# Draft Environmental Assessment

# Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum Renovation Project Hyde Park, New York

*CHA Project Number: 13706*

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## ES.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) propose to renovate the Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) Presidential Library and Museum. The Preferred Alternative is to renovate the building with significant interior improvements leading to the long-term preservation of collections and the installation of new exhibits, upgrades to the sanitary, stormwater, fire, and electrical systems, repairs and upgrades to pedestrian paths, repairs to the exterior envelope and construction of a new cooling tower.

The Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum is the first of our nation's presidential libraries and is part of the National Archives and Records Administration. The original library building was erected in 1939 and first opened to the public in 1941. It was deeded to the federal government in 1946. To memorialize Eleanor Roosevelt, two wings were added north and south of the C-shaped core, and opened to the public in 1972.

The Roosevelt Library is the oldest and smallest of our nation's presidential libraries. As such many of the standards of today were not achievable during construction. Since initial construction, several building components are well past their useful service life and have deteriorated to the point that they no longer meet the high standards set to preserve sensitive documents and materials. Additionally, the Library has a shortage of exhibit space. Less than 10 percent of the Roosevelt Library collection has ever been exhibited and today less than 3 percent is on view.

NARA's primary purpose of renovating the facility is to bring the library environment up to NARA's preservation standards in order to protect and preserve Presidential archives and artifacts. A secondary purpose is to provide suitable storage and exhibition space for the archives and artifacts. The Preferred Alternative proposes to renovate the building's infrastructure, mechanical, and security systems which will vastly improve the Library's ability to preserve and display the Roosevelt's archival and art collections for future generations.

This Environmental Assessment describes the project purpose and need, the alternatives considered, and the environmental consequences of the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative.

Both the preferred and No Action Alternatives would result in no significant impact on resources studied in this Environmental Assessment. The Preferred Alternative, however, would result in

numerous beneficial impacts. Most importantly, the Preferred Alternative would address the purpose and need for the project by bringing the environmental conditions in the Library up to NARA standards, thus extending the life of valuable documents and artifacts. The proposed renovations will also extend the life and preserve the character of this historic building.

In addition to meeting the project purpose and need, the creation of a plunge pool at the stormwater drain outlet will alleviate erosion occurring in this area. The project would also have a beneficial impact on public safety through upgrades to pedestrian walkways as well as other site repairs and improvements. Finally, the proposed project would be compatible with the existing building and would preserve the historic character of the Library and surrounding area.

# 1.0 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

## 1.1. Introduction

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) proposes to renovate the Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) Presidential Library and Museum located at 4079 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, New York (Appendix 1), in order to bring the building up to strict NARA environmental standards. The National Archives is an independent agency of the United States government and is responsible for the preservation and management of historical records of the United States government. The building was originally constructed in 1939 with the north and south wing additions being constructed in 1972. The Preferred Alternative is to renovate the building with significant interior improvements leading to the long-term preservation of collections and the installation of new exhibits, upgrades to the sanitary, stormwater, fire, and electrical systems, repairs and upgrades to pedestrian paths, repairs to the exterior envelope and construction of a new cooling tower. This Environmental Assessment describes the project purpose and need, the alternatives considered, and the environmental consequences of the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative.

## 1.2. Project Background

The Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum is the first of our nation's presidential libraries and is part of the National Archives and Records Administration. The original library building was erected in 1939 and first opened to the public in 1941. It was deeded to the federal government in 1946. The exhibits in the early museum showcased the collections that the Roosevelt's treasured for the possibilities of national and regional awareness that they offered.

To memorialize Eleanor Roosevelt, two wings were added north and south of the C-shaped core, and opened to the public in 1972. New exhibits were installed to inform new generations of the historical legacy of these great Americans and the collections of the Roosevelt's were slowly placed behind closed doors and became largely unknown to the public. Less than 10 percent of the Roosevelt Library collection has ever been exhibited and today less than 3 percent is on view.

## 1.3. Project Description

Due to the deteriorating conditions of the structural, mechanical and plumbing, and fire protection

systems of the library a complete renovation is proposed. Along with this, significant interior improvements are necessary to improve the storage, increase public safety and display and preserve collections and exhibits.

Specific renovations to the exterior of the FDR Library will include the following:

- Routing of all exterior underground site utilities required to service the Library. These services include a new fire protection/water service, chilled water and hot water system interconnections and installations, and exterior stormwater drainage and electrical service installation.
- Removal of existing cooling towers that are located close to the Library building and the Roosevelt gravesite.
- Construction of a new loading dock to include new footings, foundations, wall and roof.
- Re-grading and paving of the parking lot and loading dock area.
- Repair of the courtyard, and exterior pathways.
- Wooden windows will be repaired, replaced, or re-glazed. Window hardware will be repaired refinished or replaced. Storm windows and insect screens will also be installed.
- Hollow metal exterior doors and frames that include standard and fire rated assemblies will be installed. Stile and rail wood doors will match the existing doors and be fire rated.
- Repair, replace, or refurbish masonry walls, the slate roof at the main roof and the wings, and dormer roofs.

Renovations to the interior of the Library will include:

- A new chilled water system and hot water boilers will be installed in the mechanical rooms of the Visitor's Center to serve the Library systems.
- Installation of new mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection systems will occur throughout the Library.
- Installation of a new air handling unit in the lower level mechanical room all associated mechanical environmental protection systems.
- Construct an underground electrical vault adjacent to the existing northwest mechanical room to house the new electric services and required switchgear.

- In the lower level public restrooms and vending space and will be reconfigured to provide for a new mechanical and electrical rooms as well as new processing and clean work rooms, and visible storage areas.
- Construct permanent storage areas that will house FDR's car and the painting collection.
- Construct new Security Room on the lower level.
- New exit stairs and public facilities for the main and upper levels will be constructed in order to meet NARA standards and building code.

Renovations to occur on NPS property

- Re-enforcement of the existing stormwater outfall in order to reduce erosion occurring at the outfall.
- Construction of two new water towers near the existing water tower located on NPS property.
- Utility trenching in order to connect the new towers to the HYVAC and electrical systems.

## 1.4. Project Purpose and Need

Under Title 44 of the United States Code, the Archivist of the United States is authorized to accept the transfer and deposit of the papers and other historical materials of a President or former President of the United States, and other papers associated with that President or former President. 44 U.S.C. 2107(4), 2111(1). The Archivist is also authorized to operate, maintain, and protect Presidential libraries or "Presidential archival depositories," and is obligated to promulgate and apply architectural and design standards for Presidential libraries 44 U.S.C. 2112(a)(1)(A), (a)(2). The standards are available as per information noted in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR 1281.4. Appropriate storage conditions are an essential component of a strategy for preservation of archival records.

The Roosevelt Library is the oldest and smallest of our nation's presidential libraries. As such many of the standards of today were not achievable during construction. Since initial construction, several building components are well past their useful service life and have deteriorated to the point that they no longer meet the high standards set to preserve sensitive documents and materials. Additionally, reliability, the ability to control, and the efficiency of the systems are poor.

NARA's primary purpose of renovating the facility is to bring the library environment up to NARA's preservation standards. A secondary purpose is to provide suitable storage and exhibition space for Presidential archives and artifacts. Renovation of the building's infrastructure, mechanical, and security systems will vastly improve the Library's ability to preserve and display the Roosevelt's archival and art collections for future generations. The proposed renovations will also extend the life and preserve the character of this historic building.

### 1.5. Land Use and Planning Context

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is located at 4079 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York on land currently owned by the federal government. While not specifically subject to local land use planning initiatives, the Library is concordant with the Town of Hyde Park Zoning and Planning initiatives.

The FDR Library lies within the Waterfront District. The district encompasses those lands where settlement initially occurred and that continue to define the character of Hyde Park. The purpose of the Waterfront District is to provide for water-dependent and water-enhanced land uses, including agriculture, recreation and tourism, and to provide for low-density residential uses, while retaining the district's open space quality. The district is also intended to preserve the open character and manorial quality of lands along the Hudson River corridor and to protect scenic and environmentally sensitive areas.

## 2.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Section 2.0 describes planning and analysis that has been undertaken to identify storage requirements and structural deficiencies at the FDR Library and describes the No Action Alternative and Preferred Alternative.

### 2.1. Alternative Analysis for the FDR Library and Museum

Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), alternative schemes were considered during the development of the Concept Document[1]. The planning teams utilized several planning techniques to research and assess the Library's current environmental conditions as well as address

[1] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott 2005. *Concept Document Phase II Library Improvement Project for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum, Hyde Park, New York.* National Archives & Records Administration.

future storage and exhibition needs.

### 2.1.1. Alternatives Eliminated from Consideration

NARA's primary goal is to bring the library up to NARA standards. Any alternative that considers changing the historic character and fabric of the Library was eliminated from consideration.

### 2.1.2. Alternatives Considered for Further Analysis

A Building Condition Report[2] was prepared by EYP for NARA, addressing existing architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical and environmental control systems associated with the Library. The report provided a description of the systems used, addressed current conditions, identified deficiencies, and provided recommendations to correct deficiencies in the existing building and site systems.

Many items were identified as deficient and in need of repair or replacement. Each item was categorized by the level of priority for the repair and the anticipated life expectancy of the new system or repair. Additionally for each deficient item, several alternatives were explored.

#### 2.1.2.1.Alternative 1: No Action

The No Action Alternative would result in no upgrades of systems to the FDR Library. As time passes systems will continue to deteriorate and environmental conditions will damage collections and artifacts.

#### 2.1.2.2.Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative proposes renovation/upgrade of the buildings with significant interior improvements leading to the long-term preservation of collections and the installation of new exhibits, upgrades to the sanitary, stormwater, fire, and electrical systems, repairs and upgrades to pedestrian paths, repairs to the exterior envelope and construction of a new cooling tower. A detailed description of the preferred alternative is provided in the *FDR Presidential Library & Museum Design Document* (EYP 2008). Site Plans of the proposed upgrades are included in Appendix 2.

[2] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott 2005. *Building Condition Report for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum, Hyde Park, New York.* National Archives & Records Administration.

## 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

Section 3 provides a description of existing conditions for each environmental resource topic and the potential project impacts of the No Action and Preferred Alternatives.

### 3.1. Land Use

The FDR Library is located on land currently owned by the federal government and used exclusively for the Library. The site is bound on the north, west, and south by United States National Park Service property and by Albany Post Road and commercial properties on the east (Appendix 3).

No residential, commercial, private, or public land displacements will occur as a result of the Preferred Alternative.

The current use and proposed upgrades are compatible with surrounding land uses, and will be compatible with existing zoning and land use planning initiatives for the area.

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impact on land use.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will not affect land use.

### 3.2. Water Resources

#### 3.2.1. Wetlands

According to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Freshwater Wetland Map (Figure 1, Appendix 5), there are no mapped state wetlands within or adjacent to the project site. According to the National Wetland Inventory map (Figure 2, Appendix 5), there are no federally mapped wetlands within or adjacent to the project site.

In addition to reviewing the wetland mapping, CHA completed a site investigation on April 8, 2009 in accordance with procedures provided in the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetland Delineation Manual (1987). The majority of the project area consists of landscaped grounds of the Library with developed pathways and a parking area. No wetland vegetation, soils or hydrology was detected in this area. Just west of the library, a stormwater outfall is present. The stormwater outfall structure is located in a wooded area and consists of

an armored outfall with no wetland soil or vegetation present.

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impact on wetlands.
- Other than sedimentation and erosion control measures during construction, no other mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will not affect wetlands.

#### 3.2.2. Floodplains

Based on review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map for the Town of Hyde Park, Panel No. 361338 0009B, the site is located in a Zone C (Figure 3, Appendix 5). Therefore, the project site does not fall within a FEMA mapped 100-year floodplain.

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impact on the 100-year floodplain.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will not impact the 100-year floodplain.

#### 3.2.3. Coastal Zones

According to the New York State Coastal Atlas, the project site is located within a coastal zone, but is federally excluded and not subject to NYS Coastal Zone Management Policies (Figure 4, Appendix 5). Additionally, the Town of Hyde Park is not on the List of Approved Coastal Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs (LWRPs).

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impact on coastal zones.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will not impact coastal zones.

### 3.3. Soils, Disposal Sites, and Hazardous Materials

The Natural Resources Conservation Service Dutchess County Soil Survey Map[3] (Figure 5, Appendix 5) indicates that the soils on site consist of:

- Hoosic gravelly loam (HsA)- nearly level
- Nassau-Cardigan complex (NwD) – hilly, very rocky

[3] Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/ accessed 06/23/2009.

HsA is somewhat excessively drained soils that can be found on deltas, outwash plains and terraces. The depth to a restrictive feature is more than 80 inches and the depth to the water table is more than 80 inches. The available water capacity is low.

NwD soil is located within the outfall area. This soil type is well drained to somewhat excessively drained that is found on hills and ridges. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock and the depth to the water table is >80 inches. The available water capacity of this soil type is low to very low.

Based on review of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) EnviroMapper for superfund sites, there are no superfund sites in the vicinity of the project site. Additionally, the EPA's National Priorities List of Radioactive Sites by state was reviewed. There are no radioactive sites listed for Dutchess County.

Based on review of the Toxics Targeting website, the project site does not contain a hazardous waste/store/ disposal site.

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impacts related to disposal sites or hazardous materials. Therefore, there will be no impact on public health, safety, welfare and the environment.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will have no impacts related to disposal sites or hazardous materials. Therefore, there will be no impact on public health, safety, welfare and the environment.

### 3.4. Water Quality/Stormwater Management

Based on review of the EPA's Sole Source Aquifer map, the proposed project is not located over or within the immediate vicinity of a sole source aquifer. Additionally, according to the NYSDEC map of Primary Aquifers in New York State, the project is not located over or within the immediate vicinity of a primary aquifer.

Stormwater drainage will be routed down from the roof of the Library through a separate piping system and is intended to connect to a new stormwater system that will direct stormwater runoff away from the Library. Stormwater runoff will be collected and conveyed by an upgraded closed drainage system that would utilize 36" diameter, oversized pipes within a portion of the proposed collection

system. These pipes will provide temporary storage to control peak flow rates to the existing 8" storm pipe, preventing back-up of stormwater to the Library. To minimize the potential for flooding, the storage capacity of the oversized storm pipes is designed for a 100-year storm event.

The preferred alternative includes the construction of a stone lined plunge pool (energy dissipater) at the existing stormwater outlet located southwest of the Library. The plunge pool is not designed for detention purposes but to dissipate and disperse the hydraulic energy discharged by stormwater flow at the existing outlet, reducing the amount of erosion that is currently occurring at the outfall.

Proposed project activities will not increase the amount of impervious areas compared to the existing condition.

## 3.5. Public Services and Utilities/Energy Impacts

### 3.5.1. Electric

The existing 5 kilovolt (kV) underground system service conductors will be removed and replaced from the existing pad mount 4-way 5kV switch adjacent to the Visitor Center to the new Library service at the east side of the building. New 5kV ethylene propylene rubber (EPR) cable will be routed in a concrete-encased duct bank buried at 30" below grade.

The existing 5kV switches, existing 300 kilovolt-ampere (kVA) and 150 kVA service transformers and two main distribution switchboards will be completely removed from the existing basement electric room. A new 5kV interrupter switch and 500kVA, 4.16kV-208/120V, 3-phase, 4-wire dry-type service transformer will be provided in the new main electric room. A new 1600A, 208/120V, 3-phase, 4-wire main distribution switchboard will be provided to serve building panelboards, large equipment, and motor loads.

The Visitor Center currently provides emergency power to the entire Library facility via three automatic transfer switches rated 800A, 600A, and 225A. These switches will be relocated and utilized for the new power distribution system and serve the library lighting and power, mechanical systems, and legally required life safety loads respectively.

### 3.5.2. Water Supply

A waterline enters the property from Albany Post Road which provides water to the Library for

domestic uses and fire protection. Currently there is no backflow valve protecting the city water. A Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) backflow prevention device will be added to the existing water service as it enters the facility. Project activities will not result in increased water use at the Library.

3.5.3. Sanitary Sewer

The existing above slab sanitary system will be removed with new lines being provided to the new fixtures. New venting will rise through the attic space to the existing roof penetrations. The existing below slab sanitary mains will be reused with new connections from new fixture locations. Branch lines serving the previous configuration will be removed to below slab, back to the main line and capped. Project activities will not result in increased usage of the existing sewer system.

3.5.4. Public Services

Police services are provided by Hyde Park Police Department. Fire protection and emergency services are provided by Hyde Park Fire District. The project will not result in a significant increase the number of visitors to the site and will not involve the expansion of the building itself. Improvements to the internal systems will likely result in a decreased risk for fire and better fire suppression systems.

3.5.5. Summary of Public Service and Utilities/Energy Impacts

- The preferred Alternative will not require a significant increase in electricity, water or sewer use. It is not anticipated that the proposed project will result in significant long-term increases in visitation. Additionally, the improvements to the building will likely result in better protection of the building and artifacts, reducing the potential burden on emergency services. Therefore, the proposed project will have no significant adverse impact to public services or utilities.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative would have no impact on public services or utilities.

## 3.6. Noise and Vibration

It is anticipated that there will be a temporary increase in noise levels while the project is being

constructed due to the operation of heavy machinery. A discussion of construction noise mitigation during construction is discussed in Section 3.13.1. No permanent noise impacts are anticipated.

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impact on noise or vibration during operation.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will have no impact on noise or vibration

### 3.7. Traffic and Parking

The proposed project will be constructed within the immediate vicinity of the Library and will not physically interfere with any public transportation corridors, local, state, or federal roadway systems.

Pedestrian access will be temporarily impacted during the upgrades to the pedestrian paths and during installation of the stormwater drainage systems. Temporary paths will be established to allow visitor's access to the Library and Visitors Center.

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impact on traffic or traffic patterns.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will have no impact on traffic or parking.

### 3.8. Air Quality

According to the EPA's list of currently designated nonattainment areas, Dutchess County is currently designated as a nonattainment area for 8-hour ozone. Therefore, Dutchess County, does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for this pollutant. No significant change of vehicle traffic will occur as a result of the proposed renovation and no long-term air quality impacts will occur as a result from the Preferred Alternative. The proposed construction of this project should not affect the air quality of the project area. Operation of the project will not involve any emissions of air pollution except for that associated with the heating system. The project will not result in an increase in emissions beyond current use.

During construction fugitive dust could be a short term impact. Refer to Section 3.13.2 for further details regarding air quality mitigation for construction impacts.

- Operation of the Preferred Alternative will not have an impact on air quality.
- No mitigation measures would be necessary.

- The No Action Alternative will have no impact on air quality.

### 3.9. Public Safety

Public safety will be improved in the existing non-compliant historic spaces by providing building wide sprinkler, smoke-detection and addressable alarm systems. Other improvements include:

- The development of horizontal exits as second means of egress from the upper floor of the south wing and the lower floor of the northeast wing.
- The reworking of existing stairs to better their compliance as exits.
- The development of 2 new exits and improvement of the window exit on the lower level.

These improvements will allow the public to avoid having to pass through storage areas on the way to an exit. The use of exit stairs and exit passages allows for exit access for the different occupancies in the building and to maintain the general classification of the building as one with multiple, separated occupancies. Improvements will also accommodate the Assembly occupancy loads generated by the Permanent Exhibit and visible storage.

- The Preferred Alternative will have a positive impact on public safety.
- No mitigation measures would be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will have no impact on public safety.

### 3.10. Ecologically Sensitive Areas and Endangered Species

The Preferred Alternative proposes renovation/upgrade of the existing buildings, stormwater drainage system, heating/cooling/ventilation systems and upgrades and repairs to pedestrian pathways. The majority of the project area consists of landscaped grounds of the Library with developed pathways and a parking area.

CHA reviewed the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) website to determine which species are federally listed in Dutchess County. The listed species are:

- Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*), candidate
- Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), delisted
- Bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*), threatened
- Dwarf wedgemussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*), endangered

- Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis)*, endangered
- New England cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*), candidate
- Shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*), endangered

The USFWS website also lists species that are likely extirpated. It is a requirement to address these species as well. The likely extirpated species are as follows:

- American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*), endangered/likely extirpated
- Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis)*, threatened/likely extirpated
- Eastern cougar (*Puma concolor couguar)*, endangered/likely extirpated
- Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), endangered/likely extirpated
- Northeastern beach tiger beetle (*Cincindela dorsalis dorsalis*), threatened/ likely extirpated
- Northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*), endangered/ likely extirpated
- Swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*), threatened/likely extirpated

The NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program was contacted on April 28, 2009 regarding the presence of State listed endangered and threatened species in the vicinity of the project site. A response was received from the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program dated May, 21, 2009 indicating that the following species or communities may occur on or in the vicinity of the project site:

- Freshwater tidal marsh, unlisted
- Red cedar rocky summit, unlisted
- Hemlock-northern hardwood forest, unlisted
- Shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*), endangered
- Woodland agrimony (*Agrimonia rostellata*), threatened

Refer to Appendix 6 for a copy of the USFWS list as well as a copy of the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program response letter.

CHA completed a field investigation on April 8, 2009 to evaluate the site for the potential presence of the habitats for the above listed species and communities. The area of disturbance consists of maintained lawn area with scattered trees, an existing parking lot, existing buildings and a small forested area.

The upland mowed lawn areas with scattered trees contains species such as grasses, common

dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), wild onion (*Allium sp*.), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and spruce (*Picea sp.*). Additionally, ornamental species are within the project limits.

The forested area surrounding the location of the proposed outfall reconstruction contains species such as grasses, poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), wild onion, violet (*Viola sp*.), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), multi-flora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), red oak, eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and black cherry (*Prunus serotina).*

Below is a description of the habitats of each of the listed species and a description of the communities that have been identified and how they compare to the habitats/ communities within the area of disturbance.

**Atlantic Sturgeon**

According to the USFWS response letter, this species primarily occurs in the Hudson River. The project will not impact the Hudson River or another large water body; therefore the atlantic sturgeon would not be impacted by the project.

**Bald Eagle**

The bald eagle prefers undisturbed areas near lakes, reservoirs, swamps, marshes, and areas along rivers where open water and fish can be found. Additionally, bald eagles nest in forests along the shorelines of oceans, lakes and rivers. This type of habitat is not within the project area. Additionally, no trees will be cut as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, impacts to the bald eagle are not anticipated.

**Bog Turtle**

USFWS Guidelines for Bog Turtle Surveys (http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/btsurvey.pdf) and the NYSDEC bog turtle fact sheet (http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html) were reviewed. Based on this review, it has been determined that the bog turtle prefers areas with tussock forming vegetation, water that is cool and slow moving and deep mucky soils. No areas of tussock forming vegetation, mucky soils, or cool and slow moving water were identified on site. The site does not appear to meet the criteria as defined by the USFWS to be bog turtle habitat. Therefore, it does not appear that the bog turtle would be impacted by the proposed project.

**Dwarf Wedgemussel**

According to the NYSDEC fact sheet for the dwarf wedgemussel (http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html), the typical habitat for this mussel includes running waters of all sizes. The bottom substrates can include gravel, sand, and silt, which can be distributed in relatively small patches behind larger boulders and cobble. Additionally, the velocity of the water is usually slow to moderate. The site does not contain and would not impact a water body other than minimal impact to an outfall that is being reconstructed; therefore the dwarf wedgemussel would not be impacted by the project.

**Indiana Bat**

Based on information from the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program and the USFWS, it is understood that Indiana bats can be found hibernating in caves or abandoned mines in the winter and usually roost under the loose bark on dead or dying trees in the summer. The majority of the site is not forested and no cave habitat or mines are present. The project area is a primarily disturbed lawn, parking area and existing buildings. No tree cutting is proposed. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the Indiana bat would be impacted by the proposed project.

**New England Cottontail**

According to USFWS, the New England Cottontail prefers early successional forests, or thickets with thick tangled vegetation. They are often found in old abandoned agricultural fields which have been allowed to return to early successional forest. Other than the ornamental shrubs around the existing buildings, successional forested areas and thickets are not within the project area. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the New England Cottontail would be impacted by the project.

**Shortnose Sturgeon**

According to the USFWS response letter, this species primarily occurs in the Hudson River. The project will not impact the Hudson River or another large water body; therefore the shortnose sturgeon would not be impacted by the project.

**American Burying Beetle**

Based on the NYSDEC fact sheet for the American burying beetle (http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html), this species is likely extirpated from New York State. It is only known to exist in two locations, which are Block Island and Rhode Island. Oak hickory and bottomland forests and grasslands are preferred by the species. Additionally, a well developed detritus

layer is a habitat characteristic of the species. The preferred habitat does not exist on the project site. Additionally, the site is not near the two locations where the species is known to exist. Therefore, it is not anticipated that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

**Canada Lynx and Gray Wolf**

Based on the NYSDEC fact sheets for the Canada lynx and the Gray wolf (http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html), these species are likely extirpated from New York State. Since the project area is primarily disturbed and developed and since these species are likely extirpated from New York State, it is not anticipated that these species would be impacted by the project.

**Eastern Cougar**

Based on the NYSDEC fact sheet for the eastern cougar (http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html), this species is likely extirpated from New York State. This species was found in a variety of habitats but has been extirpated from east of the Mississippi River since 1990. Due to the disturbance and development of the project site and the fact that the species has been extirpated from New York State, it is not anticipated that this species would be impacted by the project.

**Northeastern Beach Tiger Beetle**

Based on the NYSDEC fact sheet for the Northeastern beach tiger beetle (http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html), this specie was common along coastal beaches and is likely extirpated from the Northern Atlantic Coast with the exception of a population on Martha's Vineyard. Since there are no coastal beaches within the project site and since the species is likely to be extirpated, it is not anticipated that this species would be impacted by the project.

**Northeastern Bulrush**

According to NatureServe Explorer (http://www.natureserve.org), the Northeastern bulrush can be found in open, tall herb dominated wetlands on the waters edge, in a few centimeters of water and in fairly deep water. Its most common habitat is sinkhole ponds. Since there are no wetlands or sinkhole ponds on site and since the species is likely extirpated from New York State, it is not anticipated that the northeastern bulrush would be impacted by the project.

**Swamp Pink**

According to the USFWS Recovery Plan (http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/910930c.pdf) for the swamp pink, this species is a wetland plant that can occur along streams and seepage areas, in

freshwater swamps and other wetland habitats. A list of species that the swamp pink could be associated with is provided in the Recovery Plan. Other than eastern hemlock, the associated species do not match up with the species identified on site. Since the Recovery Plan indicates that the swamp pink is no longer found in New York State, since wetlands will not be impacted as a result of the project and since only one associated species was identified on site, it is not anticipated that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

**Freshwater Tidal Marsh**

According to the Draft Ecological Communities of New York State (Edinger et al. 2002), the freshwater tidal marsh community occurs in shallow bays, shoals and at the mouth of tributaries of large tidal river systems. The NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program has identified a freshwater tidal marsh to the south of the project area. This area will not be impacted by the project. No other areas of this community type have been identified on site; therefore, no impacts to this community type are anticipated.

**Red Cedar Rocky Summit**

According to the Draft Ecological Communities of New York State (Edinger et al. 2002), the red cedar rocky summit is a community that occurs on rocky ridgetops and summits. The NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program has identified a red cedar rocky summit to the west of the site. This area will not be impacted by the project. No areas of rocky ridgetops or summits have been identified on site; therefore, no impacts to this community type are anticipated.

**Hemlock-northern Hardwood Forest**

According to the Draft Ecological Communities of New York State (Edinger et al. 2002), the hemlock- northern hardwood forest community occurs on middle to lower slopes of ravines, on cool, mid elevation slopes and on moist well drained sites at the margins of swamps. This community has eastern hemlock as a co-dominant with one of three of the following: American beech, sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black cherry, white pine (*Pinus strobus*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), black birch (*Betula lenta*), red oak and basswood (*Tilia americana*). Some of these species were observed within the forested portion of the site, however, no tree cutting is proposed for this area. The NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program has identified a hemlock- northern hardwood forest to the east of the project area. An outfall will be reconstructed in this area. No trees will be cut and soil disturbance will be minimal. Since the mapped area will not be impacted, no tree cutting is proposed and the impacts are minimal in the forested area, no impacts to this community

type are anticipated.

**Woodland Agrimony**

A review of the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program database indicates this species is found within rich mesic forests, forested slopes on calcareous bedrock, along forested stream banks, forested slopes adjacent to streams, forested limestone areas, shrub thickets, wooded pastures, sandy clearings, and dry oak dominated woods. Associated ecological communities include Appalachian Oak-hickory forest, Appalachian oak-pine forest, hemlock-northern hardwood forest, limestone woodland, and maple-basswood rich mesic forest. According to the NRCS soil survey for Dutchess County, the site is located on Hoosick gravely loam soil which is not considered a preferred soil type of the Woodland Agrimony. Additionally the last reported occurrence by NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program was in 1949 where plants were discovered in a rocky woodland and wooded pasture.

**Summary of Potential Impacts to Ecologically Sensitive Areas and Endangered Species**

- The Preferred Alternative will have no impact on ecologically sensitive areas or state or federally listed species or communities.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will not impact the ecologically sensitive areas or state or federally listed species or communities.

## 3.11. Aesthetics

The Library was conceived and built under President Roosevelt's direction. It is built of Hudson Valley fieldstone in the style reminiscent of the local Dutch colonial architecture which FDR favored. A sketch made by President Roosevelt dated April 12, 1937, shows the proposed building placed on the grounds very close to the site ultimately chosen and a ground plan roughly approximating that of the main block today.

In early planning for the Library, the President expressed the hope that Mrs. Roosevelt's papers would eventually find a place here. In 1942, President Roosevelt made a rough sketch for wings to be added on to the north and south sides of the building, should additional space be needed for her papers. These wing additions were constructed in 1972. All exterior renovations will be such that the historical character of the Library is preserved.

Two cooling towers serving the new mechanical system are to be placed, with agreement from the National Park Service, on NPS land at the west end of the Visitor's Center parking lot, next to an existing cooling tower. These towers will be screened by a simple unpainted fence, as already exists, and will not stand out against the woods beyond. The existing tree lines also provide a visual screen that will partially block the view of the towers from pedestrians while walking around the site. Additionally, the existing cooling towers located immediately south of the library will be removed which will benefit the aesthetics of the area.

- The Preferred Alternative which includes the construction of two cooling towers, new loading dock, new doors and glass wall will have a modest impact on the aesthesis to visitors who use the parking area and utilize the Visitor's Center. It will have no adverse affects on the visual setting of the Library or its surroundings. The removal of the existing towers which are in close proximity to the Roosevelt gravesite will have a positive impact on the overall visual setting of the Library and its surroundings.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will not affect the aesthetics of the Library.

### 3.12. Cultural Resources

Two prehistoric and four historic archeological sites were reported within one mile of the project site, and six archeological surveys were completed within or adjacent to the FDR National Historic Site property.

The FDR Library was constructed in 1939 on the grounds of the Home of FDR National Historic Site. It currently is not listed individually on the National or NY State Registers of Historic Places, nor does it contribute to the adjacent Home of FDR National Historic Site (Springwood) in Hyde Park, NY. However, since the Library was dedicated in 1941, it is now more than fifty years old it is clearly eligible for inclusion on the National Register. An evaluation was conducted by NARA to determine impacts to the building and its settings as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act of 1966 (Appendix 7). NARA's evaluation attests that none of the proposed work within the Library or on the building facades has an adverse effect on the historic fabric of the building or its setting nor will it alter the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion on the National Register.

Even though the archeological sensitivity of the area is considered to be high, the Phase 1 Literature

Review and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment completed by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. in June 2009 (Appendix 7) indicated that no sites have been identified on the Library property.

The FDR Library property does not appear to have been tested by any previous archeological surveys. Therefore, it is uncertain to what degree the proposed project will have on archeological resources. It has been recommended that a Phase 1B archeological field reconnaissance be conducted around the Library and in the stormwater outfall location west of the Library. This study will document any sensitive or important cultural resources and the results will be forwarded upon completion. The Phase 1B will be completed before project activities commence. Results of this study will be provided in the Final Environmental Assessment Report.

Preliminary contact with the St. Regis tribe has been made (Appendix 6). At this time the tribe has not responded indicating any tribal impacts or concerns.

- The Preferred Alternative will not impact the historical fabric of the Library.
- No mitigation measures will be necessary.
- The No Action Alternative will not affect historic or archaeological resources.

## 3.13. Construction

### 3.13.1 Noise

As with any construction project, construction traffic temporarily generates noise. Noise levels and potential adverse effects due to construction activities would vary depending on the type of equipment, the location of the equipment, the duration of operations, and the time of operations.

Mitigation measures could include:

- Using mufflers on all construction equipment.
- Turning off idling equipment.
- Equipment would be operated only during the hours of 7:00 am to 6:00 pm, Monday through Friday.
- Equipment would not be operated on Saturdays or Sundays, State and Federal Holidays or from 6:00 pm to 7:00 am.

### 3.13.2 Air Quality

Depending on the soil characteristics, wind and construction conditions, there is a potential for fugitive dust which could result in localized increases in particulate levels. The disturbed area for the Preferred Alternative would be quite limited. As a result, air quality impacts would be expected to be minimal. Principal on-site sources of particulates include the excavation process, exposed aggregate and storage piles, and unpaved areas. For each source type, fugitive emissions would depend on such factors as the properties of emitting surfaces (e.g., soil silt content, moisture content, and volume of spoils), meteorological variables, and the construction practices employed.

Therefore, during construction, the following measures would be used to reduce potential dust propagation and minimize impacts:

- Conduct periodic sidewalk cleaning during active excavation.
- Minimize the period and extent of area being exposed at any one time.
- Stabilization of exposed surfaces as soon as possible.
- Spray construction areas with water on a scheduled basis.
- Minimize the use of vehicles on unpaved surfaces.
- Cover materials on truck loads with tarps or spray them with water.
- Minimize storage of spoils and debris on the project site.
- Monitor construction activities to ensure that unnecessary transfers and mechanical disturbances of loose materials would be minimized.

In addition, contractors would be required to keep public roads clean of any construction related dirt and dust.

### 3.13.3 Water Quality

The preferred alternative proposes to construct a stone lined plunge pool (energy dissipater at the existing stormwater outlet located southwest of the Library. This pool will dissipate and disperse the hydraulic energy discharged by the stormwater flow at the existing outlet reducing the amount of erosion that is currently occurring at the outfall.

The potential for erosion during construction would exist as soils are disturbed by excavation and grading. Standard erosion and sedimentation control measures will be utilized.

### 3.13.4 Construction Waste

The proponent would take an active role with regard to the reprocessing and recycling of waste generated by the proposed project. An evaluation of the potential for recycling would occur before the project commences. Some materials that can be recycled would be segregated from those materials not recyclable to enable disposal at an approved solid waste facility.

### 3.13.5 Construction Impacts and Mitigation

It is anticipated that construction activities would be regulated through environmental specifications in construction contracts, that construction activities would not be allowed to violate federal standards, and that construction plans would include measures to mitigate potential impacts. These factors will be included in the construction bid documentation and would be strictly adhered to and monitored by construction management personnel.

- Construction impacts of the Preferred Alternative will be minimal.
- Measures to mitigate the potential construction impacts will be implemented.
- The No Action Alternative will have no construction impacts.

## 3.14. Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including a racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. Hyde Park is predominantly white (91%) with only 4.4% of families considered below the poverty level4.

The Preferred Alternative would not be expected to have a noticeable impact on the environment. As discussed in this Environmental Assessment, mitigation has been identified for short-term construction impacts and no operational impacts would be expected from the proposed renovation.

4 United States Census Bureau. 2000. Profile of General Demographic Characterics, Hyde Park town, Dutchess County, New York. http://censtats.census.gov/data/NY/0603602737209.pdf . Website visited on 8-01-09.

This Environmental Assessment will be made available to ensure the public has an opportunity to review and comment on the project. The Preferred Alternative would not result in a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences to any minority or low income community. This review process and the proposed project design would result in fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income.

### 3.15. Conclusion

Both the preferred and No Action Alternatives would result in no significant impact on resources studied in this Environmental Assessment. The Preferred Alternative, however, would result in numerous beneficial impacts. Most importantly, the Preferred Alternative would address the purpose and need for the project by bringing the environmental conditions in the Library up to NARA standards, thus extending the life of valuable documents and artifacts.

In addition to meeting the project purpose and need, the creation of a plunge pool at the stormwater drain outlet will alleviate erosion occurring in this area. The project would also have a beneficial impact on public safety through upgrades to pedestrian walkways as well as other site repairs and improvements. Finally, the proposed project would be compatible with the existing building and would preserve the historic character of the Library and surrounding area.

## 4.0 AGENCIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTED

Section 4.0 summarizes agencies and interested parties consulted during the development of the Preferred Alternative

### 4.1. Federal Agencies

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
United States National Parks Service
Bureau of Indian Affairs

### 4.2. State Agencies

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – Natural Heritage Program
New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation – State Historic Preservation Office

### 4.3. Local Agencies

Town of Hyde Park

### 4.4. Interested Parties

Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute

St. Regis Mohawk Tribe

## 5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

This Environmental Assessment was prepared by CHA Inc., for Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, P.C. on behalf of the National Archives & Records Administration. This section presents a list of those who assisted in the preparation of this EA.

**Client**

National Archives and Records Administration

David Sponn

**Consultants**

CHA Inc.,

Sue Vilord

Nicole Frazer

Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Arik Mathison

## 6.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Project Map

Appendix 2 – Project Drawings

Appendix 3 – Landowner Information

Appendix 4 – Site Photographs

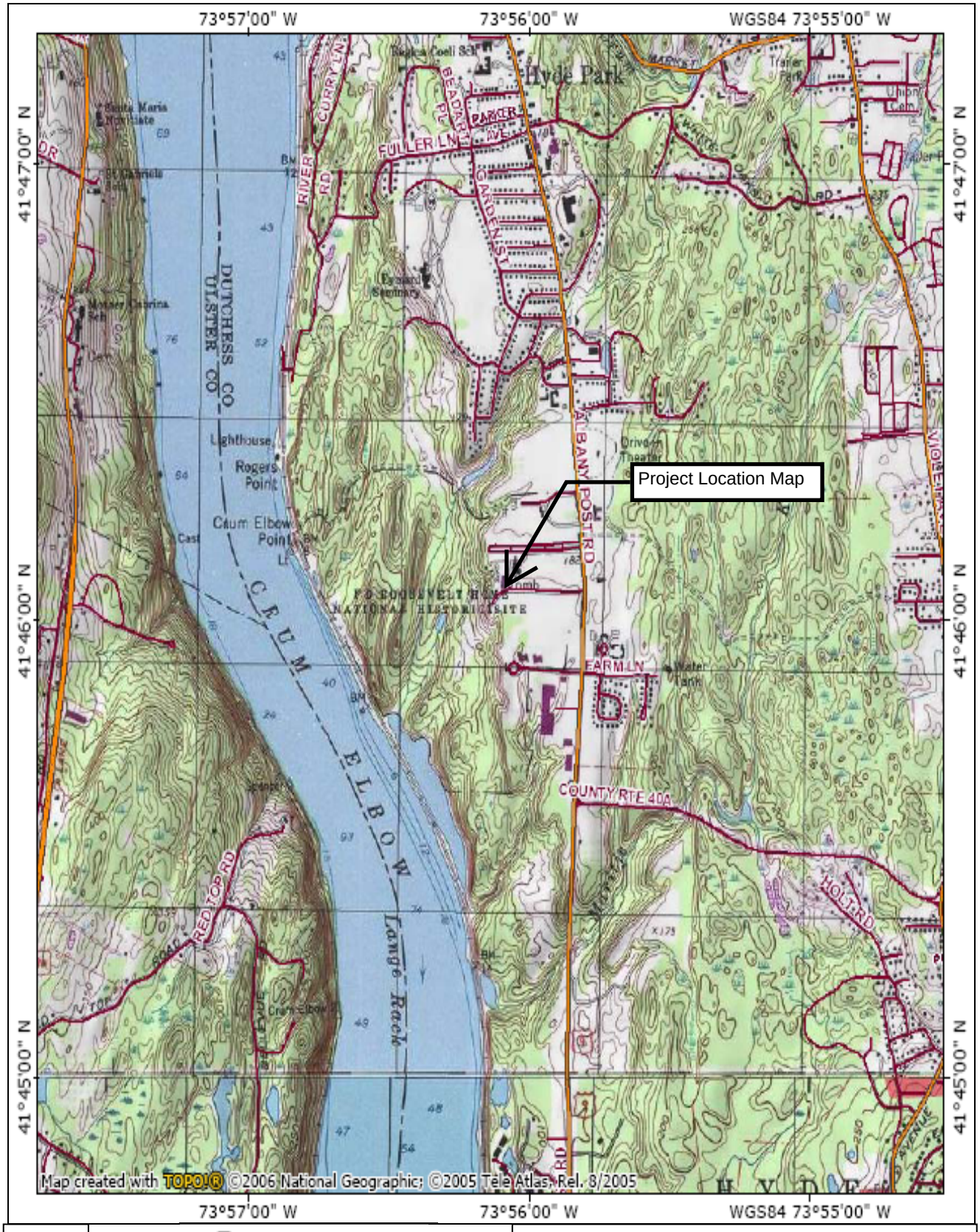
Appendix 5 – Resource Mapping

Appendix 6 – Correspondence

Appendix 7 – Section 106 and Phase 1A Report

Appendix 8 - Resumes

Appendix 1
Project Map




N

CHA

# Project Location Map

| Scale 1" = 2640’ | CHA File No: 13706 | Franklin D. Roosevelt Library<br>Hyde Park, Dutchess County<br>New York |
|---|---|---|

N

CHA

# Project Location Map

| Scale 1” = 210’ | CHA File No: 13706 | Franklin D. Roosevelt Library<br>Hyde Park, Dutchess County<br>New York |
|---|---|---|

# Appendix 2
# Project Drawings

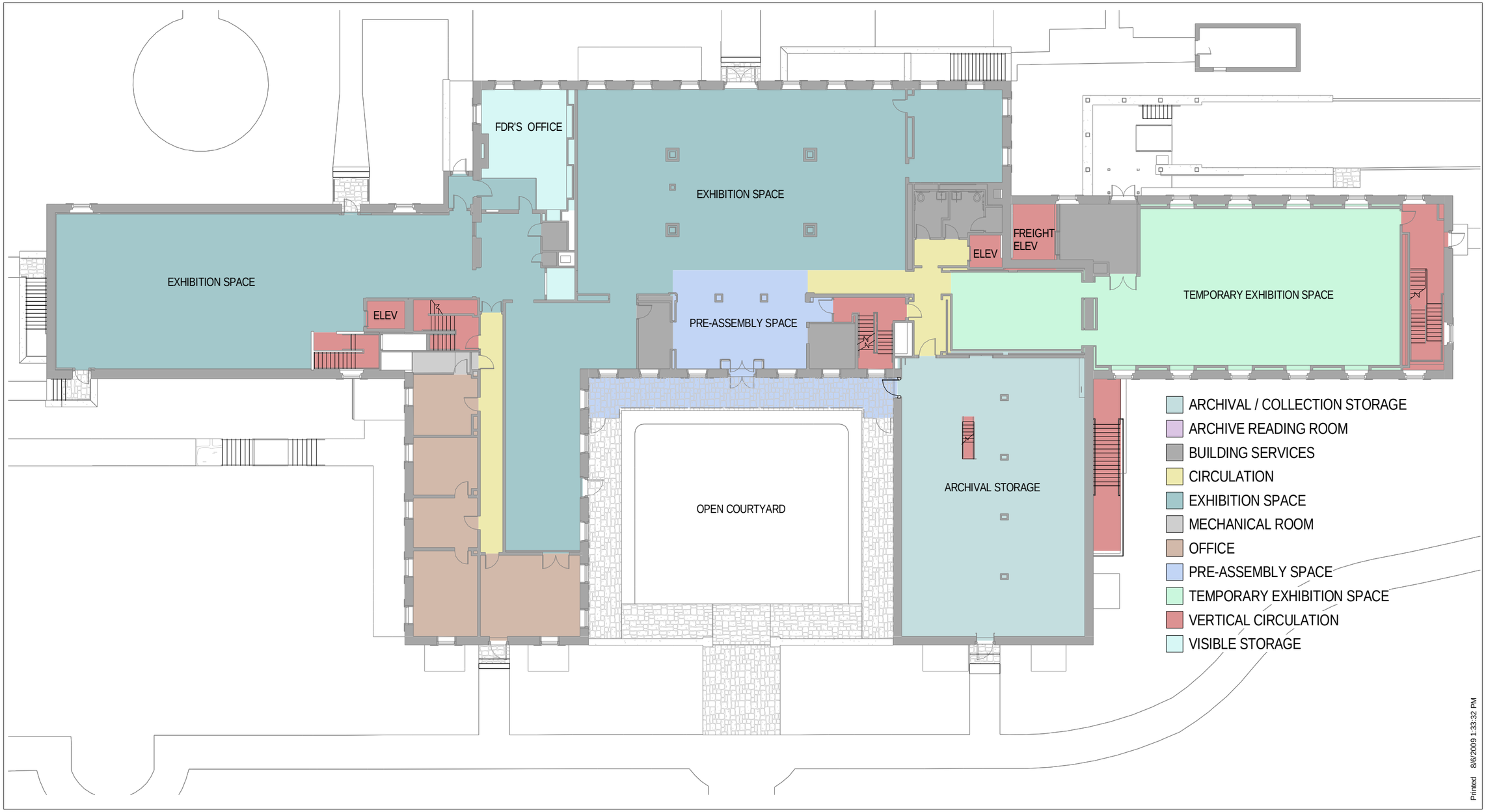
EYP/

# Proposed Lower Level Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009




EYP/

# Proposed Main Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009

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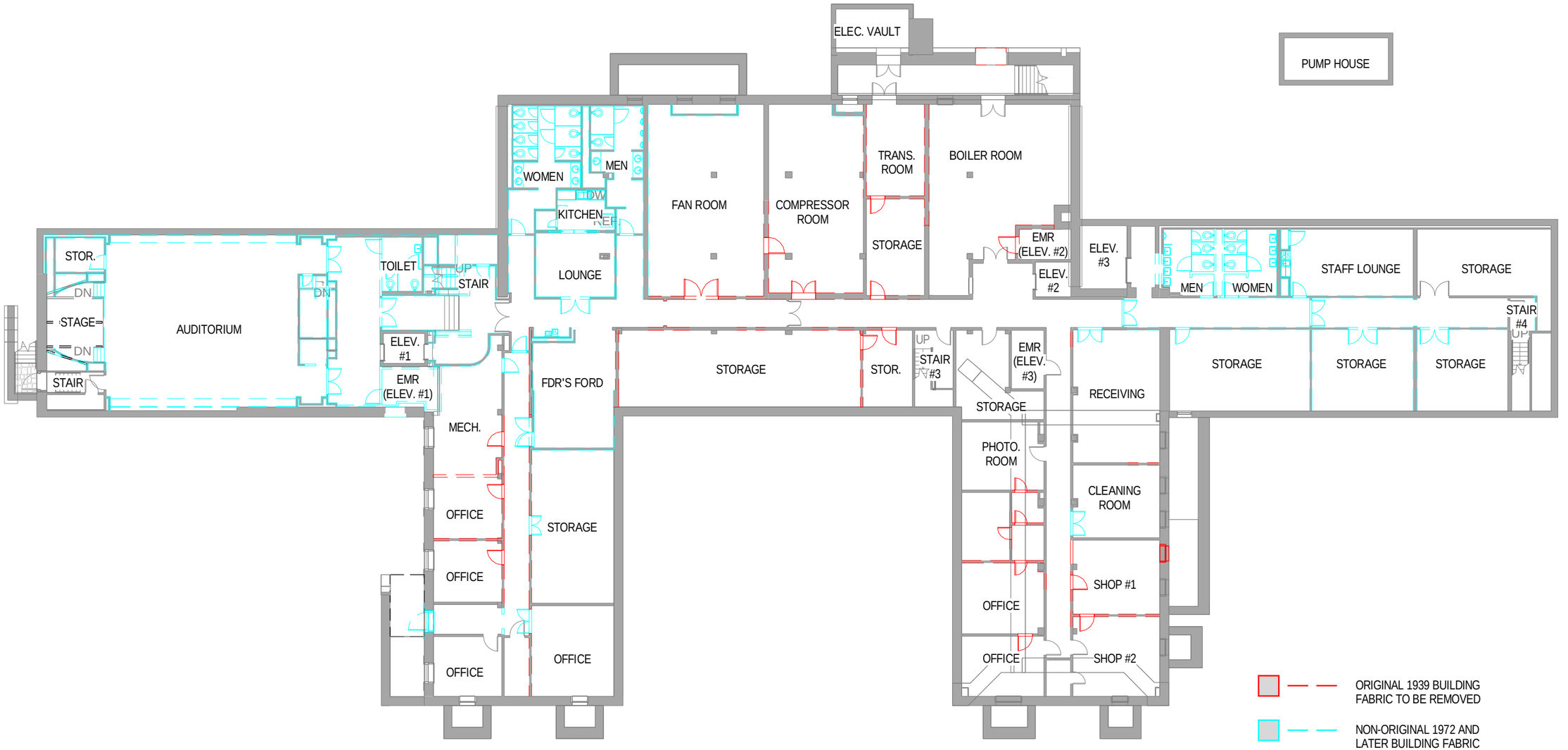
EYP/

