Thick Dark Surface).

4.2 General Waterbody Descriptions

WSP did not identify streams, ponds, lakes, or other natural waterbodies within the Project Area. One roadside drainage swale associated with a culvert that directs stormwater westward beneath Trout River – Westville Road and onto the site was identified and delineated along a portion of the Project Area’s frontage on Trout River – Westville Road.

4.3 USACE Regulated Wetlands and Waterbodies

WSP assumes that the on-site wetland is a jurisdictional water of the United States, as it drains directly to an unnamed perennial stream off-site to the west. Although the stream flows northward across the international border to its mouth

on the Trout River, the segment within the United States would likely be considered a Relatively Permanent Waterbody subject to regulations under the Clean Water Act and the associated wetland would assume similar regulatory jurisdiction. The drainage swale is likely not a federal jurisdictional feature, as it does not directly connect to waters of the United States.

4.4 NYSDEC Regulated Wetlands and Waterbodies

The determination that there are no streams within the Project Area is consistent with the desktop reviews of the NYSDEC ERM, the NYSDEC Division of Water Quality tables, the NWI, and the NHD. Additionally, the topographic map of the Constable, New York – Franklin County 7.5-Minute quadrangle (USGS 2019) does not indicate the presence of streams in the Project Area. The delineated wetland is not part of a mapped NYSDEC wetland or within 500 feet of such a feature.

5 References

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A Figures

N

0 500 1,000

Feet

Sources: ESRI 2022; WSP 2022.

Project Boundary

Figure 1
Project Location
Topographic Map

Franklin County, New York
November 2022

Trout River
US General Services Administration

N

0 100 200

Feet

Sources: ESRI 2022; WSP 2022.

