

**U.S. COAST GUARD
RELOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION
OF
AIDS TO NAVIGATION TEAM SAUGERTIES
KINGSTON, NEW YORK**

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Final Environmental Assessment

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Submitted to:



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UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (COAST GUARD) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR AIDS TO NAVIGATION TEAM (ANT) SAUGERTIES

This Coast Guard Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with Environmental Planning Policy, COMDTINST 5090.1 (series) and is in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 to 4370h) and the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations dated 28 November 1978(40 C.F.R. §§ 1500–1508).

This EA serves as a concise public document to briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining the need to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a finding of no significant impact (FONSI). This EA concisely describes the Proposed Action, the need for the proposal, the alternatives, and the environmental impacts of the proposal and alternatives. This EA also contains a comparative analysis of the action and alternatives, a statement of the environmental significance of the preferred alternative, and a list of the agencies and persons consulted during EA preparation.

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AOR	Area of Responsibility
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BA	Biological Assessment
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BUSL	Buoy Utility Stern Loader
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAF	Coastal Assessment Form
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMDTINST	Commandant Instruction
CT	Census Tract
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
dBA	Decibels, A- weighted
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOS	New York Department of State
DOW	Division of Water
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECL	Environmental Cleanup Law
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNC	Federal Navigation Channel
GHGs	Greenhouse Gasses
HAPC	Habitat Areas of Particular Concern
HRFNC	Hudson River Federal Navigation Channel
IDP	Inadvertent Discovery Plan
IPaC	Information, Planning, and Conservation
JPA	Joint Permit Application
LWRP	Local Waterfront Revitalization Program
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOx	Nitrogen Dioxide
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
O ₃	Ozone
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PGIS	Pollution-Generating Impervious Surface
PM	Particulate Matter
POW	Protection of Waters
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RENEW	Reliable Energy for Northeast Winters
RHA	Rivers and Harbors Act
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SKF	Skiff
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure Plan
SPRP	Spill Prevention and Response Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TANB	Trailerable Aids to Navigation Boat
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Service
WOTUS	Waters of the United States
WQC	Water Quality Certificate
WQS	Water Quality Standards
WYTL	Small Harbor Tug

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 United States Code [USC] §§ 4321 et seq.); the President’s Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508); Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directive 023-01, Implementation of NEPA; and in accordance with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Commandant Instruction (COMDTINST) 5090.1, Environmental Planning Policy.

This EA evaluates the environmental effects of the USCG’s proposal to address flooding and undersized or failing infrastructure at the USCG Aids to Navigation (ANT) Saugerties facility in Saugerties, New York by relocating the facility to a waterfront site in Kingston, New York (Proposed Action) and its alternatives. The information and analysis contained within this EA would determine whether implementation of the Proposed Action would have a significant impact on the environment, requiring preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). If no significant impacts would occur, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) would be prepared.

ES.2 Scope of the Environmental Assessment

This EA evaluates the potential environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Action and reasonable alternatives. In accordance with NEPA and CEQ regulations, this EA considers three alternatives, as described in Section 2.1 Alternatives for Evaluation. This EA is a public document, and the analysis considers public input. The No Action Alternative is evaluated in accordance with the USCG COMDTINST 5090.1, Environmental Planning Policy. Existing conditions for resources at and in the vicinity of the Station are described in Section 3.0. The potential impacts on these resources and proposed conservation measures and best management practices (BMPs) to prevent and minimize potential impacts are discussed in Section 4.0. USCG Civil Engineering Unit Providence has prepared this EA to document, for other agency and public review, an analysis of the potential for adverse effects on the human environment from the Proposed Action and alternatives.

ES.3 Background

The USCG ANT facility is currently located on Esopus Creek, a tributary of the Hudson River, at 154 Lighthouse Drive in Saugerties, New York. The USCG has authorized the relocation and reconstruction of ANT Saugerties from its current location to a more resilient and sustainable location in Kingston, New York. The current site suffers from frequent flooding, undersized infrastructure, and limited capacity to support critical missions. The proposed relocation site is a 2.2-acre parcel along Rondout Creek located at 320 Abeel Street in Kingston, New York.

With an area of responsibility (AOR) between Troy and West Point, New York, ANT Saugerties’ operations include support of aids to navigation and seasonal ice-breaking operations

along the Hudson River. These operations are vital to ensuring the safe and continuous movement of commercial maritime traffic through this heavily used corridor.

ES.4 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to address ongoing risks to personnel, infrastructure, and assets caused by regular flooding at the current ANT Saugerties location. The Proposed Action would also address currently undersized infrastructure, including waterfront facilities that are showing signs of structural failure. The Project is needed to address flooding risks, as well as infrastructure deficiencies that jeopardize the ability of ANT Saugerties to conduct its required missions in a safe, operationally efficient, and cost-effective manner.

Recurring flooding at ANT Saugerties has a significant negative impact on operational readiness. The facilities at ANT Saugerties are located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated Flood Zone A. The site experiences frequent severe flooding from the Hudson River and Esopus Creek at an average of four times per year. Impacts from flooding include damage to buildings and roads, health and safety hazards for personnel accessing the facility, and disruption to USCG assets that need to be moved away from flood waters. These impacts are anticipated to worsen in future years, further impeding operational readiness at ANT Saugerties.

ES.5 Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

Alternative 2, the Preferred Alternative, consists of relocation of the ANT Saugerties facility to a waterfront site at 320 Abeel Street, Kingston, New York, located between Catskill Creek to the north and Rondout Creek to the south. The available property meets all relocation criteria and has approximately 475 feet of waterfront, which is more than adequate for USCG assets. Under the Preferred Alternative, the property would be redeveloped for relocation of the ANT Saugerties and CGC WIRE. Waterfront infrastructure would include a 150-foot long and 50-foot wide pier with crane access, a boat ramp, and a 60-foot long floating dock mounted to the pier. The proposed building would be a two-story, 11,635 square-foot building with a first floor used for maintenance and second floor used for administration. Following completion of the relocation process, CG Real Property team would begin divestiture of the Lighthouse Drive properties.

Implementing NEPA regulations under CEQ requires inclusion of a No Action Alternative to serve as a baseline against the impacts of the Proposed Action. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no change to the ANT Saugerties facility and the USCG would not relocate. The USCG would continue to experience operational disruptions, damage to buildings and assets, and health and safety risks for personnel. Waterfront infrastructure is reaching the end of its expected lifecycle and would continue to degrade, with the potential for failure increasing.

Additionally, this EA evaluates one other potential alternative (Alternative 3) in which the USCG would stay at ANT Saugerties and address current deficiencies. This alternative would require future design and construction improvements to address flooding and inadequate storage and utility infrastructure.

ES.6 Agency and Public Involvement

Pursuant to the requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1506.6), this EA is subject to public involvement. The USCG performed public scoping to introduce the Relocation and Construction of USCG Aids to Navigation Team (ANT) Saugerties to federal, state, and local agencies, Native American tribal organizations, interested community members, and the public. Public outreach completed as part of public scoping consisted of distributing emails or letters to regulatory agencies, stakeholders, and other parties that may be affected, and posting the Notice of Intent (NOI) and scoping letter on a Project website. The USCG encouraged interested parties to provide comments or additional information during the 14-day scoping period, which ran from November 21 to December 4, 2025. Written comments received during the scoping period are summarized in the Public Scoping Summary Report provided in Appendix C.

The Draft EA was circulated for a 30-day public comment period from January 8, 2026 to February 6, 2026, following publication of a Notice of Availability in *The Daily Freeman*, a daily newspaper published in Kingston, NY. The Draft EA was available for public review electronically at: https://isg.applications.tetrattech.com/ANT_Saugerties_EA and in print format at the Kingston Library and Saugerties Public Library. No comments were received during the Draft EA comment period.

Tetra Tech, on behalf of the USCG, sent out initial Section 106 consultation letters regarding the proposed Project to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO), the State Archaeologist, Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, and Stockbridge Munsee Community on December 10, 2025. The required 30-day comment period for consultation ended on January 10, 2026. Tetra Tech, on behalf of the USCG, received responses to the Section 106 letters from the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, State Archaeologist, and NY SHPO. On December 15, 2025, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Stockbridge Munsee Community confirmed their ancestral interest in Rondout and Esopus Creeks, supported a Phase Ib survey of the Preferred Alternative area, requested the implementation of the Stockbridge Munsee Community's Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP), requested due attention be paid to incidental or routine ground disturbing activities within the APE, and requested notification of any changes to the Proposed Action. On December 18, 2025, the NY SHPO informed Tetra Tech that their office accepted the initial Project submission and provided Tetra Tech with a new project number (25PR11547). The NY SHPO issued concurrence with no effect and consultation concluded in February 2026. On December 19, 2025, the State Archaeologist indicated they have no concerns regarding the proposed alternatives and also concur with a no effect determination. Comments from the SHPO, State Archaeologist, and Tribes were considered and incorporated into the EA as applicable.

Consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act are ongoing. A Biological Assessment (BA) for informal consultation was submitted to the Services on December 11, 2025. The USFWS responded February 20, 2026 requesting the USCG commit to a time-of-year restriction for tree removal to solely occur during the months of November through to March

(Nov. 1 – Mar. 31), as the site is in close proximity (~1.4 miles) to a hibernaculum for the ESA-listed Northern Long-eared Bat. With the project area falling within the Spring staging/Fall swarming habitat for ESA-listed bats, the time-of-year restriction for tree removal presumes bats are still in hibernation and not utilizing trees for roosting. The USCG confirmed commitment to this time of year restriction on March 2, 2026, and the USFWS is subsequently preparing a final letter response to the USCG’s informal consultation request under Section 7 of the ESA. NMFS is still reviewing the informal consultation request, but the USCG anticipates adherence to the time of year restriction for anadromous fish species, where in-water construction activities shall not occur during the months of May and June due to species spawning in the Hudson River and supporting tributaries. Conservation measures will be implemented during construction to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to protected species covered by the BA (Atlantic sturgeon and shortnose sturgeon). These will include, but not be limited to, the use of bubble curtains to attenuate the noise generated from pile driving, turbidity curtains to reduce total suspended solids, and a soft-start technique for pile driving to allow fish to vacate the project area before the pile driver reaches full power.

ES.7 Summary of Potential Environmental Consequences

A summary of the environmental impacts of each alternative is provided in Table ES-1. The analysis assumes that BMPs included as standard provisions of USCG contracts and Project-specific conservation measures would be employed to avoid or minimize significant adverse effects on the environment. A complete list of conservation measures and BMPs is provided in Section 4.13. Implementing conservation measures and BMPs would ensure that the Proposed Action would avoid significant impacts or reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Table ES-1. Summary of Impacts for the Project Alternatives

Impact Topic	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Air Quality	None	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term negligible to minor	None
Biological Resources	None	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term no impact	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term no impact
Cultural Resources	None	None	None
Geology and Soils	None	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term no impact	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term no impact
Hazardous Materials and Public Safety	Moderate adverse impacts	Short-term minor adverse Long-term beneficial effect	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term beneficial effect
Land Use and Visual Environment	None	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term minor, adverse	Short-term adverse and minor; Long-term negligible
Noise	None	Short-term moderate adverse; Long-term negligible	Short-term moderate adverse; Long-term negligible

Impact Topic	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Socioeconomics	None	Negligible to adverse impacts at current facility; beneficial impacts at Project Area	Short-term beneficial; No impact long-term
Transportation and Navigation	Long-term moderate adverse	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term no impact	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term no impact
Utilities and Infrastructure	Minor adverse	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term beneficial	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term minor
Water Resources	Minor adverse	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term beneficial	Short-term minor adverse; Long-term beneficial

1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Coast Guard is preparing this Environmental Assessment (EA) in compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 United States Code §4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and USCG Commandment Instruction (COMDTINST) M16475.1 (series), Implementing Procedures and Policy for Considering Environmental Impacts.

This EA would describe the Proposed Action, discuss the alternatives that were considered and eliminated, and evaluate the No Action alternative. The EA would also include descriptions of issues, existing conditions, probable impacts, and findings for the environmental and human resources that may be affected by the Proposed Action.

In conjunction with the EA, regulatory agency consultation packages and permit/approval applications for consultation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), New York Department of State (DOS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) shall be prepared. Tribal consultation with the Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, and Stockbridge Munsee Community shall also be initiated. The EA would discuss compliance with laws including, but not limited to: National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Coastal Zone Management Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Sections 10 and 408 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act.

1.2 Background

The USCG Aids to Navigation (ANT) facility is currently located on Esopus Creek, a tributary of the Hudson River, at 154 Lighthouse Drive in Saugerties, New York. The USCG CGC WIRE (65' small harbor tug) is also co-located at this facility. The USCG has authorized the relocation and reconstruction of ANT Saugerties from its current location to a more resilient and sustainable location in Kingston, New York. The current site suffers from frequent flooding, undersized infrastructure, and limited capacity to support critical missions. The proposed relocation site is a 2.2-acre parcel along Rondout Creek located at 320 Abeel Street in Kingston, New York.

With an area of responsibility (AOR) between Troy and West Point, New York, ANT Saugerties' operations include support of aids to navigation and seasonal ice-breaking operations along the Hudson River. Operations include support for Operation RENEW (Reliable Energy for Northeast Winters), which requires seasonal icebreaking to keep critical waterways navigable. These operations are vital to ensuring the safe and continuous movement of commercial

maritime traffic, including critical energy supplies and emergency resources, through this heavily used corridor.

ANT Saugerties operates four primary assets:

- 65-foot Small Harbor Tug (WYTL)
- 49-foot Buoy Utility Stern Loader (BUSL)
- 26-foot Trailerable Aids to Navigation Boat (TANB)
- 16-foot Skiff (SKF)

1.3 Project Area Description

The Project Area evaluated in this EA is the proposed relocation site located at 320 Abeel Street in Kingston, New York (Figure 1-1). The 2.2-acre parcel is located on the south side of Abeel Street and is part of the Rondout Creek Shoreline. An abandoned and dilapidated building, formerly used as a concrete block factory, is located on the property. Historic uses of the Project Area include commercial and industrial land uses. Prior to 1887, the Project Area was used as a coal storage yard. After 1930, the Project Area was used as a boat and lumber storage facility and a concrete block manufacturing facility. Concrete block manufacturing operations ceased in the 1970s (C.T. Male Associates 2010). The current ANT Saugerties location is identified in Figure 1-2.