# Proposed Upper Level Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009




EYP/

# Lower Level Selective Removals Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

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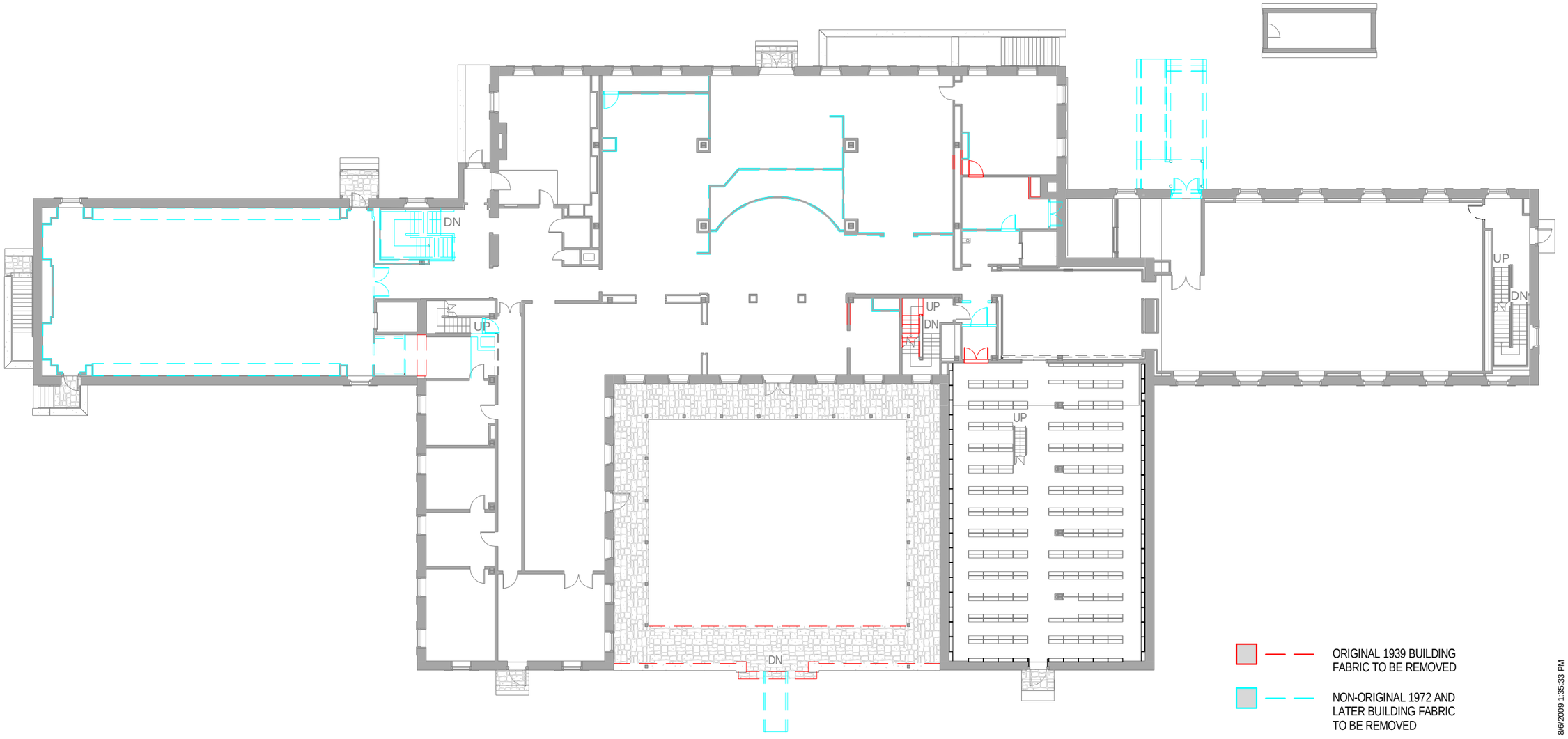
JULY 2009



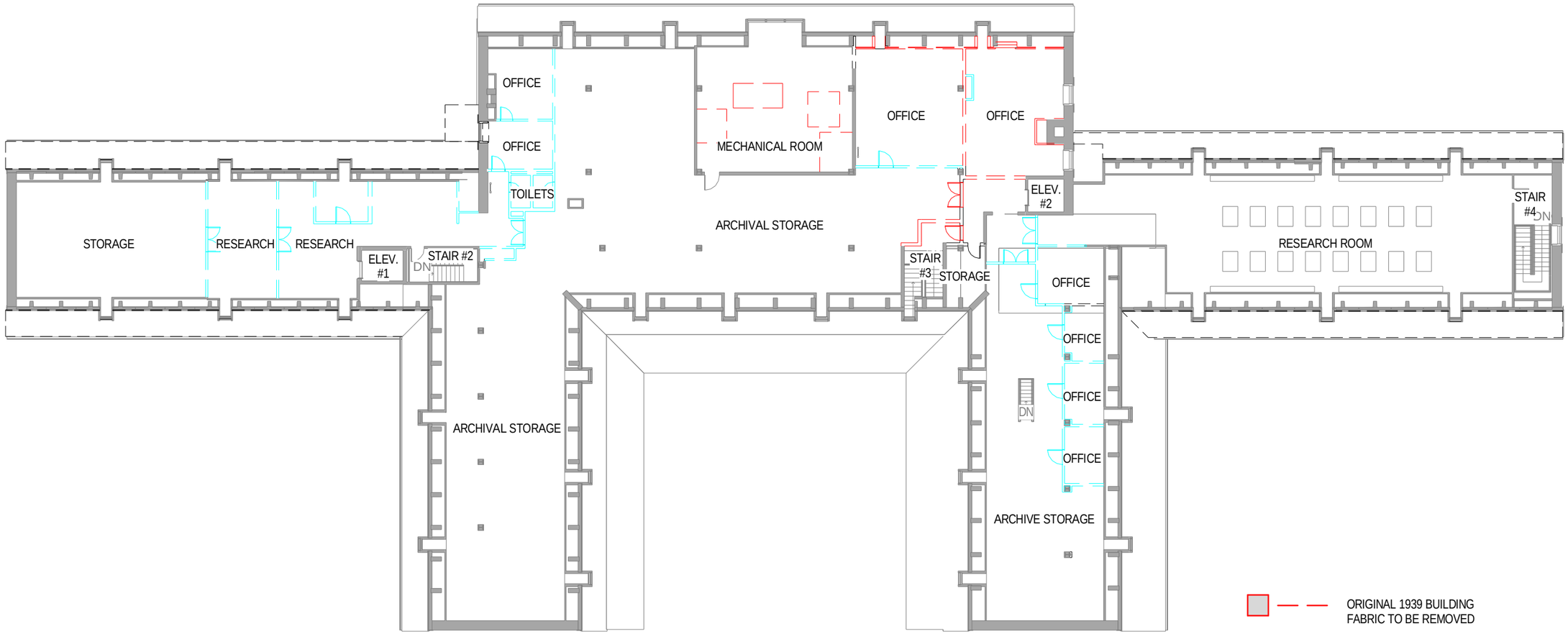

EYP/

# Main Level Selective Removals Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009

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EYP/

# Upper Level Selective Removals Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

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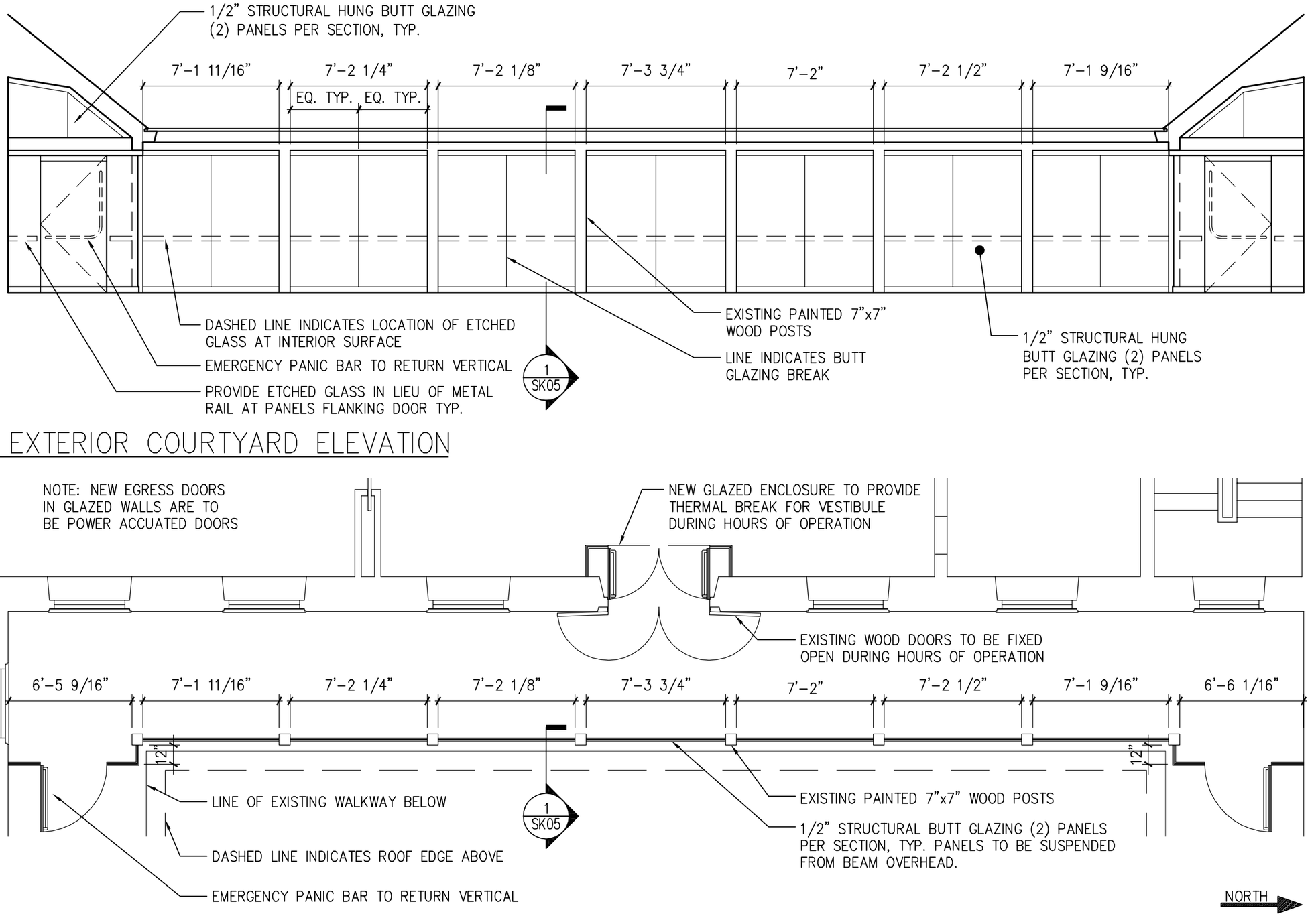
JULY 2009




## 2. EXTERIOR COURTYARD ELEVATION

## 1. ENLARGED PLAN

© 2005 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E

EYP/

**Main Entrance Exterior Glass Vestibule Enclosure**
**Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum**
**Exterior Improvements**

**SK04 - EXTERIOR ENTRANCE VESTIBULE PLAN & EXTERIOR ELEVATION**

**09.21.2007**

1. DETAIL SECTION

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EYP/

**Main Entrance Exterior Glass Vestibule Enclosure**
**Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum**
**Exterior Improvements**

**SK05 - EXTERIOR ENTRANCE VESTIBULE DETAIL SECTION**

**09.21.2007**

# Appendix 3
# Landowner Information

Gerald Morgan Jr. for Scenic Hudson Inc.
ID: 6064-02-742624

Scenic Hudson Land Trust Inc.
ID: 6164-01-030579

United States of America
ID: 6064-02-912523

Okku & Soonok Bak
ID: 6164-01-013531

United States of America
ID: 6064-02-686544

Scenic Hudson Land Trust Inc.
ID: 6164-01-054504

Scenic Hudson Land Trust Inc.
ID: 6164-03-040481

Scenic Hudson Land Trust Inc.
ID: 6164-03-006492

Project Areas

LoBianco & LoBianco LLC
ID: 6164-03-007474

Springwood View LLC
ID: 6164-03-006457

Gen Serv Admin USA of America
ID: 6064-04-931464

Hyde Park Roosevelt Cinema LLC
ID: 6164-03-029442

United States of America
ID: 6064-04-687438

Scenic Hudson Land Trust Inc.
ID: 6164-03-054414

United States of America
ID: 6064-04-886413

United States of America
ID: 6064-04-759286

United States of America
ID: 6064-04-908332

United States of America
ID: 6064-04-976348

| No. | Submittal / Revision | App'd | By | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

National Archives and Records Administration

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**FDR Presidential Library**

*Landownership Map*

Issue Date: May 2009 Project Number: 13706 Scale: 1" equals 250'

Figure 1

# Appendix 4
# Site Photographs

**Photo 1 – Back of FDR Library looking south**

**Photo 2 – Adjacent landscaped areas to the east of the library.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CHA | **SITE PHOTOGRAPHS** |
| **Sheet 1** / **CHA # 13706** | **FDR Presidential Library and Museum**<br>**4079 Albany Post Road**<br>**Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., NY** |

**Photo 3 – Main entrance to FDR Library**

**Photo 4 – Back of library looking north.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CHA | **SITE PHOTOGRAPHS** |
| **Sheet 2** / **CHA # 13706** | **FDR Presidential Library and Museum**<br>**4079 Albany Post Road**<br>**Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., NY** |

**Photo 5 – Landscape area southeast of the library**

**Photo 6 – Stormwater spillway.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CHA | **SITE PHOTOGRAPHS** |
| **Sheet 3** / **CHA # 13706** | **FDR Presidential Library and Museum**<br>**4079 Albany Post Road**<br>**Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., NY** |

**Photo 7 – Upland area north of stormwater spillway.**

**Photo 8 – Upland area east of spillway.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CHA | **SITE PHOTOGRAPHS** |
| **Sheet 4** / **CHA # 13706** | **FDR Presidential Library and Museum**<br>**4079 Albany Post Road**<br>**Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., NY** |

**Photo 9 – Upland areas south of spillway**

**Photo 10 – Spillway channel looking west.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CHA | **SITE PHOTOGRAPHS** |
| **Sheet 5** / **CHA # 13706** | **FDR Presidential Library and Museum**<br>**4079 Albany Post Road**<br>**Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., NY** |

# Appendix 5
# Resource Mapping

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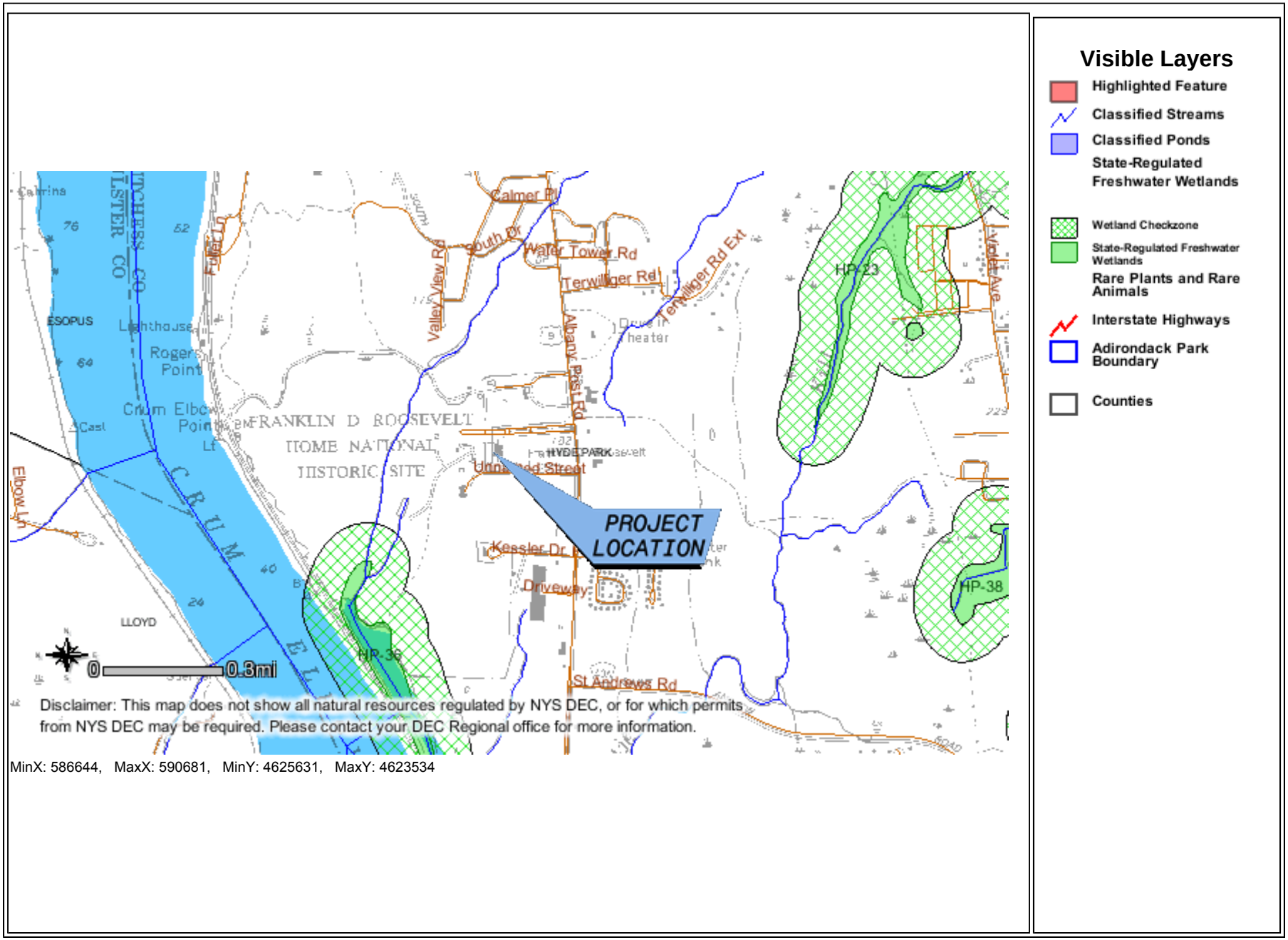
**Please set your printer orientation to "Landscape".**




MinX: 586644, MaxX: 590681, MinY: 4625631, MaxY: 4623534

Disclaimer:This map was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation using the most current data available. It is deemed accurate but is not guaranteed. NYS DEC is not responsible for any inaccuracies

FIGURE 1 - NYSDEC Wetland Map

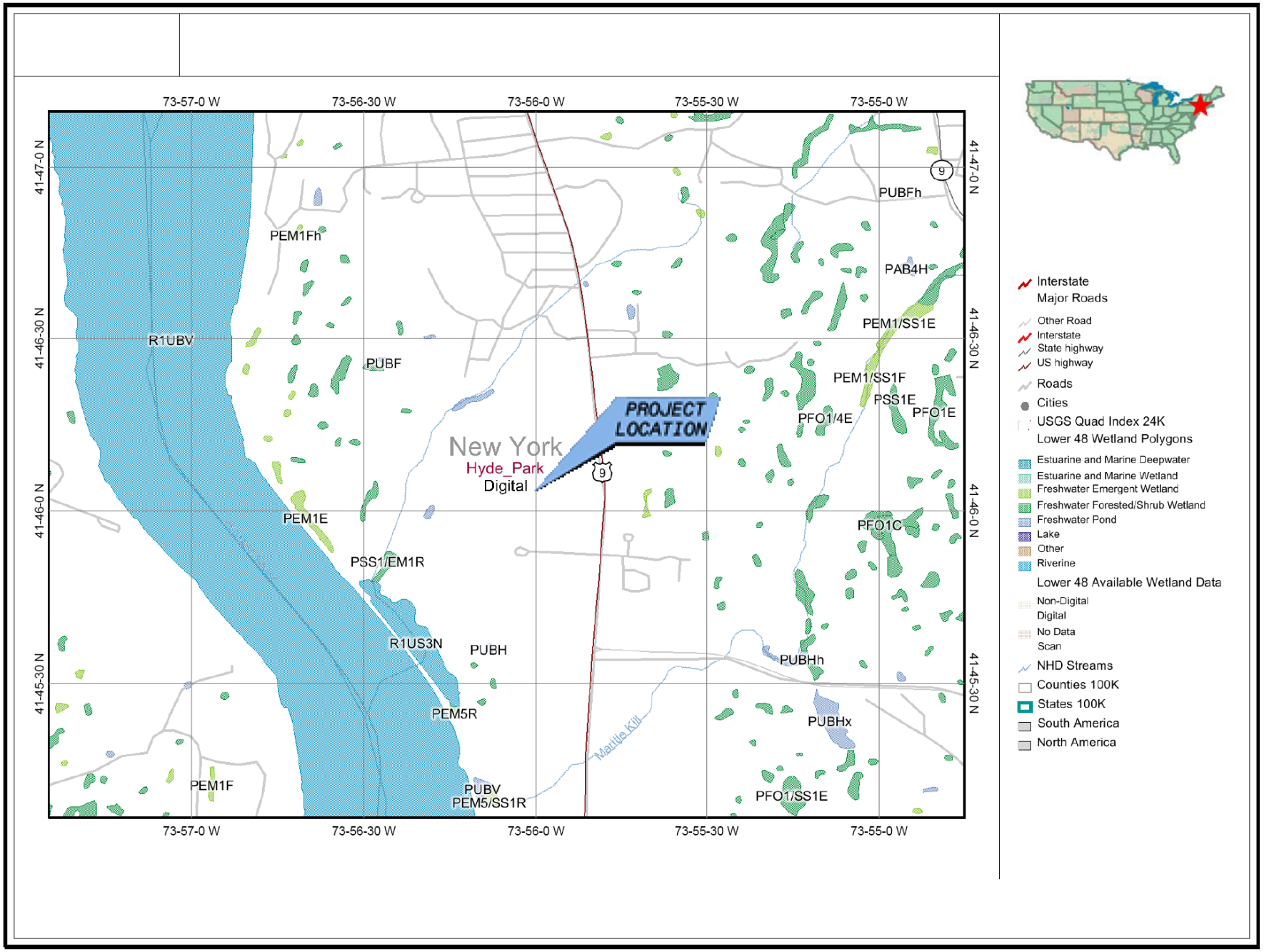
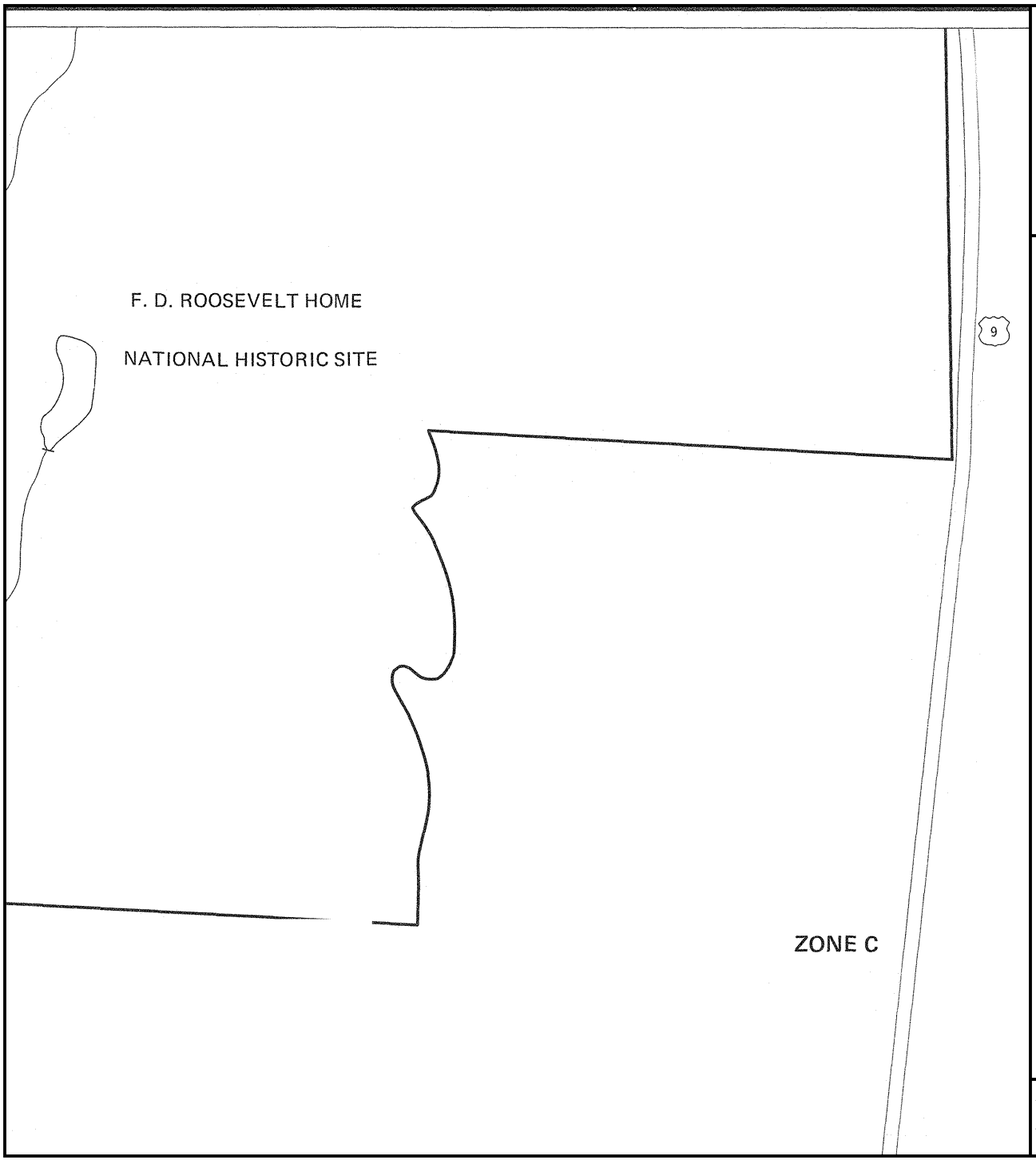



**FIGURE 2 – USFWS NWI Wetland Map**




N

APPROXIMATE SCALE

400 0 400 FEET

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

**FIRM**

**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**

TOWN OF
HYDE PARK,
NEW YORK
DUTCHESS COUNTY

PANEL 9 OF 13
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

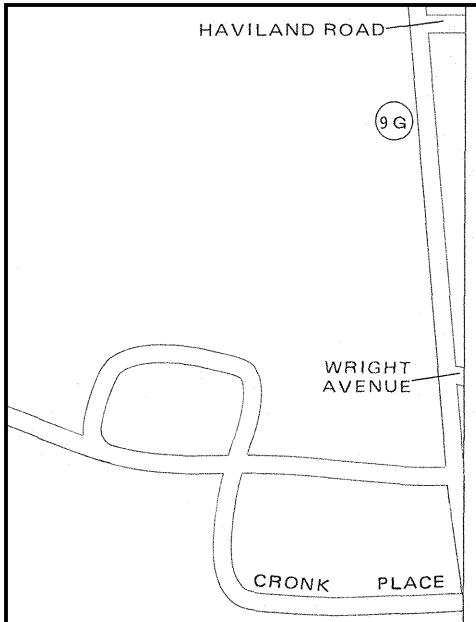
**COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER**
361338 0009 B

**EFFECTIVE DATE:**
JUNE 15, 1984

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

FIGURE 3 - FEMA Map
(page 1)



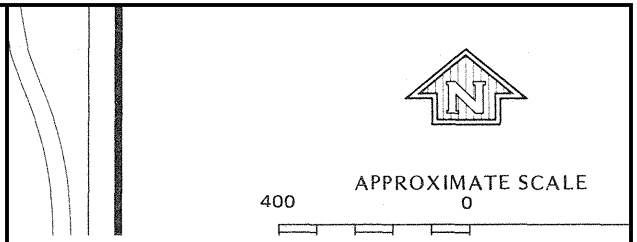

## KEY TO MAP

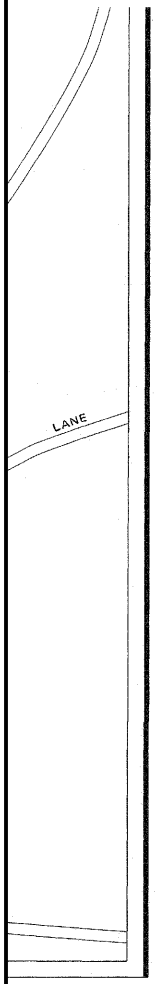
| | |
|---|---|
| 500-Year Flood Boundary | ZONE B |
| 100-Year Flood Boundary | ZONE A1 / ZONE A5 |
| Zone Designations* | |
| 100-Year Flood Boundary | ZONE B |
| 500-Year Flood Boundary | |
| Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation In Feet** | 513 |
| Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone** | (EL 987) |
| Elevation Reference Mark | RM7× |
| Zone D Boundary | |
| River Mile | •M1.5 |

**Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

## *EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS

| ZONE | EXPLANATION |
|---|---|
| A | Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| A0 | Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined. |
| AH | Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined. |
| A1-A30 | Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined. |
| A99 | Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| B | Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Medium shading) |
| C | Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading) |
| D | Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards. |
| V | Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| V1-V30 | Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined. |




NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

# FIRM
## FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

TOWN OF
HYDE PARK,
NEW YORK
DUTCHESS COUNTY

PANEL 9 OF 13
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

**COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER**
361338 0009 B

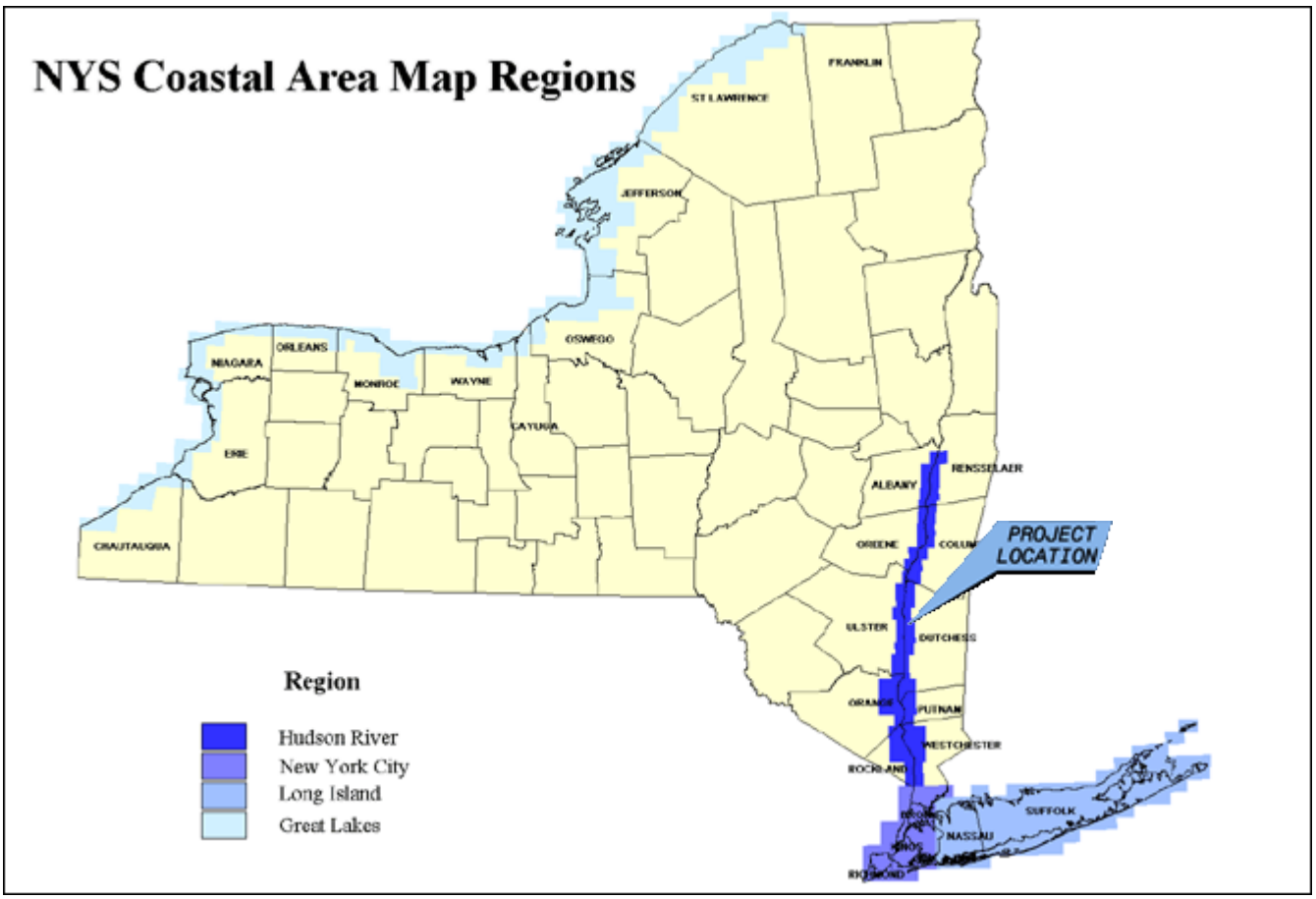
**EFFECTIVE DATE:**
JUNE 15, 1984

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

FIGURE 3 - FEMA Map
(page 2)

NYS DOS Division of Coastal Resources
Coastal Resources Online

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Financial assistance provided by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, administered by the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Adobe Acrobat Reader is required to view certain content on this site. Get Acrobat Reader

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FIGURE 4 - NYS Coastal Zone Map (page 1)

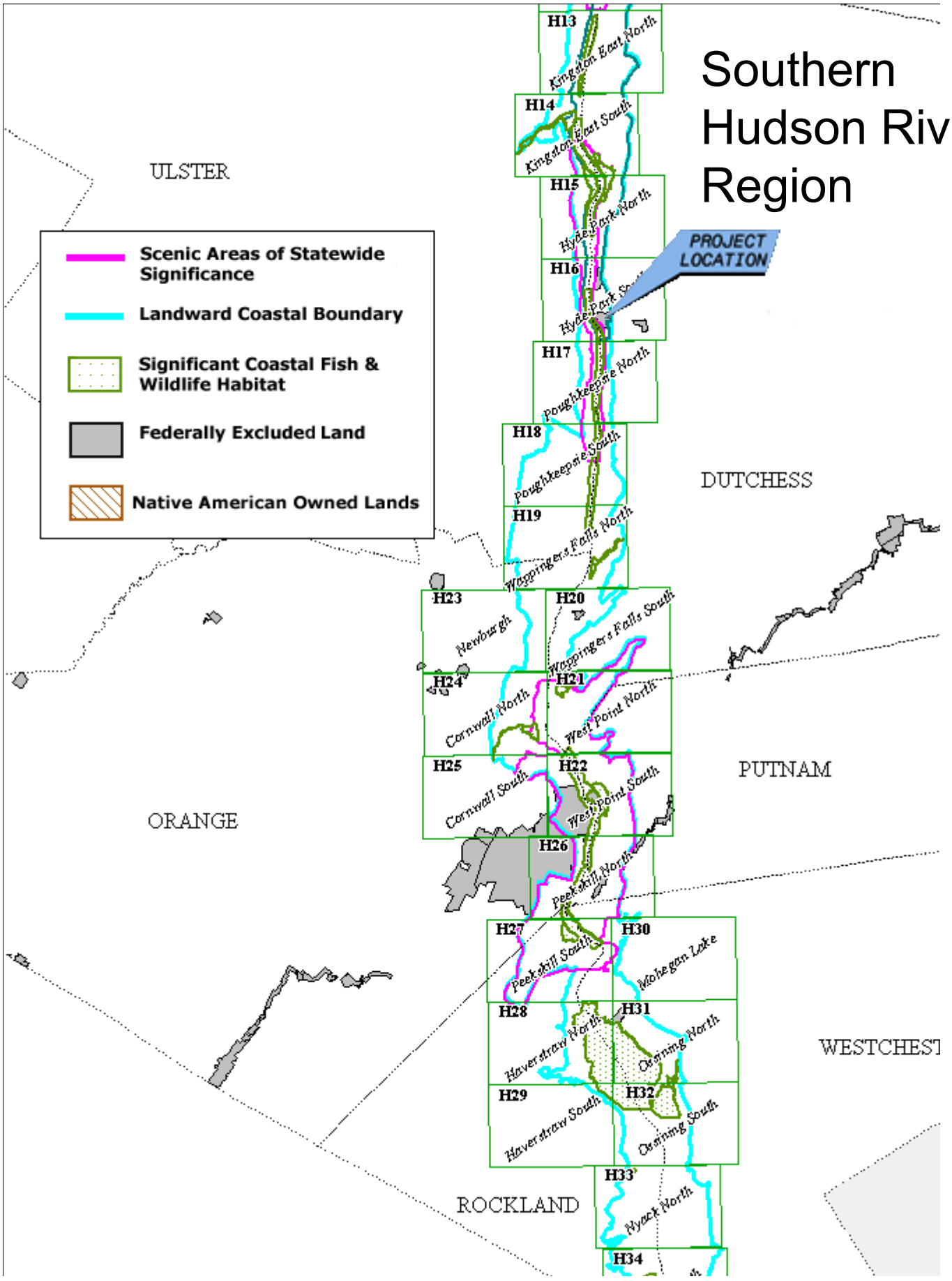



FIGURE 4 - Coastal Zone Map (page 2)

See Hyde Park (North)

Esopus - Lloyd
Scenic Area of Statewide Significance

Estates - District
Scenic Area of Statewide Significance

*Poughkeepsie Deep Water Habitat*

PROJECT LOCATION

# Hyde Park (South)

2500 0 2500 5000 feet

See Poughkeepsie (North)

FIGURE 4 - Coastal Zone Map (page 3)

FIGURE 5 - Soils Map (page 1)

## MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**
- Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**
- Soil Map Units

**Special Point Features**
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other

**Special Line Features**
- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

**Political Features**
- Cities

**Water Features**
- Oceans
- Streams and Canals

**Transportation**
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:1,710 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dutchess County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jan 11, 2008

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/1/2006

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.



FIGURE 5 - Soils (page 2)

# Map Unit Legend

| Dutchess County, New York (NY027) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Map Unit Symbol** | **Map Unit Name** | **Acres in AOI** | **Percent of AOI** |
| HsA | Hoosic gravelly loam, nearly level | 4.1 | 99.8% |
| HsE | Hoosic gravelly loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes | 0.0 | 0.2% |
| **Totals for Area of Interest** | | **4.1** | **100.0%** |



FIGURE 5 - Soils (page 3)

# Dutchess County, New York

## HsE—Hoosic gravelly loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 100 to 1,100 feet
*Mean annual precipitation:* 41 to 47 inches
*Mean annual air temperature:* 45 to 50 degrees F
*Frost-free period:* 115 to 195 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Hoosic and similar soils:* 85 percent

### Description of Hoosic

#### Setting

*Landform:* Deltas, outwash plains, terraces
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Riser
*Down-slope shape:* Convex
*Across-slope shape:* Convex
*Parent material:* Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 25 to 45 percent
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches
*Drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
*Frequency of flooding:* None
*Frequency of ponding:* None
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 3.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 7e

#### Typical profile

*0 to 9 inches:* Gravelly loam
*9 to 24 inches:* Very gravelly sandy loam
*24 to 70 inches:* Extremely gravelly loamy sand

# Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Dutchess County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jan 11, 2008



FIGURE 5 - Soils (page 4)

# Dutchess County, New York

## HsA—Hoosic gravelly loam, nearly level

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 100 to 1,100 feet
*Mean annual precipitation:* 41 to 47 inches
*Mean annual air temperature:* 45 to 50 degrees F
*Frost-free period:* 115 to 195 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Hoosic and similar soils:* 80 percent

### Description of Hoosic

#### Setting

*Landform:* Deltas, outwash plains, terraces
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread
*Down-slope shape:* Convex
*Across-slope shape:* Convex
*Parent material:* Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 3 percent
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches
*Drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches
*Frequency of flooding:* None
*Frequency of ponding:* None
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 3.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

#### Typical profile

*0 to 9 inches:* Gravelly loam
*9 to 24 inches:* Very gravelly sandy loam
*24 to 70 inches:* Extremely gravelly loamy sand

# Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Dutchess County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jan 11, 2008



FIGURE 5 - Soils (page 5)

Region 2 Water



# Sole Source Aquifers

Sole Source Aquifer designation is one tool to protect drinking water supplies in areas with few or no alternative sources to the ground water resource, and where if contamination occurred, using an alternative source would be extremely expensive. The designation protects an area's ground water resource by requiring EPA to review all proposed projects within the designated area that will receive federal financial assistance. All proposed projects receiving federal funds are subject to review to ensure they do not endanger the ground water source.

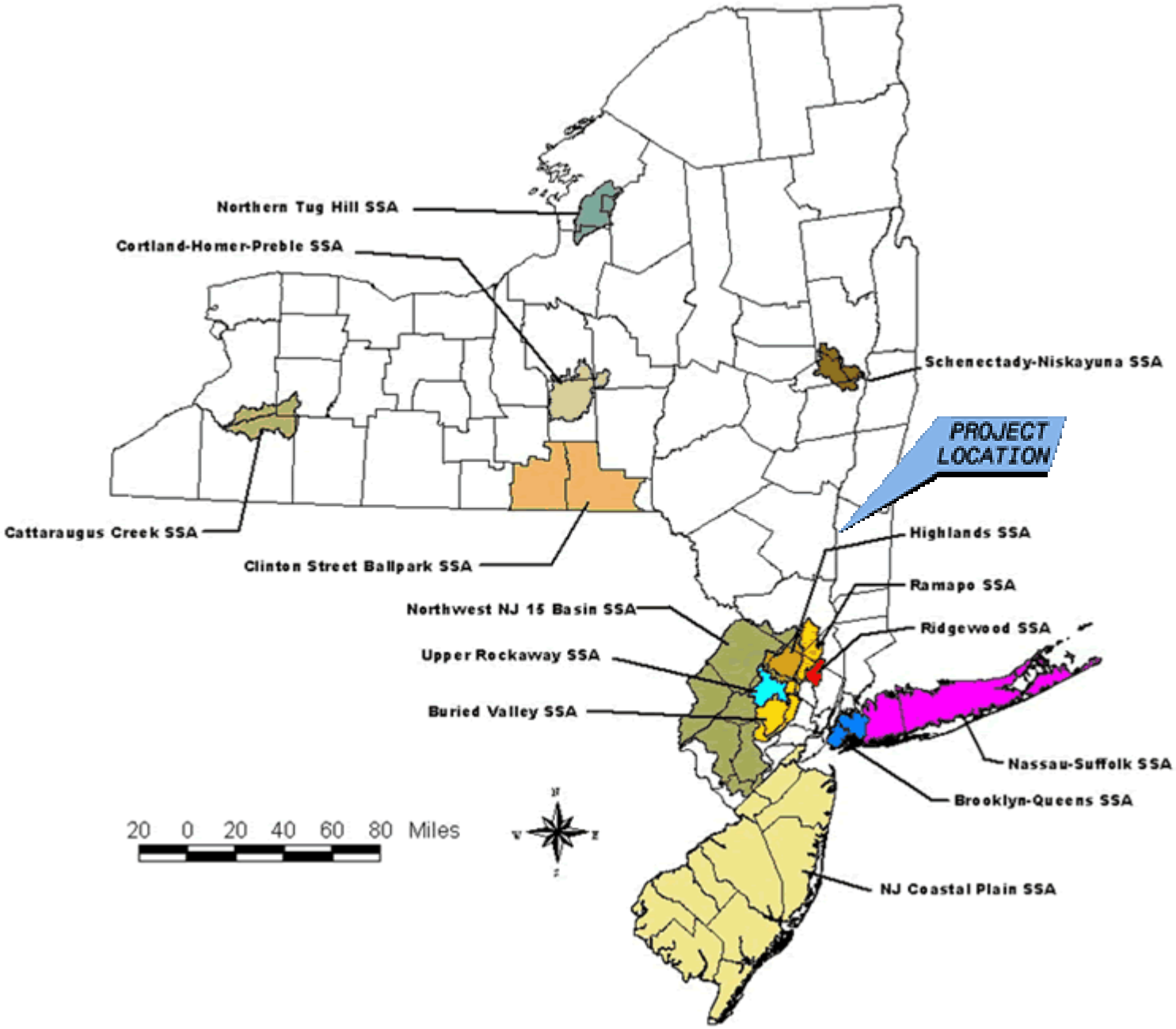
**Related Information**

- Sole Source Aquifer Program
- Petitioner Guidance
- FAQs [PDF 14 KB, 2 pp]
- 40 CFR 149
- Section 1424(e) and NEPA

EPA defines a sole or principal source aquifer as one which supplies at least fifty percent (50%) of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer. These areas can have no alternative drinking water source(s) which could physically, legally, and economically supply all those who depend upon the aquifer for drinking water. For convenience, all designated sole or principal source aquifers are referred to as "sole source aquifers" (SSA).

If you are interested in petitioning the EPA to make a designation, please consult the Sole Source Aquifer Program Petitioner's Guidance or contact EPA for assistance.

FIGURE 6 - Aquifers
(page 1)




## DESIGNATED SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS

| State | Name | Federal Register | Date | GIS Map | Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

FIGURE 6 - Aquifers (page 2)

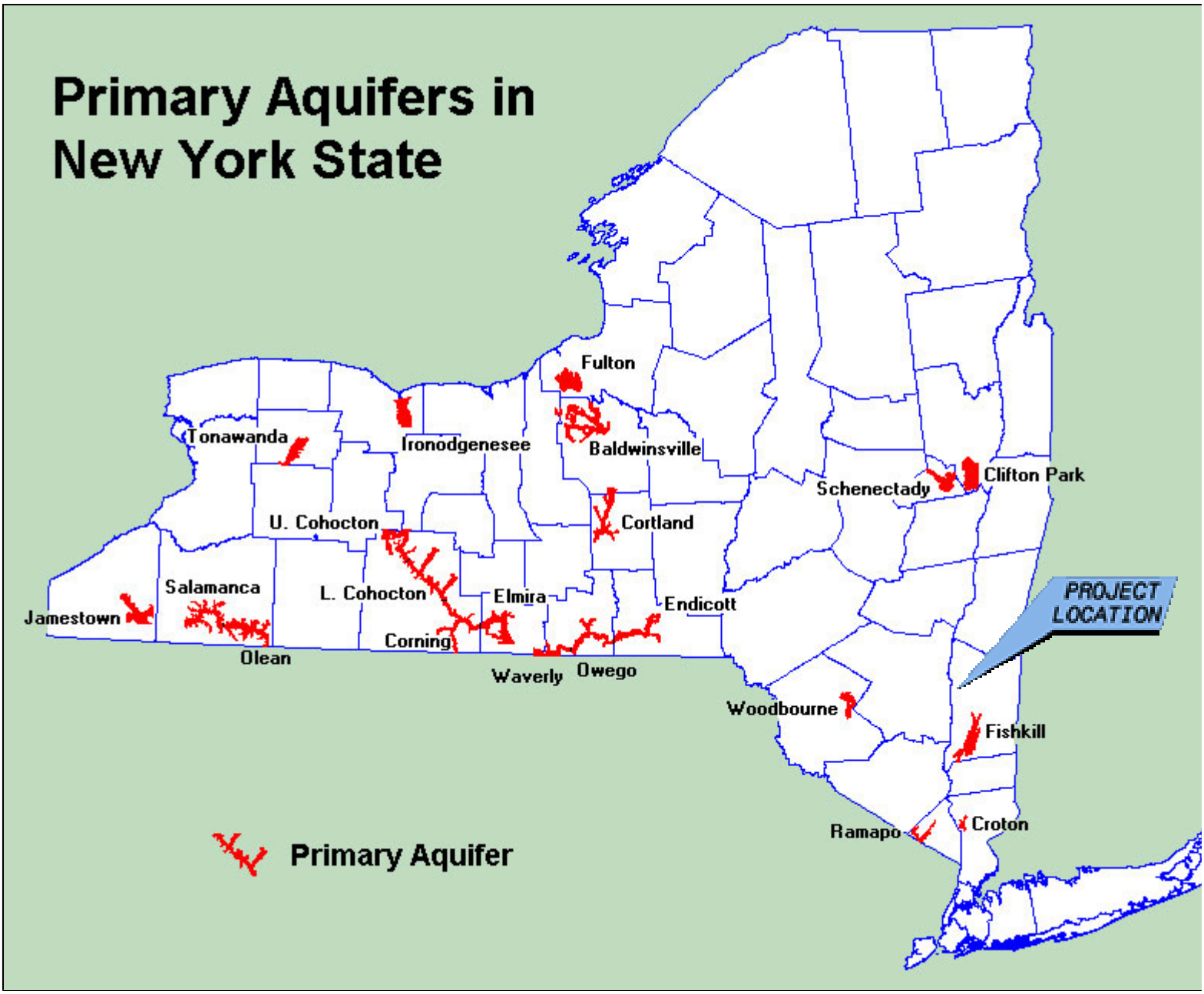
http://www.epa.gov/Region2/water/aquifer/
Last updated on Wednesday, February 13th, 2008.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NJ | Buried Valley Aquifers, Central Basin, Essex and Morris Counties | 45 FR 30537 | 05/08/80 | Yes | Yes |
| NJ | Upper Rockaway River Basin | 49 FR 2946 | 01/24/84 | Yes | Yes |
| NJ | Ridgewood Area Aquifers | 49 FR 2943 | 01/24/84 | Yes | Yes |
| NJ/NY | Highlands Aquifer System Passaic,Morris & Essex Co's NJ; Orange Co. NY | 52 FR 37213 | 10/05/87 | Yes | Yes |
| NJ/DE/PA | New Jersey Coastal Plain Aquifer System | 53 FR 23791 | 06/24/88 | Yes | Yes |
| NJ/NY | New Jersey Fifteen Basin Aquifers | 53 FR 23685 | 06/23/88 | Yes | Yes |
| NJ/NY | Ramapo River Basin Aquifer Systems | 57 FR 39201 | O8/28/92 | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Nassau/Suffolk Co., Long Island | 43 FR 26611 | 06/21/78 | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Kings/Queens Counties | 49 FR 2950 | 01/24/84 | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Schenectady/Niskayuna | 50 FR 2022 | 01/14/85 | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Clinton Street-Ballpark Valley Aquifer System, Broome and Tioga Co's | 50 FR 2025 | 01/14/85 | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Cattaraugus Creek Basin Aquifer, WY & Allegany Cos. | 52 FR 36100 | 09/25/87 | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Cortland-Homer-Preble Aquifer System | 53 FR 22045 | 06/13/88 | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Northern Tug Hill Glacial Aquifer | 71 FR 64524 | 11/02/06 | Yes | Yes |

FIGURE 6 - Aquifers
(page 3)

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

# Map of Primary Aquifers in New York State




Primary Aquifers in New York State

FIGURE 6 - Aquifers
(page 4)

Outdoor Recreation
Animals, Plants, Aquatic Life
Chemical & Pollution Control
Energy and Climate
Lands and Waters
Education
Permits and Licenses
SEQR
Critical Environmental Areas
Critical Environmental Areas in Dutchess County
Public Involvement and News
Regulations and Enforcement
Publications, Forms, Maps
About DEC

# Critical Environmental Areas in Dutchess County

**PDF Help:**

For assistance with PDFs on this page, please call 518-402-9167.