Project Boundary

NRCS Soils

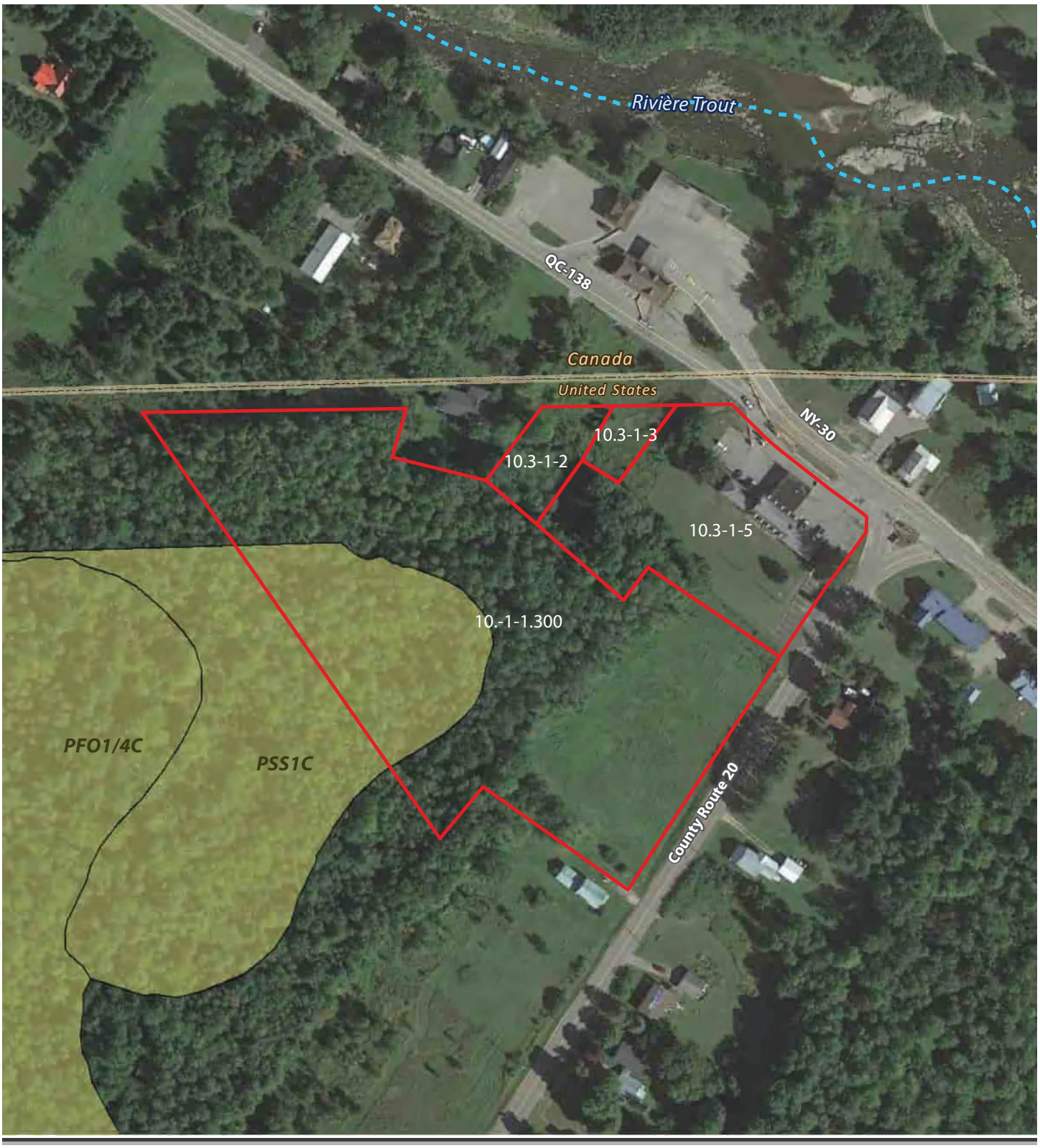
Not Hydric

Predominantly Hydric

Figure 2
NRCS Soils

Franklin County, New York
November 2022

Trout River
US General Services Administration



N

0 100 200

Feet

Sources: ESRI 2022; NWI 2022; NHD 2021; WSP 2022.

Project Boundary

NHD Stream

NWI Mapped Wetland

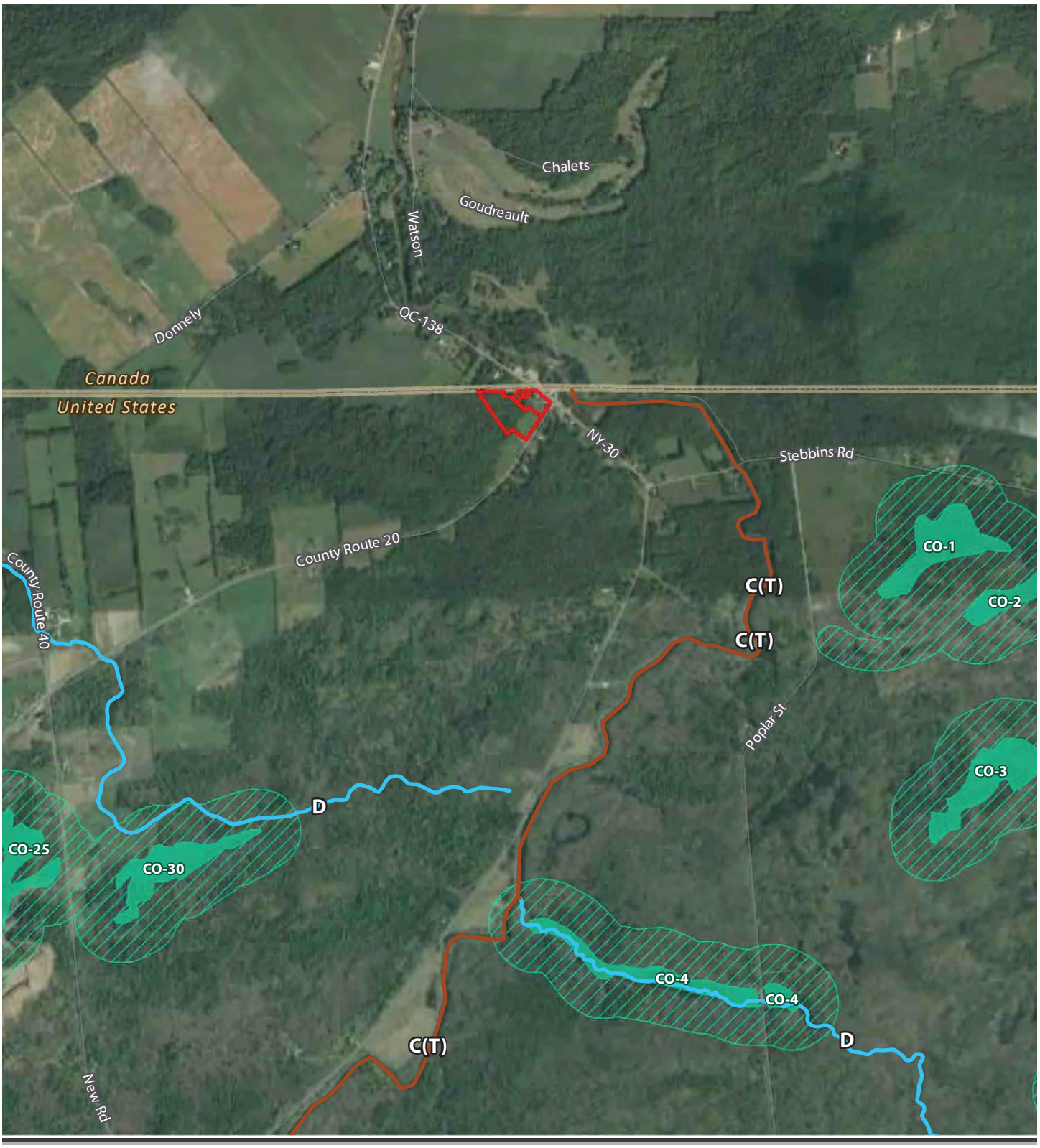
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Figure 3