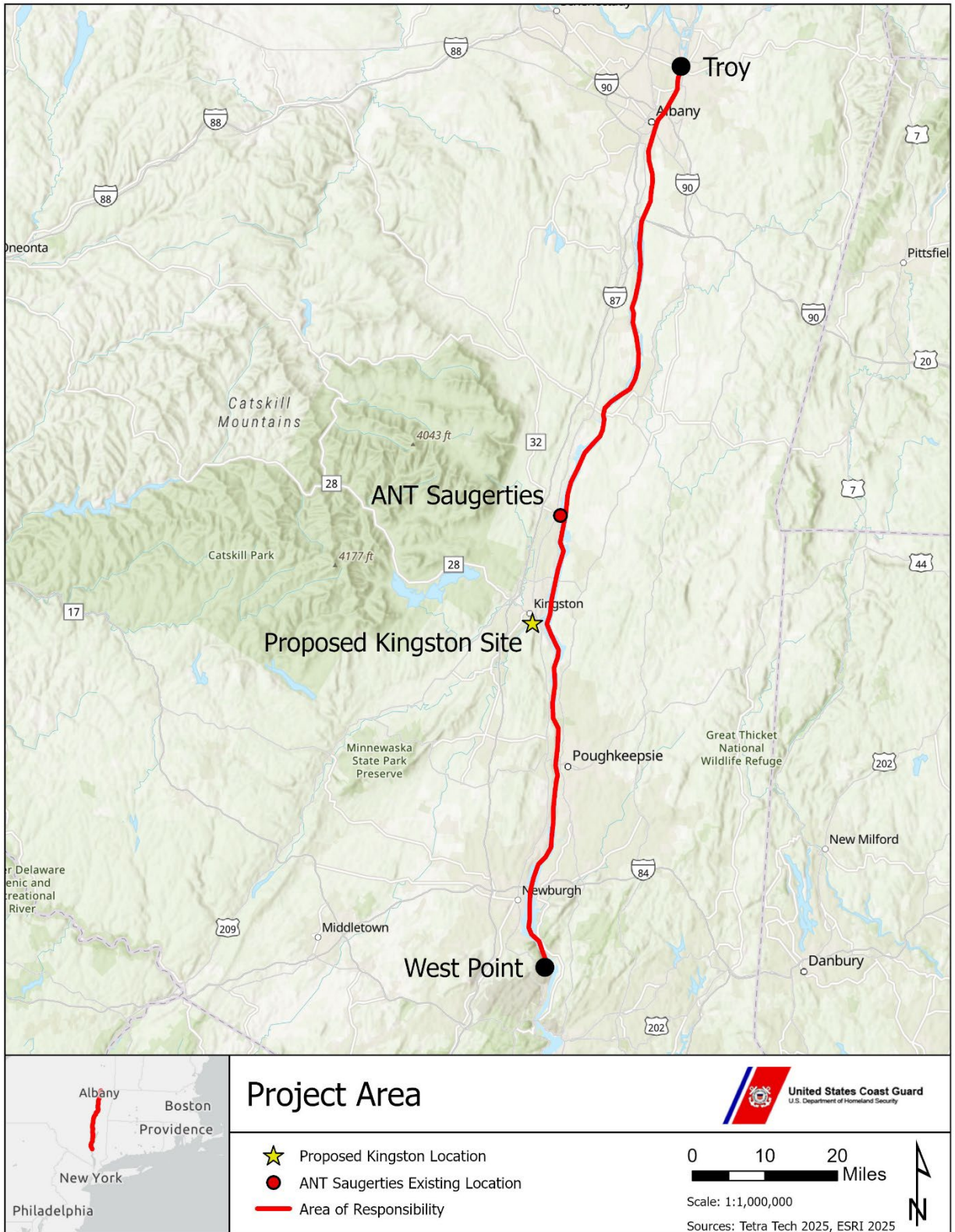


Figure 1-1. Project Area

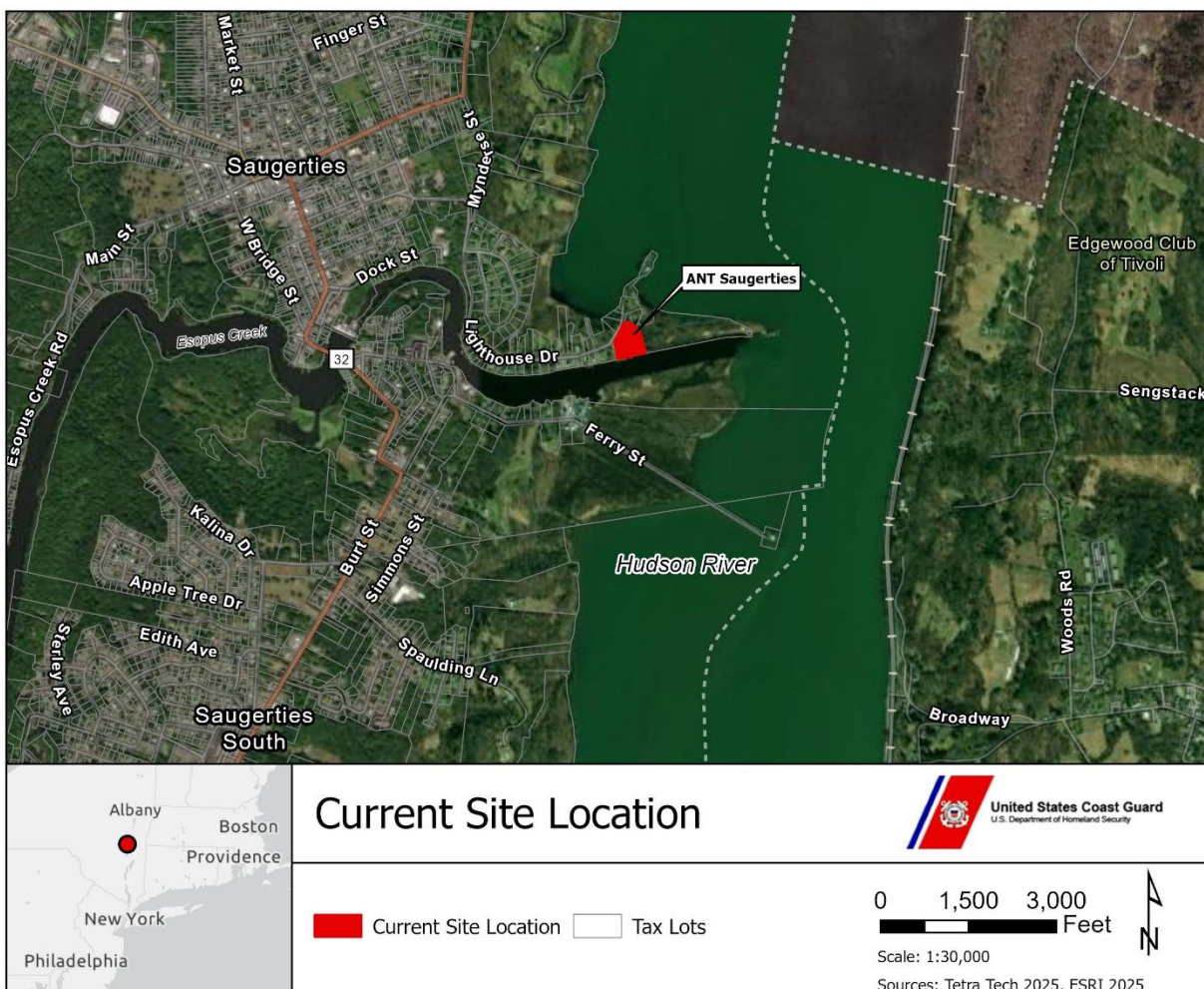


Figure 1-2. Current Site Location

1.4 Purpose and Need for Action

Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to address ongoing risks to personnel, infrastructure, and assets caused by regular flooding at the current ANT Saugerties location. The Proposed Action would also address currently undersized infrastructure, including waterfront facilities that are showing signs of structural failure. The Project is needed to address flooding risks, as well as infrastructure deficiencies that jeopardize the ability of ANT Saugerties to conduct its required missions in a safe, operationally efficient, and cost-effective manner.

Need for the Proposed Action

Recurring flooding at ANT Saugerties has a significant negative impact on operational readiness. The facilities at ANT Saugerties are located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated Flood Zone A. The site experiences frequent severe flooding from the Hudson River and Esopus Creek at an average of four times per year. Impacts from flooding

include damage to buildings and roads, health and safety hazards for personnel accessing the facility, and disruption to USCG assets that need to be moved away from flood waters. These impacts are anticipated to worsen in future years, further impeding operational readiness at ANT Saugerties.

Flood Risk

The base flood elevation at this location is 8.0 feet and all existing first floor building elevations sit below this elevation at 5.8 to 7.9 feet, which presents a flood risk during storm events or periods of elevated water levels. In addition to flooding of buildings, the public access roadway to ANT Saugerties also floods during these events. USCG personnel are required to park one mile away from the unit and traverse floodwaters on foot to access the facility. When Esopus Creek rises above elevation 6.5-feet, the BUSL and CGC WIRE must be moved off the pier to prevent them from becoming stranded or damaged as water levels recede. These disruptions not only impact immediate operational capacity, but also impose logistical and safety challenges for personnel and equipment.

Building Infrastructure

Buildings at ANT Saugerties do not meet USCG standards for size for the current number of personnel. The administrative space lacks sufficient office spaces, meeting space, bathroom facilities, locker rooms, and dining spaces. To compensate for the insufficient space, the USCG is renting a trailer which must be emptied weekly and does not have winterized plumbing. In addition, the garage bay is too small to house the TANB, requiring the garage door to remain open and expose personnel to extreme weather conditions. CGC WIRE is also renting a trailer for office space, which is undersized and lacks heating, ventilation, and cooling (HVAC).

Waterfront Infrastructure

Waterfront infrastructure at ANT Saugerties is undersized and beginning to structurally fail. Available spacing between vessels does not meet the requirements of Tactical Operations Product Line (TOPL). Sinkholes have been forming along the parking lot located adjacent to the wharf, which require continuous filling. A recent waterfront facilities inspection indicates the east and west wharfs and floating dock have a high probability of failing in the next three years.

1.5 Agency and Public Involvement

The USCG performed public scoping to introduce the Relocation and Construction of USCG Aids to Navigation Team (ANT) Saugerties to federal, state, and local agencies, Native American tribal organizations, interested community members, and the public. Public outreach completed as part of public scoping consisted of distributing emails or letters to regulatory agencies, stakeholders, and other parties that may be affected, and posting the Notice of Intent (NOI) and scoping letter on a Project website. The USCG encouraged interested parties to provide comments or additional information during the 14-day scoping period from November 21 to December 4, 2025. Written comments received during the scoping period are summarized in the Public Scoping Summary Report provided in Appendix C.

The Draft EA was circulated for a 30-day public comment period from January 8, 2026 to February 6, 2026 following publication of a Notice of Availability in The Daily Freeman, a daily newspaper published in Kingston, NY. The Draft EA was were available for public review electronically at: https://isg.applications.tetrattech.com/ANT_Saugerties_EA/ and in print at the Kingston Library and Saugerties Public Library. No comments were received during the Draft EA comment period.