**Contact for this Page:**

NYS DEC
Division of Environmental Permits
4th Floor
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-1750
518-402-9167
email us

FIGURE 7 - Critical Environmental Areas (page 1)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Page Industrial Park | 6-19-85 | 7-18-85 | toxic pollutants present |
| | F.I.C.A. Landfill Site (formerly Dutchess Sanitation Inactive Portion) | 6-19-85 | 7-18-85 | inactive landfill, toxic pollutants present |
| | Sarney Site | 6-19-85 | 7-18-85 | inactive landfill, toxic pollutants present |
| | Dutchess Co. Airport Balefill (pdf, 170 kb) | 6-19-85 | 7-18-85 | inactive landfill, toxic pollutants present |
| | Mica Products (inactive) landfill | 8-6-85 | 9-5-85 | inactive landfill, toxic pollutants present |
| | Great Swamp (Towns of Dover, Pawling, & Vil of Pawling) (pdf, 229 kb) | 1-10-92 | 2-8-92 | benefit to human health |
| Clinton, Town of | Hamlet of Frost Mills (pdf, 191 kb) | 6-26-87 | 7-27-87 | exceptional or unique character |
| | Hamlet of Pleasant Plains (pdf, 169 kb) | 10-27-87 | 11-27-87 | exceptional or unique character |
| | Hamlet of Clinton Corners (pdf, 194 kb) | 10-27-87 | 11-27-87 | exceptional or unique character |
| | Hamlet of Old Bulls Head (pdf, 156 kb) | 10-27-87 | 11-27-87 | exceptional or unique character |
| | Hamlet of Clinton Hollow (pdf, 145 kb) | 10-27-87 | 11-27-87 | exceptional or unique character |
| | Hamlet of Schultzville (pdf, 151 kb) | 10-27-87 | 11-27-87 | exceptional or unique character |
| | Hamlet of Hibernia (pdf, | | | exceptional or |

FIGURE 7 - Critical Environmental Areas (page 2)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 175 kb) | 10-27-87 | 11-27-87 | unique character |
| Dover, Town of | Deuel Hollow Area (pdf, 225 kb) | 5-22-86 | 6-20-86 | protect water source & natural area |
| Fishkill, Town of | Aquifer Protection Areas (pdf, 296 kb) | 6-8-92 | 7-8-92 | protect public water supply |
| Pawling, Town of | Little Whaley Lake and Watershed (pdf, 164 kb) | 8-2-85 | 9-1-85 | unpolluted drinking water source |
| | Quaker Lake / Deuel Hollow Area (pdf, 222 kb) | 12-10-85 | 1-8-86 | unpolluted drinking water source |
| | Hurd's Corner (pdf, 216 kb) | 7-29-88 | 8-27-88 | significant historical features |
| Pine Plains, Town of | Stissing Mountain (pdf, 263 kb) | 1-3-05 | 2-2-05 | exceptional or unique character |
| Standford, Town of | Buttercup Farm Sanctuary (pdf, 124 kb) | 3-9-87 | 4-8-87 | preserve farmland, wetland & mountain habitat |
| | Ryder Pond and Cagny Marsh (pdf, 99 kb) | 3-9-87 | 4-8-87 | protection of waterfowl |
| | Bontecou Lake (pdf, 103 kb) | 3-9-87 | 4-8-87 | protect migratory & nesting birds |
| | Millbrook Meadow and Associated Wetlands (pdf, 136 kb) | 3-9-87 | 4-8-87 | protect wetland |
| | Snake Hill (pdf, 128 kb) | 3-9-87 | 4-8-87 | protect rare plants and animal communities |
| Wappinger | Wappinger Lake (pdf, | | | protection of |

FIGURE 7 - Critical Environmental Areas (page 3)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Falls, Village of | 241kb) | 5-29-98 | 6-29-98 | natural resource |

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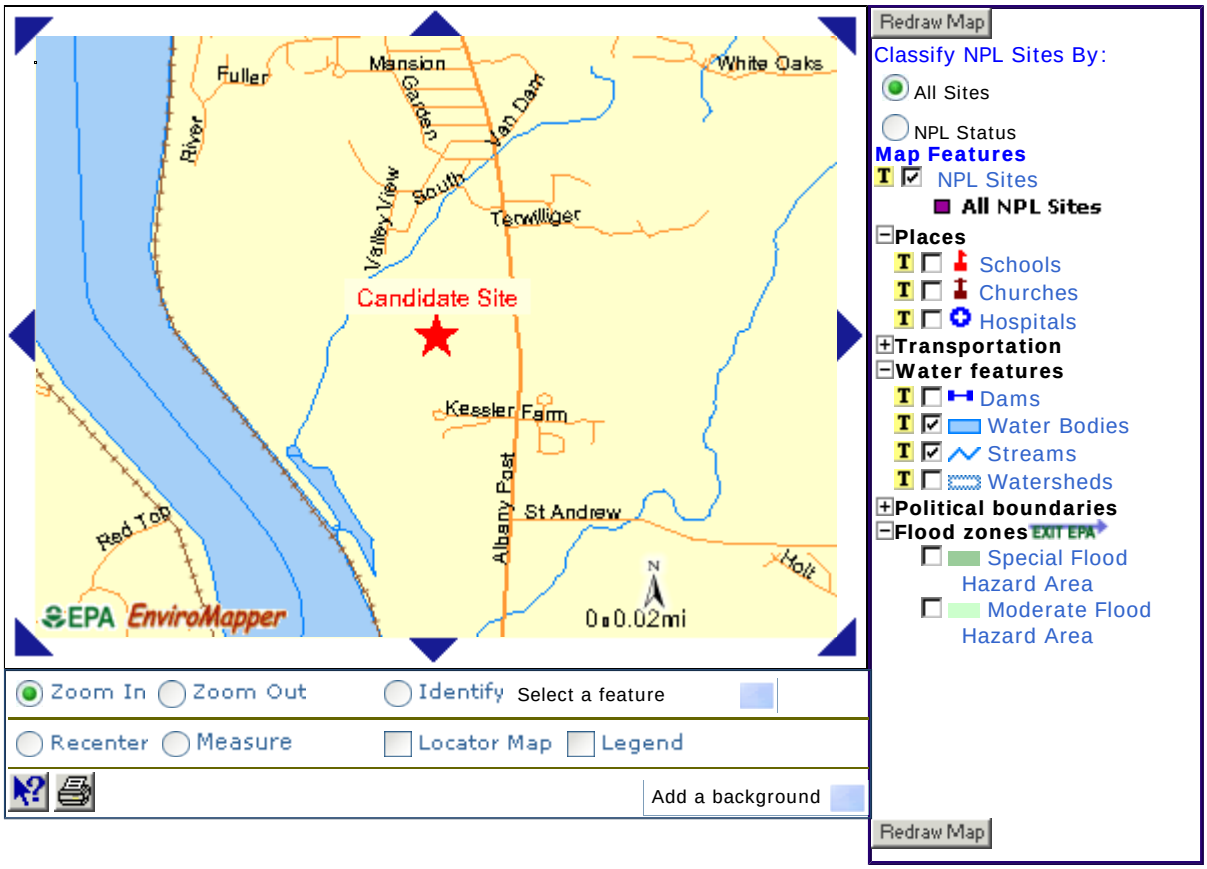
FIGURE 7 - Critical Environmental Areas (page 4)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

# EnviroMapper for Superfund










Last updated on Thursday, March 18, 2004
URL: http://134.67.99.113/sf/emsuperfund.asp

FIGURE 8 - Superfund/Toxic Site Map

# Currently Designated Nonattainment Areas for All Criteria Pollutants

Listed by State, County then Pollutant
As of July 31, 2009

8-hr Ozone (1997 standard) and PM-2.5 (1997 standard)

On June 8, 2007, the United States Court of Appeals vacated the Subpart 1 portion of the Phase 1 Rule (Court Order). The Subpart 1 areas in the Greenbook are listed as "Former Subpart 1" until reclassification of the areas is finalized. Proposed reclassifications were published on January 16, 2009 (74 FR 2936).

| State, County, Pollutant, * Part | County NAA, NAA Area Name - Classification | Standard |
|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | |
| Jackson Co | | |
| *PM-2.5* | * Chattanooga, AL-TN-GA - Nonattainment | |
| Jefferson Co | | |
| *PM-2.5* | Birmingham, AL - Nonattainment | |
| Shelby Co | | |
| *PM-2.5* | Birmingham, AL - Nonattainment | |
| Walker Co | | |
| *PM-2.5* | * Birmingham, AL - Nonattainment | |

State, County, Pollutant, * Part County NAA, NAA Area Name - Classification Standard

**ALASKA**
Anchorage Municipality

FIGURE 9 - Nonattainment Areas (page 1)

Warren Co
*8-Hr Ozone* New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island,NY-NJ-CT - Moderate
*SO2* * Warren Co, NJ - Primary, Secondary

State, County, Pollutant, * Part County NAA, NAA Area Name - Classification Standard

**NEW MEXICO**
Dona Ana Co
*PM-10* * Anthony, NM - Moderate

State, County, Pollutant, * Part County NAA, NAA Area Name - Classification Standard

**NEW YORK**
Albany Co
*8-Hr Ozone* Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY - Former Subpart 1

Bronx Co
*8-Hr Ozone* New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island,NY-NJ-CT - Moderate
*PM-2.5* New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island,NY-NJ-CT - Nonattainment

Chautauqua Co
*8-Hr Ozone* Jamestown, NY - Former Subpart 1

Dutchess Co
*8-Hr Ozone* Poughkeepsie, NY - Moderate

Erie Co
*8-Hr Ozone* Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY - Former Subpart 1

Essex Co
*8-Hr Ozone* * Essex Co (Whiteface Mtn), NY - Former Subpart 1

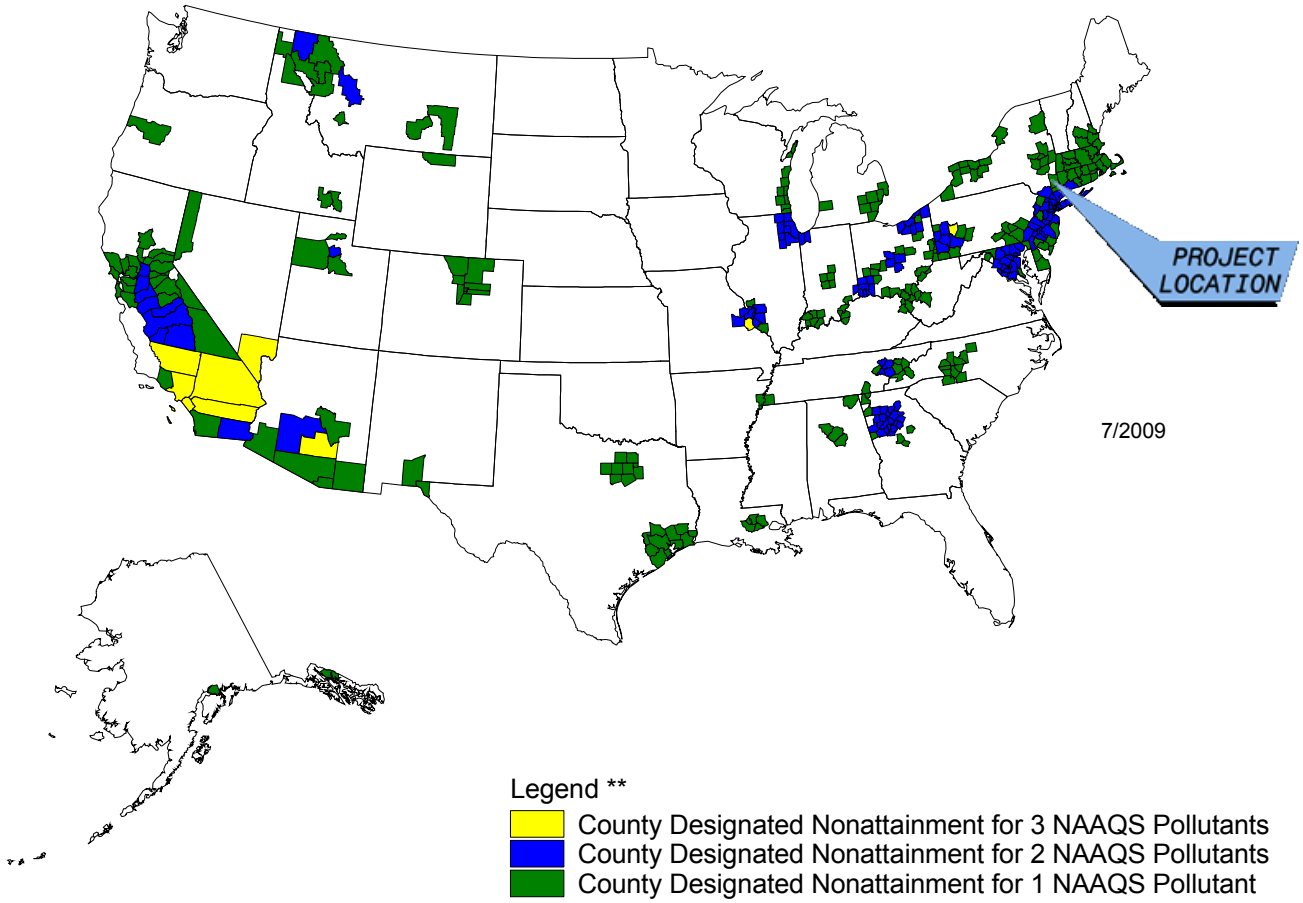
Genesee Co
*8-Hr Ozone* Rochester, NY - Former Subpart 1

Greene Co

FIGURE 9 - Nonattainment Areas (page 2)

# Counties Designated "Nonattainment"

for Clean Air Act's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) *




Guam - Piti and Tanguisson Counties are designated nonattainment for the SO2 NAAQS
Puerto Rico - Mun. of Guaynamo is designated nonattainment for the PM10 NAAQS

* The National Ambient Air Quality Standards are health standards for lead, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, ground level 8-hr ozone, and particulate matter (PM-10 and PM2.5). There are no nitrogen dioxide nonattainment areas.

** Partial counties, those with part of the county designated nonattainment and part attainment, are shown as full counties on the map.

FIGURE 9 - Nonattainment Areas
(page 3)

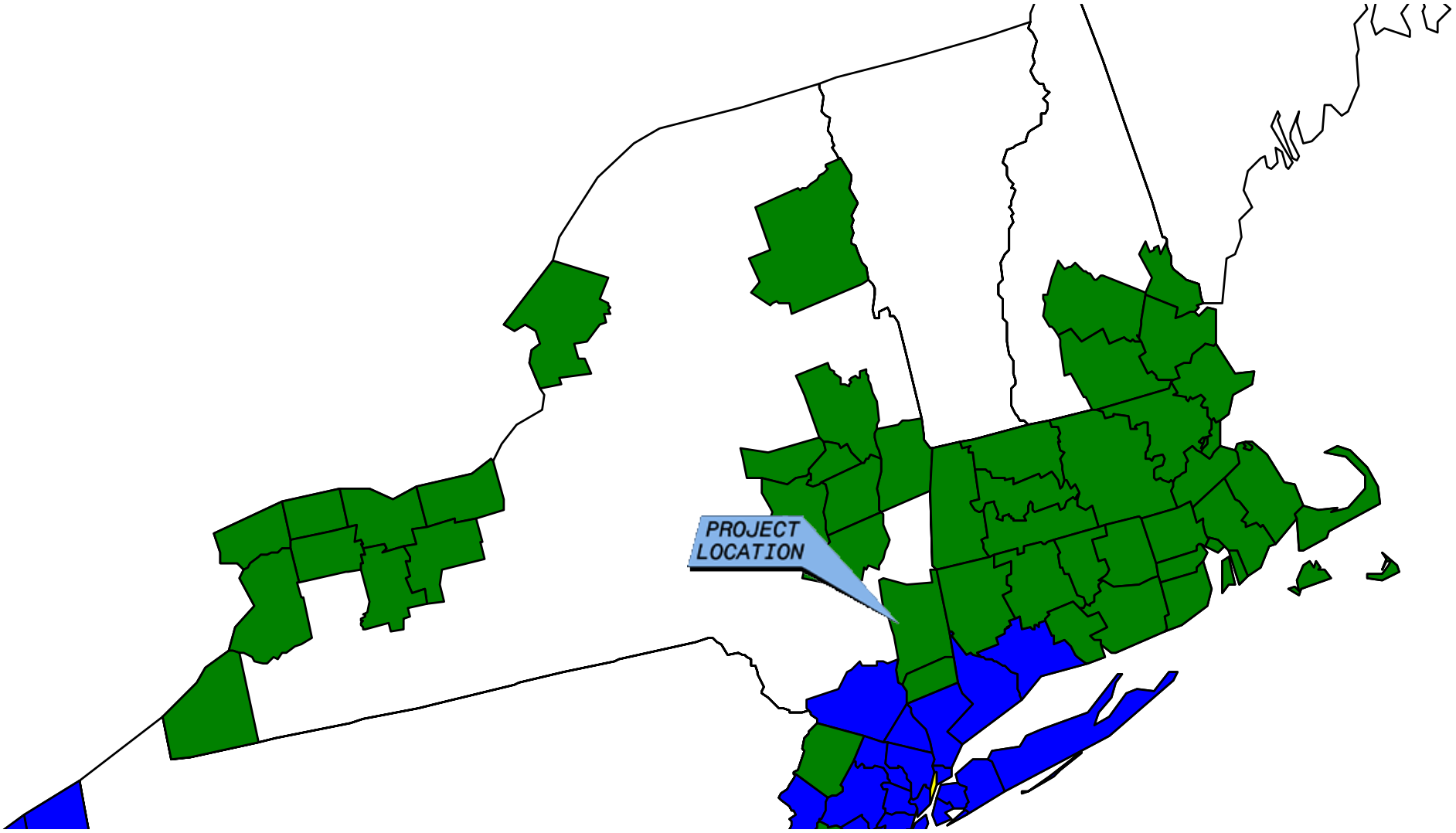



FIGURE 9 - Nonattainment Areas
Detail Map (page 4)

Appendix 6
Correspondence

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**
**Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources**
**New York Natural Heritage Program**
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-4757
**Phone:** (518) 402-8935 • **FAX:** (518) 402-8925
www.dec.state.ny.us

Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

May 21, 2009

Sue J. Vilord
Clough Harbour Associates
111 Winners Circle, Bx 5269
Albany, NY 12205

Dear Ms. Vilord:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Renovations to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, Project 13706, site as indicated on the map you provided, in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and should not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at the enclosed address.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environment impact assessment.

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

Sincerely,
Tara Salerno jp
Tara Salerno, Information Services
New York Natural Heritage Program

Enc.
cc:

RECEIVED
MAY 26 2009

## Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities

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

~This report contains **SENSITIVE** information that should not be released to the public without permission from the NY Natural Heritage Program.
~Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.
~Location maps for certain species and communities may not be provided 1) if the species is vulnerable to disturbance, 2) if the location and/or extent is not precisely known, 3) if the location and/or extent is too large to display, and/or 4) if the animal is listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State.

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities

## COMMUNITIES

### Freshwater tidal marsh

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

**NY Legal Status:** Unlisted **NYS Rank:** S2 9644

**Federal Listing:** **Global Rank:** G3G4

**Last Report:** 2004-09-01 **EO Rank:**

**County:** Dutchess
**Town:** Hyde Park
**Location:** Crum Elbow Marsh
**Directions:** From the intersection of Route 9 and Route 41 in Hyde Park, travel south on Route 9 for about 1.5 miles to the south entrance of the National Park Service Franklin D. Roosevelt Home and Museum. Park at the entrance and follow the "Cove Trail" down to the Hudson River, railroad tracks, and marsh.

**General Quality and Habitat:** The marsh is small with excellent species and physiognomic diversity surrounded by a landscape in moderate condition with moderate buffering capabilities. This tidal marsh was created, at least in part, from the construction of the railroad embankment along the eastern shore of the Hudson River. It is most strongly influenced by the Hudson River (tidal river). Upland natural communities include hemlock-northern hardwood forest and other deciduous forest communities. The railroad tracks abut one entire edge (for 0.5 mi). Trains are common and pesticide spraying is also a regular activity.

### Red cedar rocky summit

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

**NY Legal Status:** Unlisted **NYS Rank:** S3 11538

**Federal Listing:** **Global Rank:** G3G4

**Last Report:** 2004-09-01 **EO Rank:**

**County:** Dutchess
**Town:** Hyde Park
**Location:** Roosevelt Home
**Directions:** From the junction of Route 9 and Route 41 in the village of Hyde Park, go south on Route 9 about 1.5 miles. Turn west (right) into the entrance for Franklin D. Roosevelt Home National Historic Site. Park at the Visitor Center parking lot. Most of the site can be accessed from the Hyde Park Trail and Forest Loop Trail west of the parking lot.

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

## Hemlock-northern hardwood forest

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

Office Use 12627

**NY Legal Status:** Unlisted **NYS Rank:** S4

**Federal Listing:** **Global Rank:** G4G5

**Last Report:** 2007-09-07 **EO Rank:**

**County:** Dutchess
**Town:** Hyde Park
**Location:** Roosevelt Farm and Forest
**Directions:** Take I-87 south to Route 209/199 exit in Kingston. Take Route 199 east over the Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge to Route 9G. Take Route 9G south to Hyde Park area. At the east (left) entrance to Val-Kill, look immediately for an entrance to the forest area to the right on a small pullover. The main trail for the park is here. Park at this site and head west on the trail and then go south and/or north.

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

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## FISH

### *Acipenser brevirostrum*

**Shortnose Sturgeon**

Office Use 1091

**NY Legal Status:** Endangered **NYS Rank:** S1 - Critically imperiled

**Federal Listing:** Endangered **Global Rank:** G3 - Vulnerable HRF BOF

**Last Report:** ** **EO Rank:** ** USFWS

**County:** Columbia, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Orange, New York, Dutchess, Greene, Westchester,
**Town:** Mount Pleasant, Saugerties, Bethlehem, City Of Rensselaer, City Of New York, Fishkill, City Of New
**Location:** At, or in the vicinity of, the project site.
**Directions:** **

**General Quality and Habitat:** Shortnose sturgeon are found in the long tidal portion of Hudson River. The river constitutes the lower part of a 315 mile stream system. It is fed upstream by two large main channel streams, which provide 80% of the freshwater input, and numerous other For more information, including management considerations, please contact the NYS DEC Hudson River Fisheries Unit at 845-256-3071.

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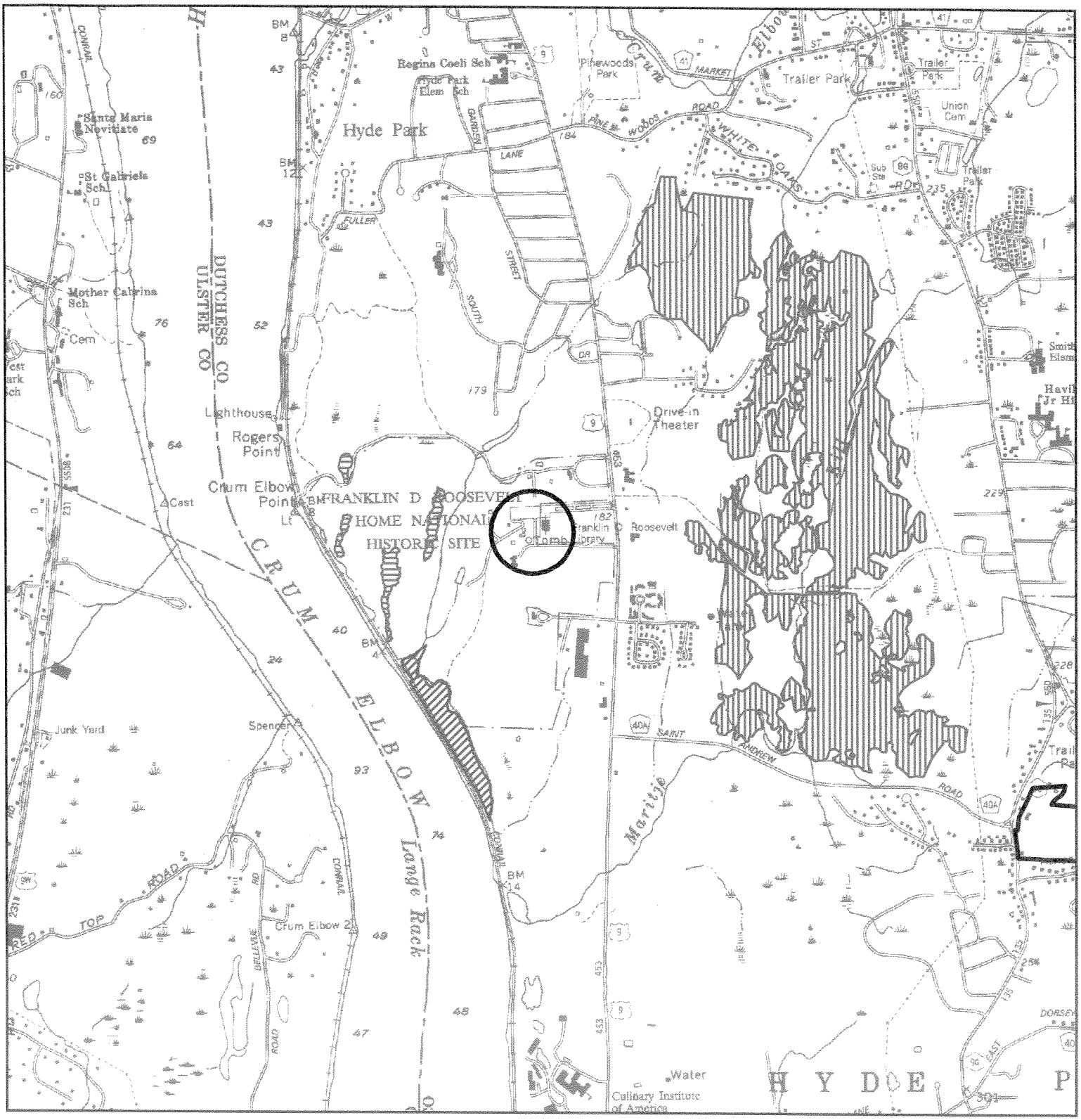
4 Records Processed

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

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

# Natural Heritage Map of Rare Species and Ecological Communities

Prepared May 13, 2009 by the NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC Albany, NY




**Legend**

- Project Site
- NY Natural Heritage Program Database Records*
  - Freshwater Tidal Marsh
  - Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
  - Red Cedar Rocky Summit

1:24,000

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles

*The locations that are displayed are considered sensitive and should not be released to the public without permission. We do not provide map locations for all records. Please see report for details.

N W E S

**Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities**

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

## HISTORICAL RECORDS

The following plants and animals were documented in the vicinity of the project site at one time, but have not been documented there since 1979 or earlier.
There is no recent information on these plants and animals in the vicinity of the project site and their current status there is unknown. In most cases the precise location of the plant or animal in this vicinity at the time it was last documented is also unknown and therefore location maps are generally not provided.
If appropriate habitat for these plants or animals is present in the vicinity of the project site, it is possible that they may still occur there.

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**Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities**

### VASCULAR PLANTS

***Agrimonia rostellata***

Office Use 1347

**Woodland Agrimony**

**NY Legal Status:** Threatened
**NYS Rank:** S2 - Imperiled
**Federal Listing:**
**Global Rank:** G5 - Demonstrably secure
**Last Report:** 1949-08-24
**EO Rank:** Historical, no recent information
**County:** Dutchess — M
**Town:** Hyde Park
**Location:** East Hyde Park
**Directions:** Specimen label: Rocky woodland and wooded pasture, east Hyde Park.
**General Quality and Habitat:** Specimen label: Rocky woodland and wooded pasture.

---

1 Records Processed

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

# New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

## Regional Permit Administrators

| Region | Counties | Regional Permit Administrator |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nassau & Suffolk<br><br>FAX: 631-444-0360 | Roger Evans<br>NYSDEC<br>50 Circle Rd<br>SUNY @ Stony BrookStony Brook, NY 11790-3409<br>631-444-0365<br>631-444-0355 (Duty Analyst-M,W&F only) |
| 2 | New York City, (Boroughs of Manhattan,Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens & Staten Island)<br><br>FAX: 718-482-4975 | John Cryan<br>NYSDEC<br>One Hunters Point Plaza<br>47-40 21st St.<br>Long Island City, NY 11101-5407<br>718-482-4997 |
| 3 | Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland,Sullivan, Ulster & Westchester<br><br>FAX: 845-255-3042 | Margaret Duke<br>NYSDEC<br>21 South Putt Corners Rd.<br>New Paltz, NY 12561-1620<br>845-256-3054 |
| 4 | Albany, Columbia, Greene, Montgomery,Rensselaer & Schenectady<br><br>FAX:518-357-2460 | William Clarke<br>NYSDEC<br>1130 North Westcott Rd.<br>Schenectady, NY 12306-2014<br>518-357-2069 |
| 4(sub-office) | Delaware, Otsego & Schoharie<br><br>FAX: 607-652-2342 | Kent Sanders*<br>NYSDEC<br>65561 State Highway - Route 10<br>HCR #1, Box 3A<br>Stamford, NY 12167-9503<br>607-652-7741 |
| 5 | Clinton, Essex, Franklin & Hamilton<br><br>FAX: 518-897-1394 | Thomas Hall<br>NYSDEC<br>Route 86, P.O. Box 296<br>Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296<br>518-897-1234 |
| 5(sub-office) | Fulton, Saratoga, Warren & Washington<br><br>FAX: 518-623-3603 | Thomas Hall<br>NYSDEC<br>P.O. Box 220<br>232 Golf Course Rd.<br>Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220<br>518-623-1281 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Jefferson, Lewis & St. Lawrence<br><br>FAX: 315-785-2242 | Larry Ambeau<br>NYSDEC<br>State Office Bldg.<br>317 Washington St.<br>Watertown, NY 13601-3787<br>315-785-2245 or 2246 |
| 6(sub-office) | Herkimer & Oneida<br><br>FAX: 315-793-2748 | Patrick Clearey*<br>NYSDEC<br>State Office Building<br>207 Genesee St.<br>Utica, NY 13501-3787<br>315-793-2555 |
| 7 | Cayuga, Madison, Onondaga & Oswego<br><br>FAX: 315-426-7425 | John Feltman<br>NYSDEC<br>615 Erie Blvd. West<br>(Env. Permits Room 206)<br>Syracuse, NY 13204-2400<br>315-426-7438 |
| 7(sub-office) | Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Tioga & Tompkins<br><br>FAX: 607-753-8532 | Michael Barylski*<br>NYSDEC<br>1285 Fisher Ave.<br>Cortland, NY 13045-1090<br>607-753-3095 |
| 8 | Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe,Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne & Yates<br><br>FAX: 585-226-2830 | Peter Lent<br>NYSDEC<br>6274 East Avon Lima Rd.<br>Avon, NY 14414-9519<br>585-226-2466 |
| 9 | Erie, Niagara & Wyoming<br><br>FAX: 716-851-7168 | Steve Doleski<br>NYSDEC<br>270 Michigan Ave.<br>Buffalo, NY 14203-2999<br>716-851-7165 |
| 9(sub-office) | Allegany, Cattaraugus, & Chautauqua<br><br>FAX: 716-372-2113 | Charles Cranston*<br>NYSDEC<br>Suite 3, 182 East Union<br>Allegany, NY 14706-1328<br>716-372-0645 |

*Deputy Regional Permit Administrator

# USERS GUIDE TO NY NATURAL HERITAGE DATA

New York Natural Heritage Program, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757 phone: (518) 402-8935

**NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM**: The NY Natural Heritage Program is a partnership between the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) and The Nature Conservancy. Our Mission is to facilitate the conservation of New York's biodiversity by providing comprehensive information and scientific expertise on rare species and natural ecosystems to resource managers and other conservation partners. We accomplish this mission by combining thorough field inventories, scientific analyses, expert interpretation, and the most comprehensive database on New York's distinctive biodiversity to deliver the highest quality information for natural resource planning, protection, and management.

**DATA SENSITIVITY**: The data provided in the report are ecologically sensitive and should be treated in a sensitive manner. The report is for your in-house use and should **not** be released, distributed or incorporated in a public document without prior permission from the Natural Heritage Program.

**EO RANK**: A letter code for the quality of the occurrence of the rare species or significant natural community, based on population size or area, condition, and landscape context.

A-E = Extant: A=Excellent, B=Good, C=Fair, D=Poor, E=Extant but with insufficient data to assign a rank of A-D.
F = Failed to find. Did not locate species during a limited search, but habitat is still there and further field work is justified.
H = Historical. Historical occurrence without any recent field information.
X = Extirpated. Field/other data indicates element/habitat is destroyed and the element no longer exists at this location.
U = Extant/Historical status uncertain.
Blank = Not assigned.

**LAST REPORT**: The date that the rare species or significant natural community was last observed at this location, as documented in the Natural Heritage databases. The format is most often YYYY-MM-DD.

## NY LEGAL STATUS – Animals:

Categories of Endangered and Threatened species are defined in New York State Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0535. Animals listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern are protected against taking, importation, transportation, possession, or sale without a permit. Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species are listed in regulation 6NYCRR 182.5.

**E - Endangered Species**: any species which meet one of the following criteria:
- Any native species in imminent danger of extirpation or extinction in New York.
- Any species listed as endangered by the United States Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

**T - Threatened Species**: any species which meet one of the following criteria:
- Any native species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in NY.
- Any species listed as threatened by the U.S. Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of the Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

**SC - Special Concern Species**: those species which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented concern exists for their continued welfare in New York.

**P - Protected Wildlife** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): wild game, protected wild birds, and endangered species of wildlife.

**U - Unprotected** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): the species may be taken at any time without limit; however a license to take may be required.

**G - Game** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): any of a variety of big game or small game species as stated in the Environmental Conservation Law; many normally have an open season for at least part of the year, and are protected at other times.

## NY LEGAL STATUS – Plants:

The following categories are defined in regulation 6NYCRR part 193.3 and apply to NYS Environmental Conservation Law section 9-1503.

**E - Endangered Species**: listed species are those with:
- 5 or fewer extant sites, or
- fewer than 1,000 individuals, or
- restricted to fewer than 4 U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute topographical maps, or
- species listed as endangered by U.S. Dept. of Interior, as enumerated in Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

**T - Threatened**: listed species are those with:
- 6 to fewer than 20 extant sites, or
- 1,000 to fewer than 3,000 individuals, or
- restricted to not less than 4 or more than 7 U.S.G.S. 7 and ½ minute topographical maps, or
- listed as threatened by U.S. Department of Interior, as enumerated in Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

**R - Rare**: listed species have:
- 20 to 35 extant sites, or
- 3,000 to 5,000 individuals statewide.

**V - Exploitably vulnerable**: listed species are likely to become threatened in the near future throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the state if causal factors continue unchecked.

**U - Unprotected**; no state status.

**FEDERAL STATUS (PLANTS and ANIMALS):** The categories of federal status are defined by the United States Department of the Interior as part of the 1974 Endangered Species Act (see Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17). The species listed under this law are enumerated in the Federal Register vol. 50, no. 188, pp. 39526 - 39527. The codes below without parentheses are those used in the Federal Register. The codes below in parentheses are created by Heritage to deal with species which have different listings in different parts of their range, and/or different listings for different subspecies or varieties.

(blank) = No Federal Endangered Species Act status.
LE = Formally listed as endangered.
LT = Formally listed as threatened.
C = Candidate for listing.
LE,LT = Formally listed as endangered in part of its range, and as threatened in the other part; or, one or more subspecies or varieties is listed as endangered, and the others are listed as threatened.
LT,PDL = Populations of the species in New York are formally listed as threatened, and proposed for delisting.

**GLOBAL AND STATE RANKS** (animals, plants, ecological communities and others): Each element has a global and state rank as determined by the NY Natural Heritage Program. These ranks carry no legal weight. The global rank reflects the rarity of the element throughout the world and the state rank reflects the rarity within New York State. Infraspecific taxa are also assigned a taxon rank to reflect the infraspecific taxon's rank throughout the world. ? = Indicates that the state or global rank is uncertain and more information is needed. Range ranks, e.g. S1S2, indicate not enough information is available to distinguish between two ranks.

**GLOBAL RANK**:

**G1 - Critically imperiled** globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences), or very few remaining acres, or miles of stream) or especially vulnerable to extinction because of some factor of its biology.

**G2 - Imperiled** globally because of rarity (6 - 20 occurrences, or few remaining acres, or miles of stream) or very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range because of other factors.

**G3 - Vulnerable**: Either rare and local throughout its range (21 to 100 occurrences), or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g. a physiographic region), or vulnerable to extinction throughout its range because of other factors.

**G4 - Apparently secure** globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

**G5 - Demonstrably secure** globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

**GH** - Historically known, with the expectation that it might be rediscovered.

**GX** - Species believed to be extinct.

**GU** - Lack of information or substantial conflicting information about status or trends makes ranking infeasible at this time.

**NYS RANK**:

**S1 - Critically imperiled**: Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable in New York State.

**S2 - Imperiled**: Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable in New York State.

**S3 - Vulnerable**: Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream in New York State.

**S4** - Apparently secure in New York State.

**S5** - Demonstrably secure in New York State.

**SH** - Historically known from New York State, but not seen in the past 20 years.

**SX** - Apparently extirpated from New York State.

**SU** - Lack of information or substantial conflicting information about status or trends makes ranking infeasible at this time.

SxB and SxN, where Sx is one of the codes above, are used for migratory animals, and refer to the rarity within New York State of the breeding (B)populations and the non-breeding populations (N), respectively, of the species.

TAXON (T) RANK: The T-ranks (T1 - T5) are defined the same way as the Global ranks (G1 - G5), but the T-rank refers only to the rarity of the subspecific taxon.

T1 through T5 - See Global Rank definitions above.

Q - Indicates a question exists whether or not the taxon is a good taxonomic entity.

# Dutchess County

## Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species and Candidate Species

This list represents the best available information regarding known or likely County occurrences of Federally-listed and candidate species and is subject to change as new information becomes available.

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Sturgeon[2] | *Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus* | C |
| Bald eagle[1] | *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* | D |
| Bog turtle | *Clemmys [=Glyptemys] muhlenbergii* | T |
| Dwarf wedgemussel (Housatonic River drainage) | *Alasmidonta heterodon* | E |
| Indiana bat (S) | *Myotis sodalis* | E |
| New England cottontail | *Sylvilagus transitionalis* | C |
| Shortnose sturgeon[2] | *Acipenser brevirostrum* | E |

Status Codes: E=Endangered T=Threatened P=Proposed C=Candidate D=Delisted

W=Winter S=Summer

[1] The bald eagle was delisted on August 8, 2007. While there are no ESA requirements for bald eagles after this date, the eagles continue to receive protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). Please follow the Service's May 2007 Bald Eagle Management Guidelines to determine whether you can avoid impacts under the BGEPA for your projects. If you have any questions, please contact the endangered species branch in our office.

[2]Primarily occurs in Hudson River. Principal responsibility for this species is vested with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/Fisheries.

Information current as of: 4/2/2009

# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New York Field Office
3817 Luker Road, Cortland, NY 13045
Phone: (607) 753-9334
Fax: (607) 753-9699

Long Island Field Office
3 Old Barto Rd., Brookhaven, NY 11719
Phone: (631) 776-1401
Fax: (631) 776-1405

## Endangered Species Act List Request Response Cover Sheet

This cover sheet is provided in response to a search of our website* for information regarding the potential presence of species under jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) within a proposed project area.

Attached is a copy of the New York State County List of Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species for the appropriate county(ies). The database that we use to respond to list requests was developed primarily to assist Federal agencies that are consulting with us under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Our lists include all Federally-listed, proposed, and candidate species known to occur, as well as those likely to occur, in specific counties.

The attached information is designed to assist project sponsors or applicants through the process of determining whether a Federally-listed, proposed, or candidate species and/or "critical habitat" may occur within their proposed project area and when it is appropriate to contact our offices for additional coordination or consultation. You may be aware that our offices have provided much of this information in the past in project-specific letters. However, due to increasing project review workloads and decreasing staff, we are now providing as much information as possible through our website. We encourage anyone requesting species list information to print out all materials used in any analyses of effects on listed, proposed, or candidate species.

The Service routinely updates this database as species are proposed, listed, and delisted, or as we obtain new biological information or specific presence/absence information for listed species. If project proponents coordinate with the Service to address proposed and candidate species in early stages of planning, this should not be a problem if these species are eventually listed. However, we recommend that both project proponents and reviewing agencies retrieve from our online database an *updated* list every 90 days to append to this document to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed project is *current.*

**Reminder:** Section 9 of the ESA prohibits unauthorized taking** of listed species and applies to Federal and non-Federal activities. For projects not authorized, funded, or carried out by a Federal agency, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA is not required. However, no person is authorized to "take**" any listed species without appropriate authorizations from the Service. Therefore, we provide technical assistance to individuals and agencies to assist with project planning to avoid the potential for "take**," or when appropriate, to provide assistance with their application for an incidental take permit pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA.

Additionally, endangered species and their habitats are protected by Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, which requires Federal agencies, in consultation with the Service, to ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. An assessment of the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts is required for all Federal actions that may affect listed species.

For instance, work in certain waters of the United States, including wetlands and streams, may require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). If a permit is required, in reviewing the application pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended;16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*), the Service may concur, with or without recommending additional permit conditions, or recommend denial of the permit depending upon potential adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources associated with project construction or implementation. The need for a Corps permit may be determined by contacting the appropriate Corps office(s).*

For additional information on fish and wildlife resources or State-listed species, we suggest contacting the appropriate New York State Department of Environmental Conservation regional office(s) and the New York Natural Heritage Program Information Services.*

Since wetlands, ponds, streams, or open or sheltered coastal waters may be present in the project area, it may be helpful to utilize the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps as an initial screening tool. However, they may or may not be available for the project area. Please note that while the NWI maps are reasonably accurate, they should not be used in lieu of field surveys for determining the presence of wetlands or delineating wetland boundaries for Federal regulatory purposes. Online information on the NWI program and digital data can be downloaded from Wetlands Mapper, http://wetlands.fws.gov/mapper_tool.htm.

Project construction or implementation should not commence until all requirements of the ESA have been fulfilled. After reviewing our website and following the steps outlined, we encourage both project proponents and reviewing agencies to contact our office to determine whether an accurate determination of species impacts has been made. If there are any questions about our county lists or agency or project proponent responsibilities under the ESA, please contact the New York or Long Island Field Office Endangered Species Program at the numbers listed above.

Attachment (county list of species)

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

** Under the Act and regulations, it is illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to ***take*** (includes harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect; or to attempt any of these), import or export, ship in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of commercial activity, or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any endangered fish or wildlife species and most threatened fish and wildlife species. It is also illegal to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any such wildlife that has been taken illegally. "Harm" includes any act which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife, and case law has clarified that such acts may include significant habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns of fish or wildlife.

May 26, 2009

Dean White
Bureau of Indian Affairs
New York Field Office
100 S. Clinton St., Rm 523
P.O. Box 7366
Syracuse, NY 13261

Ken Jock
Director, Environment Division
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
412 State Route 37
Akwesasne, New York 13655

**RE: FDR Library Renovations**
**4079 Albany Post Road**
**Hyde Park, Dutchess County, NY**
**CHA File No.: 13706.1005.1106**

Dear Mr. White and Mr Jock:

Our firm is conducting an environmental review for the renovation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) Library and Museum located at 4079 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., New York. The proposed project consists of upgrading the existing sanitary storm system and pedestrian paths, construction of a new cooling and heating plant, and the potential installation of a geothermal system. The areas of disturbance will mostly occur within the landscaped areas surrounding the Library and Museum. These areas were previously disturbed in 1939 when the building was constructed then again in 1972 when the additions of the north and south wings occurred.

Please accept this letter as a request for information on the presence of any Native American sites or areas of cultural significance in the above project site. Enclosed is a site location map for your convenience.

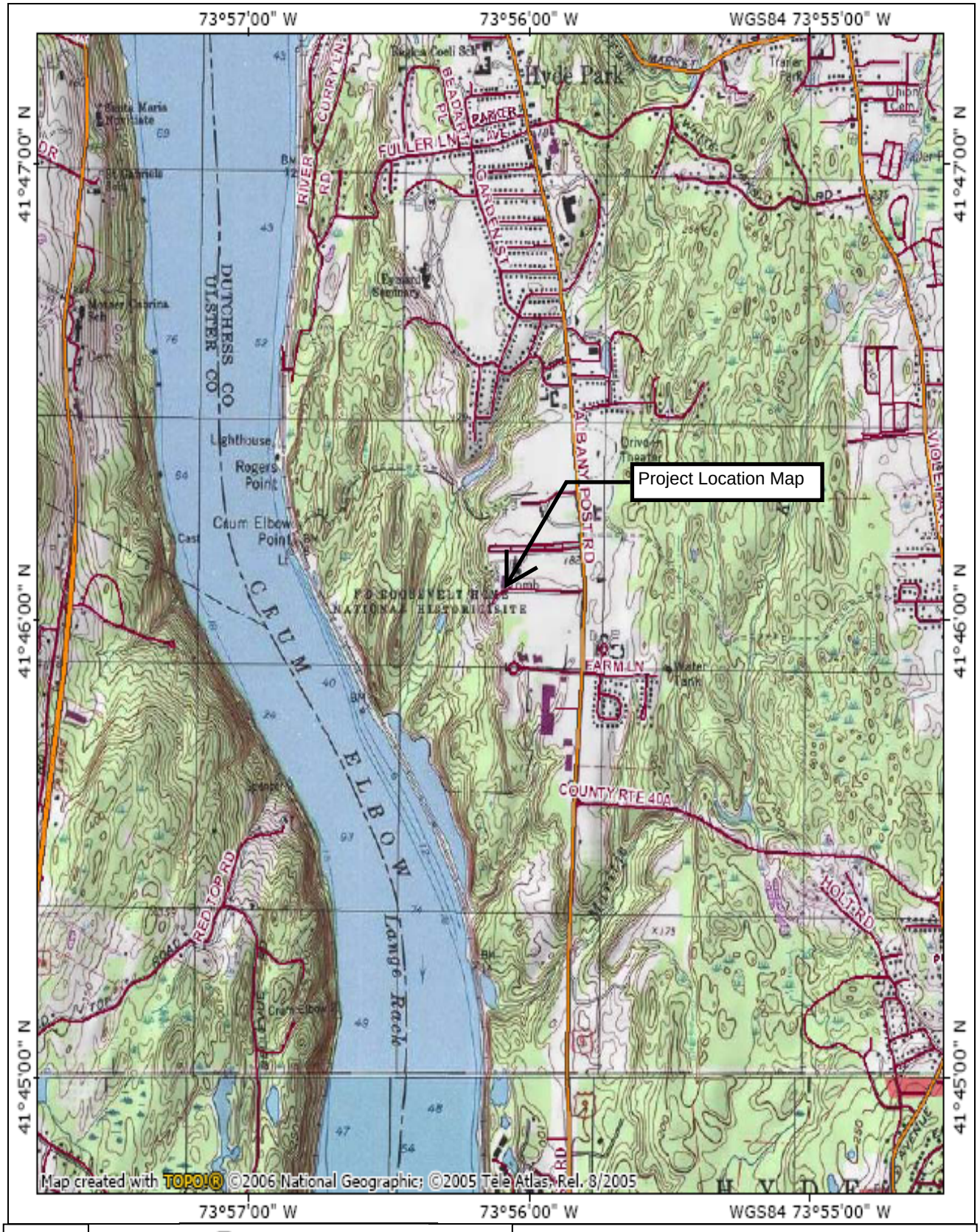
Please contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (518) 453-3953 or svilord@chacompanies.com.