NWI and NHD Features

Franklin County, New York
November 2022

Trout River
US General Services Administration



N

0 0.25 0.5

Miles

Sources: ESRI 2022; WSP 2022.

Project Boundary

NYS DEC Wetland Check Zone

NYS DEC Mapped Wetland

NYS DEC Stream Line Classification

C(T)

D

Figure 4

NYSDEC Features

Franklin County, New York
November 2022

Trout River
US General Services Administration

B Photographs and Wetland Determination Data Forms

Photograph 1: View west at interior of forested wetland at sampling point W01C-2.

Photograph 2: View northwest across the mowed portion of the wetland near Trout River – Westville Road.

Photographs: October 15, 2022

Photograph 3: View southwest across the herbaceous component of the wetland near sampling point W01A.

Photograph 4: View north at upland habitat at upland sampling point U01.

Photographs: October 15, 2022

Photograph 5: View west at forested wetland at sampling point W01C-1.

Photograph 6: View north at upland sampling point U01-2.

Photograph 7: View southwest at forested wetland dominated by young green ash at sampling point W01C.

Photograph 8: View northeast at upland sampling point U01-1.

Photographs: October 15, 2022

Photograph 9: View east at outlet of culvert beneath Trout River – Westville Road.

Photograph 10: View south at roadside swale along Trout River – Westville Road (Co. Rt. 20).

Photographs: October 15, 2022

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Trout River 2023 City/County: Constable / Franklin Sampling Date: 10/03/2023

Applicant/Owner: WSP State: NY Sampling Point: W01C-revisit

Investigator(s): Joe Dalrymple, Other Section, Township, Range: N/A

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Flood Plain Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Lat: 44.991924 Long: -74.30927 Datum: WGS 1984

Soil Map Unit Name: Moira stony loam, 0 to 3% slopes (Mea) Field Cowardin classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ___ (If no, explain in Remarks) NWI Cowardin classification: UPL

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ___

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓	No ___	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No ___
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No ___	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: W01C-revisit
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No ___	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ✓ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ✓ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ✓ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ___	No ✓	Depth (inches): ___
Water Table Present?	Yes ___	No ✓	Depth (inches): ___
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ___	No ✓	Depth (inches): ___

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: W01C-revisit

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft. rad.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	75	Y	FACW
2. Salix nigra	15	N	OBL
3. Betula papyrifera	10	N	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	100	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft. rad.)			
1. Salix bebbiana	15	Y	FACW
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	15	Y	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	30	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft. rad.)			
1. Solidago canadensis	60	Y	FACU
2. Onoclea sensibilis	30	Y	FACW
3. Galium asprellum	10	N	OBL
4. Agrimonia parviflora	15	N	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	115	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft. rad.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: W01C-revisit

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-14	7.5YR 2.5/1	97	5YR 4/6	3	C	PL	LC	
14-25+	10YR 5/2	77	10YR 4/6	15	C	M	LC	
14-25+			10YR 2/1	5	C	M		
14-25+			10YR 6/1	3	D	M		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ✓ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Trout River 2023 City/County: Constable / Franklin Sampling Date: 10/03/2023