1.6 Agency Coordination and Consultation

Tetra Tech, on the behalf of the USCG, sent out initial Section 106 consultation letters regarding the proposed Project to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO), the State Archaeologist, Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, and Stockbridge Munsee Community on December 10, 2025 via email. The required 30-day comment period for consultation ended on January 10, 2026. Tetra Tech, on behalf of the USCG, has received responses to the Section 106 letters from the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, State Archaeologist, and NY SHPO. On December 15, 2025, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Stockbridge Munsee Community confirmed their ancestral interest in Rondout and Esopus Creeks, supported a Phase Ib survey of the Preferred Alternative area, requested the implementation of the Stockbridge Munsee Community's Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP), requested due attention is paid to incidental or routine ground disturbing activities within the APE, and requested notification of any changes to the proposed actions. On December 18, 2025, the NY SHPO informed Tetra Tech that their office has accepted the initial Project submission and provided Tetra Tech with a new project number (25PR11547). The NY SHPO issued concurrence with no effect and consultation concluded in February 2026. On December 19, 2025, the State Archaeologist indicated they have no concerns regarding the proposed alternatives and also concur with a no effect determination. Comments from the SHPO, State Archaeologist, and Tribes have been considered and incorporated into the EA as applicable.

Consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act are ongoing. A Biological Assessment (BA) for informal consultation was submitted to the Services on December 11, 2025.

The USCG received a Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Consistency Determination on February 24, 2026 from the State of New York Department of State for remedial investigation activities (F-2025-0826 (DA)).

The USCG received a Water Quality Certification, pursuant to the Clean Water Act - Section 401, from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for in-water site investigation activities on February 27, 2026 (DEC ID #3-5108-00187). The USCG received concurrence from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to execute the in-water site investigation activities pursuant to the requirements of Nationwide Permit No. 06 on December 23, 2025.

2 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Alternatives for Evaluation

The USCG conducted a *Detailed Analysis of Alternatives* to evaluate possible alternatives to address flooding and undersized or failing infrastructure at ANT Saugerties. The following alternatives were considered:

Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Alternative 2: Relocate to Kingston, New York (Preferred)

Alternative 3: Rebuild on Existing Site

2.1.1 Alternative 1. No Action Alternative

Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, involves no changes to the existing conditions. Under the No Action Alternative, measures to address flood risk and undersized or failing infrastructure at ANT Saugerties would not be taken. The USCG would continue to experience operational disruptions, damage to buildings and assets, and health and safety risks for personnel. Waterfront infrastructure is reaching the end of its expected lifecycle and would continue to degrade, with the potential for failure increasing. Failure of key infrastructure components would result in severe constraints on the ability of the USCG to perform its mission safely and effectively in the AOR. The No Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need and would diminish the USCG's ability to successfully fulfill its mission at ANT Saugerties.

2.1.2 Alternative 2. Preferred Alternative: Relocate to Kingston, New York

Alternative 2, the Preferred Alternative, consists of relocation of the ANT Saugerties facility to a waterfront site in Kingston, NY, between Catskill Creek to the north and Rondout Creek to the south. The USCG identified the following criteria for a relocation site.

- 1) Minimum lot size of 2 acres.
- 2) Sufficient space for buoy laydown and parking for both the ANT Saugerties and CGC WIRE units, boat trailers, and the assigned Government Vehicles (GVs) (approximately 20 parking spots).
- 3) Site access roads must not be located in areas that flood regularly.
- 4) Waterfront requirements:
 - a. 150-foot by 30-foot fixed pier to accommodate the 65-foot WYTL and 49-foot BUSL
 - b. Space for floating dock that can be accessed via the pier to moor the TANB and SKF
 - c. 50-foot connection to land for crane access
 - d. Space for boat ramp to be constructed to support small boat operations
- 5) Located in the same congressional district as ANT Saugerties.

The USCG contacted planning departments of local cities and counties in the same congressional district as ANT Saugerties, including the City of Kingston, the Town of Esopus, Ulster County, and the Town of Saugerties. An available property that is viable for relocation was identified at 320 Abeel Street in Kingston, New York (Figure 2-1).

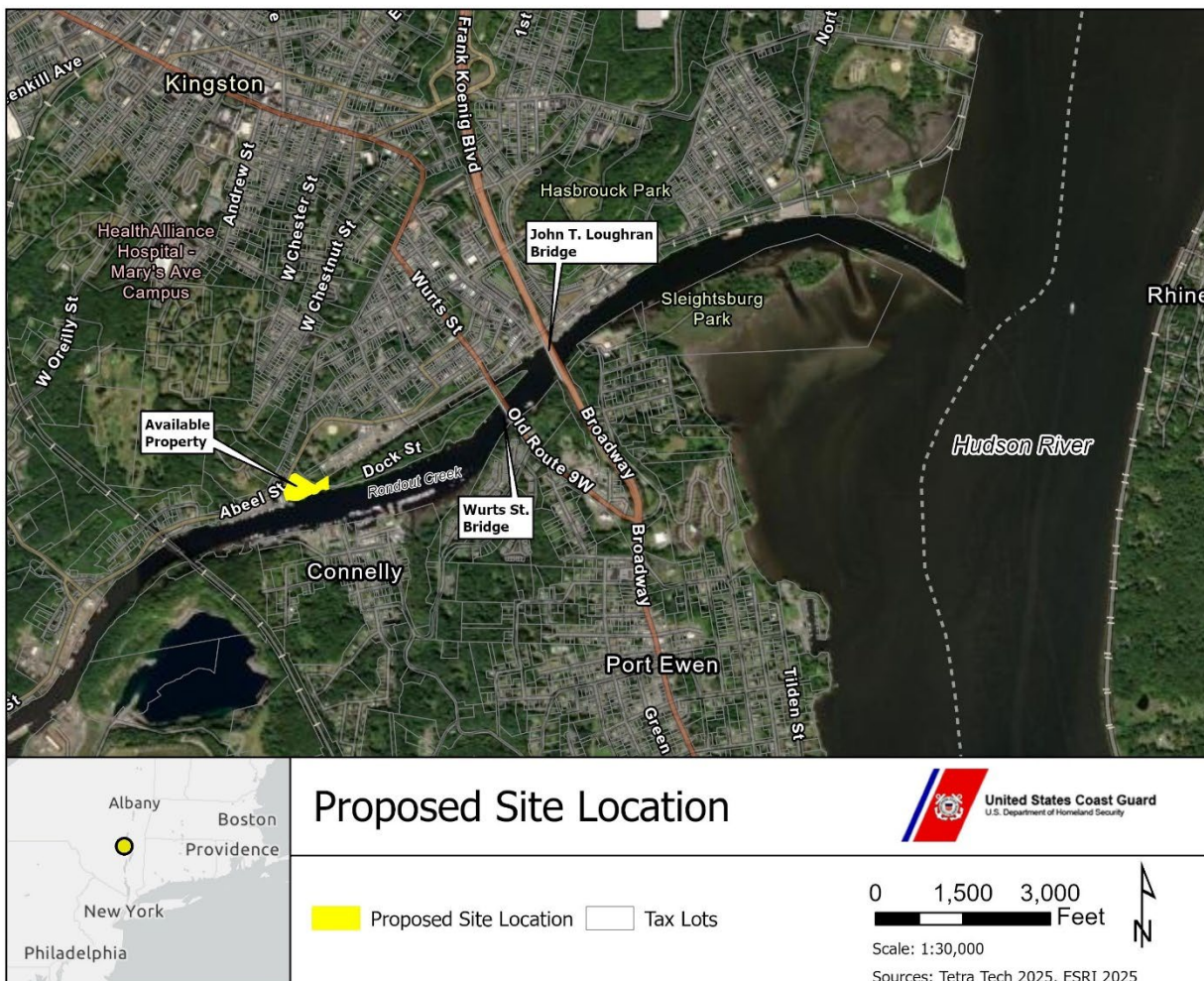


Figure 2-1. Available Property for Relocation of ANT Saugerties

The 2.2-acre parcel previously housed a concrete block manufacturing parcel that closed in the 1970s. It is situated on Rondout Creek, a tributary of the Hudson River. The main channel of Rondout Creek is maintained by the USACE and varies in depth between 10 feet and 26 feet. Rondout Creek has a tidal range of approximately 0 to 4 feet. Bridges on Rondout Creek (John T. Loughran Bridge and Wurts Street Bridge) have clearances of 56 feet and 85 feet, respectively, and do not pose any navigational conflicts to USCG vessels.

The available property meets all relocation criteria. It has approximately 475 feet of waterfront, which is more than adequate for USCG assets. All required utilities (sewer, gas, water, and electricity) are available in the adjacent public roadway along Abeel Street. A portion of the site lies above the FEMA-designated flood elevation and access roads to the property remain

passable during flood events. The property is zoned for industrial / commercial use and has no listed historic structures on the site.