Sincerely,

Sue J. Vilord
Senior Ecologist

Encl.

cc: D. Sponn, NARA
A. Mathison, EYP




N

CHA

# Project Location Map

| Scale 1" = 2640’ | CHA File No: 13706 | Franklin D. Roosevelt Library<br>Hyde Park, Dutchess County<br>New York |
|---|---|---|

N

CHA

# Project Location Map

Scale 1" = 210'

CHA File No: 13706

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
New York

Appendix 7
Section 106 & Phase 1A Report

# Franklin D. Roosevelt
# Presidential Library and Museum
Hyde Park, New York

## New York State Historic Preservation Office
Design Review Submission
July 28, 2009

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Tab 1: Narrative Description of the Proposed Work

Tab 2: Photographs

Tab 3: Plans – Hierarchy of Historical Significance (Historic Structures Report)

Tab 4: Proposed Plans (Current)

Tab 5: Selective Removals Plans (Current)

Tab 6: Plan, Elevation, and Section of Exterior Entrance Vestibule (Current)

Tab 7: Perspective of Proposed Loading Dock Revisions (Current)

Appendix A: Presentation Materials from Meeting with NYS Office of Parks and Recreation - November 2007 (Superseded)

Appendix B: Presentation Materials from Meeting with NYS Office of Parks and Recreation - March 2007 (Superseded)

Appendix C: 100% Design Submission Documents Project Manual and Abridged Drawings July 10, 2009 (Under Separate Cover)

# Tab 1:

# Narrative Description of the Proposed Work

# The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY
# Section 106 Assessment of Adverse Effects

## Introduction

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) plans to rehabilitate and make a small addition to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) Library in Hyde Park, New York. Since the FDR Library is a structure eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, NARA has evaluated the effect of their undertaking on the building and its setting, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, before the expenditure of any Federal funds on construction.

A copy of the preservation recommendation plans included in the historic structure report (HSR) prepared for the Library in 2002, which identify and rank areas of differing historical significance is attached.

NARA's evaluation attests that none of the work of the undertaking within the Library or on the building façades has an adverse effect. It will not alter the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion on the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials or workmanship, feeling or association. The approach to the work is consistent with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines for restoration, rehabilitation and addition.

## Identification of Historic Property

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library is not listed individually on the National or NY State Registers of Historic Places, nor does it lie within the adjacent Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site (Springwood) in Hyde Park, NY. However, since the Library was dedicated in 1941 and is now more than fifty years old, and is strongly associated with Franklin Delano Roosevelt – he was involved in the planning, he used it frequently as President during his last term in office, and it stores the records of his presidency as well as his private papers – it is clearly eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Immediately adjacent to the Library is a small pump house built to serve the original building, and a few hundred feet to the east, on the same lot, is a gatehouse, designed, built and given as a gift to FDR in 1941 by the contractor for the Library. Both structures are eligible to be listed as individual structures, or as building contributing to a potential national historic site.

On two sides of the lot is a sheep fence, a four-bar, painted pipe-rail fence designed on the basis of sketches executed by FDR. It was built and installed in 1941. The fence should be regarded as historic property, as part of the original landscape design for the Library.

### Initial evaluation

No part of the proposed rehabilitation calls for work on the Pump House or Gate House. The undertaking will have no effect on either building. The setting of the Gate House will not be affected; it is several hundred feet from the Library and any work proposed in this project. The setting of the Pump Hose will be changed by the development of a more weather-resistant loading

dock on the site of the existing loading dock, so the effect of project on the Pump House will be evaluated below.

The undertaking will include repair and repainting of the Sheep fence in addition to repair, rehabilitation and addition at the Library. The Library and the Sheep fence may be affected by the work, which must be evaluated for potential adverse effect.

## Evaluation of Work on the Sheep Fence

The specifications for the work at the Sheep Fence include abatement of remaining paint that is lead-based, repair of damaged sections of post and rails, replacement of missing sections in kind, and repainting in the original color. Although, because of VOC and OSHA regulations, the new paint will not match the composition of the original leaded oil-based paint, the work will not change the original design, location or appearance of the fence, and the work will extend the life of the historic materials. The undertaking will have no adverse effect on the Sheep fence.

## Evaluation of Work in the FDR Library

### 1. History and the historic hierarchy of spaces

The FDR Library was designed, with considerable input from President Roosevelt, starting in 1938. Construction began in September 1939 and the Library opened its doors to the public in June 1941. From the beginning it housed collections as well as Presidential papers, most notably the President's ship collection but also the gifts he received as president, so it has always been a museum, an archive, an archival research facility, as well as a building of historical significance since the President used it as a working office during his last presidency

To the north and south of the FDR Library wings were later designed as a memorial to Eleanor Roosevelt. They were completed in 1971 and dedicated in 1972. They expanded the Library's role as archive, archival research facility and museum. Like the original building the wings have three floors, referred to below as the ground floor, the main floor and the upper floor.

As both the collections and archives have grown and diversified, as curatorial standards and air conditioning and other building systems have evolved, and as the interests and expectations of the visiting public have changed, those responsible for the administration of the Library have had to make many changes to the building over the years.

Between 1972, the year the new wings were dedicated, and 2002, when the HSR was published, there were no major interior or exterior alterations but many small changes, including the extension and reorientation of the pump house, the reworking of the loading dock, the addition of a ramp at the loading dock, the addition and later modification of an accessible ramp at the front courtyard, and the replacement of original public rest rooms at the ground floor level and the addition of kitchen and vending areas.

After the HSR was published, a freight elevator at the intersection of the original library and the north Eleanor Roosevelt wing replaced some original stairs from the main floor to the basement. Several rooms on the main floor of that wing were demolished to permit the creation of temporary exhibit space.

Around the same time a stair and an exterior exit door was provided in the north wall of the north Eleanor Roosevelt wing, to provide the required second means of egress from the upper floor, to

accommodate the increased design egress load in new exhibit space on the main floor and to eliminate a dead-end corridor at the lower floor level.

This is one of several changes that have been made to improve original egress design. In the 1970s an exit door and corridor extension was created in the southeast wing and an exterior exit door was added in the east wall of the northeast wing.

Many original wood windows and doors were replaced with metal or metal clad units in the early 1990s, only to be replaced with wood replicas of the originals at the turn of the century. A similar history affected original wood and lead-coated copper louvers, which were removed and replaced in aluminum for a short time before wood and lead–coated copper units replaced them.

Around that time interior storms, at first single-glazed and later double-glazed, were provided at all windows of the main and attic floors. Slate on the original library roof was replaced to match the original in the 1970s; many slates were later replaced in kind (the originals are unfortunately of poor quality) on the roofs of the wings. Much of the building has been repointed. Currently the ornamental wood gutters and their metal linings and downspouts are being repaired in kind.

In sum, there have been constant changes to the form and fabric over the years, including additions, repairs, and alterations driven by life-safety and service to the public.

In May, 2000 the US General Services Administration and NARA, recognizing that the responsible stewardship of historic buildings requires sensitive, informed and disciplined intervention for maintenance, restoration, rehabilitation and evolving use, commissioned a historic structure report (HSR). The report, completed in 2002 by John G. Waite Associates PLLC, details the history of the original design and construction, describes all subsequent additions and alterations, and makes general and specific recommendations for preservation and renovation. It includes plans that suggest how each area of the building might be placed within a hierarchy of four grades of historical significance, with the general recommendation to preserve or restore the most significant and to allow renovation in the least (See attached Preservation Recommendation Plans).

This present assessment of adverse effect evaluates the impact of components of the current project on historic materials and character in terms of the hierarchy of historical significance made explicit in the HSR. The hierarchy runs from "Significant – preserve", which covers only the President's office, the stacks in the northeast wing and the exterior of the building, to "Least significant – renovate" which covers the Eleanor Roosevelt wings in their entirety, and more besides.

On occasion this assessment questions the HSR rankings of particular areas - where, for instance, there are clearly omissions or inaccuracies in the original report, or where changes in the building that have occurred since the report was completed make it clear that the current project can no longer affect original material and/or historic character. The evidence for such differences will be presented as each item is discussed.

2. <u>The current project</u>

The project includes repair of the building envelope, the upgrade of building mechanical, electrical, plumbing, security, telecommunications and information systems to meet contemporary requirements and building codes, improvements in egress to better life safety for Library staff and the general public, and re-planning and reconfiguration of certain rooms and circulation pathways – to improve accessibility for the physically challenged, to enhance public use and enjoyment of the building, exhibits and archives, to strengthen the security and curatorial care of the archival

and museum collections, to separate public circulation from staff and service spaces, and to upgrade the loading dock to meet mandated curatorial standards for transport of museum collections.

3. The exterior

The entire perimeter wall of the building, including the original library and the Eleanor Roosevelt wings, is colored to indicate that it is "Significant – Preserve".

Several original retaining walls, areaways, entry steps and porticos that are attached to the exterior of the building have no such designation on the HSR plan for the main floor level, only at the ground floor level. The HSR clearly intended the reverse. The "ground floor" of the Library is a basement or cellar for much of its extent, so these elements are typically invisible at this plan level.

This designation is also applied to the entire entry courtyard. Curiously, in the HSR the courtyard designation appears to include the concrete ramp which was first provided to improve the accessible route into the building in the 1980s and moved to its present central position over the original steps a decade later; at the same time it does not include the original stone retaining walls that separate the court from grade and support the columns at the ends of the overhanging roofs of the courtyard. This appears to be an error in the HSR.

a. provision of new services

New services include chilled and hot water generated by mechanical equipment being installed in space previously allocated in the adjacent existing Visitor Center for this purpose, new power and information cables and a new water service for fire protection equipment. All lines from the Visitor Center will be brought to the Library underground, creating no visible intrusion into views to and from the building. This aspect of the work will have no adverse effect on the Library or its historic setting.

Evaluation of the possible impact of underground trenches on archaeological resources is provided elsewhere in the Environmental Assessment.

Two cooling towers serving the new mechanical are to be placed, with agreement from the National Park Service, on NPS land at the west end of the Visitor Center parking lot, next to an existing cooling tower that serves the Visitor Center. Before this renovation the cooling towers serving the Library stood on a lawn immediately west of the Library. In their new location the chillers will be screened by a simple unpainted picket fence, as already exists, which will not stand out against the woods beyond.

The use of a groundwater cooling system was explored as a less visible alternative to above-grade cooling towers, but geological conditions make this approach infeasible.

The fenced cooling towers will have no adverse affect on the visual setting of the Library and the existing parking lot.

Assessment of the possible impact on archaeological resources under the cooling towers pads and along the line of the fence is included elsewhere in the Environmental Assessment.

b. a redesigned loading dock and service entry

The loading dock and its vehicle ramp are being replaced to better meet NARA standards for handling and protection of sensitive museum objects in presidential libraries. It is essential for the museum and archive, which are both intrinsic to the Library as an institution, to meet

requirements for accreditation as a museum, so that it can lend and borrow museum objects for temporary exhibits. Among these requirements are standards for loading docks.

An unenclosed dock was built with the addition of the north wing. It was reconstructed in 1990 to facilitate the removal of an oil tank and redesigned. It is designated as "least significant – renovate".

The proposed dock uses the same location, just west of the north wing, but will extend slightly to the north, to make a wider, more functional loading platform. At the same time the ramp will be relocated to run north/south between the ramp and the building, reducing the apparent bulk of the dock. The concrete of the ramp will not be poured directly against the masonry of the north wing, so that it can always be removed without damage to the masonry.

The height of the dock floor remains unchanged, to maintain level access to the main floor; the vehicle ramp has been lowered. Low retaining walls faced with local field stone and capped with bluestone will enclose the new concrete dock construction. They will resemble the walls around the adjacent FDR service areaway.

NARA standards call for an enclosed loading dock, but the design will not have permanent walls. Rather, canvas screens will be rolled down when needed, like awnings, from wood enclosures detailed to appear to be architraves connecting the columns of the structure. Only the structural frame and roof will be visible. A flat roof is proposed, also to minimize the visual bulk of the structure. It will be supported on steel columns clad in wood. This treatment echoes that of exterior columns and eaves in the original and 1972 construction. The roofing will not be visible to visitors walking by.

The structure is designed to be absolutely separate from the small, metal-roofed 1972 porch at the exit that connects the north wing to the dock. This porch will be retained and refurbished. The dock roof can be created and removed without impact on historic fabric.

The loading dock and ramp are no longer to be used as an exit path. This removes requirements for many hand and guard rails, minimizing visually intrusive elements above the proposed stone retaining walls.

The existing doors from the north wing, which are not original (they are replacements from the late 1990s), impose limits on the size of museum objects being moved in and out of the building between the loading dock and the freight elevator. The project proposes to incorporate the design of the existing fixed transom into new taller, glazed doors modeled on the originals, so that the effective height of the opening is increased. The masonry opening will remain untouched.

The new loading dock structure is designed to be minimal, with a palette of materials that echoes existing exteriors and nearby retaining walls. There is no change of location. It will have no adverse affect on the materials and historic setting of the buildings immediately adjacent – the much altered Pump House and the north wing of the Library.

c. <u>new exterior exit doors and related exit stairs and corridors</u>
For this project, the existing and future life-safety needs of the building have been analyzed in terms of NFPA 101, the code mandated by NARA for use in all presidential Libraries. This code requires correction of deficiencies in existing occupancies whenever alterations take place.

i) stair 2 & door S002

A flight of new exit stairs, Stair 2, is proposed, leading from the main level to a new exterior door opening at the ground level of the building, just south of the intersection of the south and southeast wings (door S002 on the architectural plans). By connecting to an existing flight to the upper floor, it will create a compliant, required second means of egress from staff offices on the upper floor of the south wing, where there has been none before.

The new stair connects to and extends an existing flight from the upper floor that was only introduced with the additions of 1972 and serves only the Library staff, not the public. It runs almost entirely beyond the original Library, in the south wing, where, on the ground level, it simply displaces an elevator machine room, which will be relocated to take the place of an existing, unused rest room.

The door will also provide an additional exit from the ground level for members of the public viewing exhibits on that floor. The increase in public viewing areas on the lower level (to be discussed below) translates into an increased design egress load, which in turn demands an additional exit. A short branch corridor leading from an existing corridor has been created to access the new exit door.

The new exterior door opening is in the south wing ("least significant –renovate"), at the "ground" level where it will be less visible to passers-by. It is at the bottom of an original but already modified grassy slope down from the typical grade around the building - the amphitheater was designed to provide light and air for the offices located at the lowest level of the south façade of the southeast wing.

The exit doorway is to be provided with a small shed roof, to prevent snow from main roofs from blocking the exit path. The material of the roof will be slate, like all existing gable roofs and dormers. Copper, which is used on the small flat roofs of the 1972 porticos and on other small flat roofs of the north and south wings, was considered but rejected because the copper and lead-coated copper is never really seen as a roofing material. Slate will read quietly against the surrounding stone masonry.

The width of the roof is not as minimal as hoped, as it is structurally unfeasible to move the exit door north towards the inside corner of the building. The upper part of the wall into which the doorway is cut is formed of prefabricated, pre-tensioned concrete panels; the doorway must be cut precisely into one panel.

This solution minimizes impact on the historic fabric.

Exterior steps will however be needed to meet Code requirements for bringing those exiting the building at the lower level up the steep slope to grade.

The steps have been set near where the original FDR Library design documents showed steps, which were opposite the center of the façade of the southeast wing; however the precise location designated for the original design has not been appropriated. The finish material of the steps will bluestone, that of the required handrails copper, as used at all existing exterior exit stairs.

This new exit is required by the NFPA 101 to meet existing and future life-safety needs. The entire exit path has been designed for minimal intrusion into exterior views of

original Library façades, and for minimal impact on other than 1972 materials and spaces. It has no adverse effect.

ii) door 011 and egress from the southeast wing

A second, nearby existing exit is being modified partly for compliance with NFPA 101, partly to accommodate re-planning at this level of the south east wing, to increase the overall storage capacity of the Library and to achieve better separation of public/staff areas and storage/service areas.

At present the exit door is a modified window in the original window opening. However, the height of the window opening is not sufficient for an exit door and the steps leading to it are too steep. The window was modified in the 1970s, and a new exit access corridor added in a former office space, to provide an exit door at the east end of an original corridor that ran west to east down the center of the wing. Without it the corridor was a non-compliant dead-end.

The current project proposes leaving the window head unchanged, aligned with the remainder of the lower level windows. The sill, which unlike the head is hidden behind an original areaway and retaining wall, will be lowered to provide sufficient height for a compliant exit door opening at a lesser distance above the floor.

Once outside, a person exiting the building can reach grade using the new exterior stair described above.

In the new plan the exterior exit door will only serve a mechanical room, relocated from the west end of the wing to its east end, so that it can be served directly from the exterior without requiring personnel, equipment and supplies to pass through public or collections storage areas.

As explained in the discussion of Stair 2, a new egress route will be provided to reach a new exterior door (Door S002) near the west end of the wing. There will be no further need for public or staff to traverse the wing to reach an exterior exit door. This opens up possibilities for changes in the use of the wing, which are discussed in detail in the section on interior work below.

iii) Egress from the northeast wing

The original egress from the northeast wing had the same shortcoming as that of the southeast wing. It included a dead-end corridor too long to be compliant, even with the addition of sprinklers.

A solution is offered that is similar to that developed for the southeast wing in the 1970s. A short branch corridor will link the main corridor to an existing north-facing window that will be turned into an exit door, keeping the head at the same elevation as adjacent windows.

Here, however, grade was not cut down to a lower level in the original design; instead the windows along the north façade open, below grade, into a concrete light well. The light well is covered with painted metal grating, and concealed behind plantings, so the windows are never noticed by visitors walking south towards the Library entrance.

A new painted metal exit stair will rise to grade within the light well. The required handrails will be designed in the tubular copper originally used for exterior steps, and a

guardrail, to protect the portion of the light well that will be open, will be designed in the same idiom. It is anticipated that the plantings will remain or be replaced in-kind.

Three of the remaining windows in the light well will have to be made fire-resistant, to meet Code requirements for life safety along the entire egress path. This will be achieved by providing reversible, rated in-fill on the interior of the window openings, leaving the original windows in place. The rooms affected are collections' processing rooms, for which filtered air with a constant temperature and relative humidity is required, so they need mechanical ventilation and low levels of lighting in any case.

These three alterations are required to eliminate shortcomings in the original egress design and to meet the evolving challenges of maintaining life-safety for Library staff and an ever-increasing numbers of visitors. They have been designed with care to minimize visible changes to the exterior. They will have no adverse effect on the character of the historic façades.

d. accessible ascent into the front courtyard

NARA is proposing to upgrade the existing provisions for accessible ascent into the front entry court for the physically challenged.

Originally, the visitor had to climb two steps to the courtyard on the way to the main entry. In the 1980s a concrete ramp replaced a plywood ramp that had been installed at the south end of these steps, and in the mid-90s the ramp was reconstructed in concrete over the center of the bluestone steps and given ornamental painted metal guardrails.

The ramp and railings seem at odds with the materials, rhythms and simplicity of the original courtyard whose finishes are stone and wood. No guardrails were originally envisioned.

The proposed design avoids the need for handrails and guardrails, and confines the finishes to the bluestone and fieldstone of the original design.

Opposite the main entry, between the main path bringing visitors from the Visitor Center and the steps into the courtyard, the ground will slope gently to reach the height of the top of the first step, about 6" above grade. The gradient will be so slight that a handrail will not be required by Code.

The first step will become a landing as wide as the present opening for the steps, and as deep as the two existing paths from the steps to the covered walkways along the north and south walls of the court.

From the landing to these walks, stone paths will slope up on either side, again at a gradient that avoids any requirement for handrails.

On the far, west side of these paths there will be a stone retaining wall whose top will align simply with the grade of the courtyard. It will be constructed in the style and materials of the existing outer retaining walls on either side of the steps.

All visitors will share the same entry path, which is to be preferred. The visible change will be slight and entirely consonant with the original design. In both respects the proposed designed is superior to the existing installation, which will be removed. It has no negative effect upon the materials and historic character of the courtyard entrance.

e. the main entry

NARA is required by GSA directives to limit the use of energy in all its buildings and alterations. Winter and summer, a main entrance without a vestibule wastes energy each time visitors open the door.

The original design of the Library included no permanent vestibule isolating the main exhibit room from the outdoor air.

A small glazed wood enclosure, just the width of the main entry, was originally designed to be erected in summer outside the main entrance in the west covered walk. It is no longer used since it is physically incompatible with requirements for egress and accessibility.

The original main entry doors opened in. All modern building Codes require such doors, when used by the numbers for whom the Library is designed, to open out. For many years now they have opened out. Consequently, there is not sufficient clearance between the main door and the summer vestibule doors to provide compliant egress or accessibility.

NARA considered constructing an internal vestibule. There is no feasible solution to this approach. If it were small it would cut into and compromise the functionality of the existing entry lobby, which is not large and already serves several tasks; if it were larger, incorporating the entire lobby, it would significantly alter the character of the original space which flowed directly from the lobby into the main exhibit room.

NARA proposes creating an external vestibule along the entire length of the west walk of the courtyard. The enclosure would be of structural butt-jointed glass, from grade to eave, with minimal framing at the head and foot.

The glass will be chosen for maximum transparency and minimum reflectivity, so that, with the appropriate lighting, the visitor will be more conscious of the original masonry and fenestration beyond than of the glazing itself.

Exit doors will be placed at either end of the screen, opening directly into the north and south walks. Consequently, the texture and appearance of the glazed screen connecting them will be continuous and uninterrupted from one end of the west side of the courtyard to the other. This will catch the eye less than a smaller vestibule, which would present a contrast between the newly enclosed center and the unenclosed original spaces to either side.

The original design of the main entry included a pair of wood doors that opened in. Replacement wood doors in the same doorway now open out. It is impossible to provide wood doors in pairs that provide compliant, reliable egress that do not, in the Hudson Valley environment, either jam or leak or both, since wood doors swell and shrink from summer to winter and astragals interfere with egress.

The doors in the main entry will be subtly re-hung so that, whenever the Library is open, they will be opened and kept flat against the masonry, creating no intrusion into the width of either the exit path or the accessible route. A second pair of doors, all glass in a glass screen, with mechanical openers hidden in the floor, will be hung in the doorway to provide year-round effective closure, safe egress and easy access.

The size of the proposed exterior vestibule is important. It creates sufficient distance between its doors and the main entry doorway to allow them to close fully before the next doors open, reducing the wasteful loss of conditioned air.

The exterior vestibule adds functional space and, in combination with the new treatment of the main doorway, reduces energy loss. Its design is carefully considered to minimize impact on the historic character of the court and the formal procession into the main exhibit areas of the Library. It is a design which is reversible. It has no negative effect.

The existing main doors are not original material, nor do they, or may they according to Code, swing as originally designed. The new design provides effective closure, safe egress and spacious access at a location where the original design – the width of the covered walk - is very constricting. It allows the existing wood doors to remain. It is a design which could be reversed. It has no negative effect on the historic character of the exterior.

f. roofs

The project calls for replacement of the slate in the north and south wings, which is severely deteriorated. The new slate will match the thickness, sizes, spacing, and detailing of the original.

It will be provided in a range of colors from New York/Vermont quarries, matching the original as closely as can be done in a natural, varying material. However, the highest grade of slate will be required. This may limit the amount of fading slates that contain higher trace amount of iron, and the brown tones will be fewer, especially over time. Clearly lower grade slate was supplied in 1972, with greater quantities of impurities which have introduced a brown and orange wash over much of the roof and contributed to premature delamination. The new slate will have a longer service life.

The low-slope, welded lead-coated copper roofing that covers the hidden, set-back ridge of the gabled roof of the center section of the original library will be replaced in kind. The roofing in place has failed, because the seams were not properly welded; this defect cannot be repaired.

Neither the replacement of slate nor the replacement of the lead-coated copper constitutes an adverse effect.

g. windows and exterior doors

With few exceptions, which will be noted, the existing windows and exterior doors are no longer original.

Other than metal doors opening into the service areaway, the doors are paneled wood replacements that are deteriorating; joints in the frames are coming apart. Many provide a poor seal, as the wood contracts in the dry winter conditions. Some are hard to open in summer when the wood swells.

All wood doors, with the exception of the doors into the courtyard, which have been protected from the elements by the overhanging roof, will be replaced rather than repaired. This will allow for the provision of better-specified materials, treatments and construction details. The form of the original doors will be maintained in all cases, and the new doors will be re-hung in their original frames which will be repainted and refurbished as required.

The existing front doors will be re-hung, and the doors to the loading dock reconfigured to include the transom, as explained above.

The stock of windows and its history is broader and more varied. The treatments proposed vary accordingly.

i) windows of the upper (attic) floor

All existing windows of the upper floor are double-hung units with single glazing, and have been provided with double-glazed interior storm casements. None of the existing windows or storms are original. The aluminum-clad window replacements, which date from the 1990s, remain in the north and south wings; in the original Library they have already been replaced with single-glazed wood replicas of the original windows.

Many windows are already deteriorating. This is due the poor quality of the construction of the current replacements, aggravated by condensation on the inner surfaces, which results from the combination of new, double glazed interior storms, single- glazed primary windows and air leaks through and around the window frames.

The elimination of condensation, as a source of moisture and mold, is an extremely important goal for the Library. Condensation has been observed at all attic windows.

To achieve that goal, all interior storms will be removed and all windows will be replaced with double-glazed wood units. The glazing will incorporate energy-saving low-e treatment of the inner surface of the outer pane of glass. The new windows will replicate precisely the size of the original sash, their pattern of divided lights, and the shape and width of the muntins.

True divided lights will not be provided as this cannot be done without increasing the 1¼"width of the muntins. However the insulated lights will contain grids that provide the illusion of continuity between the interior and exterior components of the muntins. The grid will be provided pre-painted to match the paint of the sash.

This system requires each pane of glass to be somewhat thicker, to counter energy loss through the dividing grid, and hence the sash to be thicker than the original $1\frac{3}{8}$". The new sash will be 1¾" thick, which in turn will require new, deeper frames.

The frames will be detailed to match the original in all other respects, except that the upper sash will be fixed and the lower will operate, if required, with concealed spring systems, to eliminate possible air leaks associated with the original weight and chain system that penetrated the frame. The windows are to be kept closed except for maintenance, to maximize the purity, controlled humidity and temperature of the air being supplied to the Archives.

The new windows at the upper floor will provide the performance that the Library requires without compromising the historic appearance of the fenestration. Their replacement will have no adverse effect.

ii) windows of the main floor

The problems of condensation described at the interior of the primary windows of the upper floor recur at the windows of the main floor. Many of these windows have interior storms, some with insulated glazing, some not, in the form of double, inswinging casements. The shape of each casement is tall and narrow. Inevitably they warp, allowing warm moist air to bypass weather seals, and condensation forms on the colder surface of the single glazing of the primary window.

The project will include removal of the interior storms and replacement of the existing sash in both the 1941 and 1972 windows, but not, in this case the frames. The existing sash are 1¾" thick, so the existing frames, which are typically original, can accept new sash designed to incorporate simulated divided lights with insulating glazing, constructed as previously described. The glazing will incorporate energy-saving low-e treatment of the inner surface of the outer pane of glass. The form of the original sash will be replicated precisely. The new sash will incorporate weather-stripping and be specified for longevity. All original hardware will be salvaged for reinstallation.

iii) windows of the ground floor

The windows of the ground floor include full-size double hung original and replacement wood windows that once served offices in the south east wing, original metal hoppers opening into concrete light wells serving museum support spaces in the north east wings, and small openings for light and air for the mechanical rooms in window wells and areaways along the west façade.

Only the wood windows along the south side of the southeast wing are readily visible.

One window in this façade has already been turned into an exit door. This window opening is to be enlarged to accommodate a exit door of compliant height, as described above. The new door will be modeled on existing glazed, paneled wood doors in the original FDR library.

Another has previously been converted to an intake louver for a new mechanical room. This mechanical room is to be moved. The new mechanical room will, as required by NARA guidelines for its archives, obtain intake air from roof level. The louvered opening will be restored as a wood window.

This window and two others along this façade will be provided with insulated glazing in new wood sash that maintain the form and details of the originals, as described for the upper and main levels. The existing frames will be refurbished.

Existing original blinds will be refurbished, missing blinds duplicated. The blinds will be left down. There will no hint of interior changes (see below) visible from outside.

The metal windows in the light wells of the north wing will be refurbished. All but one window opening (the one at the east end, beyond the proposed new exterior exit stair) will be infilled behind the sash with rated construction that could be removed in future, as previously explained in the section on necessary changes to the egress system.

The windows and louvers below grade along the west wall will be refurbished, but they will no longer be functional. To protect visible storage exhibits that will be developed in the rooms they used to serve – rest rooms and mechanical spaces – a perimeter return duct system is being developed, to eliminate the possibility that the collections themselves act as insulation causing lower temperatures and condensation on the exterior perimeter walls. The perimeter return duct is a narrow ventilated, room-height slot of space created between the existing outside wall and the room it encloses new by a full height wall. This change will not be apparent from outside.

The work planned for windows and doors respects the form and materials of the originals, even though many of these are long gone and have been replaced by copies, but incorporates features that improve the ability of these units to resist condensation and changes in ambient

humidity, and to save energy. These features protect the building fabric and enhance the responsible use of the Library. This work has no negative effect on the historic character and appearance of the façades.

4. The Interior

a) historic ranking of spaces

In 1972, the original Library was significantly altered for the first time when the Eleanor Roosevelt wings were added to the north and south of the original building. In 2002 the HSR rated these new wings "least significant – renovate" in their entirety - on all three floors.

In the FDR section of the Library some areas of the ground floor are given the same low level of significance, including the public rest rooms and a vending area [Rooms B24-B28][1], which were completely redesigned in the 1990s.

Several rooms on the ground floor are noted as mechanical rooms [B18, B20-23 and B37]. In the HSR this designation carries no recommendation for preservation, restoration or renovation.

The remainder of the ground floor of the original library is labeled "less significant – preserve original configuration to extent possible".

It should be noted that in the central block and southeastern wing of the FDR building, several existing partitions between rooms are not original, having been installed over the years to subdivide larger spaces. These subdivided rooms in turn required provision of new entry doors and the attendant removal of original material. Also, in the 1970s, to eliminate an overlong dead-end corridor in the southeast wing that had compromised life-safety in the original design, a new exit corridor was driven through an original office space to a special exterior exit door fitted to an original window opening (see discussion of egress, item c-ii of the exterior section above)

All this is well documented in a chronological list and a series of five sets of plans in the HSR which record existing conditions throughout the Library in 1941, 1972 and 2000, and alterations which took place between 1941 and 1972 and between 1972 and 2000.

So to a certain extent, in the central part and the southeast wing the original configuration of the FDR ground floor has already been changed and cannot be preserved. The basic *parti*, central corridors providing access to rooms on each side, remains.

Only spaces on the main and mezzanine floors are afforded the highest rankings - "Significant – Preserve". They include FDR's office [M7], and book stacks in the northeast wing, on both the main floor [M16] and an intermediate level above, labeled as a mezzanine in the HSR.

The remainder of the main floor of the original library, except for the unranked vestibule added next to FDR's office in the 1980s, is rated as "Significant – Restore", as is the short corridor leading to the elevator on the mezzanine level.

The configuration of these spaces currently remains as originally planned, except for small irreversible changes accommodating the addition of the Eleanor Roosevelt wings in 1972, reversible insertions of exhibits, and finally the removal of a wall that once enclosed the office of

[1] All room numbers refer to those on the attached plans from the Historic Structure Report illustrating preservation recommendations. No room numbers are given for the stacks at the level labeled 'Mezzanine".

the president's secretary and the creation of a framed opening opposite to the east, in the west wall of the original Naval Exhibition Room, to improve visitor circulation through exhibit spaces.

The upper floor of the original library building was largely open, to be developed as stacks for future archival material. The northeast wing formed the top level of the stacks that were already developed by the time the library opened. The HSR gives both areas the same designation, "Less significant – preserve original configuration to the extent possible", and excludes as least significant some offices inserted later into the north and south ends of the attic of the original Library around the same date [Rooms A1, A17, A9, A10 & A11].

For no apparent reason, similar utilitarian offices inserted into the northeast attic are treated differently, and retain the same designation as the original open attic stack space. This seems to be a mistake in the HSR. To the extent that these offices are being removed in this renovation – two are being removed and one renovated – the original configuration is being restored, which seems to be a desirable improvement.

The only remaining space on the attic floor is labeled "Less significant-mechanical space".

b) <u>interior work in this project</u>

i. <u>the upper floor</u>

The southern Eleanor Roosevelt wing is to be reconfigured to provide offices and work spaces for archivists, as encouraged by the HSR, which designated it "least significant – renovate".

This allows all such functions, and support spaces like rest rooms, to be moved out of the stacks developed in the original central and southern parts on this floor of the FDR library. This will not only improve the security of the archives but also restore some of the original character of the stack space.

The upper floor of the FDR section of the Library is rated as "less significant – preserve original configuration to extent possible". Sections of the original configuration no longer exist.

The center and southeast parts of the upper floor of the Library were originally open, apart from an enclosure for a cooling tower, a single room for study and enclosures for stairs and ducts. In the northeast wing the floor was linked by a stair to the stacks below but separated from the main stack area. All other partitions in the FDR part of the upper floor are not original and do not shape original space.

Storage and curatorial care of the archives will be consolidated, improved and rationalized in a large room incorporating most of the central and southeastern sectors of the floor, maintaining to a great extent the original form of the space. New two-hour rated partitions will be built at its north and south ends to meet NARA standards for enclosure of archival collections, and to meet NFPA 101 life safety requirements, as explained immediately below.

Even with the creation of a fully-compliant exit stair at the north end of the south wing, the south wing currently lacks access to a required second means of egress. This is to be rectified by turning the central stack area into a 'horizontal exit' – a compartment that is completely separated from the rest of the floor by two-hour rated walls and contains an exit stair (the existing Stair 3). In the event that the new stair is the locus of a fire, staff working in the south wing will have 'exited' the building at the moment they pass through the new rated doorway into the stacks.

At the north end, rated walls will be created from existing historic walls where available, by adding fire-resistant construction to one side, as the remaining historic terra cotta and plaster walls have no more than a 1½hr hour rating. At the south end, where there are currently no historic partitions, new 2hr rated walls will be constructed. This approach makes use of historic materials and form instead of removing both.

The mechanical room is to be moved north out of its original location, replacing two offices, one of which is original but the other is not. This is an important change as it takes the mechanical room out of the center of the stacks and places it where machinery can be monitored and serviced without requiring maintenance personnel and parts to enter the archive. The mechanical room door will be right next to the elevator. The change is at the cost of one original wall.

The old mechanical room enclosure, which is original, will not be demolished but retained for reuse as a secure room within the archival storage area for particularly valuable papers.

The use of the northeast wing will remain as originally intended, a room devoted to non-textual archives – maps, photographs, audio-tapes etc. Non-original offices within it are to be removed, with the exception of one that is needed as a processing room, where documents can be handled without leaving the storage enclosure and its specially conditioned atmosphere.

At the center of the northeast wing the original open stair that leads to the original stacks on the intermediate and ground floor levels will be enclosed with fire and smoke resistant construction. Since the open stair links more than two floors, NFPA rates it as a life-safety hazard. Enclosure at this one level achieves code compliance and avoids introducing change to the intermediate and lower level of the stacks, which have higher, in fact the highest, ranking in the HSR ascription of levels of historic significance.

The existing research room will remain for public use in the north wing, which is one of the upper floor areas noted as "least significant – renovate".

The lobby immediately in front of it will be slightly reconfigured to provide researchers access to a restroom in a location that no longer requires either passage into a secure stack area or a journey to the far end of the lower level. The lobby is in an area labeled "less significant – preserve original configuration to extent possible" but it original configuration has been lost through several intervening alterations.

The first occurred when the Eleanor Roosevelt wing was added. At that time the north wing was set up as stacks directly connected, beyond the lobby, to the northeast wing. When the north wing became a research room, after the HSR was written, the link was reconfigured to provide a holding room off the research room. Later still it became an audio-visual room within the northeast wing. All these changes affected the form and materials of the original lobby. The rest room is being created in the same space, replacing the audio visual lab. It is not affecting original materials or plans.

New conditioned air systems will provide heating and cooling for the floor. New ducts will be run out of sight in the characteristic triangular spaces beneath the peaks of the gabled roofs and the over the flat ceilings at the center of each wing. As mentioned, the recently installed interior storm windows will be removed and the replacement windows will once more be replaced, with double glazed units detailed to replicate the form of the originals. Old heating

piping will be removed, but otherwise the character of the spaces will not change. The colors of finish paint have been chosen to match the original colors identified in the HSR.

In sum, on the upper floor, the current project concentrates demolition of existing material and reconfiguration of space in the south wing, which the HSR rates as suitable for renovation. It retains the center and the northeast and southeast wings as archival collections storage, as originally intended, and clears several non-original walls and rooms out of this area, which is consonant with its HSR rating, "less significant – preserve original configuration to extent possible". It solves a significant life-safety/egress problem without introducing new stairs or reconfiguring historic partitions. Just one historic wall is lost, in the relocation of the mechanical room, but it is not possible to leave the mechanical room in its current location without leaving the security of the archive in jeopardy. The renovation of the upper floor has no adverse effect on the historic integrity of the building material or character; it respects the recommendations of the HSR.

ii. <u>the main floor</u>

As on the upper floor, the north and south wings are rated "least significant – renovate". This is not a term defined and used in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The Standards allow for rehabilitation, which already permits significant but respectful change as necessary to accommodate appropriate modern uses of historic properties. The use of the term "renovate" rather than "rehabilitate" suggests that the HSR considers that there need be few restrictions on alterations of these spaces. This evaluation therefore concentrates on the treatment of the main floor of the original Library, between the north and south wings.

This area is rated 'significant –restore', except for the stacks and FDR's office which are labeled "significant- preserve". No changes are proposed for his office. Changes in the stacks are confined to improvements in building systems; however, vital changes in the distribution of conditioned air will require subtle changes in the perimeter book shelves, as explained below.

Little change beyond systems upgrade is contemplated for the southeast wing, which on its southern side will retain its original use for administrative offices, at the eastern end its current use as a conference room serving the offices, and the original use of the north side as one of the exhibit areas.

At the west end of the office area part of one room will be lost to a mechanical/electrical closet, to house equipment that must be moved to permit the construction of the extension of the required exit stair [Stair 002] through this floor to the lower level, as mentioned in the discussion of egress and life safety above. This loss occurs in space that was extensively modified at the time the wings were added in 1972; original historic character is not affected.

Other work driven by the need to improve life safety occurs around Stair 3.

This original stair once served as part of an egress route from both the lower and upper levels. It led via a short corridor to an exterior exit door to the original service dock at the rear of the building. The doorway and dock was lost when the north wing was added in 1972. Access from the stair to an exterior exit door became a circuitous route through a suite of unenclosed spaces. Modern codes for existing construction do not tolerate this.

The renovation will turn the foot of the stair south, instead of north, and eliminate the landing two steps above the main floor. This will be done by dropping the original upper flight that distance and adding two steps to the top of the run to the upper floor). Eliminating the landing is necessary to provide continuous egress from the lower floor.

Upon exiting south from the stairway, the main entry will be immediately in view, facilitating exit in a manner that satisfies codes. Space for the exit from the stairwell will be found for the most part in what is currently unused duct space, minimizing change to the space that was originally a coat room, is now the Library security room, and which the renovation will reclaim as a coat room.

This required elimination of an existing life safety hazard reuses an existing historic stair, confines alteration to a secondary space, and respects the original plan to the greatest extent possible.

Immediately north of Stair 3 the door into the historic stacks in the northeast wing and the wall in which the door is hung will both be upgraded. Collections storage is required to have a 2hr rated enclosure; neither the terra cotta and plaster wall nor the existing door have that rating. Fire rated material will be added to the west side of the wall, where the historic ranking of the space that it faces is less than that of the stacks on the opposite side of the wall. A similar response to fire safety will occur at the intermediate (mezzanine) level immediately above. However the door on the main floor will not only be suitably fire rated but it will also be transparent, so that visitors will for the first time be able to obtain a good visual sense of the historic stacks that are the core of the Library.

West of this point, immediately beyond the existing elevator [Elevator 2], new accessible restrooms are to be provided for the public. They are inserted in space that once formed receiving vestibule for the original loading dock mentioned above, later a hall leading to an exit corridor leading to an exit door at the 1972 loading dock, and more recently, after construction of a freight elevator eliminated the exit corridor, merely a storage space. There is no space within the original Library that has been more altered, and the renovation provides a significant benefit to the museum visitor.

It does however leave the original room beyond it to the west [M10 in the HSR] with only one entry, which limits its potential as an exhibit area. The Library wishes to use the room for an audio-visual presentation, for it is one of the rare enclosed spaces on the main floor to which the public could have access. To improve the flow of visitors through the room the door in the east wall would be relocated to the south wall, only a foot or two away. The essential character of the room would not be affected by this change.

Within the original Main Exhibition Room [M9] the current exhibits will be replaced. The new installation will be guided by principles that protect remaining historic fabric and generate interplay between the exhibits and the historic rooms in which they are placed. For instance, no historic walls will be removed or altered other than as already described above, no full height walls will be introduced, and when partial height exhibit walls are used they will be detailed to be distinct from original construction.

During the renovation new systems will be introduced. All wiring, piping and duct work will be concealed. Ceilings will also be temporarily opened so that spray-on fireproofing can be applied to raise the fire-resistance rating of the slab supporting the archives above to 2hrs. The ceiling will be repaired with plaster to match the existing. Historic materials and finishes will be repaired in kind as required.

Slight, careful and necessary changes are proposed for the historic stacks on the main floor and intermediate level of the northeast wing. Changes to the historic, still original configuration of the original modular steel shelving of the stacks are tied to the improvement of the air-conditioning.

The original design ranges books densely along the outer walls. Unless the use of all these shelves is sacrificed, which would create impossible demand for more archival storage elsewhere in the building and split original collections, it places a thick insulating layer of paper in front of the exterior walls. When the temperature and relative humidity of the air in the archives are finally improved, through the work of this project, to meet NARA 1571 standards for the treatment of collections, it has been calculated that this insulating layer will lower the temperature at the surface of these walls sufficiently to cause condensation, which would foster the growth of mold.

To avoid this, the project will create continuous, full height perimeter return ducts immediately behind the book stacks around the outer walls. These ducts will not be typical metal ducts, but rather floor-to-ceiling, narrow slots of space created between the rear of the stacks and the existing finish of the interior face of the wall. This requires moving the stacks three inches forward, developing continuous return registers in part of the space now occupied by the bottom row of archives, and replacing much of the top shelf with a return duct header. Altogether one shelf will be lost in each perimeter bay.

The face of the duct will be the same metal that now forms the back of the metal stack; the back of the duct will be a continuous fabric membrane that will allow moisture vapor through but not liquid water. Thus the duct will keep the surface temperature of the bookshelves and the inside face of the perimeter wall permanently above the dew point, so that water vapor will never condense there. The system will have the added advantage of drawing residual moisture out of the wall.

The original supply ducts will be reused. Some are built into the top of the bookcases. They have a painted metal face, which matches the book shelves. The new return ducts and registers will be created with the same materials and appearance.

The change in the historic stacks will be confined to the narrowing of the perimeter aisles by 3" each, and to the loss of one shelf. This approach will allow the stacks to be maintained precisely to NARA archival standards, which are industry leaders, while minimizing the loss of storage space. It will extend the life of the archive for which the building was intended. It will also protect the exterior masonry from damp and possible consequent freeze/thaw damage. Since the perimeter return duct will be under negative pressure, it will draw moisture out of the masonry and carry it to the air handling equipment where the air will be dehumidified before it is recirculated.[2]

In sum, few architectural alterations are proposed for the main floor of the original library and the intermediate level of the stacks. The most obvious are driven by Code requirements to eliminate shortcomings in the existing egress system, and they have been designed to minimize impact in this significant area of the building, using secondary spaces or space not visible to the public. Changes in the air conditioning of the stacks and its perimeter shelving, while vital for

[2] This approach is not being used in the archival storage areas on the upper level where existing interconnected spaces in the eaves and above the ceilings allow room for more conventional supplemental perimeter heating

the preservation of archival material, will be scarcely noticeable. Public restrooms will be introduced to this floor for the first time, but they are of minimal size and tucked into secondary space that has already been much altered. Beyond this, alteration to original fabric is confined to the relocation of one door opening. The architectural work on this floor has no negative effect on the historic character of any significant space.

Exhibits in this area, although 'permanent' as opposed to temporary, are in fact non-permanent, removable interventions, which will have no long term impact on either historic materials or on the character of the rooms. They will be designed to respect the original interior special volumes, as recommended in the HSR.

One cannot assert however that the renovation amounts to a restoration of the spaces as originally designed and approved by FDR. It does not reverse existing changes, nor does it avoid all construction that "alters the interior spaces of the 1941 building". These are the recommendations contained within the HSR.

The HSR fails to recognize that the 1972 additions introduced changes in the existing Library that cannot be reversed, compromised existing egress systems, and failed to provide adequate new ones. Life safety must not remain compromised. It cannot be regained uniquely by subtraction of non-original elements, and it is hard to imagine construction that can entirely avoid alteration of interior spaces and spatial effects. The art of alteration is to institute necessary changes with respect, minimizing adverse effect on historic material or spaces. The current renovation achieves these realistic architectural goals.

It is also clear that the HSR envisions the only proper exhibit as one that recreates the form of the original installed in 1942, as only that would permit the original special effects affirmed by FDR to be clearly seen and appreciated.[3] This fails to acknowledge that collections grow, that standards for the display and conservation of museum artifacts have improved, that public tastes in museum-going keep changing in ways related to changes in exhibit technology, etc. The HSR has documented the form of the original installation. It could be recreated. But so could others that demonstrate the best current knowledge of the man, his collections and his times and yet respect the original architecture and treat historic fabric with all due care, so that, at some future time, the original exhibit could be reinstalled.

iii. <u>the lower floor</u>

Once again, the north and south wings are labeled "least significant – renovate". For reasons laid out above, this evaluation concentrates on the proposed treatment of the original lower level of the FDR Library.

Changes that will eliminate dead ends in the existing exit access paths in the southeast and northeast wings have already been described above. The development of egress at the foot of the newly extend Stair 2 frees the entire center zone of the wing beyond it for a new, undivided collections storage area, and creates a strong and secure separation of public, collections-storage and service spaces, meeting several Library imperatives. Removal of interior partitions within the space allows compact storage units to be installed, maximizing its potential for storage.

The elimination of the original offices and corridor does not preserve the original configuration. However, the Library no longer needs these offices as many administrative staff

[3] See the first section of Recommendations, p.471 of the HSR.

and Friends have moved to the Visitor Center. At the same time the Library has a pressing need for more collections storage space, in a location convenient to the curators, to curators' workshops and to exhibit areas. Since the main floor of the building is given over to exhibits and upper floor to archival storage (which cannot, according to NARA standards, be located below grade) space for collections storage has to be found on the lower floor.

At present, none of the subdivisions of space along the north side of the corridor, nor the openings into them, are original; neither are the forms of the rooms at the end of the existing corridor. Two of the original offices have already been turned into a mechanical space. The original configuration is already much altered.

It is fair to say that the proposed plan for the southeast wing and egress meets the HSR guideline for less significant space, i.e. "to preserve original configuration to the extent possible".

By comparison, after the introduction of the new exit described in an earlier section, , the plan of the northeast wing will remain much as it now is and originally was, with a central corridor serving rooms on either side, excepted as noted below.

The new branch exit access corridor takes considerable room out of one office [Room B7]. Its east wall will be moved about two feet further east, to keep room B7 large enough to continue in use as an office. On the opposite side of the existing corridor the two small rooms that once were dark rooms, but have long been disused, will be rehabilitated as staff restrooms.

With the import of hot and chilled water from the Visitor Center, air conditioning equipment other than air handlers and pumps will not be required in the existing mechanical rooms [B18 –B23]. Consequently, less space is needed for mechanical equipment.

These spaces are simply labeled "less significant – mechanical space" in the HSR, with no recommendation for treatment.

The former fan room and parts of the compressor room [Rooms B22 & B23] will be made available for visible storage of museum collections, to which the public will have access for the first time. Part of the Boiler Room [b18] will be subdivided out for computer mainframes and telephonic switchgear. Partitions between the remaining mechanical rooms will be removed to accommodate the very large air handlers that NARA's standards for collections storage air quality dictate.

Despite these changes, the basic layout of the central basement will remain. Instead of mechanical and storage rooms on either side of the main corridor there will be visible storage of museum collections. Details of viewing and access will be developed to minimize loss of remaining original corridor walls. These displays will also take over the existing public restrooms at the southwest corner of the floor, which are not original and where the original corridor wall is already lost.

Upgrades of building, security and information systems require considerable electric power and NARA guidelines require redundant systems to ensure that these systems remain operative at all times. There is no longer sufficient room for the electric transformers, switchboards and other equipment in the old transformer room [B21]. A new underground vault will be built to the west of the service areaway that runs along the west wall of the Library. It will be completely below grade and will not affect views of the exterior of the building. Possible archaeological impacts are assessed elsewhere in this evaluation.

None of this selective removal or new construction on the lower floor of the original Library is in materials or spaces that the HSR rates as "significant", but rather "less significant – preserve original configuration to the extent possible". Given the Museum's continuing and pressing need to attract visitors and serve them well, and its need to accommodate growing collections on site where curators can monitor and maintenance personnel maintain secure NARA -standard storage environments, the proposed rehabilitation of the lower floor achieves that. It has no adverse effect on the historic character of the space.