Applicant/Owner: WSP State: NY Sampling Point: W01C-1-revisit

Investigator(s): Justin Baker, Joe Dalrymple Section, Township, Range: N/A

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Flood Plain Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 142 Lat: 44.991505 Long: -74.310118 Datum: WGS 1984

Soil Map Unit Name: Scarboro loam, neutral variant, over till or clay, 0 to 3% slopes (Sga) Field Cowardin classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks) NWI Cowardin classification: UPL

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation N, Soil N, or Hydrology N naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No ____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: W01C-1-revisit
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ✓ High Water Table (A2)
- ✓ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ✓ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ✓ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: W01C-1-revisit

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft. rad.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Acer rubrum	15	Y	FAC
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	25	Y	FACW
3. Ulmus americana	10	N	FACW
4. Chamaecyparis thyoides	10	N	OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
	60	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft. rad.)			
1. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	15	Y	FACW
2. Chamaecyparis thyoides	10	Y	OBL
3. Salix discolor	5	N	FACW
4. Carya cordiformis	5	N	FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	35	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft. rad.)			
1. Onoclea sensibilis	65	Y	FACW
2. Chamaecyparis thyoides	30	Y	OBL
3. Solidago canadensis	10	N	FACU
4. Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	5	N	FAC
5. Osmundastrum cinnamomeum	15	N	FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	125	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft. rad.)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0	= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 6 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: W01C-1-revisit

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-12	10YR 2/1	100					LC	
12-24+	2.5Y 5/2	85	2.5Y 5/6	10	C	M	LC	
12-24+			2.5Y 6/1	5	D	M		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ✓ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Trout River LPOE | City/County: Constable / Franklin | Sampling Date: 10/15/2022

Applicant/Owner: GSA | State: New York | Sampling Point: W01A

Investigator(s): WSP: A. Froonjian, PWS | Section, Township, Range: Tax Parcel ID 10.-1-1-3.00

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Outwash plain | Local Relief (concave, convex, none): None | Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 142 | Lat: 44.991285 | Long: -74.308727 | Datum: WGS 1984

Soil Map Unit Name: Moira stony loam, 0 to 3% slopes (Mea) | NWI Classification: Not mapped by the NWI

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ✓ **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: W01

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

PEM section of wetland adjacent to PFO1 wetland. Wetland is partially mowed and portions are used as a vegetable garden.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Wetland Hydrology Indicators (minimum of one is required; list all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ____ High Water Table (A2)
- ✓ Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✓ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capiliary fringe)	Yes ✓	No ____	Depth (inches): 10

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: W01A

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0.0
		20% =	0.0

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15-ft. radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0
		20% =	0

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5-ft. radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Eutrochium maculatum*	25.0	Yes	OBL
2. *Onoclea sensibilis*	20.0	Yes	FACW
3. *Solidago gigantea*	15.0	No	FACW
4. *Cornus racemosa*	10.0	No	FAC
5. *Euthamia graminifolia*	5.0	No	FAC
6. *Ranunculus acris*	5.0	No	FAC
7. *Scirpus hattorianus*	5.0	No	OBL
8.			
9.			
10.			
11			
12			
	85.0 =Total Cover	50% =	42.5
		20% =	17

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0
		20% =	0

DominanceTest worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	30.0	x 1 =	30.0
FACW specie	35.0	x 2 =	70.0
FAC species	20.0	x 3 =	60.0
FACU specie	0.0	x 4 =	0.0
UPL species	0.0	x 5 =	0.0
Column Totals	85.0 (A)		160.0 (B)

Prevalence Index (B/A) = 1.88

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is > 50%
- ✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/Shrub - Woody plants less than 3 inches DBH and greater than 3.28 feet (1 meter) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 feet tall.