Under the Preferred Alternative, the property would be redeveloped for relocation of the ANT Saugerties and CGC WIRE. The conceptual site development plan is included as Appendix A. Waterfront infrastructure would include a 150-foot long and 50-foot wide pier with crane access, a boat ramp, and a 60-foot long floating dock mounted to the pier. The proposed building would be a two-story, 11,635 square-foot building with a first floor used for maintenance and second floor used for administration. Existing vegetation at the site, including most large trees at the site, would need to be removed prior to constructing the upgraded facilities. All trees along the shoreline would be removed, along with the line of trees along the top of the existing retaining wall close to Abeel Street, and the trees along the back of the existing building at the site. During the winter months, seasonal icebreaking will be required at Rondout Creek to allow access to the pier and boat basin.

Following completion of the relocation process, a CG Real Property team would begin divestiture of the Lighthouse Drive properties.

2.1.3 Alternative 3. Rebuild on Existing Site

The USCG has undertaken extensive planning efforts to assess the feasibility of rebuilding ANT Saugerties at its current location. The USCG attempted to address the lack of adequate sanitation facilities through design and permit application for a site septic system; however, permitting agencies rejected applications for construction due to the site's proximity to wetlands. The USCG is currently exploring alternative construction options in coordination with the Village of Saugerties, including connections to a future municipal sewer main that would be constructed along Lighthouse Drive.

Current flooding risks and safety hazards at the existing location and access road, as well as challenges resulting from undersized and/or failing infrastructure, would continue to impact USCG operations. Alternative 3 would require future design and construction improvements to address the site deficiencies, as summarized in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Improvements Needed at Existing Site

Improvement Needed	Current Identified Deficiency	Objective of Improvement
Improve buildings to minimize occurrence of flooding	First floor elevations sit below the flood elevation of 8.0 feet.	Improve operational readiness by reducing negative effects of flood events.
Improve access road to minimize occurrence of flooding	The public access roadway floods, requiring personnel to park approximately 1 mile from the facility and access the site on foot.	Address safety issues for personnel caused by traversing floodwaters on foot.
Construct safe storage of the CGC WIRE and BUSL	The CGC WIRE and BUSL must be moved off the pier when the creek rises above elevation 6.5 feet.	Improve operational capacity and address logistical and safety

Improvement Needed	Current Identified Deficiency	Objective of Improvement
		challenges for personnel and equipment.
Increase administrative building size to meet USCG standards for the current personnel allowances: - 10 for ANT Saugerties - 7 for CGC WIRE	Buildings are undersized and do not meet USCG standards. The administrative building does not have sufficient office, meeting room, restroom, locker rooms, or dining facilities.	Meet USCG standards for building capacity and improve employee morale by providing adequate facilities.
Increase Boat Maintenance Facility size to be sufficient for housing the TANB	The TANB vertically fits within the Boat Maintenance Facility but is too long for the garage bay. The garage door cannot be closed when the TANB is inside the Boat Maintenance Facility.	Provide adequate shelter for the TANB and personnel working in the Boat Maintenance Facility.
Improve waterfront infrastructure	Available boat spacing does not comply with Tactical Operations Product Line (TOPL) standards. Waterfront infrastructure has a high probability of failing in the next three years.	Protect operational capability and site resilience by providing adequate spacing and maintenance of waterfront infrastructure.

Source: USCG 2025a

Design, permitting, and construction of the improvements summarized in Table 2-1 would be completed under future USCG efforts. For the purposes of the analysis in this EA, rebuilding at the site is evaluated as a conceptual project. The following assumptions apply to the evaluation of Alternative 3:

1. Proposed improvements would occur within the general footprint of the current developed area at the existing site.
2. Design would comply with applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including regulatory permitting and consultation requirements for protected resources such as wetlands.

2.2 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated

2.2.1 Relocation to Alternate Sites

During the alternatives identification phase, four alternate sites were initially identified but eliminated from detailed evaluation. On January 8 and May 6 – 7, 2025, the USCG conducted site visits to review available properties in the vicinity of ANT Saugerties (USCG 2025a,b). The following alternate sites were considered:

- 2.5-acre parcel located at 65 North Washington Street in Athens, New York. This location would require elevation raising to avoid impacts during flood events.
- 74.3-acre parcel located at Route 32 in Saugerties, New York. Access to this location and its waterfront was not available.

- 1.64-acre parcel located at 235 Tilden Street in Port Ewen, New York. The existing access infrastructure was determined to not be readily accessible for vehicles with boat trailers.
- 3.3-acre parcel located at 70 Floyd Ackert Road in West Park, New York. This location was determined to not be viable due to existing flood issues.

The alternate sites were determined to not meet all of the relocation criteria described in Section 2.1.1; therefore, relocation to these alternate sites were not carried forward for further analysis.

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

For the purposes of this Environmental Assessment, the Project Area is defined as the parcel proposed for acquisition and development under Alternative 2.

3.1 Biological Resources

3.1.1 Applicable Regulations

Several federal protections are in place to protect and preserve biological resources. Applicable federal laws are briefly described below.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 USC §1531 et seq.). The ESA provides for the protection and conservation of threatened and endangered plants, animals, and their habitats. The law requires federal agencies, through the consultation process with NMFS and the USFWS to ensure that actions they carry out, fund, or authorize are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species or destroy or otherwise adversely modify their designated critical habitat. This law prohibits any action which may lead to the “take” of any listed fish and wildlife.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act, as amended (Public Law 94-265; 16 USC §1801 et seq.). This law, administered with the assistance of NMFS, establishes procedures for governing marine fisheries management via regional fishery management councils. The Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Council (MAFMC) works with NMFS to address threats to healthy habitats through Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) designations. EFH is defined as “waters and substrates necessary for fish spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity.” Federal agencies must consult with NMFS on any action proposed to occur or otherwise authorized or funded which may adversely affect EFH.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-366; 16 USC §2901 et seq.). Authorizes financial and technical assistance to encourage all federal departments and agencies to implement conservation plans and programs for nongame fish and wildlife, including migratory birds threatened with extinction.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) of 1940 (Public Law 87-884; 16 USC §668a-d). Provides for the protection of the bald eagle and golden eagle and prohibits the taking, possession and commerce of these birds.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (Public Law 65-186; 16 USC §703 et seq.). This law helps to ensure the sustainability of all protected migratory bird species by prohibiting the take of protected migratory bird species without prior USFWS authorization and provides enforcement authorization and violation penalties.

EO 13112 of 1999. This EO requires that federal agencies whose actions may affect the status of invasive species to identify such actions, prevent the introduction of invasive species, detect, and

respond to control invasive species, monitor invasive species populations, and promote public education on invasive species and the means to address them. Federal agencies are required to not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that they believe are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species.

3.1.2 Habitat

The Project Area is situated on Rondout Creek and includes both aquatic and terrestrial habitats (Figure 3-1). Rondout Creek is a freshwater tributary of the Hudson River and part of the Hudson River Estuary, which the NYSDEC classifies as an example of a high quality occurrence of uncommon community type (NYSDEC 2025a). Rondout Creek is a large, medium gradient, warmwater, perennial stream and the substrate consists of clay and silt. The lower portion of Rondout Creek, in the vicinity of the Project Area, is channelized to accommodate barge traffic for commercial and industry development in Kingston (NYDOS 2012). The area hosts numerous marinas, which contribute to consistent vessel activity. The Project Area was surveyed in October 2025 by Tetra Tech biologists to collect information on the types of habitat and sensitive natural resources that have the potential to occur at the site. The aquatic portion occupies approximately 1.67 acres of the Project Area within Rondout Creek and it was not surveyed as part of the October 2025 Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey (Tetra Tech 2025a).