# Tab 2:

# Photographs

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

Entrance Courtyard
Looking West

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

View of Existing Loading Dock
Looking Southeast from Visitor's Center Parking Lot

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

View of Pump House and Existing Loading Dock
West Elevation

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

View of Pump House with Existing Loading Dock Beyond
Looking Southeast

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

View of Existing Loading Dock
Looking Northeast

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

View of Existing Loading Dock
Looking East

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

View of Existing Loading Dock
Looking South

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

Entrance Courtyard
Looking West

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

Entrance Courtyard
North Wing
Looking East

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

Entrance Courtyard
South Wing
Looking East

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

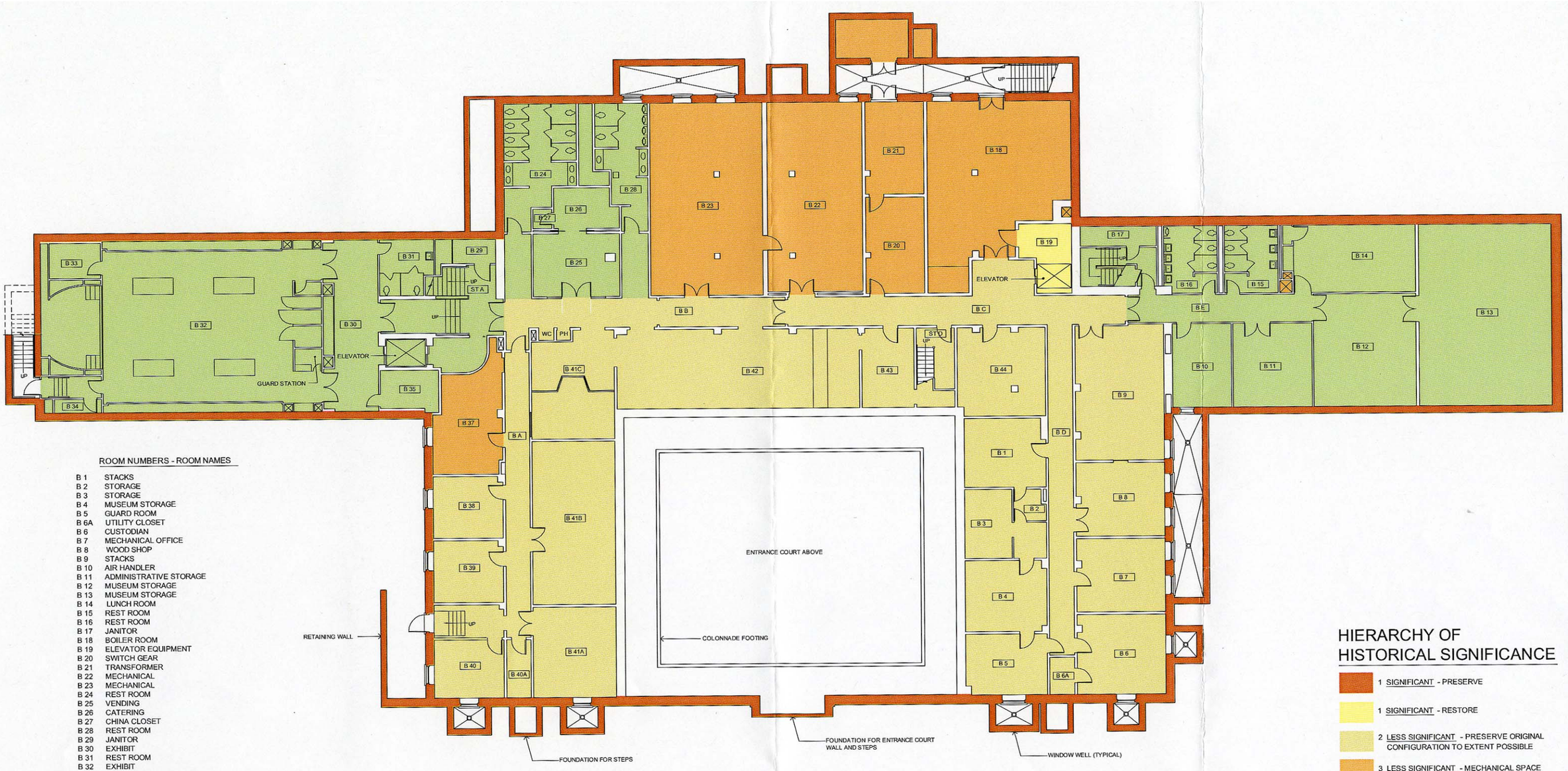
Southeast Courtyard
Looking Northwest

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Hyde Park, New York

Southeast Courtyard
Looking Northwest

# Tab 3:

## Plans – Hierarchy of Historical Significance (Historic Structures Report)




ROOM NUMBERS - ROOM NAMES

| | |
|---|---|
| B 1 | STACKS |
| B 2 | STORAGE |
| B 3 | STORAGE |
| B 4 | MUSEUM STORAGE |
| B 5 | GUARD ROOM |
| B 6A | UTILITY CLOSET |
| B 6 | CUSTODIAN |
| B 7 | MECHANICAL OFFICE |
| B 8 | WOOD SHOP |
| B 9 | STACKS |
| B 10 | AIR HANDLER |
| B 11 | ADMINISTRATIVE STORAGE |
| B 12 | MUSEUM STORAGE |
| B 13 | MUSEUM STORAGE |
| B 14 | LUNCH ROOM |
| B 15 | REST ROOM |
| B 16 | REST ROOM |
| B 17 | JANITOR |
| B 18 | BOILER ROOM |
| B 19 | ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT |
| B 20 | SWITCH GEAR |
| B 21 | TRANSFORMER |
| B 22 | MECHANICAL |
| B 23 | MECHANICAL |
| B 24 | REST ROOM |
| B 25 | VENDING |
| B 26 | CATERING |
| B 27 | CHINA CLOSET |
| B 28 | REST ROOM |
| B 29 | JANITOR |
| B 30 | EXHIBIT |
| B 31 | REST ROOM |
| B 32 | EXHIBIT |
| B 33 | STORAGE |
| B 34 | STORAGE |
| B 35 | ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT |
| B 37 | AIR HANDLER |
| B 38 | FERI OFFICE |
| B 39 | FERI OFFICE |
| B 40 | FERI OFFICE |
| B 40A | STORAGE |
| B 41A | FERI OFFICE |
| B 41B | MUSEUM / EXHIBIT STORAGE |
| B 41C | EXHIBIT |
| B 42 | SHOP |
| B 43 | OFFICE |
| B 44 | SHOP STORAGE |

0' 5' 10' 20'
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

PLAN NORTH

HIERARCHY OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1 SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE

1 SIGNIFICANT - RESTORE

2 LESS SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION TO EXTENT POSSIBLE

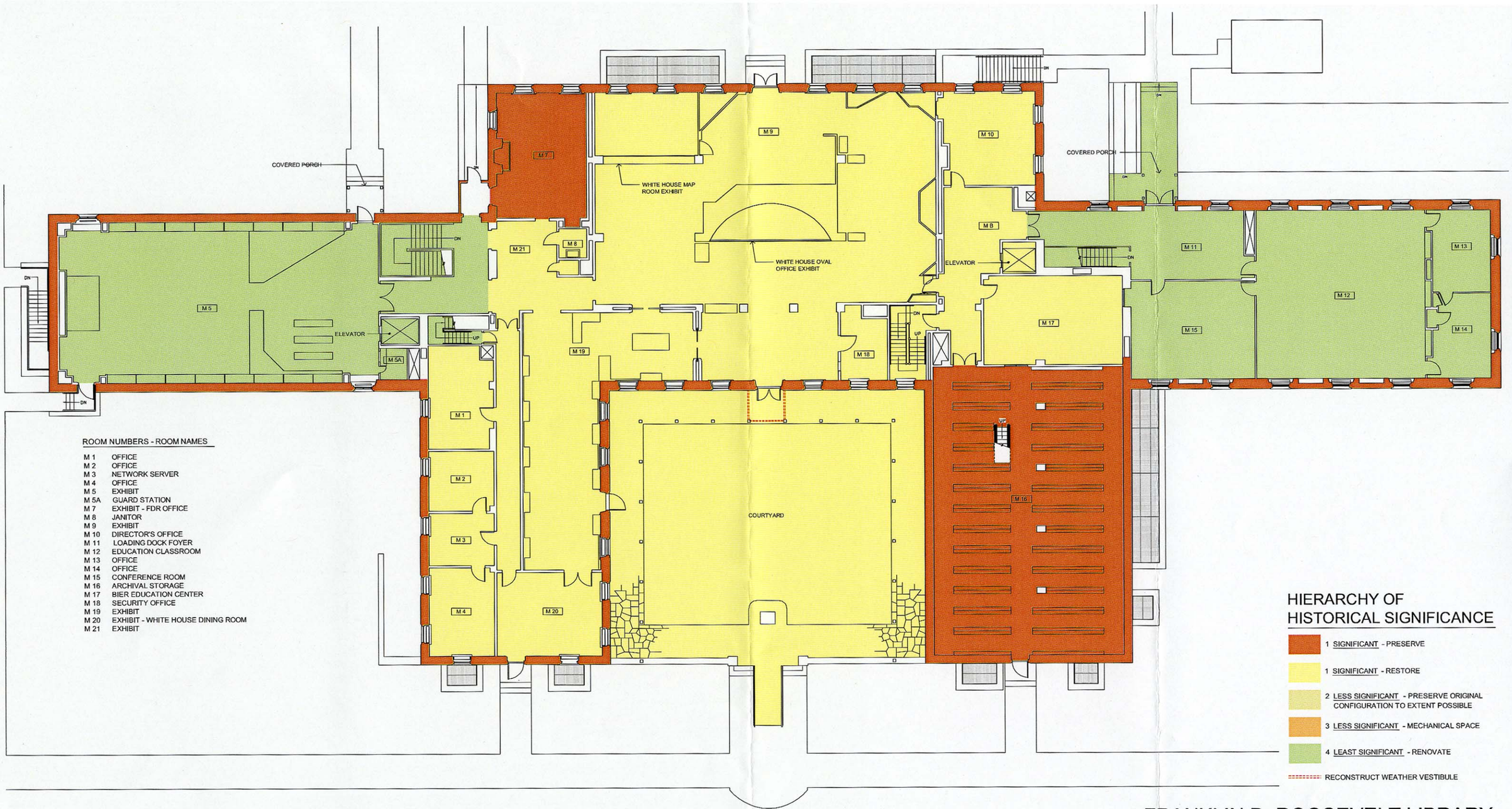
3 LESS SIGNIFICANT - MECHANICAL SPACE

4 LEAST SIGNIFICANT - RENOVATE

# FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

## GROUND FLOOR LEVEL c.2000 PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS




ROOM NUMBERS - ROOM NAMES

| | |
|---|---|
| M 1 | OFFICE |
| M 2 | OFFICE |
| M 3 | NETWORK SERVER |
| M 4 | OFFICE |
| M 5 | EXHIBIT |
| M 5A | GUARD STATION |
| M 7 | EXHIBIT - FDR OFFICE |
| M 8 | JANITOR |
| M 9 | EXHIBIT |
| M 10 | DIRECTOR'S OFFICE |
| M 11 | LOADING DOCK FOYER |
| M 12 | EDUCATION CLASSROOM |
| M 13 | OFFICE |
| M 14 | OFFICE |
| M 15 | CONFERENCE ROOM |
| M 16 | ARCHIVAL STORAGE |
| M 17 | BIER EDUCATION CENTER |
| M 18 | SECURITY OFFICE |
| M 19 | EXHIBIT |
| M 20 | EXHIBIT - WHITE HOUSE DINING ROOM |
| M 21 | EXHIBIT |

HIERARCHY OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 1 SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE
- 1 SIGNIFICANT - RESTORE
- 2 LESS SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION TO EXTENT POSSIBLE
- 3 LESS SIGNIFICANT - MECHANICAL SPACE
- 4 LEAST SIGNIFICANT - RENOVATE
- RECONSTRUCT WEATHER VESTIBULE

0' 5' 10' 20'

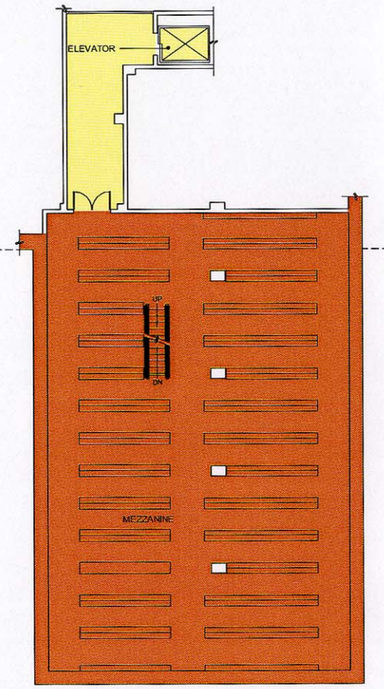
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

PLAN NORTH

# FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

## FIRST FLOOR LEVEL c.2000 PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS




HIERARCHY OF
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 1 SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE
- 1 SIGNIFICANT - RESTORE
- 2 LESS SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION TO EXTENT POSSIBLE
- 3 LESS SIGNIFICANT - MECHANICAL SPACE
- 4 LEAST SIGNIFICANT - RENOVATE

0' 5' 10' 20'
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

PLAN NORTH

# FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

## MEZZANINE FLOOR LEVEL c.2000
## PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

ROOM NUMBERS - ROOM NAMES

| | |
|---|---|
| A 1 | VOLUNTEERS OFFICE |
| A 2 | RESEARCH ROOM |
| A 3 | ARCHIVAL STORAGE |
| A 3A | OFFICE |
| A 3B | LISTENING |
| A 3C | OFFICE |
| A 3D | FILM VIEWING |
| A 5 | ARCHIVAL STORAGE |
| A 6 | AIR HANDLING UNIT ROOM |
| A 7 | RESTROOM |
| A 8 | STACKS |
| A 9 | RESTROOM |
| A 10 | OFFICE |
| A 11 | STORAGE |
| A 12 | WORK STATION |
| A 13 | WORK STATION |
| A 14 | KITCHEN |
| A 15 | MUSEUM WORK AREA |
| A 16 | MUSEUM STORAGE |
| A 17 | ARCHIVIST'S OFFICE |

0' 5' 10' 20'
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

PLAN NORTH

HIERARCHY OF
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1 SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE

1 SIGNIFICANT - RESTORE

2 LESS SIGNIFICANT - PRESERVE ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION TO EXTENT POSSIBLE

3 LESS SIGNIFICANT - MECHANICAL SPACE

4 LEAST SIGNIFICANT - RENOVATE

# FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

## ATTIC FLOOR LEVEL c.2000
## PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

# Tab 4:

# Proposed Plans (Current)

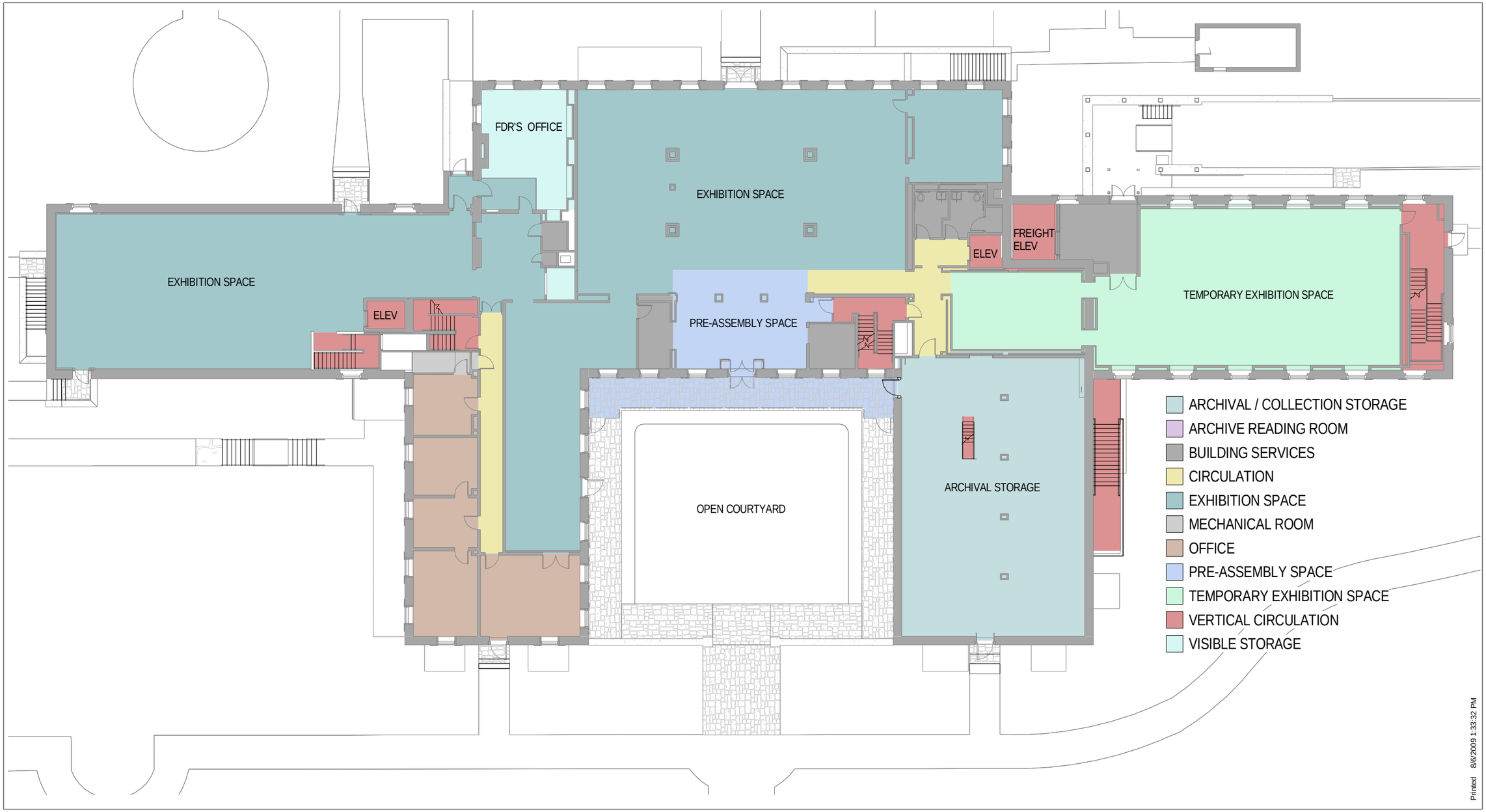
EYP/

# Proposed Lower Level Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009




EYP/

# Proposed Main Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009

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EYP/

# Proposed Upper Level Plan

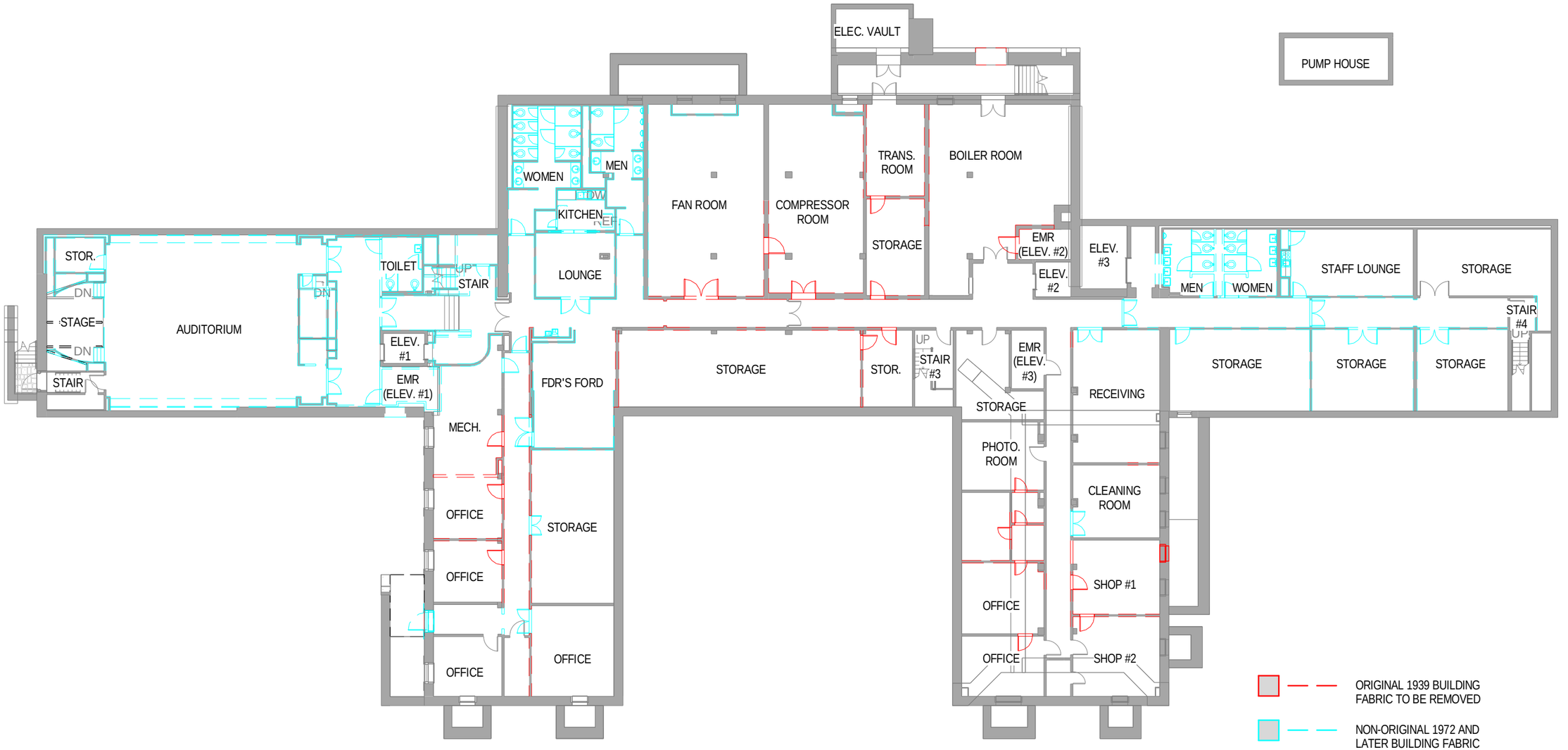
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009

# Tab 5:

# Selective Removals Plans (Current)

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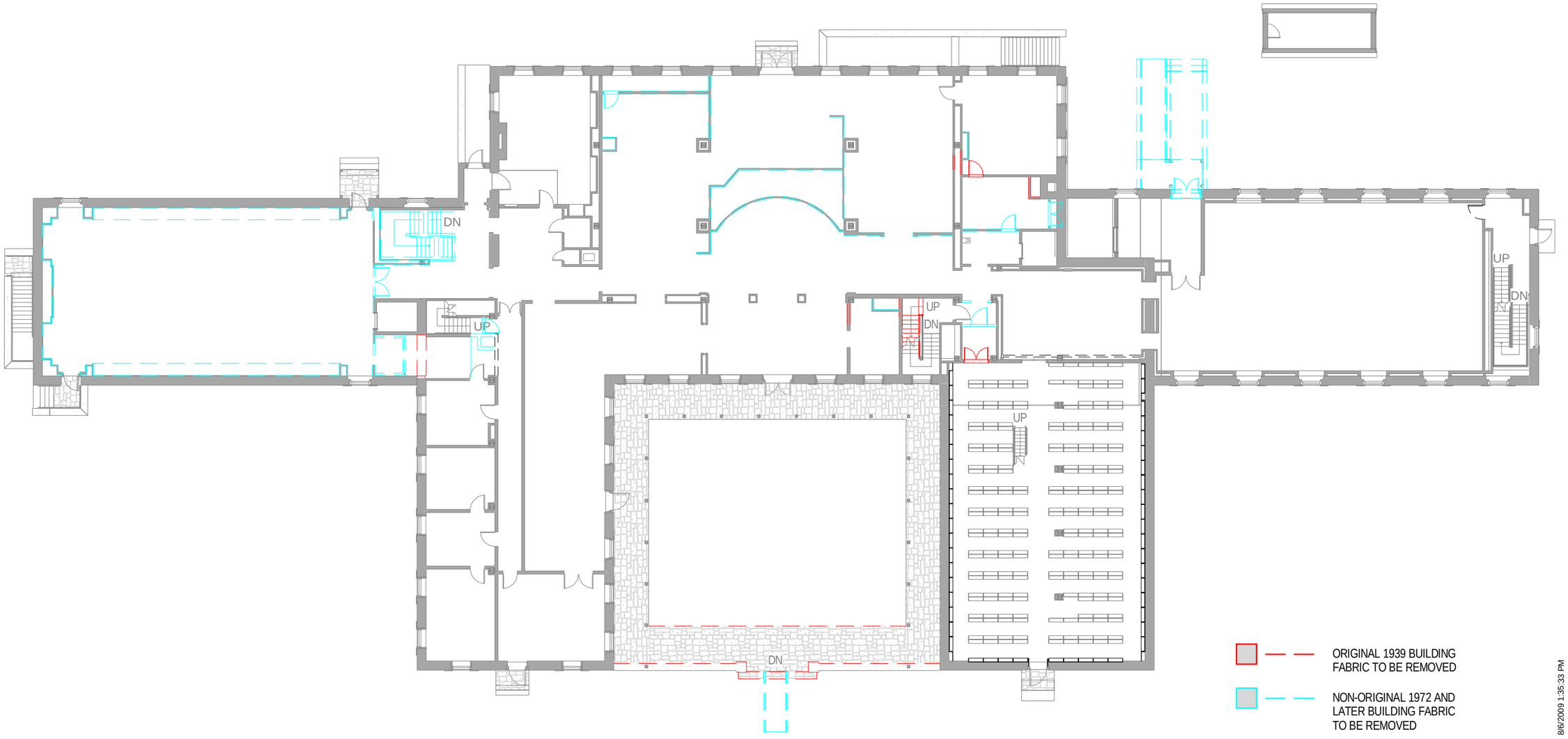
# Lower Level Selective Removals Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009

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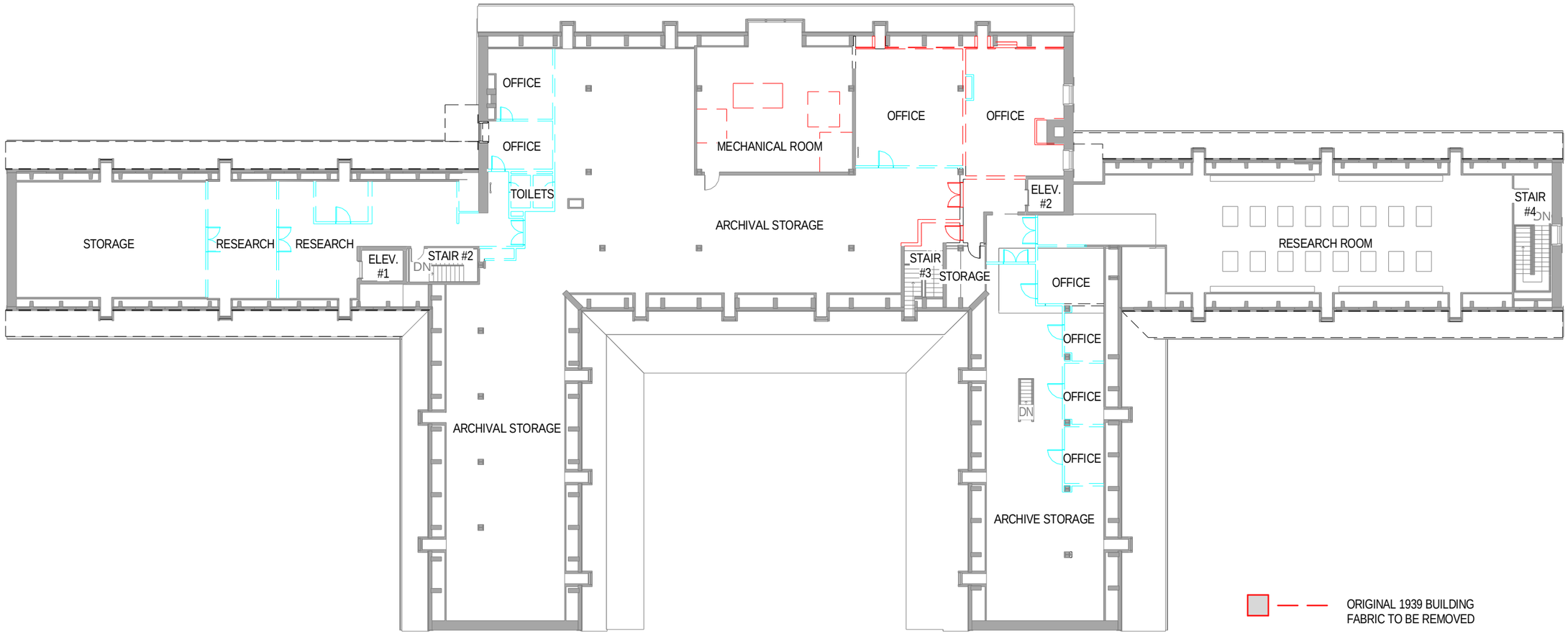
# Main Level Selective Removals Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009

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# Upper Level Selective Removals Plan

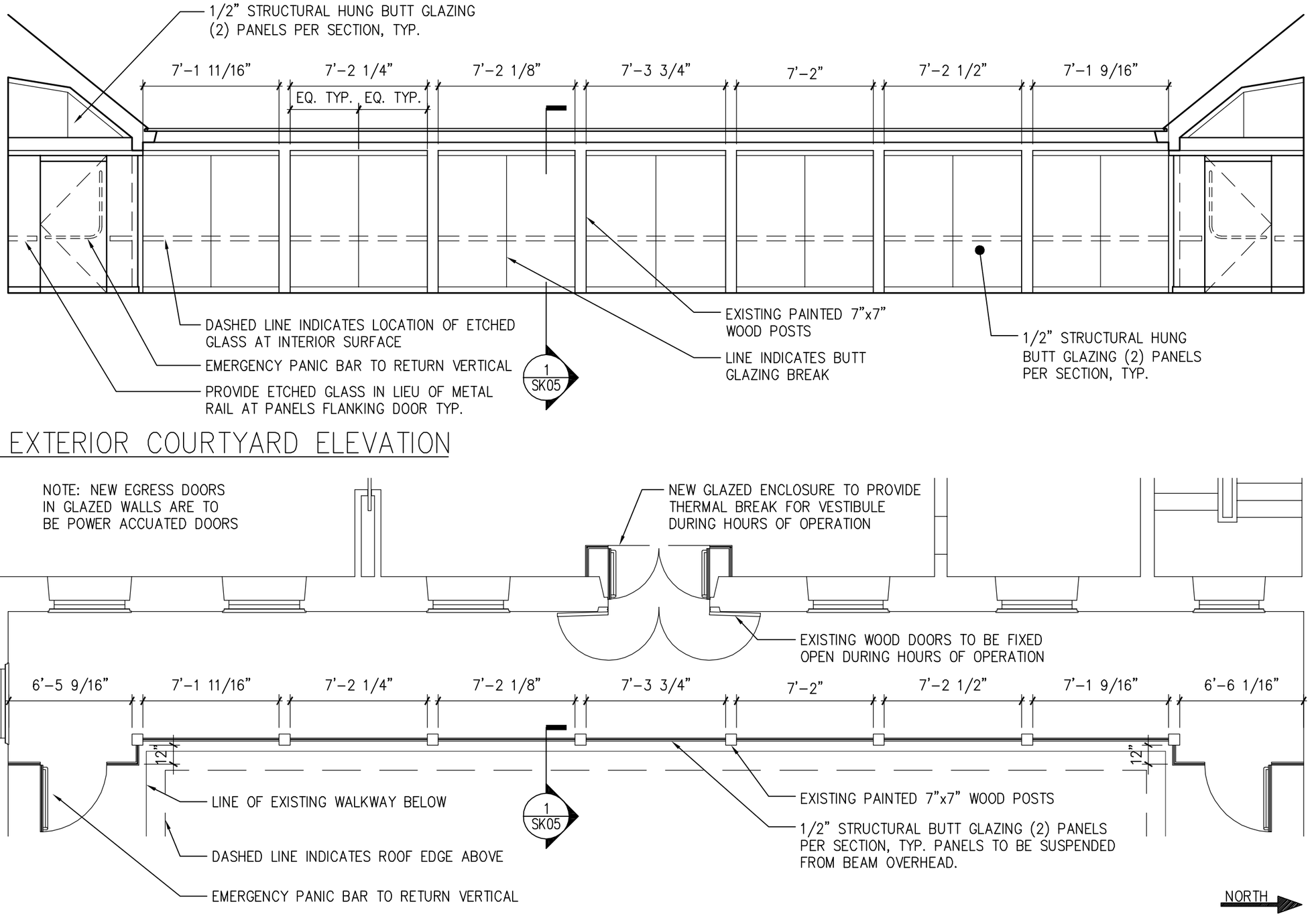
## Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

JULY 2009

# Tab 6:

## Plan, Elevation, and Section of Exterior Entrance Vestibule (Current)




## 2. EXTERIOR COURTYARD ELEVATION

## 1. ENLARGED PLAN

© 2005 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E

EYP/

**Main Entrance Exterior Glass Vestibule Enclosure**
**Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum**
**Exterior Improvements**

**SK04 - EXTERIOR ENTRANCE VESTIBULE PLAN & EXTERIOR ELEVATION**

**09.21.2007**

1. DETAIL SECTION

© 2005 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E

EYP/

**Main Entrance Exterior Glass Vestibule Enclosure**
**Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum**
**Exterior Improvements**

**SK05 - EXTERIOR ENTRANCE VESTIBULE DETAIL SECTION**

**09.21.2007**

# Tab 7:

## Perspective of Proposed Loading Dock Revisions (Current)

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EYP/

# Phase I - Loading Dock

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

05/22/09

# Appendix A:

## Presentation Materials from Meeting with NYS Historic Preservation Office – November 2007 (Superseded)

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Library & Museum

Issues for Review with State Historic Preservation Officer
March 21, 2007

## Project Goals:

- Resolve existing storm water and sanitary drainage problems
- Improve safety and security for archival and museum collections
- Increase storage area for museum collections and Presidential archives
- Achieve government's environmental standards for archival storage
- Provide accessibility for handicapped persons
- Increase museum exhibit space & improve visitor circulation through exhibit spaces
- Create a "Visible Storage" installation for Presidential museum collections
- Consolidate archival and museum collections and staff
- Reconfigure spaces whose functions have been relocated to the new Visitor's Center
- Maintain/Improve life safety for overall building

## Impacts on Original 1939 Building Fabric

**Lower Level:**

- Original partitions will be retained with the exception of minor removals to accommodate Visible Storage and mechanical areas.

**Main Level:**

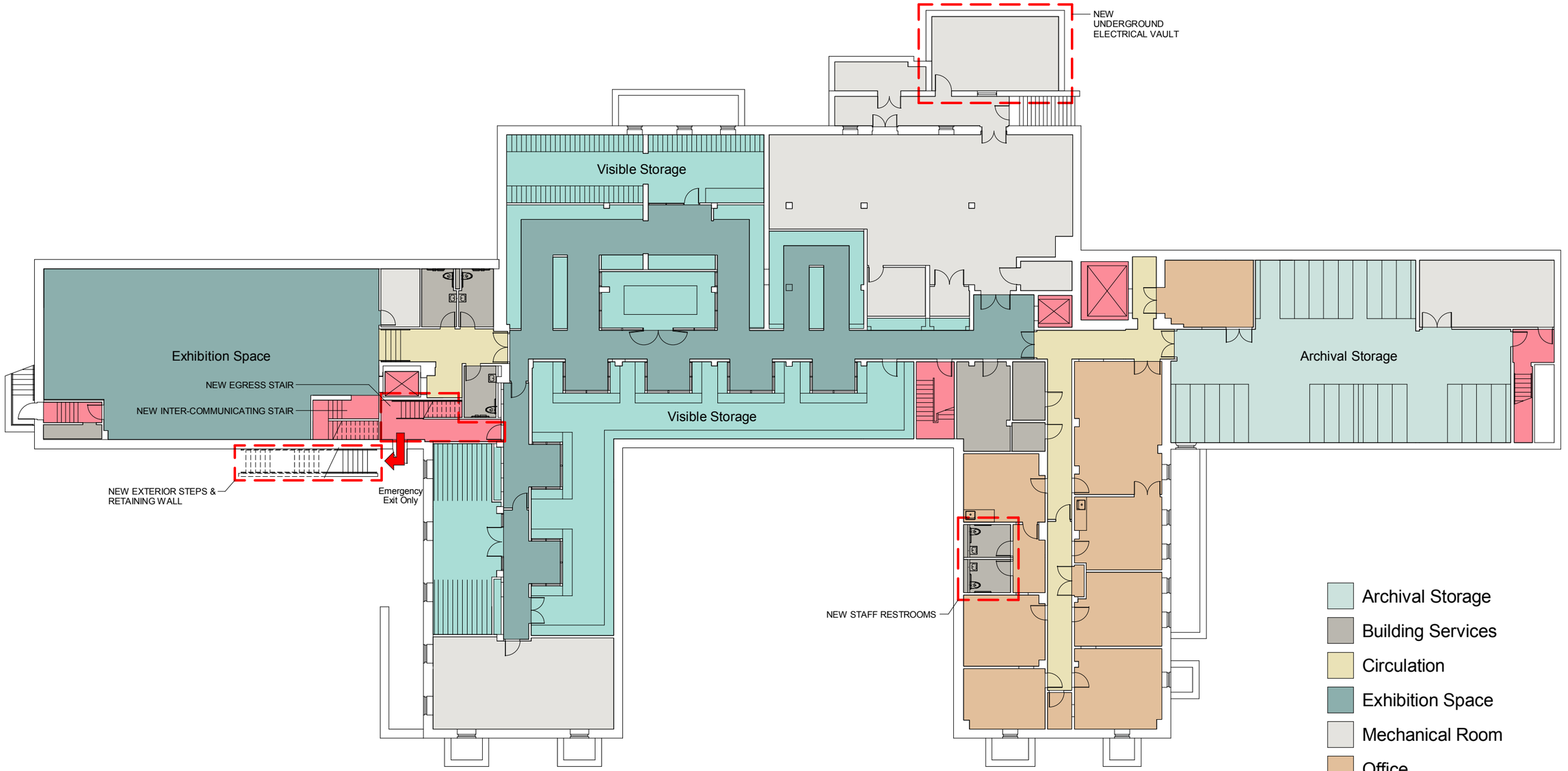
- Modify stair north of main entrance from first to second floors to improve researcher and museum visitor access.
- Add public restrooms near passenger elevator.
- Previously replaced front doors to be modified.

**Upper Level:**

- Modify stair north of main entrance.
- Reconfigure and consolidate office and mechanical space.
- Add public restrooms near archive reading room.
- Changes will increase storage capacity (which is at capacity) and improve security by eliminating staff offices and access to mechanical rooms within stacks.

**Building Exterior:**

- Add airlock space enclosure under porch to achieve National Archives standards for climate control of museum galleries and archives.
- Enlarge loading dock and loading dock canopy and modify ramp to existing loading dock to accommodate delivery of crates of art and historic artifacts for the museum's changing exhibit program. (No change to original 1939 building.)
- Basement level emergency exit on east elevation of 1972 wing. (No change to original 1939 building.)



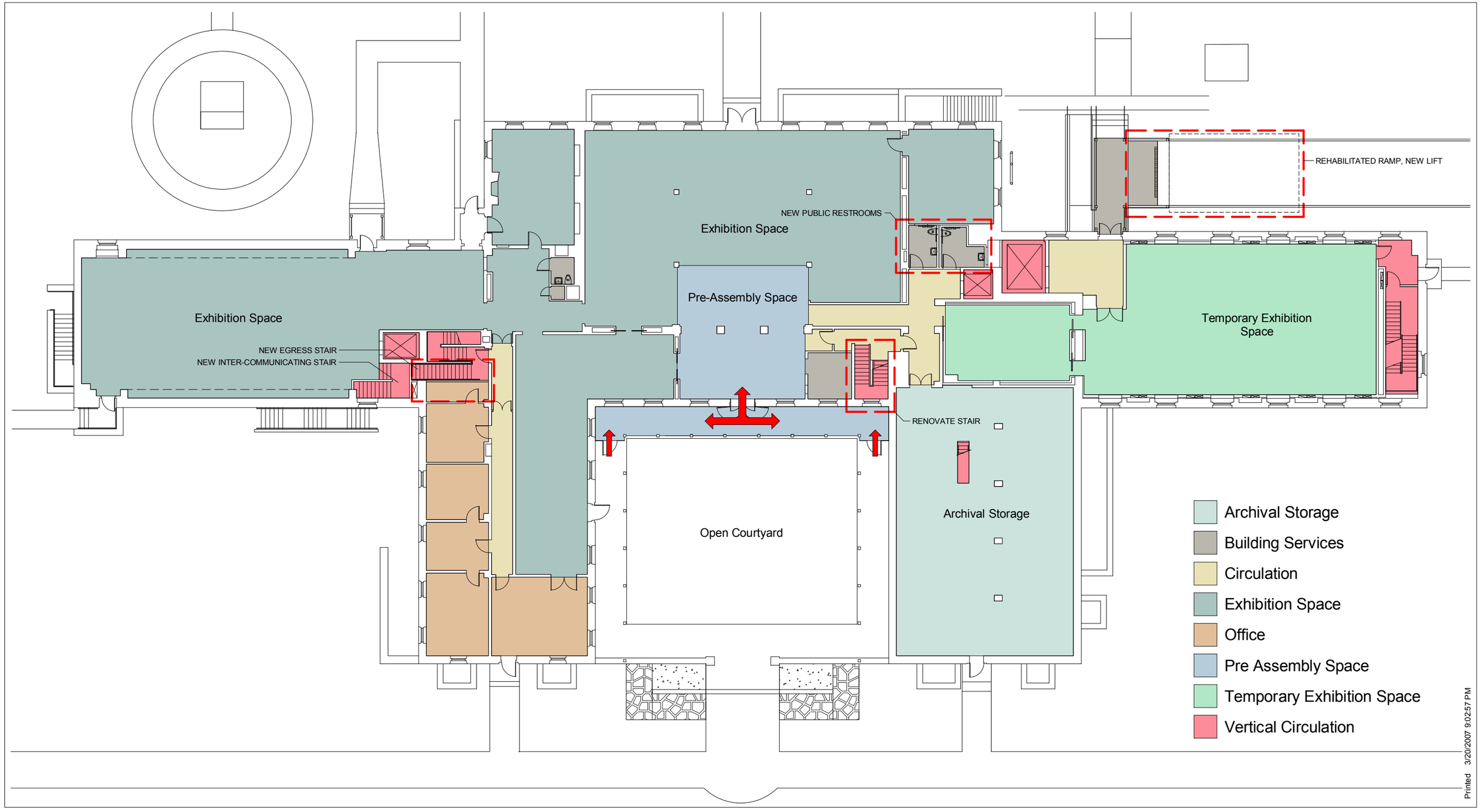

EYP/

# Proposed Lower Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

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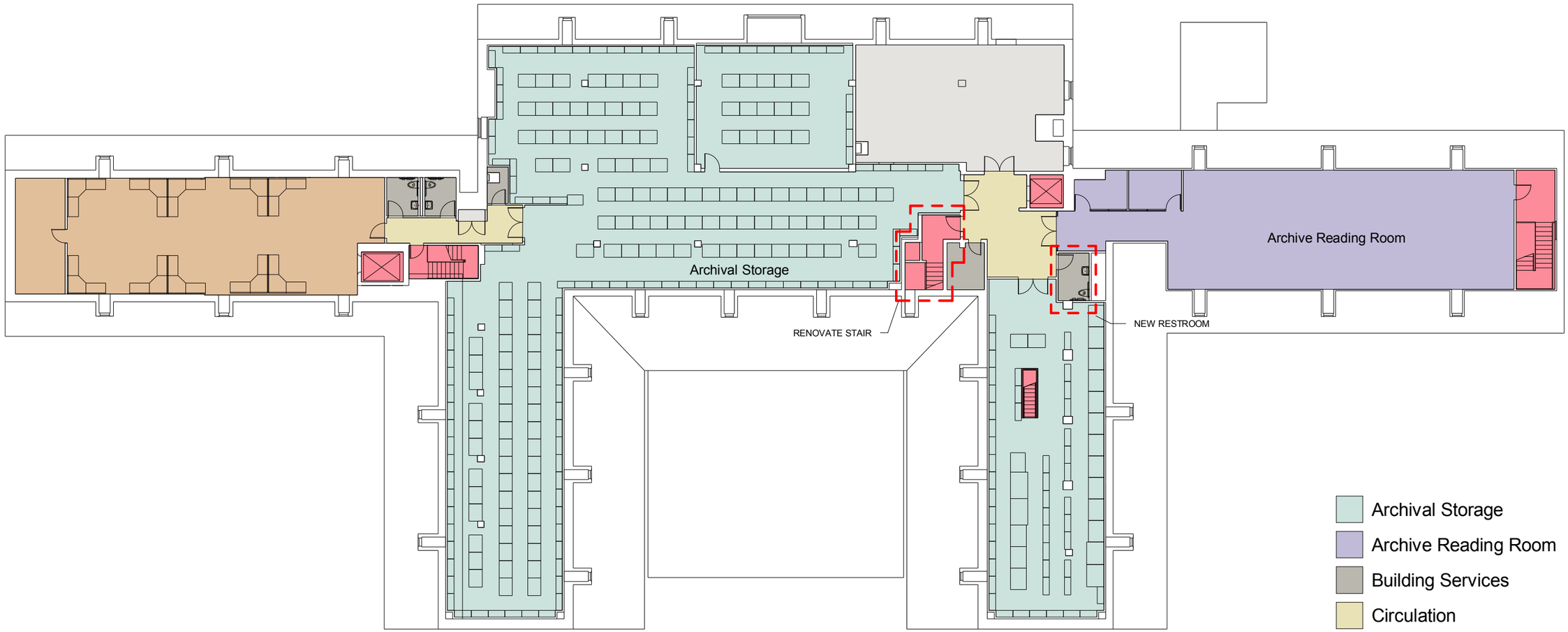
# Proposed Main Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

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# Proposed Upper Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

Original 1939 Building Fabric to be Removed

Non-Original Building Fabric to be Removed

EYP/

# Lower Level Selective Removals Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

Original 1939 Building Fabric to be Removed

Non-Original Building Fabric to be Removed

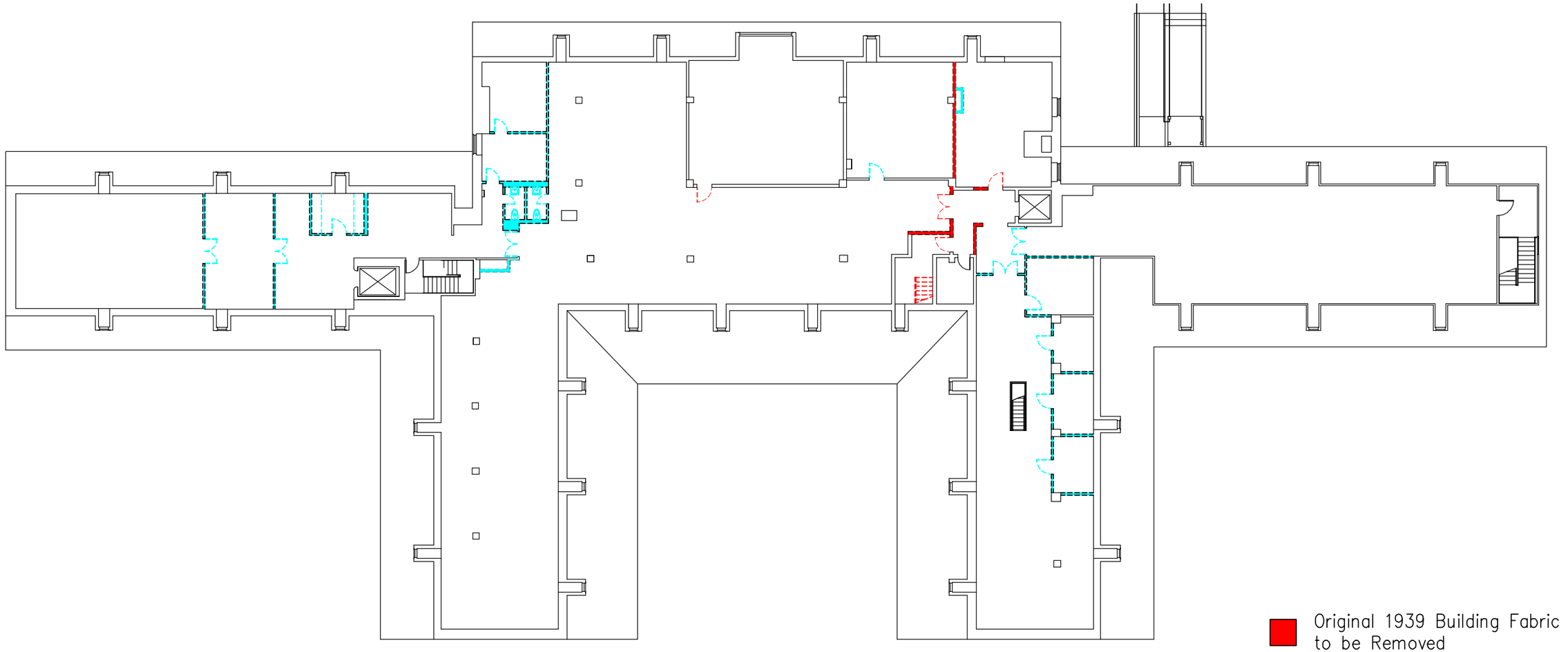
EYP/

# Main Level Selective Removals Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

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# Upper Level Selective Removals Plan