Woody Vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 feet in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Soil

Sampling Point: W01A

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(Inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type	Location	Texture	Remarks
0-12	10YR 3/1	100					Silt loam	
12-18	2.5Y 5/2	90	10YR 5/4	10	C	M	Loamy fine sand	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS = Masked Sand Grains [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ✓ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ✓ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ ~~Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)~~
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ ~~2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)~~
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Mesic Spodic (A17) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)~~
- ___ 5 cm Peat or Mucky Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)~~
- ___ ~~Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)~~
- ___ ~~Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)~~
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)~~
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) **(For testing outside of MLRA 138 and West Florida portions of MLRA 152A and 154)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (If observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Trout River LPOE City/County: Constable / Franklin Sampling Date: 10/15/2022

Applicant/Owner: GSA State: New York Sampling Point: U01-1

Investigator(s): WSP: A. Froonjian, PWS Section, Township, Range: Tax Parcel ID 10.-1-1-3.00

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Till plain Local Relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 10

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 142 Lat: 44.991248 Long: -74.308428 Datum: WGS 1984

Soil Map Unit Name: Moira stony loam, 0 to 3% slopes (Mea) NWI Classification: Not mapped by the NWI

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** ✓
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Mowed area.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Wetland Hydrology Indicators (minimum of one is required; list all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ____ High Water Table (A2)
- ____ Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capiliary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? No

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Very dry

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: U01-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0.0
		20% =	0.0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15-ft. radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0
		20% =	0
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5-ft. radius)			
1. *Pastinaca sativa*	50.0	Yes	UPL
2. *Galium mollugo*	20.0	Yes	FACU
3. *Malva neglecta*	5.0	No	UPL
4. *Taraxacum officinale*	5.0	No	FACU
5. *Solidago canadensis*	5.0	No	FACU
6. *Vicia cracca*	2.0	No	UPL
7. *Solidago rugosa*	2.0	No	FAC
8.			
9.			
10.			
11			
12			
	89.0 =Total Cover	50% =	44.5
		20% =	17.8
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0
		20% =	0

DominanceTest worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0.0	x 1 =	0.0
FACW specie	0.0	x 2 =	0.0
FAC species	2.0	x 3 =	6.0
FACU specie	30.0	x 4 =	120.0
UPL species	57.0	x 5 =	285.0
Column Totals	89.0 (A)		411.0 (B)

Prevalence Index (B/A) = 4.62

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is > 50%

3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/Shrub - Woody plants less than 3 inches DBH and greater than 3.28 feet (1 meter) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 feet tall.

Woody Vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 feet in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Soil

Sampling Point: U01-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(Inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type	Location	Texture	Remarks
0-11	10YR 3/3	100					Loamy fine sand	
11-18	10YR 4/4	100					Loamy fine sand	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS = Masked Sand Grains [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ ~~Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ ~~2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)~~
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Mesic Spodic (A17) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)~~
- ___ 5 cm Peat or Mucky Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Dark Surface (S7) (LRR K, L, M)~~
- ___ ~~Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ ~~Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)~~
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) **(For testing outside of MLRA 138 and West Florida portions of MLRA 152A and 154)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (If observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? No

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Trout River LPOE City/County: Constable / Franklin Sampling Date: 10/15/2022

Applicant/Owner: GSA State: New York Sampling Point: U01

Investigator(s): WSP: A. Froonjian, PWS Section, Township, Range: Tax Parcel ID 10.3-1-2

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Till plain Local Relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 142 Lat: 44.992047 Long: -74.309269 Datum: WGS 1984

Soil Map Unit Name: Moira stony loam, 0 to 3% slopes (Mea) NWI Classification: Not mapped by the NWI

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** ✓
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Oldfield herbaceous habitat.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Wetland Hydrology Indicators (minimum of one is required; list all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ____ High Water Table (A2)
- ____ Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capiliary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? No

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Very dry

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: U01

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0.0
		20% =	0.0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15-ft. radius)			
1. *Rubus occidentalis*	5.0	Yes	UPL
2. *Fraxinus americana*	2.0	Yes	FACU
3. *Rubus idaeus*	2.0	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	9.0 =Total Cover	50% =	4.5
		20% =	1.8
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5-ft. radius)			
1. *Solidago canadensis*	80.0	Yes	FACU
2. *Solidago gigantea*	10.0	No	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11			
12			
	90.0 =Total Cover	50% =	45
		20% =	18
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0
		20% =	0

DominanceTest worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0.0	x 1 =	0.0
FACW specie	10.0	x 2 =	20.0
FAC species	0.0	x 3 =	0.0
FACU specie	84.0	x 4 =	336.0
UPL species	5.0	x 5 =	25.0
Column Totals	99.0 (A)		381.0 (B)

Prevalence Index (B/A) = 3.85

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is > 50%

3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/Shrub - Woody plants less than 3 inches DBH and greater than 3.28 feet (1 meter) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 feet tall.