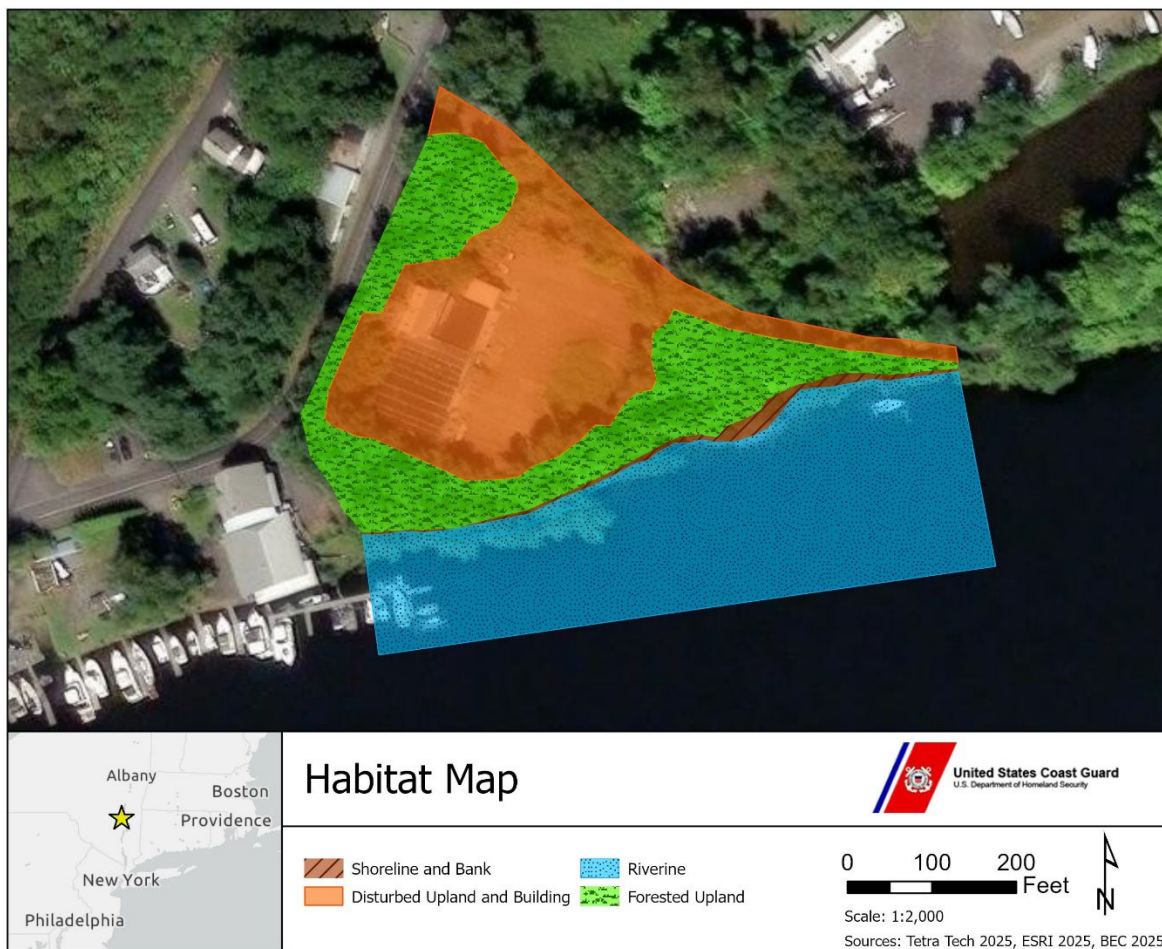


Figure 3-1. Habitat Map for Project Area

The terrestrial part of the Project Area includes shoreline and bank zones, forested uplands, and disturbed upland areas. The shoreline and bank zone within the property features a mix of silty substrate and concrete rubble, interspersed with herbaceous vegetation. A noticeable elevation change occurs between the unconsolidated shoreline and the forested upland immediately to the north. The forested upland is composed of native and non-native plant species and occupies approximately 0.85 acres. The forested upland area is highly disturbed and not characteristic of an ecological forest community type as defined by the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP). The disturbed upland is occupied by pavement and an abandoned building and covers approximately 1.12 acres. The U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) National Land Cover Database (NLCB) characterizes the Project Area as developed, medium intensity and developed, high intensity areas (USGS 2024). The NLCB defines developed, medium intensity as “areas with a mixture of constructed materials and vegetation, impervious surfaces account for 50% to 79% of the total cover; and developed, high intensity as “highly developed areas where people reside or work in high numbers. Impervious surfaces account for 80% to 100% of the total cover” (USGS 2024).

3.1.3 Fish and Wildlife

Common fish species known to occur in Rondout Creek throughout the year include smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*), yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), and American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*), (NYDOS 2012). The creek is an important spawning area for alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*), rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*), blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*), white perch (*Morone americana*), yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), tomcod (*Microgadus tomcod*), and striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*). Between March and June, these species enter the stream to spawn. Shortly afterward, the adults leave the area, and within a few weeks the eggs hatch. The larval fish then drift downstream to nursery habitats in the Hudson River (NYDOS 2012). The likelihood of these common species of fish to occur in Rondout Creek within the Project Area is high.

The Project Area exhibits substantial anthropogenic disturbance with frequent human activity, resulting in a habitat primarily suited to wildlife species that demonstrate tolerance to human presence. As supporting evidence, the Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey from October 2025 documented only avian species, with no observations of mammals, reptiles, or amphibians (Tetra Tech 2025a).

The USFWS’s Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) tool lists 22 migratory bird species protected under the MBTA that are expected to be in or near the Project Area (USFWS 2025a). Of these 22 species, all but two species (bald eagle [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*] and golden eagle [*Aquila chrysaetos*]) are Birds of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2025a). During the Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey, the field team observed a total of 15 additional species of migratory birds in the Project Area (i.e., 15 additional species not listed in the IPaC). These 15 species were observed flying over and/or vocalizing during the Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey (Table 3-1). Only one of the IPaC identified species was observed during the Survey, the belted kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*). The New York Conservation Status for all of the birds is “secure-no concern from decline or threat” except for the house sparrow which is not ranked because it is non-native (NYSDEC 2025a, NYNHP 2025). No nests on or near the ground were observed in the Project Area. Migratory birds, and bald eagles and golden eagles, have the probability to occur at the Project Area during different times of year.

Table 3-1. Observed Wildlife Species in the Project Area

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Listing Status
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	MBTA
American goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	MBTA
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	MBTA
Belted kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	MBTA
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MBTA
Carolina wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	MBTA

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Listing Status
Common grackle	<i>Quiscalus major</i>	MBTA
Double-crested cormorant	<i>Nannopterum auritum</i>	MBTA
Eastern phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	MBTA
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	None
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	MBTA
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	MBTA
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MBTA
Tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	MBTA
Tufted titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	MBTA
White-throated sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	MBTA

Notes: MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The NYSDEC Herp Atlas Project reports that several reptile and amphibian species have been documented in eastern Ulster County, near the Project Area. Table 3-2 lists the species listed as occurring in eastern Ulster County although no reptiles or amphibians were observed during the Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey. The likelihood of reptile and amphibian occurrence within the Project Area is considered low, given the high level of disturbed habitat and no evidence of occupancy.

Table 3-2. NYSDEC Herp Atlas Project Species Observed in Eastern Ulster County

Common Name	Scientific Name
Lizards	
Five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>
Snakes	
Common garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Northern water snake	<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>
Northern brown snake	<i>Storeria dekayi</i>
Ribbon snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>
Eastern hognose snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>
Ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Black racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Black rat snake	<i>Elaphe alleganiensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Milk snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>
Northern copperhead	<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>
Timber rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>
Eastern spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
Toads & Frogs	
Eastern American toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Fowler's toad	<i>Bufo fowleri</i>
Northern cricket frog	<i>Acris crepitans</i>
Gray treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
Northern spring peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Green frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>
Wood frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
Pickerel frog	<i>Rana palustris</i>
Turtles	
Common snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Common musk turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>
Spotted turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>
Wood turtle	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>
Eastern box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>
Common map turtle	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>
Painted turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
Blanding's turtle	<i>Emdoidea blandingii</i>
Salamanders	
Marbled salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>
Jefferson salamander	<i>Ambystome jeffersonianum x laterale</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue spotted salamander complex	<i>Ambystoma laterale x jeffersonianum</i>
Spotted salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>
Red-spotted newt	<i>Nopophtalmus viridescens</i>
Northern dusky salamander	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>
Allegheny dusky salamander	<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>
Northern redback salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>
Northern slimy salamander	<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>
Four-toed salamander	<i>Hemidactylum scutatum</i>
Northern spring salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>
Northern red salamander	<i>Psuedotriton ruber</i>
Northern two-line salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>

3.1.4 Federal Threatened and Endangered Species and Essential Fish Habitat

Table 3-3 summarizes the USFWS-managed species list for the Project Area along with their preferred habitats. Biologists referenced this list during the Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey to evaluate the potential presence of listed and proposed species. Table 3-4 summarizes the NMFS-managed species list for the Project Area along with their preferred habitats. The Project Area does not overlap with critical habitat for any ESA species. The following text provides brief descriptions of the ESA species and their potential to occur in the Project Area.