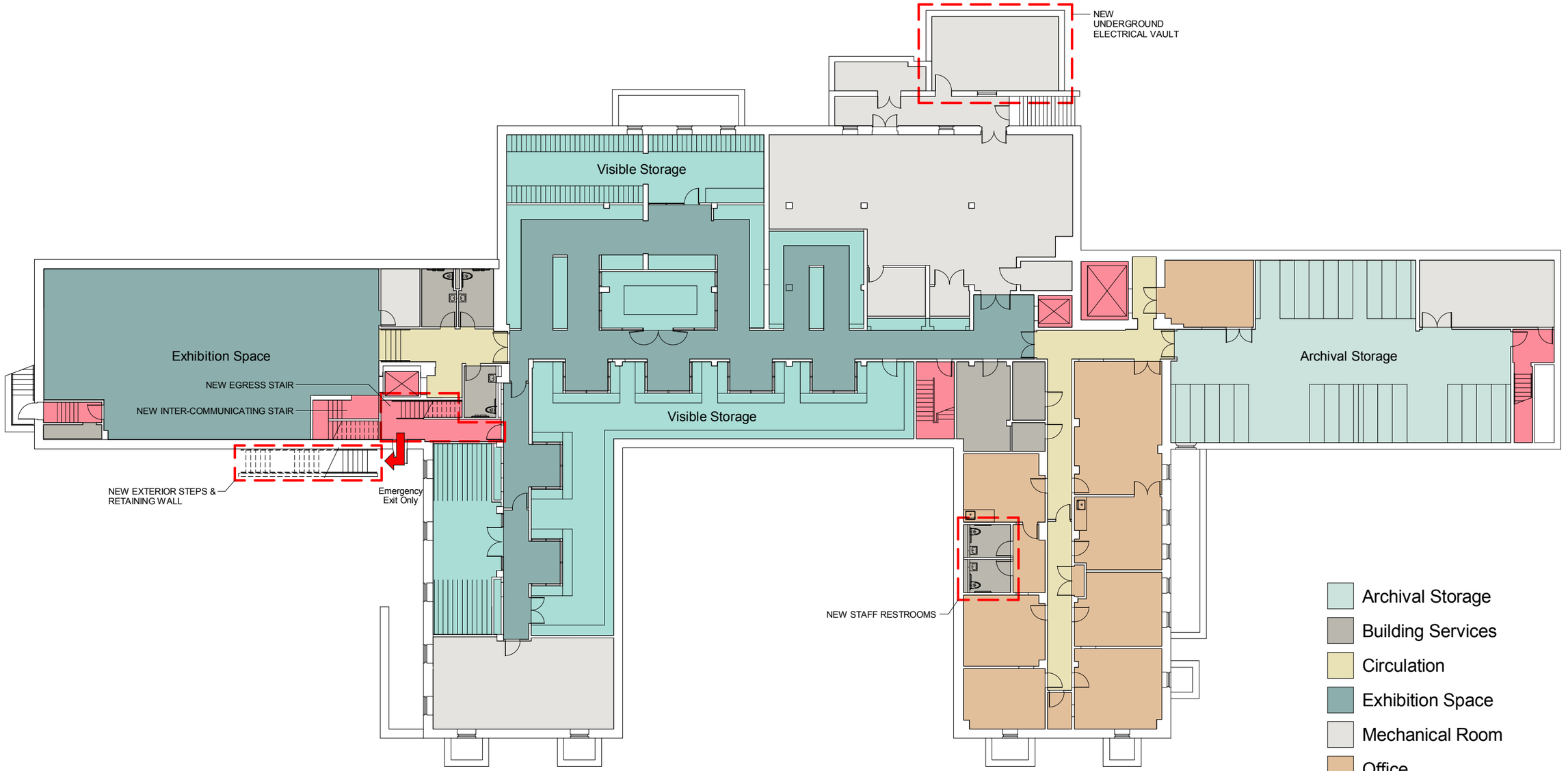
Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

# Appendix B:

## Presentation Materials from Meeting with NYS Historic Preservation Office - March 2007 (Superseded)

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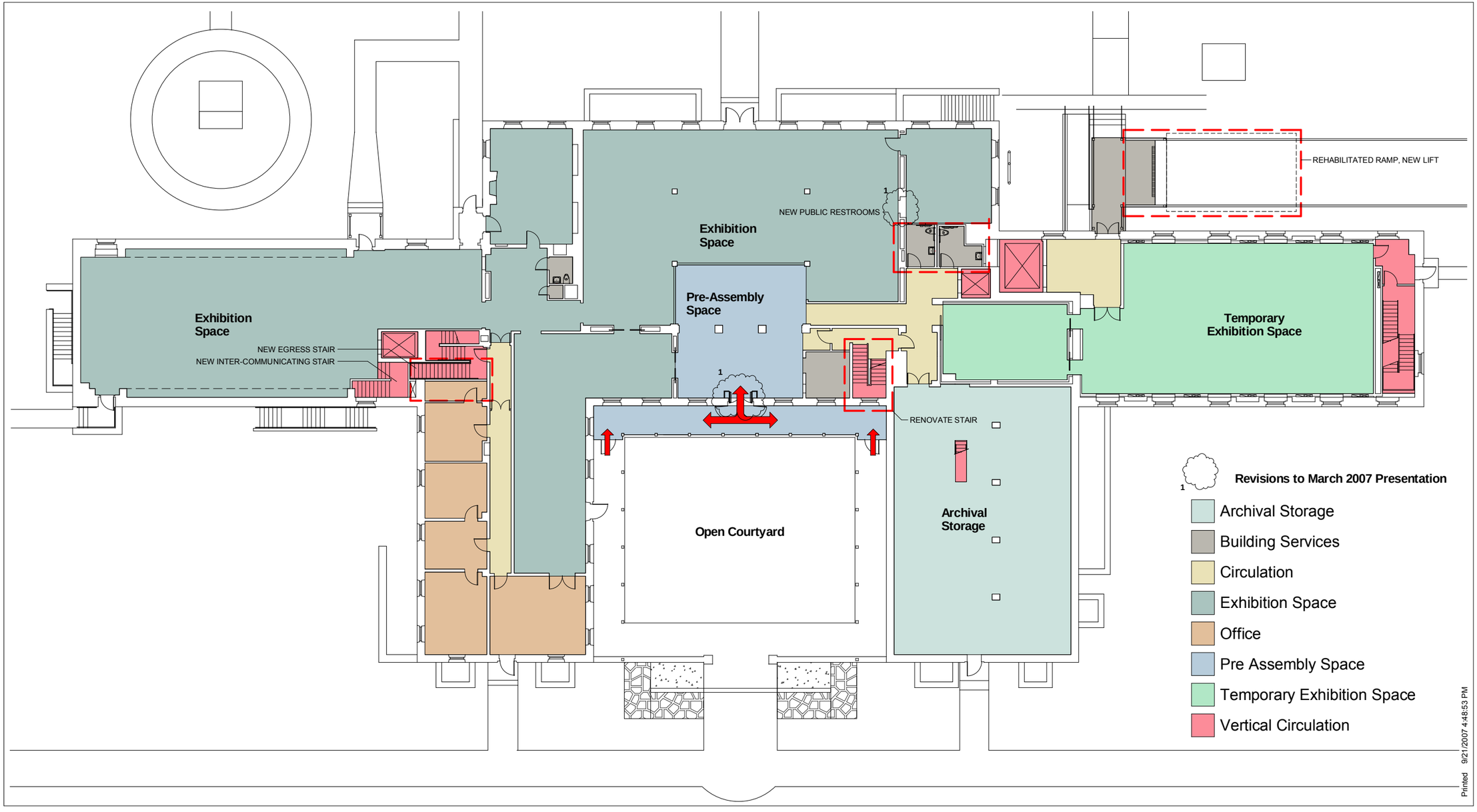
# Proposed Lower Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

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# Proposed Main Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

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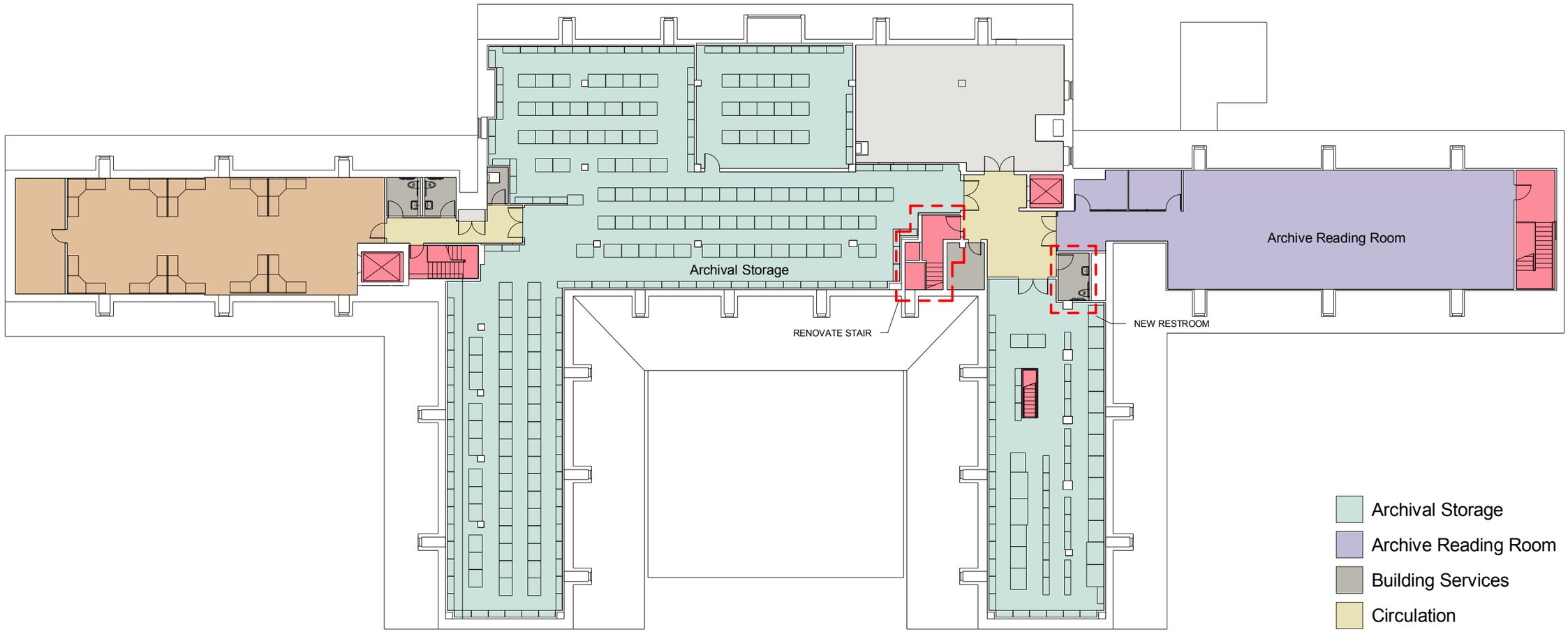
March 2007

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# Proposed Upper Level Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
## Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

Original 1939 Building Fabric to be Removed

Non-Original Building Fabric to be Removed

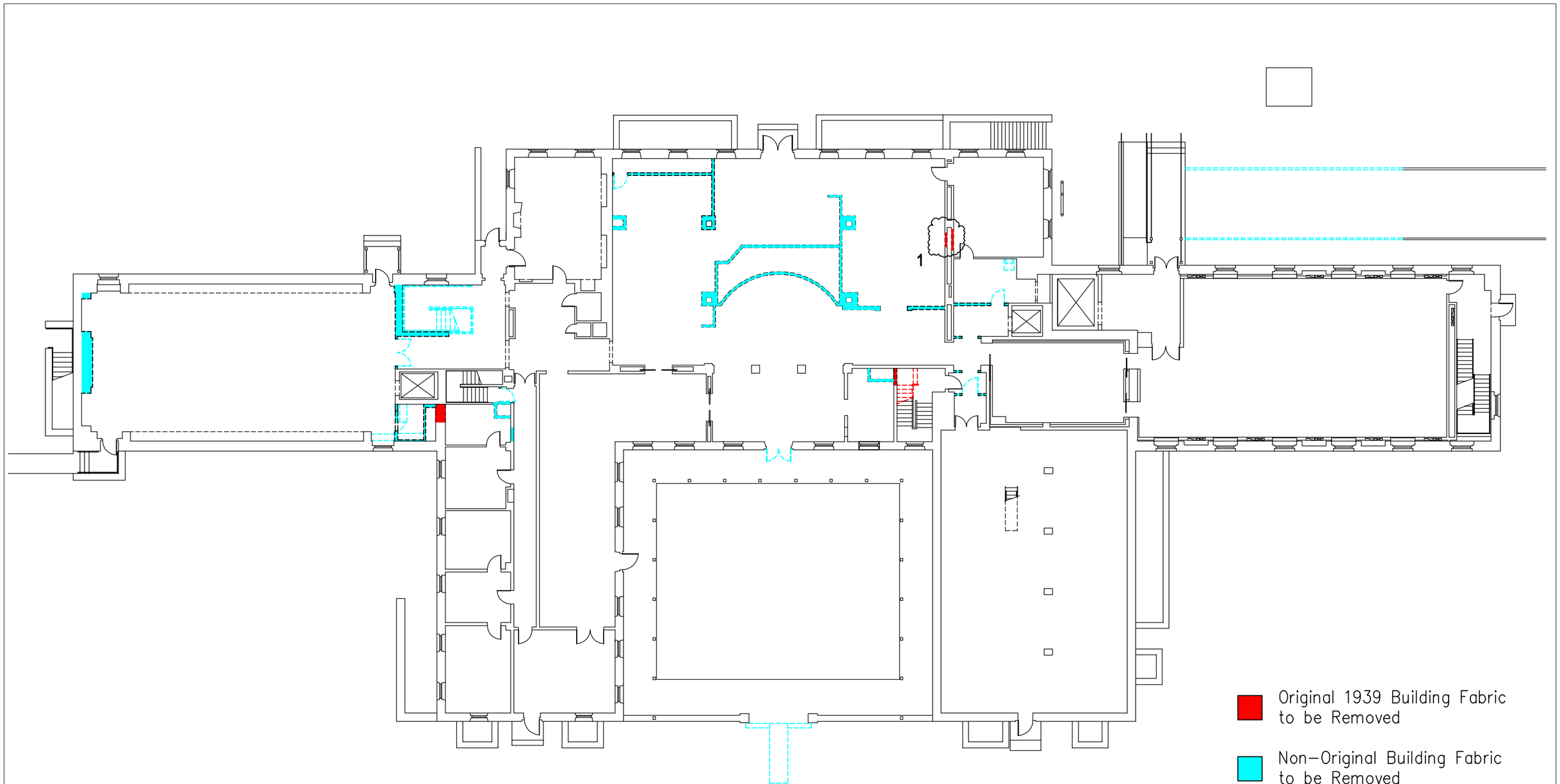
EYP/

# Lower Level Selective Removals Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

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# Main Level Selective Removals Plan

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum

## Museum Building Renovation

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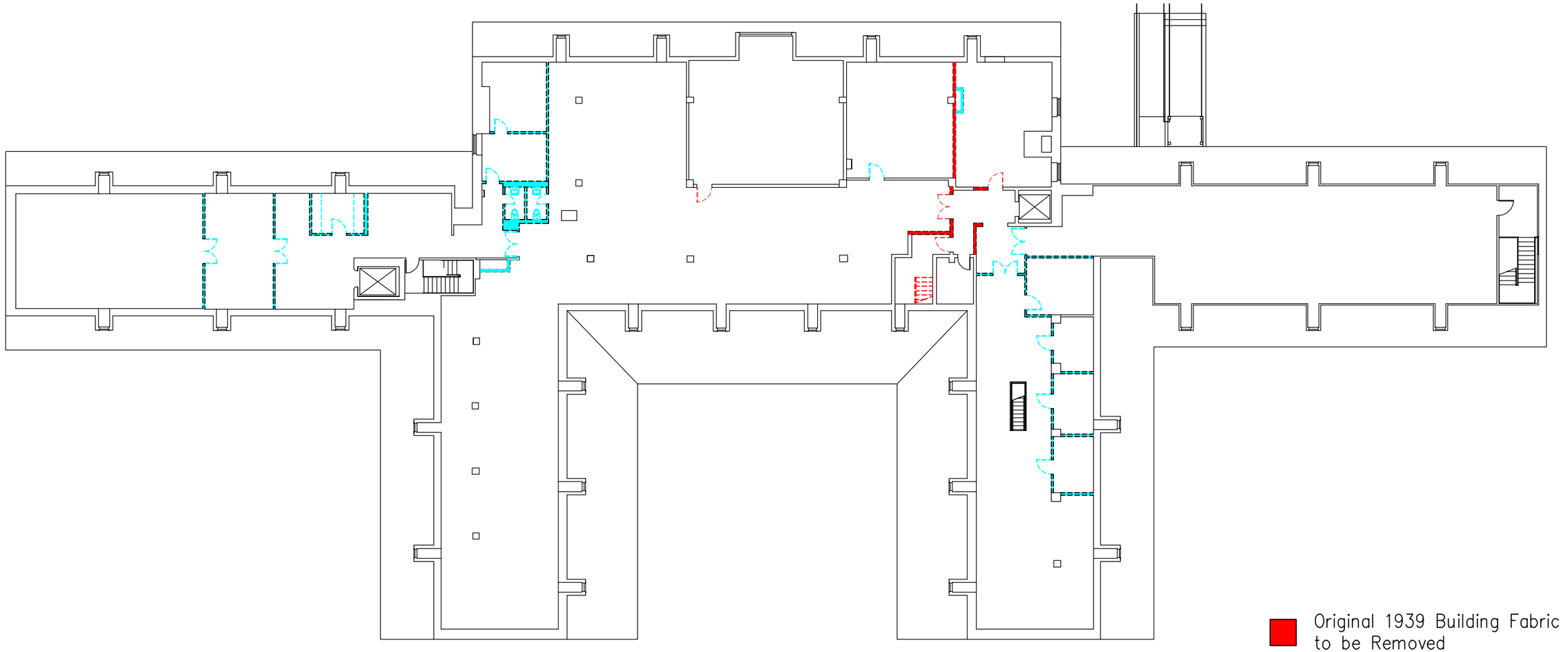
March 2007




EYP/

# Upper Level Selective Removals Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum
Museum Building Renovation

0 10' 20'

March 2007

# Appendix C:

## 100% Design Submission Documents
## Project Manual and Abridged Drawings
## July 10, 2009
## (Under Separate Cover)

## Project Manual:

Volume 1 and Volume 2

## Drawings:

General Information Drawings:
- Cover / Titleshet, G001, G002

Civil Drawings:
- C001, C002, C003
- C100, C101, C102, C103, C104, C105

Architectural Drawings:
- A001
- LS 101, LS102, LS103, LS104
- AD101, AD102, AD103, AD104, AD105
- A101, A102, A103, A104, A105
- A201, A202, A250, A250, A251, A252
- A301, A302
- A401, A402, A403, A404, A405
- A501, A502
- A601, A602, A603, A604, A605
- A701, A702
- A801, A802, A803, A804
- A901, A902, A903, A904, A905

Mechanical Drawings:
- M002

Electrical Drawings:
- E002

# PHASE IA LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

## FDR LIBRARY
## HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

**HAA 4213-11**

***Submitted to:***

**CLOUGH, HARBOR & ASSOCIATES, LLP**
**III WINNERS CIRCLE**
**ALBANY, NEW YORK 12205**

***Prepared by:***

**HARTGEN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INC.**
**CERTIFIED WBE/DBE**
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**email: hartgen@hartgen.com**

**AN ACRA MEMBER FIRM**
**www.acra-crm.org**

**JUNE 2009**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

**SHPO Project Review Number:**

**Involved State and Federal Agencies:** National Park Service

**Phase of Survey:** Phase IA/IB Literature Review and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment

**Location Information**

**Location:** Approximately 12 acres (4.85 ha) on the site of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library (NARA) and the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR NHS)
**Minor Civil Division:** Town of Hyde Park (MCD Number 02707)
**County:** Dutchess

**Survey Area**

**Length:**
**Width:**
**Area of Potential Effect (APE):** approximately 12 acres

**USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** 1980 *Hyde Park, New York* 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

**Report Author:** Robyn Battles

**Date of Report:** June 2009

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### PHASE IA LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

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**2.** 2009 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E Project Map showing the FDR Library project area, photograph angles, and previously tested areas
**3.** 2006 *Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) of Dutchess County, New York.*
**4.** 1779 Sauthier *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America.*
**5.** 1789 Colles *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America.*
**6.** 1829 Burr *Map of Dutchess County, New York.*
**7.** 1850 Sidney *Map of Dutchess County, New York.*
**8.** 1858 Gillette *Map of Dutchess County, New York.*
**9.** 1867 Beers *Atlas of New York and Vicinity.*
**10.** 1876 Gray & Son *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New York.*
**11.** 1891 Beers *Atlas of the Hudson River Valley From New York City to Troy.*
**12.** 1898/1931 USGS *Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie 15' Topographic Quadrangles, New York.*
**13.** 1939 USGS *Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie 15' Topographic Quadrangles, New York.*

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**Photo 1.** General view of FDR Library looking southwest.
**Photo 2.** View of library building looking west-southwest, showing relatively level ground surface.
**Photo 3.** Stair to basement entrance, showing the depth of disturbance required for building the foundation of the south wing, looking east.
**Photo 4.** View of two-tiered depression with a catchment basin, looking northwest. It is located on the east side of the building where the south wing connects to the main library building.
**Photo 5.** View of mature oak tree east of the south wing of the library, looking west.
**Photo 6.** View of field looking west toward the library, showing mature oak trees and the level field.
**Photo 7.** View of project area west of the library building, looking north, showing the relatively level terrain, fence, rows of trees and placement of concrete sidewalks.
**Photo 8.** View of landscaped courtyard with sculptures, looking northeast.
**Photo 9.** View of grated area along west side of library, looking north.
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**Photo 11.** View of corridor that extends along the south side of the visitor's center parking lot, looking west, with existing cooling towers visible in the center of the photo just beyond the western edge of the parking lot.
**Photo 12.** View of lawn and patio on south side of Visitor's Center, looking north-northwest.
**Photo 13.** View of area east of the library, looking north.
**Photo 14.** View of field looking west, showing utility pad.
**Photo 15.** View of outlet of storm sewer/intermittent stream, looking north-northeast, showing wooded area and slope up to top of terrace where main buildings are situated.
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**TABLES**

**Table 1.** Soil Types within the FDR Library Project Area
**Table 2.** Previously Reported Archeological Sites within One Mile of the Project Area in OPHRP, NYSM Site Files
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**Table 5.** Previous archeological surveys on the FDR National Historic Site Property

**FIGURES**

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## PHASE IA LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

### INTRODUCTION

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) was retained by Clough Harbor & Associates, LLP, now known as CHA, LLP, to conduct a Phase IA literature review and archeological sensitivity assessment of the FDR Library project in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. The FDR Library is located on the grounds of the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) National Historic Site. The library property is owned and administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), while the adjacent Home of FDR National Historic Site property is administered by the National Park Service. The FDR Library project consists of proposed upgrades to the existing water service and drainage system along the exterior of the library building. Additional improvements are proposed for the interior of the library building, which was constructed in 1939 and upgraded in 1971. The library is considered a contributing element to the National Historic Site, although technically it is not part of it. The library building is considered to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

As the project is being conducted on National Archives and Records Administration and National Park Service property and will be utilizing federal funds, the archeological study is required according to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The investigation will be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The cultural resource survey was conducted in accordance with the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* and this report conforms to the New York State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO) *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (NYAC 1994 and SHPO 2005, respectively).

### PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located in the Town of Hyde Park, south of the village of Hyde Park in Dutchess County, New York. It is surrounded by the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site and includes approximately 12 acres in total on the library property (Map 1). The FDR National Historic Site encompasses a total of 300 acres of land surrounding the library property. Ground disturbing activities on the library property include the installation of approximately 485 linear feet (148 m) of 8-inch (20-cm) water line excavated to a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m); 1,010 linear feet (308 m) of 12-inch (30.5 cm) storm water drainage lines 4 to 12 feet (1.2 to 3.6 m) deep, and 1,095 linear feet (333 m) of 8-inch (20-cm) storm drains, also 4 to 12 feet (1.2 to 3.6 m) deep. Fire protection trenches will be excavated around the north end of the library building and at the southwest corner of the building where the main portion of the library attaches to the southern wing. An electrical trench will be excavated around the west, north and east sides of the library and from the library to the exterior electric panel situated along the road east of the visitor's center. On NPS property, areas of proposed ground disturbance include the installation of new cooling tower pipes which extend from the west side of the Henry A. Wallace Visitor's Center, south along the sidewalk and west along the edge of the parking lot, to the existing cooling towers on NPS property. Unspecified improvements to the storm sewer outlet located in the woods to the west of the library also are planned. The plans indicate that some of the lines will be placed beneath existing concrete sidewalks and other paved surfaces, as well as landscaped areas and gardens. Portions of the project area have been previously disturbed from the construction of the library and visitor's center, installation of utilities, associated landscaping and previous archeological testing. The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the project area that will be directly or indirectly altered by the proposed undertaking and includes approximately 12 acres.

**Description of Project Area**

The FDR Library project area is an asymmetrically shaped area which roughly parallels the perimeter of the library building. Additional areas on the adjacent NPS property include areas on the south and west sides of the visitor's center, a corridor extending to the west from the visitor's center, and a small area in the woods west of the library. The library is situated on the estate property where Franklin Delano Roosevelt grew up. It is a rural country estate with fairly level terrain throughout the project area (Map 2).

## ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The environment of an area is significant for determining the sensitivity of the project area for precontact archeological resources. Precontact groups often settle on level, well-draining terraces overlooking wetlands and waterways. Therefore, topography, proximity to wetlands, and soils are examined to determine if there are any landforms in the project area that are likely to contain precontact archeological resources. In addition, bedrock formations may contain chert or other resources that may have been quarried, elevating and area's sensitivity for precontact resources. Finally, prior disturbances are assessed to determine their potential effect on any archeological deposits.

### Topography and Bedrock Geology

The project area occupies a terrace overlooking the Hudson River to the west. The property contains a varied topography including moderate sloping terraces, steep sloping hillsides and hill tops with exposed bedrock. It is bisected by a small seasonal drainage that flows south into the Hudson River. Elevations generally range from 5 to 30 meters (15 to 100 ft) above mean sea level.

According to the Geologic Map of New York, the underlying bedrock is Ordovician greywacke and shale of the Austen Glen Formation (Fisher et al. 1970).

### Soils and Drainage

According to the soil maps for Dutchess County, the western portion of the property contains Nassau Rock Outcrop complex soils and the central and eastern sections contain Nassau-Cardigan complex soils. Both are very rocky and contain bedrock outcrops. The general soils descriptions are presented below in Table 1.

**Table 1: Soil Types within the FDR Library Project Area**

| Name | Depth in (cm) | Texture | Slope | Drainage | Landform |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoosic gravelly loam, nearly level (HsA) | 0-58 cm (0-23 in) | Gra lo | 0-3% | Somewhat excessively drained | deltas, outwash plains, terraces |
| | 58-155 cm (23-61 in) | Gra lo, Gra sa lo, vy Gra sa lo | 0-3% | Somewhat excessively drained | |
| | 155-452 cm (61-178 in) | Vy Gra lo sa, vy Gra sa, extremely Gra lo sa | 0-3% | Somewhat excessively drained | |

Key: Texture: Co-Coarse, Fi-Fine, Gra-Gravel(ly), Lo-Loam, Sa-Sand, Si-Silt, Vy-Very

**Vegetation and Forest Zone**

Environmental information concerning the project area and vicinity is useful in assessing its archeological potential. Plant species that are indigenous to the area or those that were introduced after colonization were often a valuable resource for the inhabitants of a particular region. Several forest types have been proposed that are likely to have existed in New York before land modifications, deforestation, and the introduction of foreign species (Küchler 1964). The forest type within which the project area is located is therefore described through the concept of "potential natural vegetation," which infers its past forest environment, not necessarily that which is current.

The project area lies within the Appalachian oak forest zone. This forest type exists as several discrete zones located in eastern New York within the Hudson River watershed and extending eastward into Connecticut and Massachusetts. This natural vegetation zone consists primarily of broad-leaved deciduous trees with northern red oak and white oak representing the most populous varieties.

Other hardwood plants found in the forest zone include mockernut, pignut, and shagbark hickories; flowering dogwood; tulip tree; white mulberry; hop horn beam; wild and black cherry; American mountain-ash; white, scarlet, yellow, chestnut, red, post, and black oaks; sassafras, and basswood. Some of the common shrubs found include shadbush, bittersweet, witch-hazel, mountain-laurel, summer grape, northern fox grape, and huckleberry (USDA 1955).

**DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH**

**Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and New York State Museum**

Files at the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and New York State Museum (NYSM) were investigated to identify recorded archeological sites within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area. Previous archeological surveys and properties listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places within and adjacent to the project area also were identified. Two prehistoric and four historic archeological sites were reported within one mile (1.6 km), and six archeological surveys were completed within or adjacent to the FDR National Historic Site property, as recorded in OPRHP and NYSM site files. One of the prehistoric and one of the historic archeological sites are National Register eligible (Table 2). No previous archeological surveys are known to have been conducted on the FDR library parcel administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

Unfortunately, not all of the archeological surveys performed by the NPS on their property were reported to OPRHP or filed by OPRHP. A review of several reports provided by the NPS and OPRHP provides some additional information on the archeological surveys previously performed. A number of archeological projects conducted on the FDR National Historic Site were identified in a table attributed to Mead from an earlier NPS report and included in the NPS report by Clark and Admirand for the Phase II archeological investigation at the Bellefield Property Visitor's Center found on file at OPRHP (NPS 2001). The table with accompanying map are included here as Figure 1. It also lists archeological surveys conducted on the property from 1973 through 2000. Those reports were summarized in an Archeological Overview Assessment (AOA) completed in 2008 by PAL.

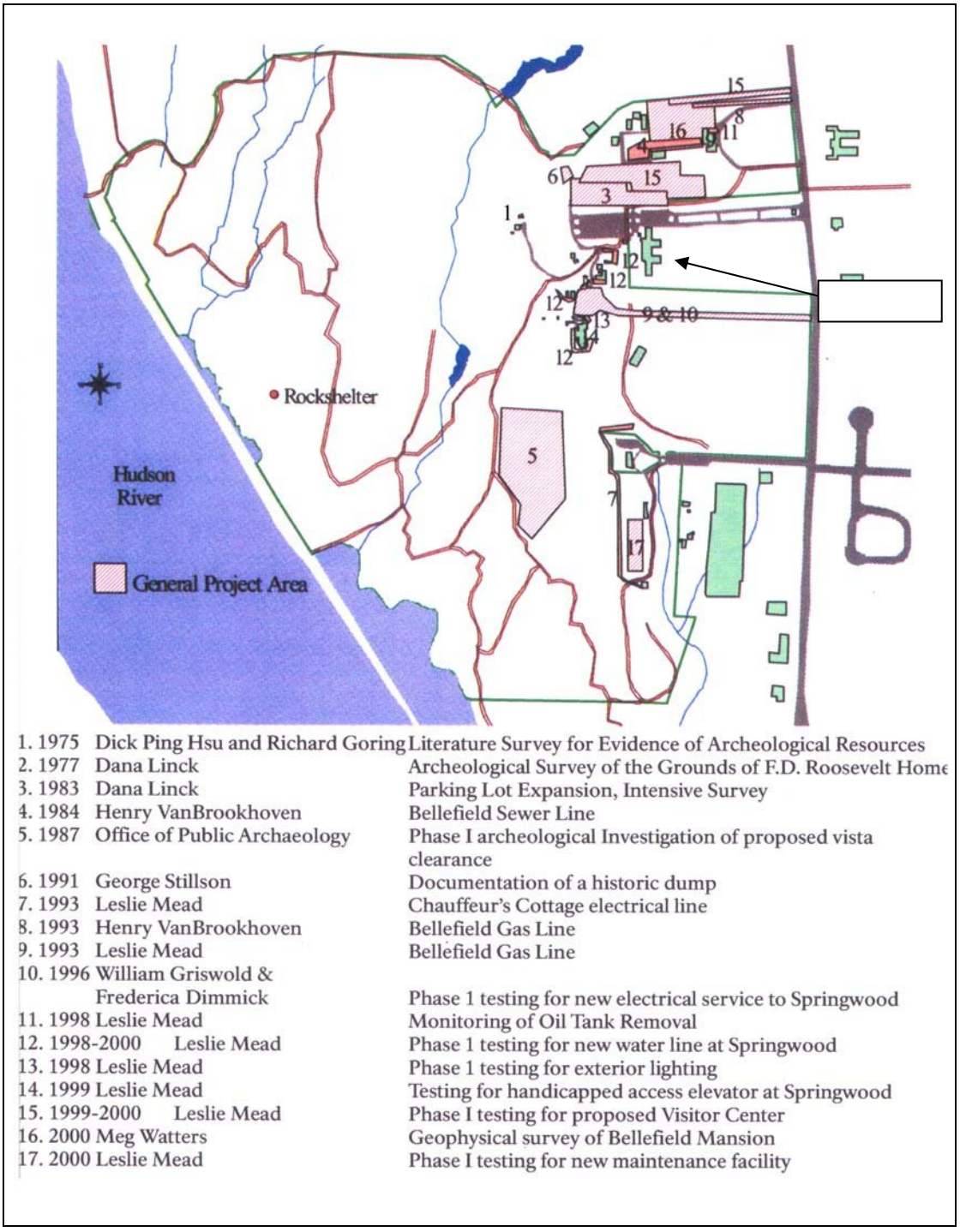


**Figure 1.** Table and map from NPS report by Leslie A. Mead showing locations of previous archeological testing on the FDR National Historic Site property (NPS 2001).

### *Archeological Sites*

Based on the information collected from the site files at OPRHP and the NYSM, two recorded prehistoric and four recorded historic sites are located within one mile (1.6 km) of the project area. One of the prehistoric sites is a Parker site recorded in 1922 which consisted of "traces of occupation." The other prehistoric site, the Gilbert (East Park) site was occupied from the Late Archaic through the transitional Middle Woodland period. It is located directly on the eastern edge of the one-mile (1.6-km) radius. The four historic sites include an 18th-century house site, a 19th-century farmstead, and a farmstead occupied from the 18th century to c.1940. A prehistoric rock shelter is indicated on the map in Figure 1, but there is no site form for it at OPRHP, the NYSM or in the NPS Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS) database.

**Table 2:** Previously Reported Archeological Sites within One Mile of the Project Area in the OPHRP, NYSM Site Files

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A number of sites were identified in the 2008 PAL report, which included as an appendix the NPS ASMIS database records for the FDR NHS property. These represent sites and features or resources contained within the sites, often in multiple loci. In the NPS database, there are 23 ASMIS sites which have been identified on the NPS property. No sites have been identified on the library property.

**Table 3.** Archeological sites and features identified on the Home of Franklin Roosevelt (HOFR) site as recorded in the NPS Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS) database.

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| ASMIS Site # | Site Name | Cultural Affiliation | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 11.001 19th C. Rustic Bridge |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | |

| ASMIS Site # | Site Name | Cultural Affiliation | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 21.001 19th C. Retaining Wall/Possible path |
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***National Register Listed and National Register Eligible***

A review of the OPRHP inventory indicated that the property that contains part of the project area, the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site, is listed on the State and National Registers and an adjacent property, the James Roosevelt House is considered to be individually eligible for the National Register (NRE). The library is situated on a separately administered parcel that is surrounded on the north, west and south by the National Historic Site. The library is considered a contributing element to the site, but the building itself is not featured in the National Register nomination form. The library is considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in its own right (EYP 2009).

**Table 4.** National Register (NR) Listed and National Register Eligible (NRE) Properties within or adjacent to the project area.

| Site Name/Number | Site Description | Site Location | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site/ 90NR00306 | The property contains 264.51 acres and includes Springwood, the family estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt built c.1790; the FDR Presidential Library built in 1939; numerous outbuildings dating from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century; Bellefield, the Newbold/Morgan Estate built c.1795 and several 20th-century outbuildings. | Project area is within this property | Listed |
| James Roosevelt House/ A02707.000010 | Late Federal style house constructed c.1833-35 by Joseph Giraud; purchased by James Roosevelt, FDR's father, in 1868; later owned by FDR's brother, James Roosevelt. | Immediately south of FDR property | NRE |

**Previous Surveys**

According to OPRHP files, eight separate cultural resource surveys have been conducted within or adjacent to the FDR National Historic Site (NHS) property. An Archeological Overview Assessment (AOA) obtained from the National Park Service summarizes all of the known archeological sites and previous surveys conducted on the NPS property. The report was written by Christopher Lindner, PhD., compiled and edited by PAL and the NPS (PAL 2008). Due to the poor level of record-keeping, it is in some cases impossible to link the ASMIS feature/site to the survey which identified it. It is also difficult to correlate the OPRHP/NYSM sites with ASMIS features or sites.

Dick Ping Hsu at the National Park Service completed an Archeological Survey of the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites in 1973. This project involved archival research at the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS archives and at the FDR Library for relevant documentation in an effort to assess previously known archeological sites on the property. The land east of the library was traditionally reported to have been an "Indian corn field," but Hsu observed plow scars over 30-cm (11.8-in) deep in a utility trench that he thought would have

destroyed evidence of prehistoric tillage (PAL 2008:53). He assessed the various environmental settings on the property and concluded that the uplands had less potential for prehistoric use than the lower portions closer to the Hudson River (PAL 2008:53). Hsu reported two historic dumps on the property, one situated west and north of the Duplex in a ravine with debris dating from the late 19th century to the 1970s, and a second dump at Springwood in the depression where a greenhouse had been removed c.1906, which was visible on a 1930s aerial photo (PAL 2008:53).

In 1977, Dana Linck with the NPS conducted an Archeological Survey of the Grounds of the FDR Home National Historic Site. This project was initiated to assist park staff in response to concerns about the destruction of a prehistoric site reported by a local avocational archeologist, Bill Swaab, who had informed the NPS that as gravel was being progressively removed for use by grounds personnel the site was being destroyed. Three shovel test pits were excavated beyond the periphery of the gravel pit and 34 pieces of debitage and two pieces of coal or coal ash were recovered. This site is part of the Vista Clearance Site (HOFR 1, ASMIS HOFR 00014.000). Linck also examined a foundation situated on a low-lying knoll near the Hudson River on the Springwood parcel close to the Bellefield property line, also identified by Swaab. After looking at artifacts that had previously been recovered, which included salt-glazed stoneware and whiteware, Linck suggested that the structure probably had been a boathouse, a cabin for a fisherman or a railroad shed (PAL 2008:54). Recommendations included suspending the mining activities at the gravel pit until further research could be conducted at the site (PAL 2008:54).

Henry Van Brookhoven, Chief of Maintenance at the FDR NHS, submitted a Record Report of an Archaeological Find during the Bellefield Sewer Excavation in 1984. During the excavation of a sewer line to a new leach field south of the cemetery, workmen inadvertently excavated two structural features, a 20-foot (6-m) long brick/stone foundation wall "bisected" 5 feet (1.5 m) from its western end by a brick cistern or well that was 3-4 feet (0.9-1.2 m) across. Upon consultation with Francis McManamon, a NARA (National Archives and Records Administration) archaeologist, staff at Bellefield salvaged materials, drew a profile and took photographs. Van Brookhoven noted an exterior mortar pattern and that the upper 8-10 inches (20-25.4 cm) of the cistern were parged, indicating an above-grade exposure. He estimated that 4-6 inches (10-15 cm) of coal and ash covered the wall and cistern/well for 17 feet (5 m), with metal and glass in this layer. Artifacts recovered included bones, terracotta pot fragments and a piece of an ash wood tool handle that was not in direct association with any particular stratum or location. The wall ranged in depth from 40 inches (101 cm) at its western end to 30 inches (76.2 cm) at the eastern end. The east end is described as 2 feet (0.6 m) of dry-laid stone below four courses of brick that were capped by 1½-inch (3.8-cm) slate (PAL 2008:95). The cistern/well was marked by the burial of small pieces of steel reinforcing rod for ease of future relocation (HOFR 1, ASMIS HOFR 0001.004).

Diane Lee Rhodes with the NPS Service Center in Denver, Colorado, completed archeological investigations for the Proposed Parking Lot Expansion at the Home of FDR NHS in ELRO Package 104 in 1986. Rhodes independently contracted with the NPS to write reports of fieldwork conducted from 1983-1984 by principal investigator Dana C. Linck. Linck's work was prompted by the NPS plan to have a shuttle bus provide transportation to the park at Eleanor Roosevelt's Valkill estate (ELRO) and to the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (VAMA). The NPS planned to have a passenger loading area at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt. To provide additional parking associated with the shuttle bus, the existing parking lot was to expand to the north into the Bellefield parcel in an area that contained a recent community garden and a service road. Three archeological testing programs were conducted at Linck's direction. The first involved an intensive surface collection near the existing plots of the community garden followed by the excavation of 55 one-foot diameter shovel test pits (STPs) at 30-foot intervals. Two one-foot wide by one-foot deep trenches were excavated at right angles in an area of moderate artifact concentration in the center of the garden, while 104 STPs were excavated at 10-foot intervals and 10 STPs were excavated at 30-foot intervals around the community garden. At the probable location of the second 19th-century structure, Linck tested with random shovel tests and then dug another trench there and two additional trenches to check for features at the site of a 1945 security building on the west edge of the project area. Testing for the western mark near the greenhouse shown on the 1867 map appears inconclusive, despite a concentration of debris in the garden center. The artifacts included pearlware, transfer-printed whiteware, a fieldstone concentration,

creamware, delft, black-glazed buff earthenware and a wrought nail. The conclusions drawn by Rhodes discount the artifacts recovered due to their disturbance by tillage, the probable importation of artifacts with manure and old topsoils, and Linck's selective sampling (PAL 2008:80). This survey identified features within the Bellefield Bluff Edge Site HOFR 2, including ASMIS #s HOFR2.001, 2.006, 2.007 and 2.008 (see Table 3). It also identified two loci comprised of 18th- and 19th-century. ceramic scatters which are considered part of the Bellefield Mansion Complex HOFR 1, ASMIS # HOFR1.007 and 1.008.

In 1987, Lauren J. Cook with the Office of Public Archaeology (OPA) at Boston University in Boston, Massachusetts, conducted a study titled Archaeological Investigations for a Proposed Vista Clearance at the Home of FDR NHS, Part One: Background Research. This project was done prior to proposed tree removal across approximately 12 acres (4.8 ha) to restore a meadow and open up the vista from Springwood and involved a background study of the Red House parcel, which was used to assess archeological potential and to guide field testing. Cook called for surface reconnaissance and subsurface excavations in areas of high sensitivity, but rated the area as having a low potential for prehistoric sites (PAL 2008:58).

Rico J. Elia with OPA at Boston University conducted Archaeological Investigations for a Proposed Vista Clearance at the Home of FDR NHS, Part Two: Field Investigations in 1990. This project was conducted following the recommendations made by Lauren J. Cook prior to the mechanical tree removal and meadow restoration. Fieldwork included a walkover survey and a total of 50 shovel test pits excavated in four areas. Area 1 contained 29 shovel tests arranged on a at 15-meter (49-ft) grid. Area 2 initially was comprised of four shovel tests along a single transect at 15-meter (49-ft) intervals. When three adjacent shovel tests contained prehistoric material, 10 confirmation tests excavated in the cardinal directions at 7.5-meter (24.6-ft) intervals were excavated. Three additional pits were dug along a rock outcrop nearby and one shovel test pit was excavated in a nearby historic surface scatter which extended the limits of the prehistoric site in that direction. Two shovel test pits were excavated on a level area in the forest designated as Area 3 and a single shovel test pit at the base of the bluff directly below the James R. Roosevelt mansion found evidence of an early to mid-19th-century dump that was designated Area 4 (PAL 2008:58). Artifacts recovered from the prehistoric site in Area 2 included debitage, a ground sandstone tool, a chert biface, core and scraper, and a "volcanic" preform (PAL 2008:59). The site was interpreted as a sparse prehistoric lithic workshop. The historic dump site yielded a few pieces of pearlware, yellow ware, an iron belt buckle and a white clay pipe stem fragment. Recommendations included site evaluation of Area 2, where the prehistoric and historic materials were recovered. Area 2 is known as the Vista Clearance Site HOFR 1, ASMIS HOFR 00014.000. No additional testing was recommended for Areas 1, 3 and 4.

Also in 1990, Linda A. Towle, Dick Hsu and Gerald K. Kelso wrote a NPS memorandum describing a trip they took to three properties, including ROVA (Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site). This visit was prompted by the recovery of bottles on the high bluff at the rear of Bellefield and observations of similar debris beside and behind the Duplex at Springwood by park staff. Artifacts visible on the surface were mapped and inventoried, and representative samples were collected and catalogued. The trip report describes two historic dumps. The first historic dump extended 300-400 feet (91.5-122 m) along the bank south of, and behind the Duplex (part of HOFR 12 River Road-Duplex Road Dumps, ASMIS # HOFR12.003 or .004). A large concentration of pails, bottles and other household debris was visible on the west side of the bank in an area where a stable previously was located. Artifacts were strewn down the embankment along its entire length. The dump was mapped and buried as part of the stabilization project, probably in the spring of 1991. The second dump, known as the Morgan-Bellefield dump, is located at the end of the HOFR parking lot (part of the Bellefield Bluff Edge Site HOFR 2, ASMIS # HOFR2.003). When the lot was built, a storm drain was built to direct the runoff from the parking lot down the embankment to the west. The runoff exposed large quantities of bottle glass, dish fragments and other household debris (PAL 2008:60). It was recommended that the dumps be buried to protect them from vandalism.

In 1993, Leslie A. Mead with the Northeast Cultural Resources Center (NECRC) of the NPS wrote an unpublished manuscript report detailing archeological work involved during the Electric Line from the Red House to the Chauffeur's Cottage proposed project. A proposed electrical line was to be placed at the bottom of a new trench

to run from a transformer pole northwest of the Red House to the Chauffeur's Cottage, along the edge of a high, level terrace. The manuscript report notes that Elia's nearby surface survey for the Vista Clearance project had documented the presence of prehistoric artifacts on the slope below the terrace (PAL 2008:61). The survey involved the excavation of 42 shovel test pits at 8-meter intervals. Testing was conducted in three areas: the Chauffeur's Cottage (four STPs), along the terrace edge (32 STPs) and northwest of the parking lot beside the Red House (7 STPs). Testing did not occur on the intervening Red House property because it did not belong to the NPS. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests, but were found primarily in the plow zone. Sparse 19th-20th-century debris west of the hemlock hedge was interpreted as originating from the former greenhouse immediately to the east (PAL 2008:61). The site is known as the Chauffer's Cottage Site HOFR 2 or ASMIS # HOFR20.000. No additional testing was recommended due to the paucity of artifacts, their position mainly in disturbed contexts, and the absence of features.

Mead also wrote up a Trip Report for the Bellefield Estate (ROVA) in 1993. She visited Bellefield on May 26, 1993 to monitor the excavation of a trench for the installation of a gas main where it enters the mansion (PAL 2008:96). The trench was 36 cm (14 in) wide, one meter long and excavated to a depth of 46 cm (18 in). Two features were identified. Feature 1 was 29 cm (11.4 in) wide and was situated along the mansion's foundation. The footing of the painted brick rear façade of the structure was exposed and was comprised of a single course of dressed granite blocks underlain by undressed granite stones. Mead suggested that it was likely that originally the dressed blocks were above the historic grade. Feature 2 sloped down away from the mansion and contained loose silt with very fine sand with large pieces of bricks and mortar. It was interpreted as the buried remains of a French drain which was associated with a laundry building formerly in the immediate area (part of HOFR 1, the Bellefield Mansion Complex Site, possibly ASMIS # HOFR1.006). Since much of the rest of the project areas was disturbed during the 1970s and 1980s when the septic systems were installed, that it was unlikely that additional cultural remains would be found within the project area (PAL 2008:96).

Henry Van Brookhoven, the Chief of Maintenance at the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS wrote a memo in 1993 regarding the Bellefield Gas Line Excavation. Van Brookhoven reported that he arrived on the site when Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company workers had excavated a gas line trench from 16-60 feet (4.8-18.2 m) from the stone wall along Route 9, down the road bed of the old alley, which had been excavated for electric and telephone lines in 1976. He allowed the work to continue because he was fairly certain that no structures were known to exist in the area historically and monitored the excavation. Between 69 and 72 feet (21-21.9 m) from the wall he halted workers again and observed a lens of coal ash from 4 to 12 inches (10 to 30 cm) deep, containing coal, glass, metal and flowerpot sherds underlain by typical soil and rock. Van Brookhoven called archeologist Dick Hsu at the regional office while the park superintendent and natural resource specialist, Dave Hayes, monitored the trench. A staff member, William Urbin, was sent by the park curator to take photographs and collect artifacts. The trench had doubled in length by the time Van Brookhoven returned and began to take notes and tape measurements, while Hayes and Duane Pearson continued to monitor the excavation. The trench extended a total of 200 feet (60.9 m) from the wall. Artifacts recovered included a brass key barrel, a nail, a rubber tire, flowerpot fragments, window glass and tire pieces. No recommendations were made in the memorandum (PAL 2008:98).