Woody Vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 feet in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Soil

Sampling Point: U01

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(Inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type	Location	Texture	Remarks
0-12	10YR 3/2	100					Silt loam	
12-18	2.5Y 5/4	100					Loamy fine sand	Stony

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS = Masked Sand Grains [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ ~~Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ ~~2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)~~
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Mesic Spodic (A17) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)~~
- ___ 5 cm Peat or Mucky Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Dark Surface (S7) (LRR K, L, M)~~
- ___ ~~Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ ~~Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)~~
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) **(For testing outside of MLRA 138 and West Florida portions of MLRA 152A and 154)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (If observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? No

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Trout River LPOE | City/County: Constable / Franklin | Sampling Date: 10/15/2022

Applicant/Owner: GSA | State: New York | Sampling Point: U01-2

Investigator(s): WSP: A. Froonjian, PWS | Section, Township, Range: Tax Parcel ID 10.-1-1-3.00

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Till plain | Local Relief (concave, convex, none): None | Slope (%): 10

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 142 | Lat: 44.990629 | Long: -74.309541 | Datum: WGS 1984

Soil Map Unit Name: Grenville loam, 3 to 8% slopes (Gab) | NWI Classification: Not mapped by the NWI

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soils Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** ✓
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Wetland Hydrology Indicators (minimum of one is required; list all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ____ High Water Table (A2)
- ____ Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capiliary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✓	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? No

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Very dry

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: U01-2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer saccharum*	60.0	Yes	FACU
2. *Fraxinus americana*	15.0	No	FACU
3. *Fraxinus nigra*	10.0	No	FACW
4. *Juglans nigra*	5.0	No	FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90.0 =Total Cover	50% =	45.0
		20% =	18.0

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15-ft. radius)			
1. *Prunus serotina*	5.0	Yes	FACU
2. *Lonicera morrowii*	2.0	Yes	FACU
3. *Cornus alternifolia*	2.0	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	9.0 =Total Cover	50% =	4.5
		20% =	1.8

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5-ft. radius)			
1. *Cornus alternifolia*	5.0	Yes	FACU
2. *Prunus serotina*	5.0	Yes	FACU
3. *Fraxinus americana*	5.0	Yes	FACU
4. *Carex gracillima*	2.0	No	FACU
5. *Ribes americanum*	2.0	No	FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11			
12			
	19.0 =Total Cover	50% =	9.5
		20% =	3.8

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft. radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	0.0 =Total Cover	50% =	0
		20% =	0

DominanceTest worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0.0	x 1 =	0.0
FACW specie	12.0	x 2 =	24.0
FAC species	0.0	x 3 =	0.0
FACU specie	106.0	x 4 =	424.0
UPL species	0.0	x 5 =	0.0
Column Totals	118.0 (A)		448.0 (B)

Prevalence Index (B/A) = 3.80

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

2 - Dominance Test is > 50%

3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

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Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 feet tall.

Woody Vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 feet in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Soil

Sampling Point: U01-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(Inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type	Location	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10YR 4/2	100					Silt loam	
9-12	2.5Y 4/3	100					Loamy fine sand	
12-18	10YR 4/4	100					Loamy fine sand	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS = Masked Sand Grains [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
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- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ ~~Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ ~~2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)~~
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Mesic Spodic (A17) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)~~
- ___ 5 cm Peat or Mucky Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Dark Surface (S7) (LRR K, L, M)~~
- ___ ~~Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ ~~Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)~~
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ ~~Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)~~
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) **(For testing outside of MLRA 138 and West Florida portions of MLRA 152A and 154)**
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (If observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? No

Remarks:

C Wetlands and Waterbodies Delineation Map

N

0 100 200

Feet

Sources: ESRI 2022; WSP 2022.

- Project Boundary
- WetlandPolygon
- PEM
- PFO
- W Wetland
- U Upland
- Wetland Flag
- Drainage Flag
- Drainage
- Culvert
- Culvert Flag
- Culvert Line
- Drainage Line

Appendix C

Field Delineated Features

Franklin County, New York
September 2024

Trout River
US General Services Administration