Table 3-3. USFWS-Managed ESA Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Listing Status	Preferred Habitat	Presence in Project Area
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	FE	Underground hibernacula (caves/mines) (winter), mature forest-roost in trees (spring/summer/fall)	Unlikely
Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	FE	Underground hibernacula (winter), mature forest-roost in trees (spring/summer/fall)	Unlikely

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Listing Status	Preferred Habitat	Presence in Project Area
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	PE	Underground hibernacula (winter), mature forest-roost in trees (spring/summer/fall)	Unlikely
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	PT	Various terrestrial habitats, mainly open fields and meadows containing milkweeds	None

Notes: FE= Federally-designated endangered species, PE = Proposed Federally-designated endangered species, PT = Proposed Federally-designated threatened species

Indiana Bat - The Indiana bat is a small, federally-endangered species of insectivorous bat native to eastern and midwestern North America. It is nocturnal, roosting under loose bark or in tree cavities during summer and hibernating in caves or mines during winter. The species has experienced significant declines as a result of white-nose syndrome. They roost in trees that are greater than 5 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) in cracks or exfoliating bark within 1,000 feet of forested habitat.

The Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey was conducted during the day when bat activity was not expected; however, no evidence of occupancy was observed (e.g., no droppings or roosting individuals observed) in the Project Area. The Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey reported four species of trees in the Project Area that are reported to be used by this species, including silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) but no roosting individuals were observed. The likelihood of Indiana bat occurrence within the Project Area is considered low, as no evidence of species presence was observed (e.g., absence of droppings or roosting individuals) and the lack of suitable habitat indicators.

Northern Long-eared Bat - The northern long-eared bat is a small insectivorous bat native to North America, listed as federally-threatened under the ESA. It is nocturnal and primarily forages in forested habitats, using its long ears to detect prey. During summer, it roosts under loose bark or in tree cavities, while in winter it hibernates in caves and mines. Suitable roosting trees are greater than 3 inches in DBH with cracks or exfoliating bark within 1,000 feet of forested habitat.

The Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey was conducted during the day when bat activity was not expected; however, no evidence of occupancy was observed (e.g., no droppings or roosting individuals observed) in the Project Area. Two species of trees that are reported to be used by this species were observed in the Project Area (American elm and black locust) but no roosting individuals were observed. The likelihood of northern long-eared bat occurrence within the Project Area is considered low, as no evidence of species presence was observed (e.g., absence of droppings or roosting individuals) and the lack of suitable habitat indicators. During informal consultation with the USFWS for Section 7 under the ESA, the New York Field Office indicated the project area is in close proximity (~1.4 miles) to a hibernaculum for the species. With the

project area falling within the Spring staging/Fall swarming habitat for the species, the USFWS requested the implementation of a time-of-year restriction for tree removal to solely occur during the months of November through to March, as this timeframe presumes bats are still in hibernation and not utilizing trees for roosting.

Tricolored Bat - The tricolored bat is a small insectivorous bat native to eastern North America and is proposed for federally-endangered species under the ESA. Under the ESA, a proposed listing initiates a formal rulemaking process that includes public notice, comment periods, and scientific review before a final determination is made. At the time this report was prepared, the Indiana bat had not been formally listed under the ESA. It is easily recognized by its fur, which has three distinct color bands on each hair. This species forages over open areas and near water and typically roosts in foliage or trees during summer and hibernates in caves or mines during winter.

The Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey was conducted during the day when bat activity was not expected; however, no evidence of occupancy was observed (e.g., no droppings or roosting individuals observed) in the Project Area. One species (American Elm) that is reported to be used by this species, was observed in the Project Area but no roosting individuals were observed. The likelihood of tricolored bat occurrence within the Project Area is considered low, as no evidence of species presence was observed (e.g., absence of droppings or roosting individuals) and the lack of suitable habitat indicators.

Monarch Butterfly - On December 10, 2024, the USFWS proposed listing the monarch butterfly as a federally threatened species under the ESA. The monarch butterfly, a member of the milkweed butterfly group, is easily recognized by its distinctive orange wings patterned with black and white markings, measuring approximately 8.9 to 10.2 cm in length. The eastern North American population undertakes an annual late summer and fall migration, traveling thousands of miles from the northern and central United States and southern Canada to overwintering sites in Florida and the high-altitude forests of central Mexico. During spring and summer, monarchs primarily inhabit open fields and meadows where milkweed plants are abundant, as these plants are essential for breeding.

No monarch butterflies or milkweed species were observed during the Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey of the Project Area. Due to the disturbed nature of the Project Area, it does not provide suitable resources for monarch butterflies to feed or reproduce. Consequently, the species is not expected to occur within the Project Area.

Table 3-4. NMFS-Managed ESA-Listed Fish Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Listing Status	Presence in Project Area
Atlantic sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus</i>	FE, FT*	Potential
Shortnose sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	FE	Potential

Notes: FE= Federally-designated endangered species, FT = Federally-designated threatened species *Atlantic sturgeon originating from the New York Bight, Chesapeake Bay, South Atlantic, and Carolina distinct population segments (DPSs) are listed as endangered, while the Gulf of Maine DPS is listed as threatened. The marine range of all five DPSs extends along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Cape Canaveral, Florida. As such, Atlantic sturgeon from any of the five DPSs may occur in the Proposed Project Area.

Atlantic Sturgeon - The Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*) is a large, long-lived, anadromous fish native to the Atlantic coast of North America. It can grow over 14 feet in length and weigh several hundred pounds. Atlantic sturgeon are federally protected under the ESA due to significant population declines caused by overfishing, habitat loss, and water quality degradation. Atlantic sturgeon originating from the New York Bight, Chesapeake Bay, South Atlantic, and Carolina distinct population segments (DPSs) are listed as endangered, while the Gulf of Maine DPS is listed as threatened. The marine range of all five DPSs extends along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Cape Canaveral, Florida. As such, Atlantic sturgeon from any of the five DPSs may occur in the Project Area.

The Atlantic sturgeon occupies a range of habitats throughout its life cycle because it is anadromous. This species spends most of its life in estuarine and marine environments but migrates into rivers to spawn. Its spawning habitat is freshwater rivers with hard substrates (gravel, cobble, bedrock) and strong currents. Spawning typically occurs in the upper reaches of large rivers including the Hudson River. The Hudson River is designated as critical habitat for the species, however, the Project Area does not overlap with the critical habitat. Adult Atlantic sturgeon return to the Hudson River to spawn during May and June. Juveniles inhabit estuarine and tidal freshwater zones, where salinity is low and food is abundant. Adults inhabit coastal marine waters and estuaries, migrating seasonally between ocean and river systems.

The ESA Section 7 Mapper reports the potential presence of Atlantic sturgeon in Rondout Creek as part of the Hudson River Estuary (NOAA 2016). However, the Section 7 Species Presence Table for Atlantic Sturgeon that lists the bodies of water and life stages present in each does not list Rondout Creek (USFWS 2023). Given the lack of preferred habitat for spawning and no reports of Atlantic sturgeon in Rondout Creek within the Project Area, it can be assumed that their occurrence would likely be limited to occasional opportunistic foraging events, not routine use. If Atlantic sturgeon did occur in the Project Area it would be expected to be temporary or transient in nature.

Shortnose Sturgeon - The shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) is a small (up to 4 feet), long-lived fish native to rivers and estuaries along the Atlantic coast of North America. Shortnose sturgeon are federally protected under the ESA as endangered due to significant population declines caused by accidental capture by commercial fisheries (bycatch), habitat loss, and water quality degradation. Critical habitat has not been designated for shortnose sturgeon.

The shortnose sturgeon is classified as amphidromous, generally completing its entire life cycle within its natal river systems, with minimal utilization of marine habitats. It typically inhabits freshwater and brackish environments including the Hudson River Estuary. Shortnose sturgeon remain in the Hudson River throughout their entire life cycle apart from short trips into salt water. Adults in the Hudson River population migrate upstream to spawn near Albany during May. Spawning typically occurs in deep water with soft substrates and a vegetated bottom.

Rondout Creek is considered shallow and is approximately 9 to 14 feet deep. After spawning both adults move downstream to estuaries where they feed and rest. Juveniles occupy habitats along the full length of the river, utilizing both freshwater and brackish environments.

The ESA Section 7 Mapper reports the potential presence of shortnose sturgeon in Rondout Creek as part of the Hudson River Estuary (NOAA 2017). However, the Section 7 Species Table for Shortnose Sturgeon indicates that all life stages utilize the Hudson River and estuary but it does not list Rondout Creek (USFWS 2025b). Given the lack of reports of shortnose sturgeon in Rondout Creek within the Project Area, it can be assumed that their occurrence would likely be limited to occasional opportunistic foraging events, not routine use. If shortnose sturgeon did occur in the Project Area it would be expected to be temporary or transient in nature.