In February of 1997, William A. Griswold at the NECRC of the NPS completed a draft report on the 1996 archeological investigations at the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the Town of Hyde Park. The survey was conducted in anticipation of the installation of new underground utility lines for electrical and telephone service. The construction of the new lines involved the excavation of a trench approximately four feet (1.2 m) wide and four feet (1.2 m) deep from US Route 9 to the Home of FDR with subsidiary trenches to many of the outbuildings on the property. The archeological investigations focused on three different areas of the site: 1) the large agricultural field between the Home of FDR and US Route 9, 2) the side yard between the Home and the grave sites of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, and 3) the area behind the home. A total of 34 shovel tests were excavated within the corridor. No prehistoric materials were recovered from the excavations. Significant 18th-century archeological deposits were identified near the Albany Post Road (US Route 9), which contained structural materials including brick, mortar, nails and glass as well as pearlware, creamware, lead-glazed redware and stoneware. The second area did not reveal

any significant archeological deposits. The area behind the house consisted of either disturbed deposits or fill/driveway construction debris. The alignment was shifted to avoid the late 18th-century house site, known as the Post Road Site (OPRHP #A2707.000553). Recommendations included monitoring during construction by a professional archeologist in the area near the Albany Post Road near the 18th-century house site and the disturbed/construction deposits behind the house because potentially significant deposits may be intact below the disturbed deposits (NPS 1997).

Leslie A. Mead at the NECRC conducted Phase I Archeological Investigations at the Home of FDR for Waterline and Exterior Lighting in 1998 (Mead 1998). These two projects were initiated in the spring of 1998 and completed in the fall of 2000. A total of 39, 50 x 50 cm square (19.6 in²) units followed five proposed utility lines near the mansion at approximately 20-foot intervals. Two additional units were located along Route 9 where the waterline would enter the estate 200 feet (60.9 m) from the driveway. The results were summarized by transect. Line 1 contained 14 shovel tests around the south side of the mansion and north along the west side likely located the original trench for water service, but no artifacts. Line 2 consisted of four STPs along the path from the Dutchess County Historical Society visitor's center toward the mansion and revealed that the soils in that area were disturbed and compacted. Line 3 involved five STPs to the west, down the slope behind the DCHS visitors' center, and identified a small dump with window glass and recent bottle glass. Line 4 was comprised of four STPs crossing the south side of the greenhouse and recovered mostly window glass. Line 5 had 12 STPs north of the greenhouse and revealed a deeply disturbed soil profile indicative of another former utility trench or security shack. No recommendations were made regarding the project (NPS 1998).

In 1998, an effort was in progress to remove oil tanks from NPS sites and Mead visited Bellefield to monitor the process, but did not produce a report until 2000. Mead monitored the digging by workmen, made some notes and took photographs. She noted that the excavation was conducted northeast and within three meters of the mansion foundation. Mead concluded that much of the area had been previously disturbed during the installation of the oil tank and that the project contributed little to the understanding of the archeological sites associated with the house (PAL 2008:97).

In May of 1999, Leslie A. Mead at the NECRC completed a draft report on archeological investigations in the vicinity of a proposed elevator for handicapped access to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in Hyde Park. The project area was defined as the total area to be excavated to install the elevator on the western façade of Springwood. It was situated underneath an existing veranda. A 1 x 1-meter unit and two 1.5 x 1-meter trenches were excavated, for a total area of 1.5 square meters (4.9 ft²). Two features were identified during excavation, a builder's trench associated with the construction of the southeastern tower, added between 1845 and 1867, as well as a second builder's trench excavated during the 1915 construction of the south wing. The features are part of the Springwood Site, HOFR 22, ASMIS # HOFR22.002. No further archeological work was recommended for the project, however, it was strongly recommended that the Historic Site consider updating OPRHP site files in order to have better documentation of the resources present (NPS 1999).

A Geophysical Survey at the Bellefield Home of FDR NHS was conducted June 26-30, 2000 by Meg Watters with Geophysical Survey Systems in North Salem, New York (Geophysical 2000). The geophysical survey covered the area of high sensitivity in the northeast section of the Bellefield yard where no previous archeological testing had been conducted. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic induction profiling (conductivity/resistivity) were used to search for features. A total of 37 ranked anomalies were identified, 14 of which qualify as rank 1. Watters concluded that much of the survey area had been previously disturbed through utility trenching and other digging activities and that no very obvious structural foundations were apparent in the data (PAL 2008:94).

Leslie A. Mead of the NECRC led a Phase I archeological survey of the Kessler Property Maintenance Facility which is on the property of the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site in the summer of 2000. The proposed project included the construction of a new maintenance facility with associated parking and

utilities on a parcel immediately south of the Kessler House. A surface walkover was conducted of the entire area and locations of depressions, disturbance and above-ground historic features were noted. A total of 17 square, 50 x 50-cm shovel tests were excavated. Two features were identified at the base of the plow zone and were determined to represent disturbance related to tree removal in the area. Both historic and prehistoric artifacts were found, all in the plow zone. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Historic artifacts included coal, whiteware, creamware, a single piece of delft and a piece of carved ivory. No further testing was recommended since the impact of the proposed project did not entail excavation beyond the removal of the plow zone. It was recommended that the plow zone removal be monitored by a professional archeologist (NPS 2000a).

In July of 2000, Leslie A. Mead and Maria Schleidt Penalva from NECRC conducted a Phase I archeological survey at the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site for the Bellefield Property Visitors Center. The proposed project involved the construction of a new visitor's center with associated parking and access road located on the parcel immediately north of the Presidential Library and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. Mead and Penalva did not examine areas previously tested, the locations of existing roads and parking facilities, the footprint of the existing curatorial facility, the location of the proposed remote sensing west of the Bellefield mansion and locations where protected specimen trees were located. A non-invasive geophysical survey was undertaken in parts of the project area considered to have moderate to high potential for significant cultural remains, and shovel testing was conducted in the areas of the proposed construction that were identified as having a low to moderate potential for significant cultural remains. The project area included the field to the west of the Bellefield Mansion Gardens and the lawns west and north of the Bellefield Mansion and entrance road. A total of 116 shovel test pits were excavated and five features were identified. The features included a cobble-filled trench drainage feature associated with either the Bellefield Mansion or one of its former outbuildings; a trench feature which appeared to be a relatively recent excavation possibly related to either construction of septic systems or to construction related to the bus parking lot; a compact stone and dust feature possibly related to an old sewer system or cesspool, and a deep trash deposit on the extreme western edge of the project area probably associated with a trash dump located immediately west of the 2000 project area. The results of the survey indicated that the majority of the project area contained no significant cultural remains. However, in three locations cultural strata or features were defined which needed further consideration. The first was in the location of the proposed access road and eastern end of the parking lot where evidence of discrete features relating to the mid- to late 19$^{th}$-century occupation of Bellefield Mansion, and perhaps traces of former outbuildings, were found. Avoidance was recommended, but if the area could not be avoided, additional testing of these deposits would be necessary. The second area was located in the field to the north of the current bus parking lot where monitoring of construction related excavation was recommended to assess the exact nature of the compact slate and dust deposits identified in the shovel tests. The third area was located at the extreme western edge of the project area and consisted of a trash deposit likely related to the trash dump previously identified to the north and west of the bus parking lot (part of Bellefield Bluff Edge Site, HOFR 2, ASMIS # HOFR2.003). Monitoring of construction-related excavation in this area also was recommended (NPS 2000b).

Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Bellefield Property Visitors Center was conducted by NECRC archeologists Andrea G. Clark and Kelly M. Admirand during the summer of 2001. A total of 44 shovel test pits, nine trenches and five test units were excavated in areas assessed by the Phase I report as containing cultural features, five of which were tested. The first feature was the deposit of compact shale and dust thought to be related to the installation of a septic system around the turn of the century for Bellefield Mansion. The second was a relatively modern trench that contained little to no archeological evidence to indicate its purpose. Neither of these was considered to be eligible for the National Register and so no further testing or monitoring of these features was recommended. The other three features consisted of a cellar, a French drain and a structural foundation that were interpreted together as the remains of a greenhouse, dating to the end of the 19$^{th}$ century, all considered to be potentially National Register eligible (part of the Bellefield Mansion Complex HOFR 1, ASMIS # HOFR1.001). While investigating the recent trench feature and the cobble-filled trench two other features were discovered and tested, including a large rectangular feature just east of the cobble-lined trench, and a linear stone and cobble feature one to four courses deep. These were identified as the robbed-out cellar of a long narrow structure, possibly the

greenhouse and a structural foundation, respectively. The features in the Greenhouse Area, also referred to as Area A in the report were considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. Area A was located in the area where the visitor's center building was planned and. would be affected by the proposed construction for the Visitor's Center. To mitigate this, the engineers proposed to limit the subsurface disturbance to the top 12 inches (30.48 cm) of soil, which would protect features existing below that level from further disturbance through the paving of this area to create a service parking area. Monitoring of Area A during construction was recommended to ensure that impacts did not extend below the proposed depth and to watch for additional features. It also was recommended that no new trees be planted in the vicinity of Area A as part of the landscaping for the project as the tree root systems can disrupt the stratigraphy of the site. If construction plans changed and required soil disturbance below one foot in depth, a Phase III data recovery excavation was recommended. Landscape archeology was recommended in the area of the current parking lot where the map of the Visitor's Center Project showed that FDR's gardens previously were located. Faunal analysis was recommended as a continuation of the documentation of the Phase II project. It was also recommended that the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for review and amendment and that the form should be altered to reflect the presence of the archeological resources on the property (NPS 2001).

The Phase III for the Henry A. Wallace Visitor's Center was conducted during the winter and spring of 2002 and 2003 by the National Park Service project archeologist for the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site, Charlene A. Keck (NPS 2004). It was determined that the construction of the visitor's center would have unavoidable negative impacts on intact National Register-eligible subsurface cultural deposits associated with the Bellefield Estate directly north of and adjacent to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Additional Phase I surveys were conducted in areas previously untested to accommodate expanded parking facilities and subsurface electrical utilities burial. A total of 102 square meters (334 ft²) of soil was excavated as part of the Phase III and 28 structural features were identified. These included French drains on the east and west sides of the greenhouse, a subterranean fieldstone and cobble drainage system located beneath the greenhouse (previously identified as a foundation in the Phase II), an intact brick cistern with articulated drainpipes on the southern edge of the structure and a symmetrical series of post molds within the interior of the structure (Bellefield Mansion Complex HOFR 1, Greenhouse Locus ASMIS # HOFR 1.001). The recovery of a faunal assemblage led to the interpretation that the greenhouse also was used as a place to manufacture bone buttons and other bone items. The Phase I for the Swale Rehabilitation Project, northwest of the visitor's center parking lot was conducted in November 2002. Ten shovel test pits were excavated before the proposed construction project on the terrace was withdrawn. Architectural construction/demolition debris dominated the artifact assemblage and a brick feature was identified (part of Bellefield Bluff Edge Site HOFR 2, ASMIS # HOFR2.004). It was recommended that no further construction be conducted in the western terrace until the remainder of the area is fully tested. Phase I archeological surveys were conducted during the fall of 2002 and summer of 2003 in two areas for the visitor's center parking lot expansion. A total of 73 shovel tests were excavated on the western and northern edges of the proposed expansion. No further work was recommended on the western border, as no features were found. Two historic features were identified along the northern edge of the expansion; a horse burial located at the northwest corner (AMSIS # HOFR2.002) of the proposed parking lot expansion and a fieldstone and shale platform (ASMIS # HOFR2.001), possibly the site of the 1939 temporary Army installation "Camp Morgan." It was recommended that these features, although partially excavated, be avoided. The Phase I for the burial of electrical services at the temporary construction access road entrance next to Estates Road, the entrance road to Bellefield, consisted of a single transect with eight shovel tests. No historic or prehistoric features were identified and no further archeological testing was recommended for the area proposed for the buried utilities (NPS 2004).

In 2004, Thomas P. Barrett with Greenhorne & O'Mara completed a Phase I Archeological Survey Report Addendum for the Curation Facility for the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS (Greenhorne & O'Mara 2004). The proposed project involved converting a former maintenance facility into a curation facility, and involved the installation of a septic leach field and additional utilities. The leach system would be located in the space between the greenhouse shed location and the western hedge along the bluff edge. Plans also called for a transformer west of the Chauffeur's

Cottage and a waterline east of the drive (PAL 2008:64). Shovel tests were excavated within an eight-meter interval grid at the proposed site of the septic leach field. When shovel tests were positive, additional tests were excavated at four-meter intervals around the find spots. At one of the test pits, the additional testing was spaced at one-meter intervals and was supplemented with a 1 x 1-meter (3.3 x 3.3-ft) excavation unit. Two exploratory backhoe trenches were excavated in the east-central area. Eight shovel tests were excavated along the proposed waterline. One of these tests contained a piece of burned clay and a possible charcoal feature interpreted as prehistoric material. The backhoe trenches were located across the driveway and revealed that the soil disturbance only penetrated 20-30 centimeters (7.8-11.8 in), rather than the approximately 60 centimeters (23.6 in) that Mead had predicted. A sparse scatter of prehistoric chert debitage was recovered in the proposed septic area, with most occurring below the plow zone. One of the shovel tests near the proposed transformer yielded three prehistoric ceramic sherds that refit into a single piece. Additional testing near the transformer unearthed a Late Archaic Normanskill projectile point, more debitage and fire-cracked rock. Historic materials recovered included redware, whiteware, creamware, pearlware, delft, and two white clay pipe stem fragments (Red House Chauffeur's Cottage Site HOFR 20). Barrett recommended avoidance with fencing to ensure that the historic site would not sustain adverse impacts during construction. He also recommended archeological monitoring of the central and eastern disturbed areas. In response to the prehistoric finds in shovel tests 1-12, the location of the septic field was shifted away from the chert cluster, and he also proposed an alternate route for the proposed transformer utility line, placing it farther to the west (PAL 2008:67).

In 2006, Stephen J. Oberon of Columbia Heritage, Ltd. conducted a Phase I for the proposed Hyde Park Mall Improvements in the Town of Hyde Park, which is south of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site property. Commercial development was proposed for a 16-acre (6.5 ha) parcel located along the west side of US Route 9 and the south side of Kessler Lane. The parcel currently houses a commercial complex known as the Hyde Park Mall and adjoins another smaller strip mall and an unnamed Hudson River tributary stream on the south. The proposed action involved demolishing the 1.7-acre (0.7-ha) southern portion of the existing mall, replacing it with a slightly smaller commercial structure, constructing a four-pump gasoline station and expanding the parking area. It also involved the removal or relocating of the service road, removing existing vegetation, filling 1,100 square feet (335 m²) of wetland, removal of 50 feet (15.2 m) of landscaped buffer and the relocation of 115 feet (35 m) of stone wall located along US Route 9. A total of 70 shovel test pits were excavated as part of this survey. No features were identified and a concentration of 19$^{th}$- and late 20$^{th}$-century cultural material was deemed to have little potential for containing significant cultural information. No further work was recommended for this area (Columbia Heritage 2006).

In January 2007, the Louis Berger Group conducted a Phase I Archeological survey for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Curatorial Facility in Hyde Park. The proposed project involved the installation of a proposed waterline beginning on the north side of Kessler Road about 300 meters (984 ft) west of US Route 9, crossing Kessler Road, across a level lawn to an existing gravel drive. A total of 21 shovel test pits were excavated as part of this survey. No significant cultural deposits were found and the soils along the proposed waterline route were disturbed, likely cut-and-fill associated with the construction of a drainage gully used to drain fields to the north of the gully (Louis Berger Group 2007).

Portions of the current project area on the National Park Service property have been tested previously by these earlier surveys, particularly in the area around the Henry Wallace Visitor's Center and parking lot. Six known ASMIS features within two sites are located under and adjacent to the parking lot and are shown on Figure 2. These include the Transfer Print artifact scatter (HOFR 1.008) and the Creamware artifact scatter (HOFR 1.007) in the Bellefield Mansion Complex; the Garden prehistoric site (HOFR 2.008), a Pearlware artifact scatter (HOFR 2.007), a stone/dust deposit (HOFR 2.001) and a horse burial (HOFR 2.002) all of which are part of the Bellefield Bluff Edge Site. Avoidance was recommended for the horse burial site (HOFR 2.002), but the other sites were not considered to be National Register-eligible by the previous surveys and did not require further work.

**Table 5.** Previous archeological surveys on the FDR National Historic Site Property

| Project Name | Description | Results of Investigation | Date of Work/Author | Citation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archeological Survey of Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites | Archival research to find documentation of previously identified sites. | Reported two historic dumps on the property: one by the Duplex and one at Springwood. | 1973 NPS Dick Ping Hsu | PAL 2008 |
| Archeological Survey of the Grounds of the FDR Home NHS | 3 STPs excavated near gravel pit; foundation on knoll near the Hudson observed. | Prehistoric site identified at gravel pit; foundation likely a boathouse, a cabin for a fisherman or a railroad shed. | 1977 NPS Dana Linck, | PAL 2008 |
| Archaeological Find: Bellefield Sewer Excavation | Inadvertent discovery of two structural features, a brick/stone foundation wall and a brick cistern or well. | Staff salvaged materials, drew a profile and took photographs; cistern/well marked by steel reinforcing rods so it could be relocated. | 1984 NPS Henry Van Brookhoven | PAL 2008 |
| Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Parking Lot Expansion, Home of FDR NHS, ELRO Package 104 | Testing involved the excavation of STPs and trenches in the garden and near the former location of 19th C. building. | An artifact concentration was identified in the center of the garden, likely either in disturbed context or imported in manure and old topsoils. | 1986 NPS Diane Lee Rhodes | PAL 2008 |
| Archaeological Investigations for Proposed Vista Clearance at the Home of FDR NHS, Part One, Background Research | Phase IA for 12- acre project area. | Called for surface reconnaissance and subsurface excavations in high sensitivity areas, but overall rated the area as having low potential for sites. | 1987 Office of Public Archaeology (OPA) Lauren J. Cook | PAL 2008 |
| Archaeological Investigations for a Proposed Vista Clearance at the Home of FDR NHS, Part Two: Results of Field Investigations | Phase IB; excavated 50 STPs in four areas. | Identified two sites, a sparse prehistoric lithic workshop and an early to mid 19th C. historic dump site; recommended site evaluation of Area 2. | 1990 OPA Ricardo J. Elia | PAL 2008 |
| Trip to SARA, MAVA, ROVA 4/16-18/1990 Linda A. Towle, Dick Hsu, Gerald K. Kelso | Site visit to examine historic dumps on the high bluff at Bellefield and behind the Duplex at Springwood. | The first dump near the Duplex was mapped and buried as part of a stabilization project; the 2nd dump, known as the Morgan-Bellefield dump at end of the parking lot; burial was recommended. | 1990 NPS Memo Towle, Hsu & Kelso | PAL 2008 |

| Project Name | Description | Results of Investigation | Date of Work/Author | Citation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Untitled Manuscript Report-Electric Line from the Red House to the Chauffeur's Cottage | 42 STPs were excavated in three areas. | Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plow zone; no features were identified; no further work needed. | 1993 NPS Leslie A. Mead | PAL 2008 |
| Trip Report to Bellefield Estate (ROVA) | Site visit May 26, 1993 to monitor trench excavation for gas line. | Two features were identified, Fea. 1 was the footing of the mansion; Fea. 2 was the buried remains of a French drain associated with a former laundry building in the vicinity; no further work. | 1993 NPS Leslie A. Mead | PAL 2008 |
| Bellefield Gas Line Excavation | Documentation and monitoring of trenching by Central Hudson Gas & Electric Co. | A lens of coal ash from 4-12 inches (10-30.5 cm) deep was identified; it was in the road bed of the old alley, excavated for phone and electric lines in 1976; no further work. | 1993 NPS Henry Van Brookhoven | PAL 2008 |
| The 1996 Archeological Investigations at the Home of FDR NHS | 34 STPs were excavated within the corridor between Route 9 and Springwood. | No prehistoric sites were found; significant 18$^{th}$-C. archeological deposits were identified near the Albany Post Road (US 9); monitoring was recommended during construction. | 1997 NPS William A. Griswold | NPS 1997 |
| Phase I Archeological Investigations at the Home of FDR Home: Waterline and Exterior Lighting | 39 STPs and two units were excavated along five proposed utility lines. | Two former utility trenches and a small dump were found; no further work was recommended. | 1998 NPS Leslie A. Mead | PAL 2008 |
| Oil Tank Removal at the Bellefield Mansion | In 1998, Mead visited Bellefield to monitor the oil tank removal. | Mead concluded that much of the area had been previously disturbed during installation of the oil tank. | 2000 NPS Leslie A. Mead | PAL 2008 |
| Report on Archeological Investigations at the Home of FDR NHS (Draft) | 1.5 square meters (4.9 ft²) were excavated under a porch for the installation of an elevator. | Two builder's trench features were found, one dating to c.1845-1867 and one from 1915; no further work needed. | 1999 NPS Leslie A. Mead | NPS 1999 |
| Geophysical Survey at the Bellefield Home of FDR NHS, June 26-30, 2000 | GPR used to search for features in NE section of Bellefield yard. | A total of 37 ranked anomalies were found, 14 of which were rank 1 anomalies; much of the area had been previously disturbed. | 2000 Geophysical Survey Systems Meg Watters | PAL 2008 |

| Project Name | Description | Results of Investigation | Date of Work/Author | Citation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | through utility trenching. | | |
| Phase IA Archeological Survey, Kessler Property Maintenance Facility, Hyde Park, New York | Surface walkover conducted and above-ground historic features noted; 17 STPs were excavated. | Two features found at base of plow zone associated with tree removal; historic and prehistoric artifacts found in plow zone; no additional testing needed. | 2000 NPS<br>Leslie A. Mead | NPS 2000 |
| Phase I Archeological Investigations at the Home of FDR NHS: The Bellefield Property Visitors Center | 116 STPs excavated in the field west of Bellefield Mansion Gardens and lawn west and north of the mansion and entrance road. | Five features were found including a trench drainage feature, a recent trench feature, a compact stone and dust feature, and a deep trash deposit on the western edge of the project area; additional testing was recommended in three areas: the eastern end of the proposed parking lot, in the field north of the current bus lot, and at the location of the trash deposit. | 2000 NPS<br>Leslie A. Mead & Maria Schleidt Penalva | NPS 2000 |
| Phase II Archeological Investigations at the Home of FDR NHS: The Bellefield Property Visitors Center | 44 STPs, 9 trenches and 5 test units were excavated in areas assessed by the Phase I to contain features. | Three features, a cellar, a French drain and a structural foundation were interpreted together as the remains of a 19$^{th}$-C. greenhouse area which was considered potentially NRE; monitoring during construction was recommended as long as depth of disturbance was limited to the top 12 inches (30.5 cm) of soil; if plans changed to entail deeper disturbance, Phase III was recommended. | 2001 NPS<br>Andrea G. Clark & Kelly M. Admirand | NPS 2001 |

| Project Name | Description | Results of Investigation | Date of Work/Author | Citation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phase III Archeological Investigations for the Henry A. Wallace Visitor Center, Home of FDR NHS, with Results of Three Additional Phase I Archeological Surveys within the Project Area (Final Draft) | 102 square meters of soil was excavated for the Phase III and 28 structural features were found; three additional Phase I surveys were conducted in areas where expanded parking lots and subsurface electrical utilities burial. A total of 91 STPs were excavated for the Phase I surveys. | The Phase III features included French drains on the east and west sides of the greenhouse, a subterranean fieldstone and cobble drainage system beneath the greenhouse, an intact brick cistern with articulated drain pipes on the southern edge of the structure and a symmetrical series of post molds within the interior of the structure. Faunal assemblage recovered interpreted as site of bone button manufacturing.<br>Phase I for Swale Rehab Project terminated after 10 STPs excavated NW of visitor's center parking lot uncovered architectural debris and a brick feature. No further construction recommended until rest of area is tested. 73 STPs were excavated on the western and northern edges of the proposed expansion; no further work along western edge. Two features were found along the northern edge: a horse burial at the NW corner of the expansion, and a fieldstone and shale platform. Avoidance was recommended for this area. Eight STPs were excavated next to Estates Road; no features were identified and no further testing was recommended. | 2004 NPS<br>Charlene A. Keck | NPS 2004 |

| Project Name | Description | Results of Investigation | Date of Work/Author | Citation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phase I Archeological Survey Report Addendum: Curation Facility for the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS | 44 STPS, a test unit and two backhoe trenches were excavated; some of the STPs, site evaluation units and the trenches were excavated by an NPS crew as supplemental to the initial testing. | A sparse scatter of prehistoric debitage was found in proposed septic field area; one of the STPs near the proposed transformer yielded 3 prehistoric ceramic sherds, which re-fit; additional testing around the transformer unearthed a Late Archaic "Normanskill" projectile point, debitage and FCR; historic artifacts also were recovered, indicating the presence of a 19th- or 20th-C. historic site. Avoidance called for protecting the historic site, with monitoring of the central and eastern disturbed area. The location of the septic field was shifted away from the chert cluster and an alternative route for the utility line was provided, placing it farther to the west. | 2004 Greenhorne & O'Mara Thomas P. Barrett | PAL 2008 |
| Phase I for the proposed Hyde Park Mall Improvements | 70 STPs were excavated on the south side of Kessler Lane. | No features were identified and a concentration of 19th- and late 20th-C. cultural material was deemed insignificant; no further work was recommended. | 2006 Columbia Heritage Stephen J. Oberon | Columbia Heritage 2006 |
| Phase I Archeological survey for the FDR Curatorial Facility | 21 STPs were excavated. | No significant cultural deposits were found and soils along the proposed route were disturbed. | 2007 The Louis Berger Group Niels R. Rinehart | The Louis Berger Group 2007 |

## PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Evidence of human occupation in the mid-Hudson Valley ranges from Paleo-Indian to Late Woodland times (10,500 B.C. to A.D. 1600) (Funk 1976). Throughout the precontact period, the Hudson River estuary and its surrounding tributary valleys have provided an extraordinary variety and abundance of food and lithic resources and also have served as a major transportation corridor connecting coastal areas with the upper Hudson and Mohawk River valleys. General descriptions of the site types encountered in the region are provided below.

The Paleo-Indian period (10,500 to 7000 B.C.) is represented by the Clovis projectile point. The Clovis point type is a fluted lanceolate point with parallel or slightly convex sides and concave base. Other items found in the tool kit include steep-edged scrapers, blades, and utilized flakes. The sites are generally found along moraines, hilltops, and ridges located along major waterways, as well as along the edges of marshes and the margins of glacial lakes (Ritchie 1969:1). The opinion prevails that early populations migrated into the area following migrating caribou herds onto the newly deglaciated river valleys of the northeast (Ritchie and Funk 1973:6). Regional Paleo-Indian sites include the West Athens Hill and Kings Road Sites both situated near the extensive Normanskill chert outcrops that prevail along the west side of the Hudson River in Greene County; the Port Mobil Site on Staten Island, and the Dutchess Quarry Cave in Orange County (Funk 1976:205-206).

The Early Archaic period (7000 to 5000 B.C.) in the Northeast is viewed as the beginning of moderate climatic conditions resulting in a wider range of exploitable resources. The lanceolate points of the Paleo-Indian period generally are replaced by smaller notched and stemmed Kirk, Kanawha, and LeCroy-type points that were used by small bands in the pursuit of smaller game, such as deer and elk (Dragoo 1976). The Kirk-stemmed type is a broad-stemmed form with a long blade exhibiting deep serrations. LeCroy and Kanawha types are identified by their bifurcate base and straight-edged triangular blade that is often deeply serrated. In the Hudson Valley, the Early Archaic is sparsely represented by various bifurcated base points observed mainly in surface collections and obtained from various multi-component site excavations (Funk 1976:231). Several Early Archaic components have been identified within the lower Hudson Valley, specifically on Staten Island. Early Archaic projectile points including Kanawha and Kirk types were retrieved from the Hollowell and Old Place Sites located on Staten Island (Ritchie 1969:145-146).

The Middle Archaic period (5000 to 3000 B.C.) is a continuation of improved climatic conditions leading to greater diversity in the availability of resources. There appears to be a diversification of subsistence-related activities with increased emphasis on the exploitation of seasonal forest and riverside resources (Funk 1976:232). The bifurcate points of the Early Archaic are replaced by cruder, side-notched and stemmed varieties to include Neville and Stark points. There also is an increase in the use of polished and ground stone tools, including grooved axes, pendants, and winged and cylindrical bannerstones (Funk 1976:235ff). Reported sites within the Hudson Valley containing Middle Archaic components include the Mohonk Rockshelter in southern Ulster County, Dugan Point, and the Piping Rock sites in Westchester County (Eisenberg 1991). A Middle Archaic LeCroy projectile point was recovered from Polo Fields Precontact Site located near the confluence of the Fishkill and Hudson River (Hartgen 1989). Another manifestation of the Middle Archaic was uncovered from the lower strata of the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter located in south-central Dutchess County. Side-notched Vosburg projectile points of the Laurentian manifestation were recovered from the lower strata along with a 4030 B.C. +/- 120 radiocarbon date for the lower strata (Funk 1976:166).

Late Archaic period sites (3000 to 1000 B.C.) are far more common than earlier period sites and their increased presence is probably due to a far more stable environment. This period correlates with modern climatic conditions with vegetation cover similar to what it is today. The forests were dominated by oak, hickory, walnut, and various seed producers. The stabilization of the sea level encouraged the creation of rich riverine habitats with many species of anadromous fish and the proliferation of shellfish. The rich concentration of seasonally predictable food resources flourished along the streams in the region making river floodplains and adjacent land forms very attractive for human settlement. The pattern of seasonal resource procurement reached its peak efficiency, and

procurement strategies were implemented by groups dispersed from base camps situated along alluvial terraces near major streams and valleys. Groups also focused on the exploitation of more diffuse or seasonally restricted resources generally located near small streams, adjacent to marshes or large swamps, and near large springs situated in the remote uplands (Ritchie and Funk 1973:337-338).

Numerous Late Archaic sites have been identified throughout the mid-Hudson Valley. Diagnostic projectile points generally associated with the Late Archaic include Sylvan Lake side-notched and stemmed projectile points, Beekman triangle points, and Polar Island points. These are followed by later River Phase Normanskill and Snook Kill projectile points. Sites containing significant Late Archaic components within the lower to mid-Hudson Valley include the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter, Dugan Point, Polo Fields Site, and the Bannerman Site (Funk 1976:247-263).

The Transitional period (c. 1000 B.C.) is marked by the introduction of steatite (soapstone) containers followed by the introduction of pottery. The Transitional period applies almost entirely to cultural manifestations within the northeast and mid-Atlantic provinces. Settlement patterns and food procurement activities are generally similar to the preceding Late Archaic where hunting, fishing, and the collecting of various seasonally available resources generally are implied (Ritchie and Funk 1973:344-346). Cultural components within the Hudson Valley are represented by Susquehanna Broad and Orient Fishtail projectile points and steatite vessel fragments (Ritchie and Funk 1973:73). Sites containing Transitional period components within the lower Hudson Valley include the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter, Dogan Point, the Dunderberg Site, Polo Fields Site, and the Nicoll Farm Site (Funk 1976:264-267).

The Woodland period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1600) is divided into sequential sub periods (Early, Middle, and Late) based on the appearance of various cultural manifestations. The Early Woodland period within the mid-Hudson Valley is represented by the Meadowood Phase (1000 to 1 B.C.). The occupations are generally light and their manifestations consist mainly of side-notched Meadowood projectile points, cache blades, and Vinette 1 pottery. Although sporadic, sites in the mid-Hudson Valley generally are found along major waterways and on terraces overlooking marshlands and small streams (Funk 1976:277-278). Early Woodland populations were exploiting the many abundant resources found along the area's rich riverine habitats. Sites in the lower Hudson Valley containing Meadowood components include the Bannerman Site, Nicoll Farm Site, and the O'Rourke Burial Site. (Funk 1976: xiii).

The succeeding Middle Woodland period (A.D. 1 to A.D. 1000) is marked by significant alterations to the settlement and technological strategies of the area's Native American inhabitants. Although the Early Woodland and Early Middle Woodland subsistence strategies suggest a continuation of the Late Archaic and Transitional hunting, fishing, and gathering patterns, there appears to be a significant change in the settlement subsistence strategy from transient hunter-gatherer camps to more sedentary occupations. Some of the predominate projectile point types associated with this period from sites in the lower Hudson Valley include Jack's Reef, Fox Creek, Greene, and Levanna. Pottery becomes more prevalent and multiple decoration techniques and patterns are developed. Some of the more common decorative techniques include dentate-stamping, rocker-stamping, complex dentate-stamping, pseudo-scallop shell stamping, cord-impressed, and net-marked impressed decorations. Early vessels are generally small with conoidal bases and thin pointed or rounded lips. Later vessels increase in size and the bodies became more globular, the bases semiconoidal, and the lips rounder or flatter (Ritchie and Funk 1973:117-122). Sites with Middle Woodland components include the Parham Ridge Site, Crawbuckie 1 Site, and Dogan Point (Funk 1976: xiii). All are situated along the Hudson River.

Agriculture flourishes during the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000 to 1600) in the Northeast. The reliance on the cultivation of corn, beans and squash resulted in significant changes in settlement patterns, including increased sedentism and accelerated population growth. Villages become larger with many occupying defensive fortifications, although none has been documented within the lower to mid-Hudson Valley. Ceramic technology becomes more refined and decorative techniques and patterns, including collars and incised linear patterns, are

adopted. The projectile point types generally associated with the Late Woodland consist primarily of small, triangular Levanna and Madison points. Sites within the Hudson Valley containing Late Woodland components include the Tiorati Rockshelter and the Nicoll Farm Site (Funk 1976:300-301).

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### Local History

The area of Dutchess County was originally a leading center of the Wappani, a local Native American group who held their council fire at Fishkill Hook and also had gatherings along the Danskammer (MacCracken 1956:3). In 1683, Dutchess County was established as one of New York's original 12 counties, the southern portion of which later became Putnam County in 1812. Dutchess County was named after Mary Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of York and the wife of James, Duke of York, who was the proprietor of the Colony of New York (Eisenstadt 2005:479).

Beginning in 1683, land patents were granted to various buyers (including Henry Beekman, Sr., Pieter Schuyler, and other partnerships) to encourage settlement within the region. The majority of settlers in the county were Dutch who came from Ulster, Albany, and New York Counties, and settled along the Fishkill River within modern Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck. By 1718, the county experienced an influx of Palatine Germans, yet the demographic variables gradually changed and, by 1775, the majority of the population was English (Pucher and Reynolds 1924: xi; Eisenstadt 2005:480).

The Town of Hyde Park was part of the Nine Partners Patent purchased in 1687. The area initially was settled by Palatine German immigrants who came to the area during the early part of the 18th century (Smith 1882:299). They were brought to the Hudson valley by the English to cut pine trees for the production of pitch for the British Navy. They first settled along the Hudson River near Germantown and eventually migrated to other areas of the state including southern Dutchess County and the Schoharie valley.

One of the first settlers was Jacobus Stoutenburgh, who had purchased a portion of one of the Nine Partners Patent water lots (Smith 1882:299). He established the first settlement of Stoutenburgh (Village of Hyde Park) at its present landing along the Hudson River. The Town of Hyde Park was partitioned from the eastern part of the Town of Clinton in 1821 (Smith 1882:303). By the mid-19th century, the town contained four churches, a gristmill, and 692 inhabitants (French 1860:272). During the 19th century, several large estates were established overlooking the Hudson River, including the Roosevelt estate in the current project area. Other prominent families, including the Vanderbilts, established residences in the vicinity of the project area.

During the 20th century, Dutchess County was primarily agrarian in nature. However, after World War II the county experienced a significant decline in dairy farming with a respective increase in suburban development (Eisenstadt 2005:482). Notable residents include former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose family home was situated in Hyde Park overlooking the Hudson River, and since has been designated a National Historic Site.

### History of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site and FDR Library

Franklin Roosevelt deeded the property consisting of the home, 33 acres surrounding it, and outbuildings erected upon it to the United States in 1943. On November 21, 1945, the Secretary of the Interior accepted full title to the property and Eleanor and her children waived their life interests to the property. Subsequent gifts and purchases of land adjoining the land set aside by FDR bring the total acreage of the National Historic Site to approximately 300 acres. The site is presently administered by the National Park Service whose mission is to maintain the site "in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (Master Plan 1977:3)." A historical base map was produced for the existing conditions as of 1945 by the National Park Service (NPS 1997).

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library was the first Presidential Library to be established. It was conceived and built under President Roosevelt's direction between 1939 and 1940 on 16 acres of land in Hyde Park which was donated by the President and his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt decided that a separate facility was needed to house the historical papers, books and memorabilia he had accumulated during his lifetime of public service and private collecting, and essentially created an institution to preserve intact all his papers (www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu).

The library building is constructed of Hudson Valley fieldstone in imitation of the Dutch colonial style. A sketch made by Roosevelt dated April 12, 1937 shows the proposed building placed on the grounds very close to the site ultimately chosen and a ground plan roughly approximating the main block of the building. It was built with privately donated funds at a cost of $376,000, and turned over to the federal government on July 4, 1940 to be operated by the National Archives. It is the only Presidential Library that was used by a living President and the study used by FDR is preserved within the library's museum. In planning for the library, FDR hoped that Mrs. Roosevelt's papers also would be housed within it. In 1942, he made a rough sketch of wings to be added on the north and south sides of the building should additional space be needed for her papers. The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Wings, essentially as FDR sketched, were added to the library in the 1971.

Roosevelt's actions served as a precedent and led to the passage of the Presidential Libraries Act in 1955, which regularized the procedures initialized by FDR for privately built and federally maintained libraries to preserve the papers of future presidents. Roosevelt hoped the library would become an important research center and would attract visitors to the museum (www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu). FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt are buried on the NPS property between Springwood and the Library in a small rose garden.

An assessment of adverse effects under Section 106 for the proposed improvements and alterations to the library building was completed in 2009 by EYP and will be submitted as a separate report. Tavener determined that none of the work of the undertaking within the library or on the building façades will have an adverse effect (EYP 2009).

The Henry A. Wallace Visitor's Center was built in 2004 on the former Bellefield property, north of the FDR Library, with parking lots to the west of the visitor's center.

**HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW**

Eleven historical maps are represented including 19th-century tenant and property owner maps and 20th-century topographic quadrangles. The maps are discussed in chronological order.

The earliest map examined is the 1779 Sauthier *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America* (Map 4). The map depicts the Albany Post Road (US Route 9). The area between the Crum Kill and the Fish Kill is labeled "Stoutenberg" and includes the project area (Sauthier 1779).

The 1789 Colles map, *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America* (Map 5), depicts some landowners, main roads, including the Albany Post Road (US 9) and the locations of mile markers along the roads which are still extant. The mile markers indicate the distance along the road from New York City, and increase to the north. Mile marker 86 is located north of Kessler Road within the FDR National Historic Site property. A graveyard situated behind the Bellefield mansion, which is north of the FDR library, contains the graves of the Crooks family, whose name is depicted on the Colles map north of mile marker 85 on the west side of the road, which is south of the current FDR National Historic Site (Colles 1789). Two structures are indicated on the west side of the road and one structure is shown on the east side of the road between mile markers 86 and 87.

The 1829 Burr "Map of the county of Dutchess" in *An Atlas of the State of New York Containing a Map of the State and of the Several Counties* (Map 6) depicts the development of the village of Hyde Park north of the project area. The Albany Post Road (US Route 9) was a major stage coach road (Burr 1829). Two major streams, Crum Elbow Creek, which is north of the project area in the village of Hyde Park, and an unnamed stream, probably the Maritje Kill, depicted south of the project area, are shown on this map (Burr 1829).

The 1850 Sidney *Map of Dutchess County* (Map 7) shows that by the mid-19th century, the major roads in the area, including the Albany Post Road (US Route 9) resemble those of today. The map also indicates the location of houses and landowners adjacent to the Albany Post Road and the proposed location of the Hudson River Railroad which parallels the Hudson River to the west. A structure owned by T. Boorman was located north of the project area, and houses owned by D. Fuller, Broom and A. Teed are indicated south of the project area on the west side of the road. No structures are indicated within the project area (Sidney 1850).

The 1858 Gillette *Map of Dutchess County* (Map 8) shows a similar development pattern as the earlier map. Structures are indicated northeast and southwest of the project area (J. Boorman and J. W. Wheeler, respectively). Mrs. Borrol owned the former D. Fuller house. No structures are shown within the project area (1858 Gillette).

The 1867 Beers *Atlas of New York and Vicinity* provides more detail concerning the area's physiographic features, property boundaries and landowners (Map 9). An unnamed stream traverses the present-day FDR National Historic Site from the northeast to the southwest roughly through the center of the parcel and west of the current project area. The map shows the development of the large estates which were beginning to dominate the local landscape during the 1860s. Two of these estates surround the project area, Bellefield to the north and Brierstone to the south. Bellefield was owned by Dr. E. U. Johnson and consisted of a residence (formerly owned by J. Boorman) and numerous outbuildings, including a greenhouse. Brierstone was owned by James Roosevelt, father of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. By this time all of the earlier structures which were immediately adjacent to the Albany Post Road (US 9) were gone. A green house is indicated within the project area, probably the one identified and mitigated prior to the construction of the visitor's center (1867 Beers).

The 1876 Gray & Son *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County* provides more detail concerning the area's physiographic features (Map 10). The Maritje Kill is shown south of the project area and the bluff overlooking the Hudson River is indicated to the west. Four structures associated with J. Roosevelt are depicted adjacent to the project area to the south and east. To the north of the project area, Mrs. Coggeshall is depicted as the owner of Bellefield and the greenhouse is not shown. No structures are shown within the project area (1876 Gray).

The 1891 Beers *Atlas of The Hudson River Valley From New York City to Troy* shows the Springwood estate which contains the project area, the T. Newbold residence (formerly Bellefield estate), and the expanded Crumwold estate to the north west of Bellefield. The Maricha Creek is depicted as flowing through the Springwood property (Map 11). The Springwood estate, owned by James Roosevelt, included a residence, stables, a cottage, a pond and a boat house on the Hudson River. On the property, to the south of the project area, there were two other buildings. A farmhouse was located on the east side of US 9 across from the project area property. No structures are indicated within the project area (Beers 1891).

The 1931 USGS *Rhinebeck 15' Series Topographic Quadrangle* indicates two structures southwest of the project area (Springwood and the stables) and two structures north of the project area (Bellefield and a second structure of unknown function) (Map 12). No historic development is indicated within the project area (USGS 1931).

The 1939 USGS *Rhinebeck 15' Series Topographic Quadrangle* shows three buildings associated with the Springwood estate southwest and west of the project area (Map 13). These appear to be the house, stables and the

cottage previously depicted on the 1891 Beers map. A series of roads traverse the property through the woods and down to the Hudson River. No buildings are indicated within the project area (USGS 1939).

The 1980 USGS *Hyde Park 7.5' Series Topographic Quadrangle* provides the location of the buildings associated with the Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site, including the Presidential Library (Map 1). The wings on the north and south sides of the library and the Tomb of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt which is located west of the library are depicted as new on this map. A parking lot is depicted within the project area at the north end of the library (USGS 1980).

## SITE VISIT

### Archeology Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on April 21, 2009 by Robyn Battles and Matthew Kirk. The weather was warm and partly sunny. A second site visit to examine the additional areas along the south edge of the visitor's center parking lot and the storm water outlet in the woods west of the library on NPS property was conducted by Robyn Battles on May 11, 2009. The project area was inspected visually for evidence of previous disturbances, structural remains and other details pertinent to its potential for containing cultural resources. The project area and FDR Library building were photographed.

The FDR Library project area is located within the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site which is administered by the National Park Service, south of the Village of Hyde Park in Dutchess County, New York. The estate, currently 264 acres, is situated on the west side of US 9 and extends to the west to the Hudson River. The project area occupies a terrace overlooking the Hudson River to the west. The property contains varied topography, including moderate sloping terraces, steep sloping hillsides and hilltops with exposed bedrock. It is bisected by a small seasonal drainage that flows south into the Hudson River. The project area rests on a relatively level surface (Photos 1-2).

The foundation of the Library appears to be roughly 12 feet (3.6 m) below present ground surface, which means that the ground surrounding the basement and foundation is likely severely disturbed (Photo 3). Additional disturbance within the project area caused by the installation of underground utility services is also present. A two-tiered depression on the ground surface is located on the southeast side of the library building, where the south wing is attached to the main block of the building (Photo 4). The presence of a mature oak tree east of the southern wing may mark the limits of the disturbance (Photo 5). Several large mature oak trees also remain in the hay field which occupies the space to the east of the library and extends to US 9 (Photo 6). The area immediately west of the library building is comprised of grass lawns, rows of trees and a metal fence situated between the building and the main north-south path along the west side of the building (Photo 7). A small courtyard with sculptures is located at the southwest corner of the library (Photo 8). Numerous utility lines enter the building on the west elevation, as evidenced by the presence of grated areas along the back of the main part of the building (Photo 9). The gas service enters the library at the northwest corner of the main building (Photo 10).

The project area was expanded to include a corridor along the south side of the visitor's center parking lot which connects to existing cooling towers; an area around the west, south and east sides of the visitor's center where the new lines will enter the building; an area connecting the lines from the visitor's center to the FDR Library located northwest of the library, and two lines crossing in front of the library from the visitor's center and connecting to piping that traverses an open field to US 9. It also includes unidentified work in the wooded area to the west of the library, where the storm drains and buried seasonal creek empty into the woods below the bluff. The corridor along the south side of the visitor's center parking lot, which connects to existing cooling towers, is in an area that previously was disturbed by the placement of water lines (Photo 11). The area around the visitor's center consists of landscaped lawns with concrete sidewalks (Photo 12). The two potential HVAC lines will extend from the visitor's center to the southeast and travel south in front of the library and likely will connect to existing water

lines whose presence is evident by the placement of fire hydrants (Photos 13). A relatively level open field east of the library is traversed by existing utility lines, including gas, electric and water (Photos 14). An additional portion of the project area is located west of the library building in the wooded section of the property. It appears that the intermittent seasonal stream that was shown on historic maps has been buried in a culvert where it crosses the property and has been diverted down a sloping carriage road to an outlet beneath the bluff (Photo 15). It may also serve as a storm sewer to move water away from the building. Multiple catchment basins are located on either side of the road as it navigates down the slope (Photo 16).

Many of these areas have been examined for archeological deposits by previous surveys, as most of the proposed lines either will connect to existing lines or will involve placing new lines within existing trenches. Detailed construction drawings were not available at the time this report was written.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

### *Precontact Sensitivity and Potential*

The archeological sensitivity assessment of the study area for precontact sites is based on several factors, including physiographic characteristics (topography, drainage) and the distance to known sites. Generally areas in the vicinity of streams suggest a higher than average probability of occupation or use by Native Americans who may have inhabited the area. These streams represent potential food and water sources, as well as potential transportation corridors. However, the presence of intact precontact deposits is dependent on the presence of intact soils. Historic development within the project area is quite extensive, thus greatly reducing the probability of locating precontact sites in the project area.

### *Historical Sensitivity and Potential*

The examination of historical maps and information obtained from the Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site indicates that the project area was not developed until the first half of the 20th century. However, the property that contains the project area was developed as early as the late 18th century. Based on the results of archeological investigations adjacent to the project area, it is likely that archeological remains associated with structures that do not appear on historical maps may be encountered.

Since the project area contains the extant library structure, which was built in 1939 and is on the same property as numerous historic structures which date from the early 19th century through the first half of the 20th century, the historic archeological sensitivity is considered to be high. However, the deep excavations for the library and its additions, along with appurtenant facilities and buried utilities, make it unlikely that intact archeological deposits or features potentially eligible for listing on the National Register will be located in the immediate vicinity of the library. In areas farther from the foundation where deep disturbance is less likely, there is a greater potential for encountering these resources.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The areas around the visitor's center and parking lot have been previously tested and there are six known ASMIS features within two sites underneath them (Figure 2). The areas immediately south of the parking lot and visitor's center also have been previously tested. The results of the archeological surveys suggest there is a high potential to locate previously undocumented prehistoric and historic deposits in and around the current project area. There has been considerable disturbance from the library's construction, renovations, additions, and ongoing maintenance, which likely lower the potential for locating intact archeological deposits and features that may be

considered eligible for the National Register. Limited Phase IB testing should be conducted in areas that do not appear to be heavily disturbed.

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance should focus on several areas. This includes the grassy area around the library, particularly about 15 feet (4.5 m) away from the foundation where soils are less likely to have been disturbed. Archeological testing in this portion of the project area should consist of a grid of close-interval (10 meters/32 ft), 50 x 50-cm square (1.6-ft²) shovel test pits placed in the grassy areas around the library building. This methodology will be consistent with the earlier archeological efforts around the library.

A few shovel test pits should be excavated in the area at the southwestern end of the parking lot on NPS land which has not been tested previously and in the wooded area west of the library near the storm sewer outlet.

Portions of the current project area on the National Park Service property have been previously tested by these earlier surveys, particularly in the area around the Henry Wallace Visitor's Center and parking lot. Six known ASMIS features within two sites are located under and adjacent to the parking lot. Avoidance was recommended for the horse burial site near the southwest corner of the parking lot (HOFR 2.002), but the other sites were not considered to be NRE by the previous surveys and did not require further work. Figure 2 shows the locations of previous testing, archeological sites and ASMIS features identified by prior surveys.

The FDR Library property, administered by NARA, does not appear to have been tested by any previous archeological surveys. However, numerous underground utilities are present on the property, especially around the perimeter of the library building and in the field to the east. These areas should be tested prior to conducting any ground disturbing activities. The parts of the project area on NPS land around the visitors center and its parking lot were extensively tested prior to its construction and don't require additional testing.

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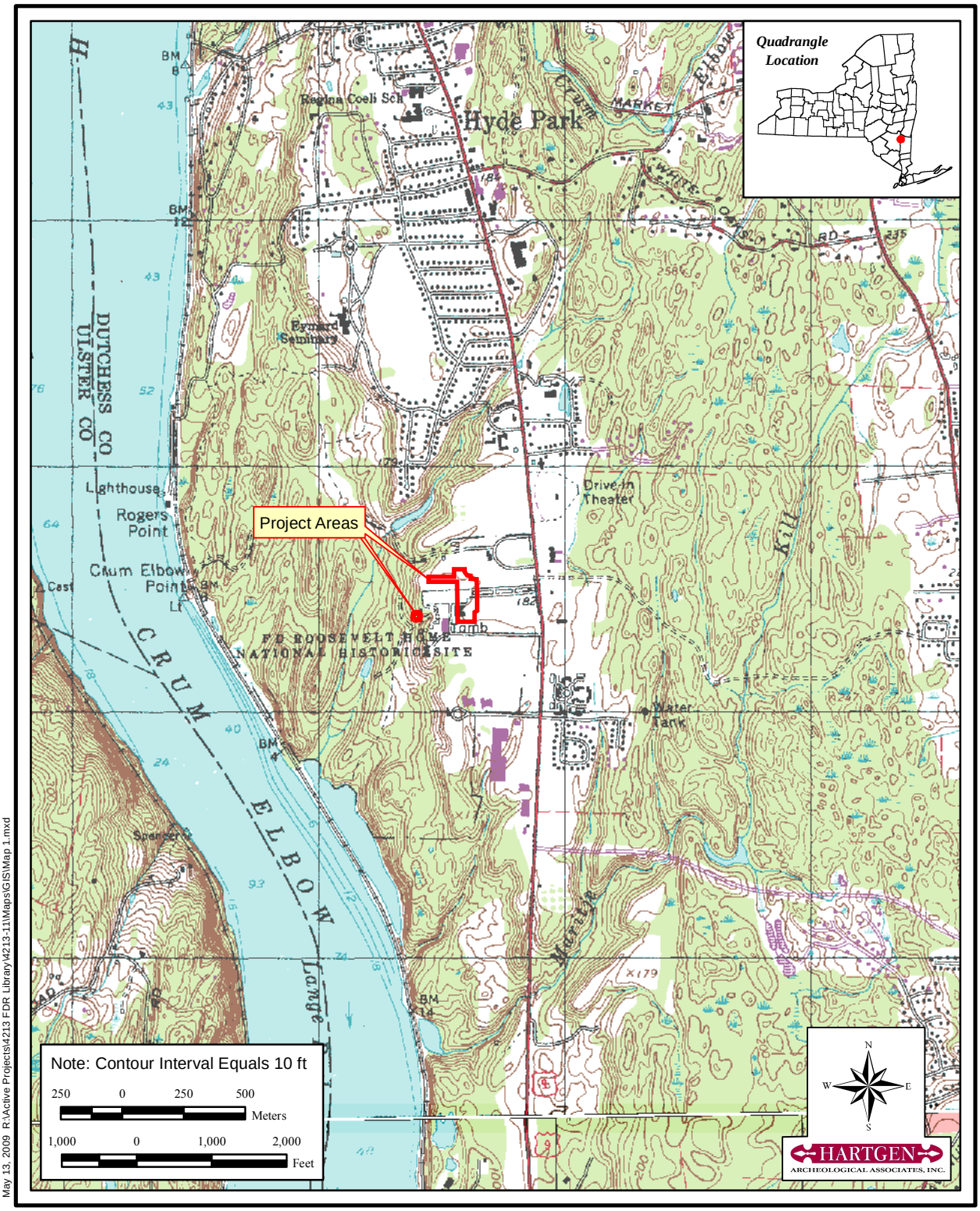
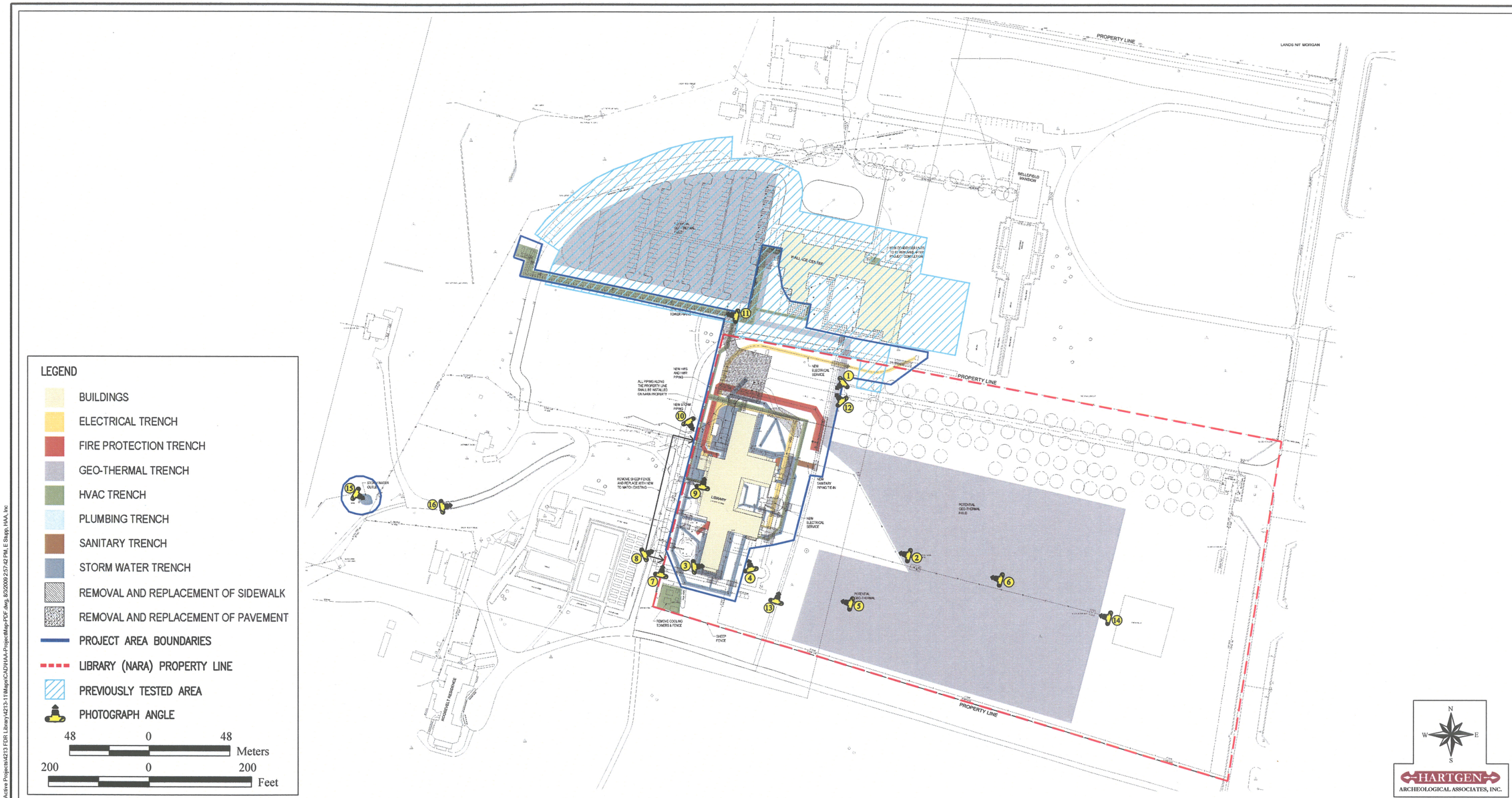
# Maps




**Map 1**

1980 USGS *Hyde Park 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, New York*

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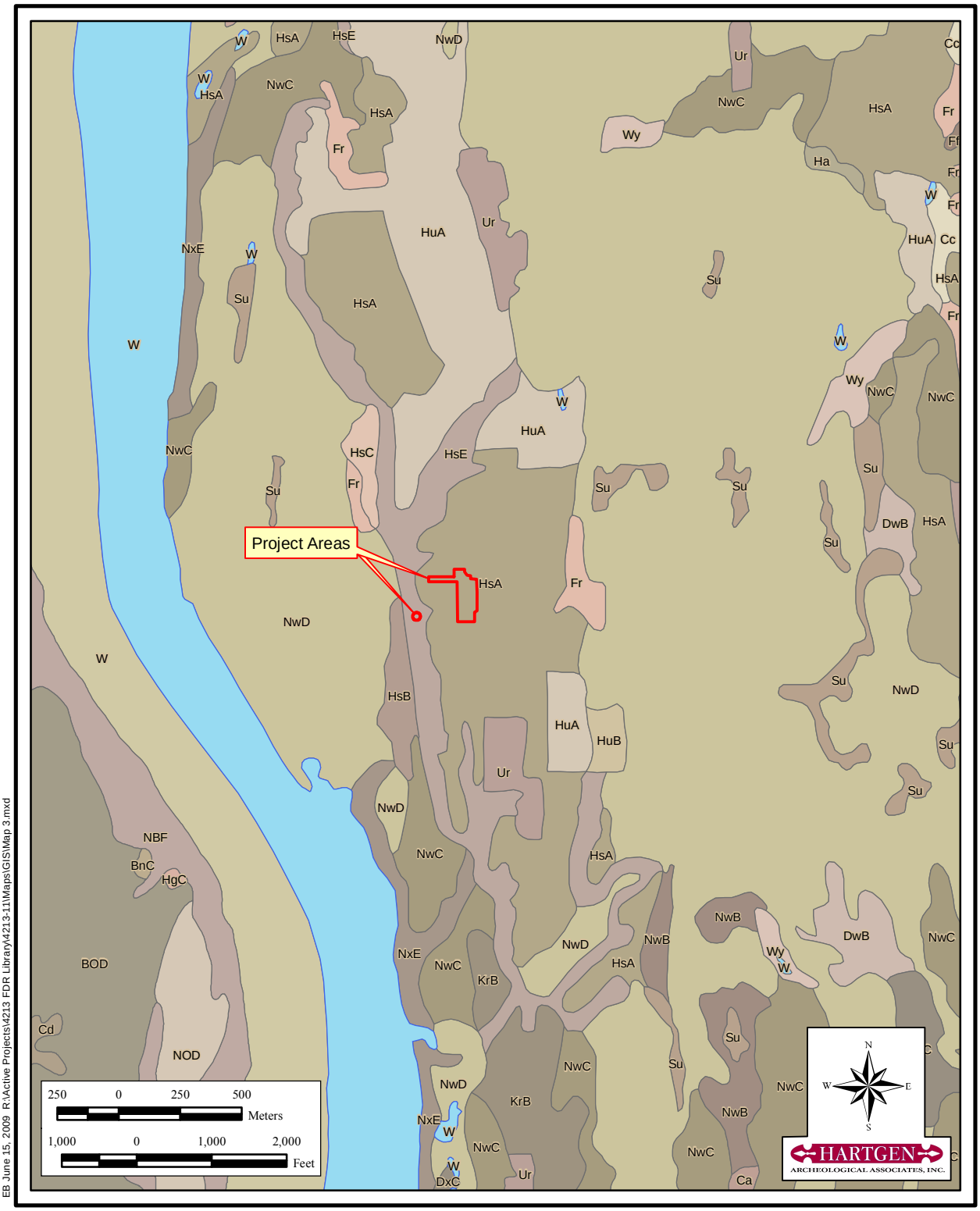
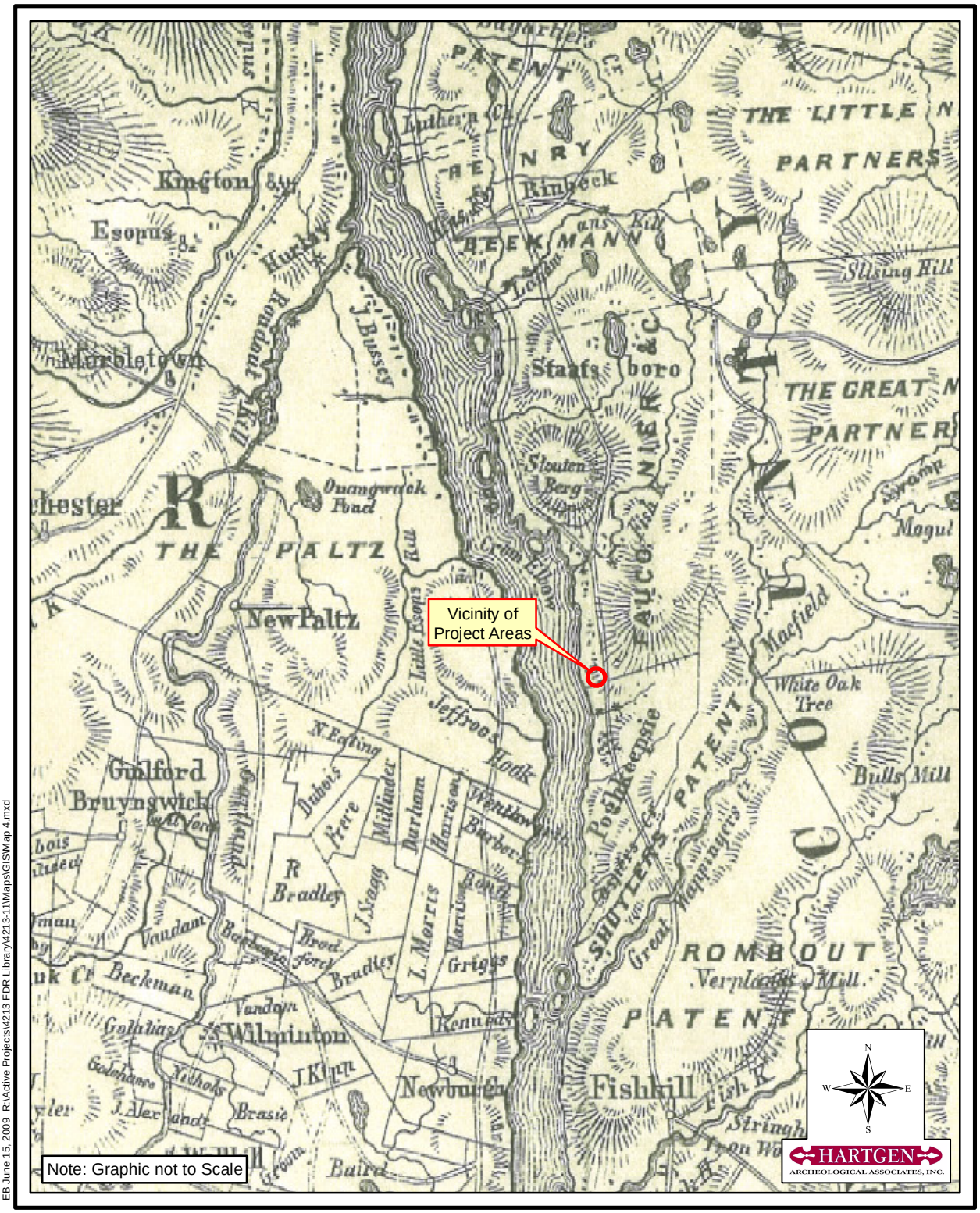
**Map 2**

2009 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E *Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum, Museum Building Renovation*
showing the FDR Library project areas, photograph angles, and previously tested areas




**Map 3**

2006 USDA NRCS *Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) for Dutchess County, New York*

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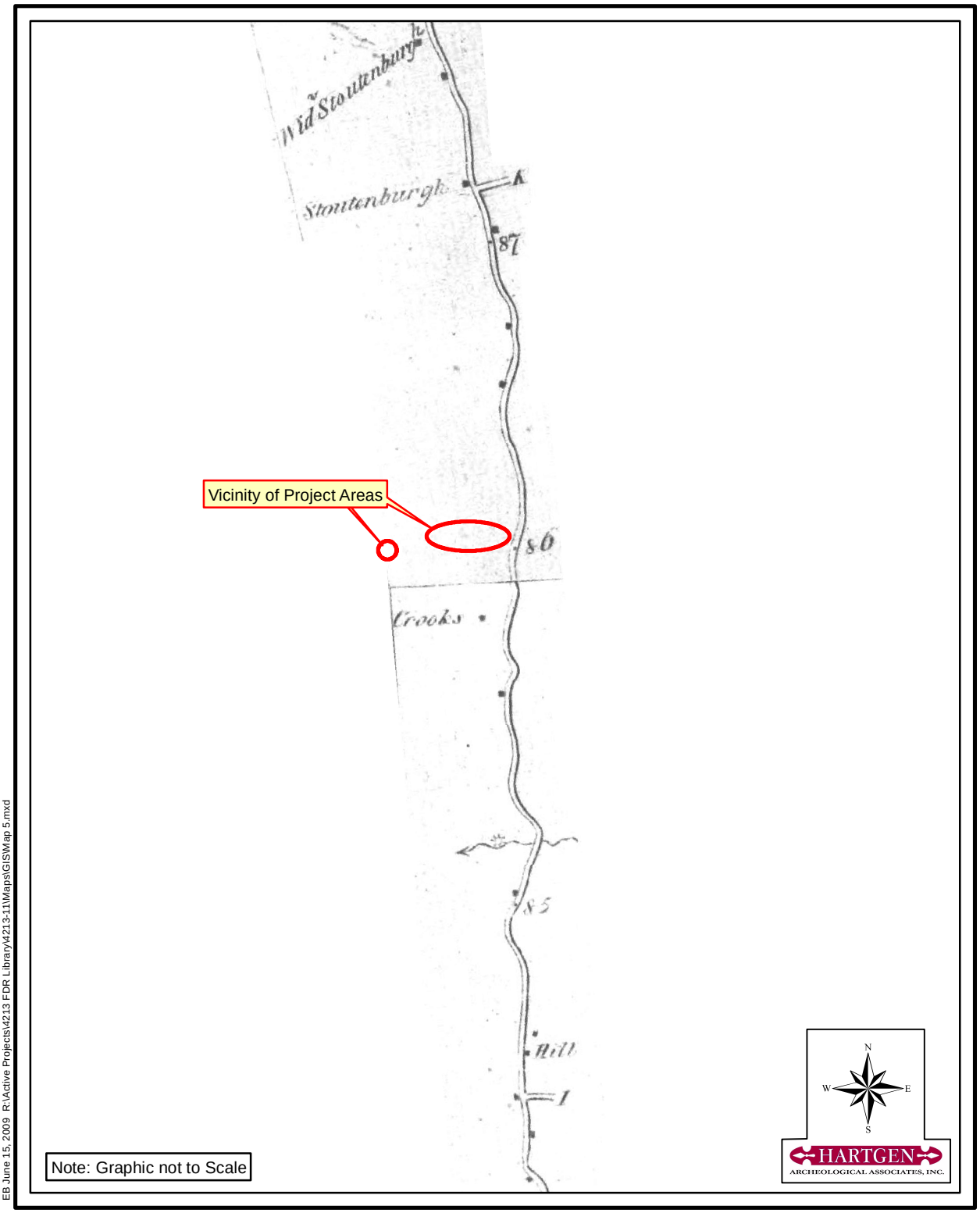
**Map 4**

1779 Sauthier *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America*

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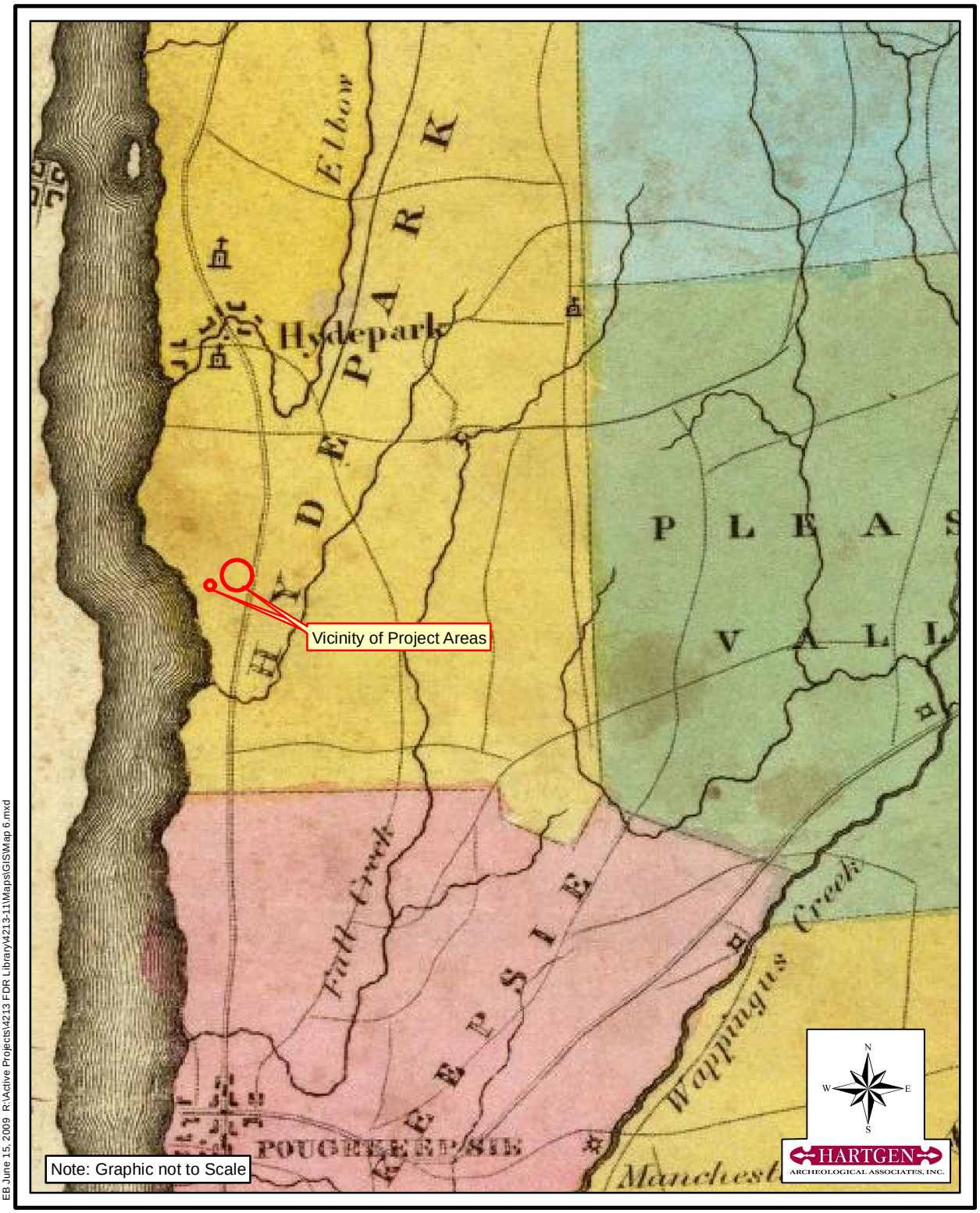
**Map 5**

1789 Colles *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America*

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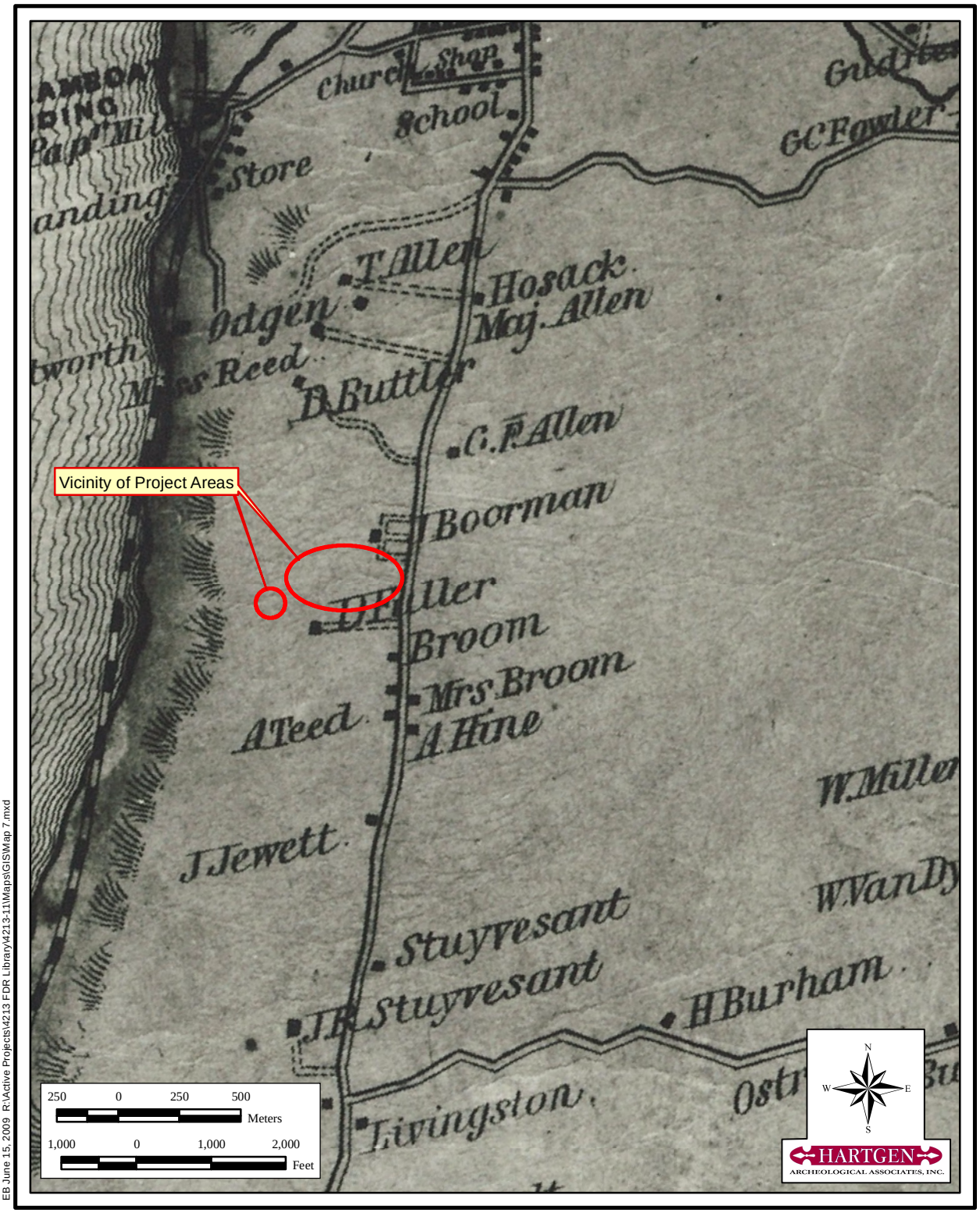
**Map 6**

1829 Burr *Map of Dutchess County, New York*

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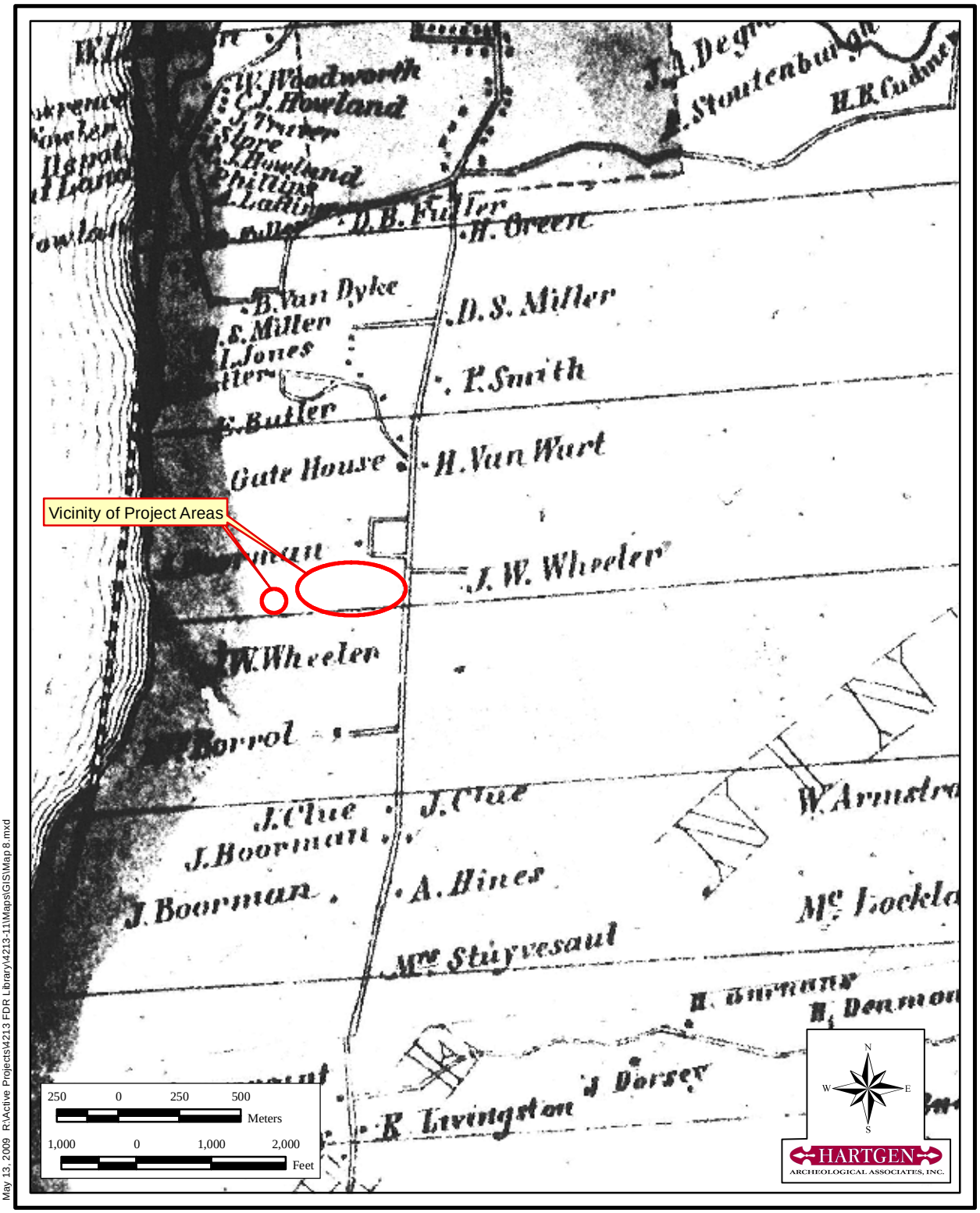
**Map 7**

1850 Sidney *Map of Dutchess County, New York*

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**Map 8**

1858 Gillette *Map of Dutchess County, New York*

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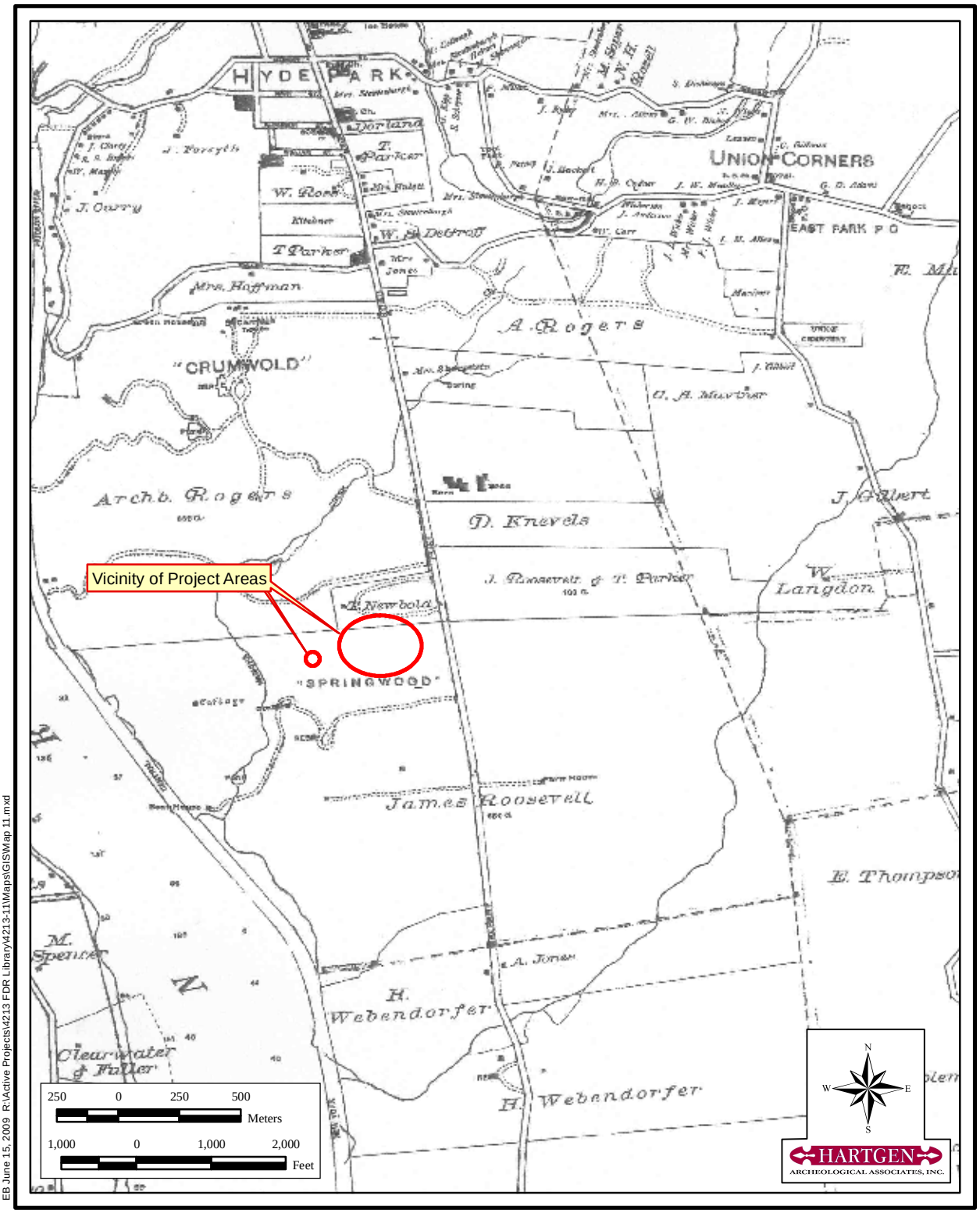
**Map 9**

1867 Beers *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*

**Map 10**

1876 Gray & Son *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New York*

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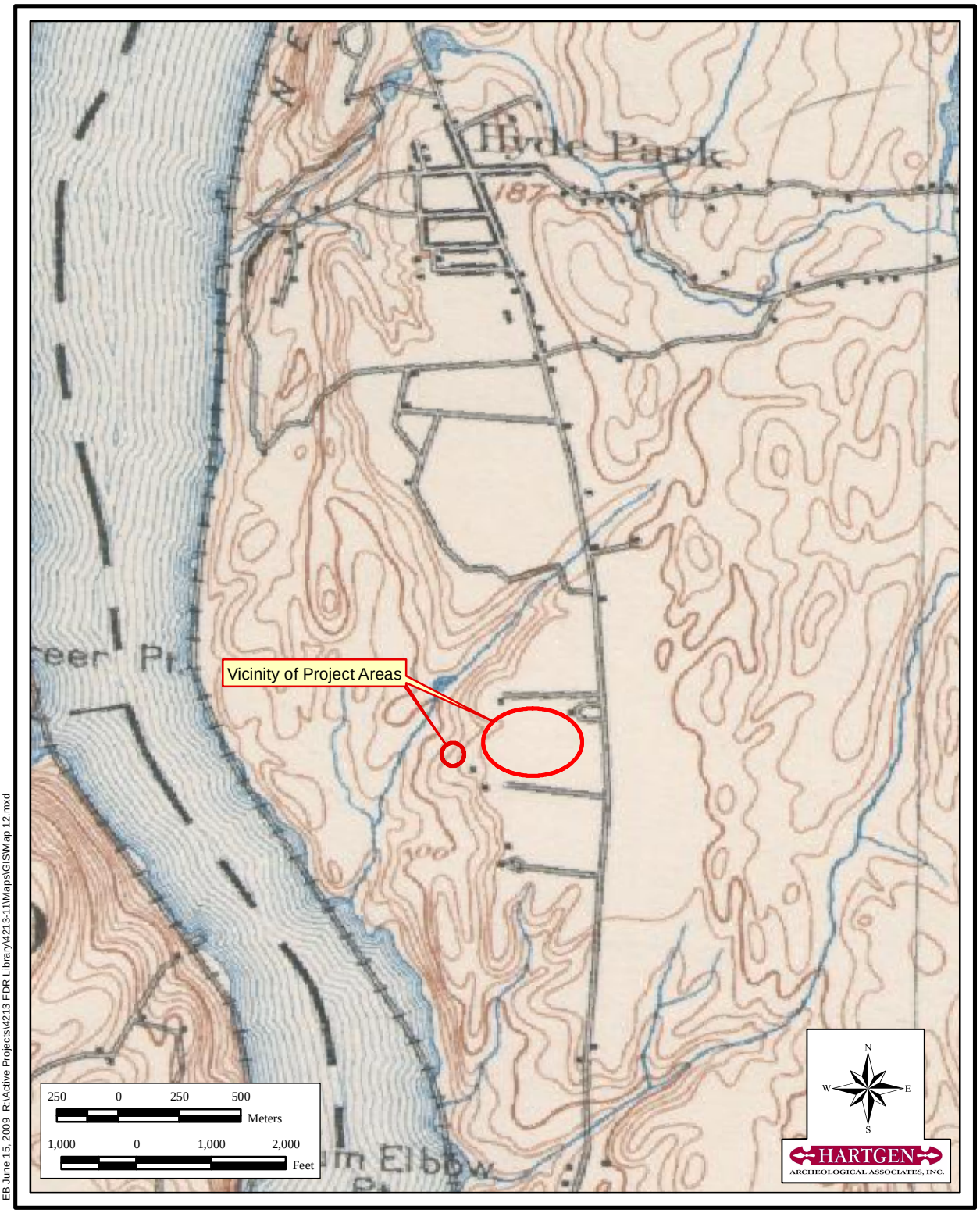
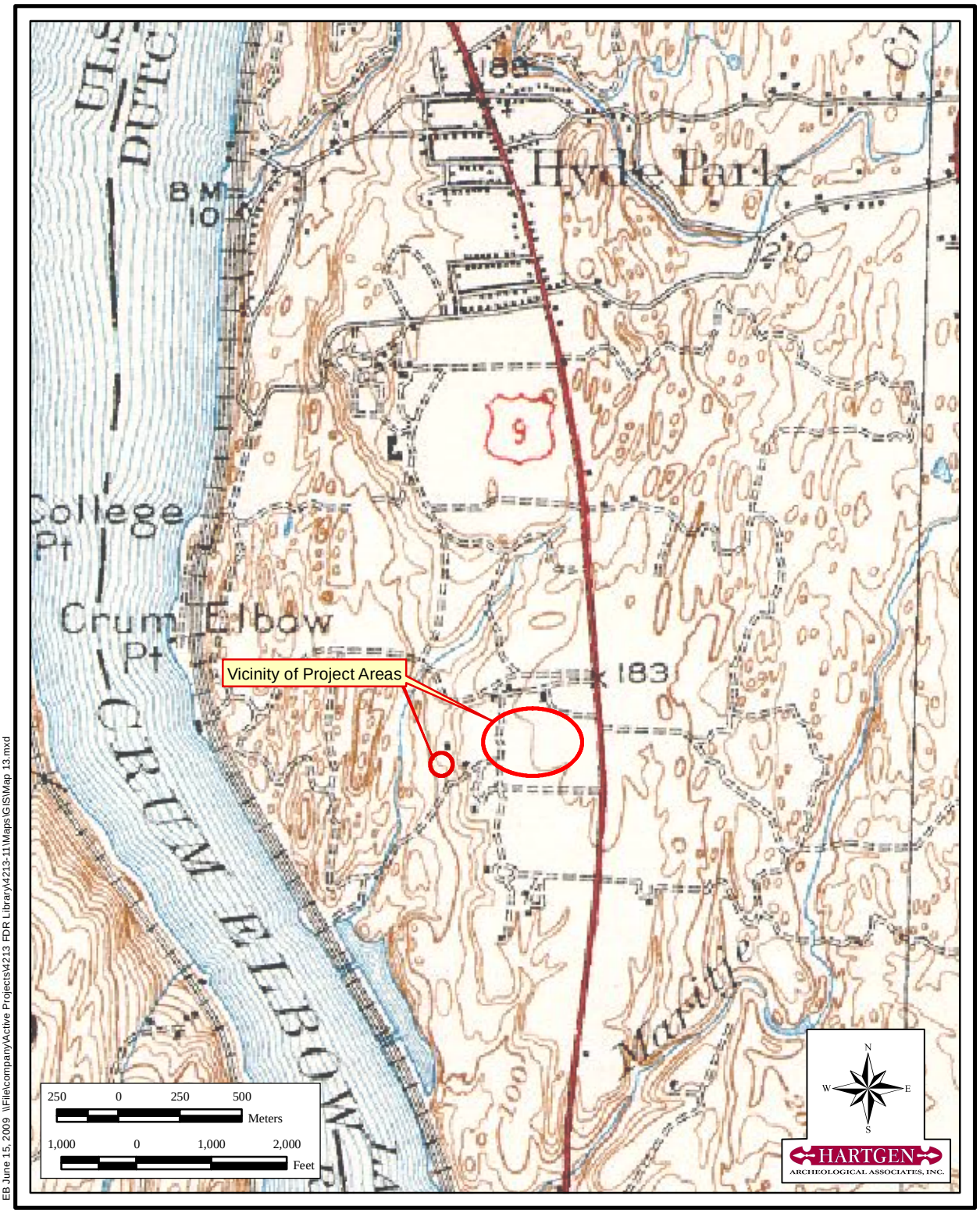
**Map 11**

1891 Beers *Atlas of the Hudson River Valley From New York City to Troy*




**Map 12**

1898/1931 USGS *Rhinebeck 15' Topographic Quadrangle, New York*

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**Map 13**

1939 USGS *Rhinebeck 15' Topographic Quadrangle, New York*

# Photographs

**Photo 1.** General view of FDR Library looking southwest.

**Photo 2.** View of library building looking west-southwest, showing relatively level ground surface.

**Photo 3.** Stair to basement entrance, showing the depth of disturbance required for building the foundation of the south wing, looking east.

**Photo 4.** View of two-tiered depression with a catchment basin, looking northwest. It is located on the east side of the building where the south wing connects to the main library building.

**Photo 5.** View of mature oak tree east of the south wing of the library, looking west.

**Photo 6.** View of field looking west toward the library, showing mature oak trees and the level field.

**Photo 7.** View of project area west of the library building, looking north, showing the relatively level terrain, fence, rows of trees and placement of concrete sidewalks.

**Photo 8.** View of landscaped courtyard with sculptures, looking northeast.

**Photo 9.** View of grated area along west side of library, looking north.

**Photo 10.** View of main library building looking southeast, showing where the gas service enters the building.

**Photo 11.** View of corridor that extends along the south side of the visitor's center parking lot, looking west, with existing cooling towers visible in the center of the photo just beyond the western edge of the parking lot.

**Photo 12.** View of lawn and patio on south side of Visitor's Center, looking north-northwest.

**Photo 13.** View of area east of the library, looking north.

**Photo 14.** View of field looking west, showing utility pad.

**Photo 15.** View of outlet of storm sewer/intermittent stream, looking north-northeast, showing wooded area and slope up to top of terrace where main buildings are situated.

**Photo 16.** General view of carriage road showing slope and catchment basins, looking northeast.

# Appendix I: OPRHP Project Review Cover Form

**New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation**
**Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau**
**Peebles Island Resource Center, PO Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189 (Mail)**
**Delaware Avenue, Cohoes 12047 (Delivery)** **(518) 237-8643**

# PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

Rev. 10-04

*Please complete this form and attach it to the top of **any and all information submitted to this office** for review. Accurate and complete forms will assist this office in the timely processing and response to your request.*

**This information relates to a previously submitted project.**

**PROJECT NUMBER __ PR _____**

**COUNTY** Dutchess

☐ If you have checked this box and noted the previous Project Review (PR) number assigned by this office you do not need to continue unless any of the required information below has changed.

**2. This is a new project.** ☐ If you have checked this box you will need to complete ALL of the following information.

**Project Name** Franklin Delano Library

**Location** 4079 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, NY 12538
You MUST include street number, street name and/or County, State or Interstate route number if applicable

**City/Town/Village** Hyde Park
List the correct municipality in which your project is being undertaken. If in a hamlet you must also provide the name of the town.

**County** Dutchess
If your undertaking* covers multiple communities/counties please attach a list defining all municipalities/counties included.

## TYPE OF REVIEW REQUIRED/REQUESTED (Please answer both questions)

**A. Does this action involve a permit approval or funding, now or ultimately from any other governmental agency?**

☐ **No** ☒ **Yes**

**If Yes, list agency name(s) and permit(s)/approval(s)**

| Agency involved | Type of permit/approval | State | Federal |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Archives & Records Admin. | | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ |
| | | ☐ | ☐ |

**B. Have you consulted the NYSHPO web site at http://www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo to determine the preliminary presence or absence of previously identified cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area? If yes:** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

**Was the project site wholly or partially included within an identified archeologically sensitive area?** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

**Does the project site involve or is it substantially contiguous to a property listed or recommended for listing in the NY State or National Registers of Historic Places?** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

**CONTACT PERSON FOR PROJECT**

**Name** _____ **Title** _____

**Firm/Agency** _____

**Address** _____ **City** _____ **STATE** _____ **Zip** _____

**Phone** (_____)_____ **Fax** (_____)_____ **E-Mail** _____

Appendix 8
Resumes

# Sue J. Vilord

Senior Scientist

Ms. Vilord recently joined the firm as a Senior Ecologist in the Planning and Ecology group. She has over 10 years experience writing environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, and Phase 1 NEPA screenings.

## Education

Utah Valley University, UT/ A.S./ Biology/ 1993
Utah State University, UT/ B.S./ Wildlife Management/ 1996
Utah State University, UT/ M.S. (in progress)

## Professional Registration and Activities

The Wildlife Society
Society for Range Management

**Representative Project Experience Includes:**

- **U. W. Marx,** Rensselaer Waterfront Development.
- **New York State Dept. of Transportation,** PIN 1805 - Ferry Rd Over the Mohawk River Backchannel.
- **Town of Salina,** Salina Landfill Remedial Investigation/Remedial Study.
- **Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,** SEQRA Process for Renovations to Lower Renwick Field.
- **Canadian Pacific Railway/D&H,** Track Settlement Investigation at CAMA 106.5.
- **Norfolk Southern Corp.,** NS Intermodal Facility - Harrisburg.
- **Greater Rochester International Airport,** GRIA - Airport Master Plan Update & Environmental Assessment.
- **New York State Office of General Services,** Camp Smith Retaining Wall.
- **City of Albany Dept. of General Services,** Coeymans Landfill Environmental Engineering and Consulting.
- **City of Albany Dept. of Development & Planning,** Corning Preserve - Phase II.
- **Norfolk Southern Corp.,** Greencastle Phase I ESA.
- **Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority,** Alco Redevelopment Project.

# Nicole E. Frazer

Environmental Scientist

Mrs. Frazer has over nine years of experience in conducting wetland delineations in accordance with the United States Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (1987). Mrs. Frazer is responsible for managing numerous services for CHA, and she has experience in state and federal environmental permitting, endangered species investigations, and environmental planning. Additionally, she has completed environmental compliance for various telecommunications facilities located in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and Vermont, including compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act. The environmental compliance activities include, but are not limited to review of the National Register of Historic Places, historic structure surveys, determination of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), environmental impacts on wetlands, flood plain, wildlife, threatened and endangered species and water quality.

**Representative Project Experience Includes:**

- **Green Island Power Authority,** 115kv Interconnect Design for GI Power Authority.
- **Town of Glenville,** Industrial Park Re-Development Master Plan.
- **Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,** SEQRA Process for Renovations to Lower Renwick Field.
- **City of Peekskill,** Peekskill Landing Brownfields.
- **USS Slater Historical Foundation,** USS Slater Docking Improvements.
- **Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor,** D&L Trail - Lehigh Towpath Section III.
- **Independent Wireless One,** IWO Sites.
- **Independent Wireless One,** SHPO Refinement Process.
- **Tower Ventures, Inc.,** Professional Engineering Services.
- **Town of Halfmoon,** Water District No. 12 Improvements.
- **Town of Guilderland,** Water System Improvements, Phase II.
- **Green Mountain Communications Inc,** Wireless Sites.

## Education

Siena College, NY/ B.S./ Environmental Studies/ 1999
Hudson Valley Community College, NY/ A.A.S./ Individual Studies/ 1997

## Professional Registration and Activities

Society for Ecological Restoration
Society of Wetland Scientists