EFH - The waters in the vicinity of the Project Area are designated as EFH for various life stages of 11 federally-managed species (NOAA 2025). Table 3-5 lists the species and life stages that are covered by EFH. The EFH Mapper identified one HAPC, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV), for summer flounder within the Project Area. Summer flounder SAV HAPC was not observed in the Rondout Creek portion of the Project Area; see Section 3.1.5 for further details.

Table 3-5. Designated Essential Fish Habitat Within Project Area

Species	Life Stages			
	Eggs	Larvae	Juvenile	Adult
Atlantic butterfish		X		
Atlantic herring		X	X	X
Bluefish			X	X
Clearnose skate			X	X
Little skate			X	X
Longfin inshore squid	X			
Red hake	X	X	X	X
Summer flounder		X	X	X
Windowpane flounder	X	X	X	X
Winter flounder	X	X	X	X
Winter skate			X	X

3.1.5 Vegetation Communities

In the aquatic portion of the Project Area, native SAV, wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*), was observed during the 2002 NYSDEC SAV survey (NYSDEC 2002). However, during the five subsequent surveys that occurred periodically from 2007-2022, wild celery nor any other native SAV species were documented within the Project Area. In addition, during the Tetra Tech

Natural Resources Survey conducted for this study in October 2025, an aquatic plant identified as an invasive species (Eurasian watermilfoil, *Myriophyllum spicatum*) was observed along the shoreline of the entire Project Area. Eurasian watermilfoil displaces native species and negatively impacts ecosystem health; therefore, it is not considered beneficial for fish habitat. The Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey was limited to shoreline observations but no other SAV species were documented (Tetra Tech 2025a).

The species observed during the Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey reflected the high level of disturbance characterized by the USGS NLCB level of development (developed, medium intensity and developed, high intensity areas) (USGS 2024). Terrestrial vegetation observed totaled 43 species of plants including 25 native species, 17 invasive species and 1 naturalized species (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6. Observed Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree (woody plant 3-inches or greater at breast height)	
American sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Northern catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Norway maple*	<i>Acer platanoides</i> *
Mulberry sp.	<i>Morus</i> sp.
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Iron wood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
American basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Sapling/Shrub (woody plants less than 3 inches diameter at breast height)	
Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>
Common buckthorn*	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> *
Red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Mulberry sp.	<i>Morus</i> sp.
Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Atlantic ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Wine raspberry*	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> *
Multiflora rose*	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> *
Herb (herbaceous plants [non-woody] regardless of height, woody plants less than 1 meter in height)	
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Mugwort*	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> *
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Narrow leaf plantain*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *
White snakeroot	<i>Ageratina altissima</i>
Japanese stiltgrass*	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> *
Smartweed sp.	<i>Persicaria sp.</i>
Philadelphia fleabane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>
Joe pye weed	<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>
Morrow's honeysuckle*	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> *
Canada wild rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>
Common sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
Creeping charlie	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Blue-eyed-mary	<i>Omphalodes verna</i>
Blue wood aster	<i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i>
Oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Japanese knotweed*	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> *
Spotted knapweed*	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> *
Early goldenrod	<i>Solidago juncea</i>
Common reed*	<i>Phragmites australis</i> *
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Woody Vine (woody vines greater than 1 meter in height)	
Riverbank grape	<i>Vitis riparia</i>
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Japanese honeysuckle*	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> *

*Invasive species

3.2 Water Resources

3.2.1 Applicable Regulations

The Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972; as amended (33 U.S.C §1251 et seq.). This law regulates the discharge of pollutants into Waters of the United States (WOTUS), and is the primary federal mechanism protecting streams, lakes, and wetlands from degradation. The two agencies charged with enforcement are the USACE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The goal of the CWA is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” Specific environmental issues applicable to the Proposed Action and governed by the CWA include:

- Section 303 requires states to establish water quality standards, criteria, and implementation plans to protect waterbodies. Under Section 303(d), states are required to develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for impaired waters,

- Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into WOTUS,
- Section 401 authorizes states and Tribes to certify that discharges to navigable waters within their jurisdiction will be in compliance with national water quality standards (WQS) and implementation plans, and
- Section 402 allows permits for the discharge of pollutants, or the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the discharge of any pollutant into any surface water body.

EO 11988, Floodplain Management requires federal agencies to consider how their actions may encourage future development in and impact the important natural functions of floodplains and floodways and to minimize such development.

Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) encourages coastal states to develop and implement coastal zone management plans that are consistent with national policies to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, restore or enhance, coastal zone resources. Section 307 of the CZMA requires that any federal action occurring in or outside of the coastal zone which affects coastal land or water uses or natural resources of the state must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the state's Coastal Management Program. The New York State Department of State (DOS) oversees coastal zone management. Federal agencies are required to complete a consistency review to ensure the proposed project is consistent state and local policies within the coastal zone and are required to submit a Coastal Assessment Form (CAF) to the DOS.

6 NY CRR Part 701, NYSDEC manages water quality at the state level including classifying all waters of the state denoting their "best uses" such as fishing, swimming, source of drinking water etc. Part 703 of the state code applies specific standards for pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), and other parameters for specific classifications of water.

Protection of Waters (POW) Program, Article 15, Title 5 of the New York State Environmental Conservation law enforces regulations to protect water resources for projects that disturb sediment in a waterbody.

3.2.2 Hydrology

The Project Area is located along Rondout Creek, a tidally-influenced tributary of the Hudson River. Rondout Creek meets the Hudson River approximately 86 miles upstream of the mouth of the Hudson River. The site is primarily flat with a gradual slope southward toward Rondout Creek. Rondout Creek is a perennial 63-mile-long creek and covers Ulster and Sullivan counties. The Project Area is within the Hudson River Estuary Watershed and the Lower Hudson River drainage basin. The Hudson River Estuary Watershed covers approximately 13,300 square miles, covers 315 miles of the Hudson River, and contains 24 tributaries (HRWA 2025). The Project Area lies within the HUC-10 subwatershed of Lower Rondout Creek.

3.2.3 Floodplain

Floodplains are areas of low-level ground present on one or both sides of a river, stream channel, or coastal waters and are subject to either periodic or infrequent inundation by elevated water

levels. Potential for flooding and associated insurance requirements are determined by the FEMA. The Project Area lies within the 100-year floodplain and is mapped as a Zone AE on the FEMA flood maps indicating the area is subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood, also known as the 100-year flood (FEMA 2025). The adjacent Rondout Creek is mapped as a floodway area in Zone AE.

3.2.4 Water Quality

3.2.4.1 303(d) Impairments

The CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d) require states to report on the quality of water resources and whether these waters are fully supporting their best uses as a source of water supply, for primary and secondary contact recreation, and for the protection and support of fishing. In the state of New York, the NYSDEC Division of Water (DOW) assesses water quality and produces reports of statewide water quality. In their assessments, they delineate water bodies into discrete segments or assessment units that can be continuously monitored. Water bodies that are identified as a Category 5 Impaired Water require a TMDL.

Rondout Creek is not an impaired water and does not appear on the 303(d) list. The nearby Hudson River that connects to Rondout Creek is listed as an impaired water category 5 (NYSDEC 2025b). The segment of the Hudson River adjacent to the Project Area is listed as impaired for aluminum, copper, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) under the NYSDEC-designated fishing best use category. It is also listed as impaired for PCBs under the secondary contact recreation best use, and NYSDEC-designated primary contact recreation best use category. As a source of water supply NYSDEC-designated best use, it is listed as impaired for iron and total phenols. A TMDL has not been developed or submitted to EPA for this impaired water.

3.2.4.2 Groundwater

Groundwater samples were taken during a survey and remedial investigation of the site conducted in 2010 to assess existing hazards (C.T. Male Associates 2010). During the survey, groundwater was typically encountered at depths of 2 to 9 feet below the ground surface. Given regional topography and the immediate proximity of surface water bodies, it is assumed that shallow groundwater flows from northwest to southeast across the site and discharges to the Rondout Creek. Groundwater is not used as a potable water supply in the area. Potable water in the region is supplied by the City of Kingston.

Groundwater sampling occurred at the site in 2008 and 2009 and indicated that groundwater at the site contained elevated volatile organic compounds (VOC's), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC's), and 15 metals were detected at concentrations exceeding the laboratory limit with five above the project standards, criteria, and guidance established for the survey (C.T. Male Associates 2010). The site has contaminated groundwater. For more details on hazardous materials at the site, see Section 3.5.

3.2.5 Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States

A desktop analysis and wetland delineation were conducted for the Project Area to determine if wetlands are present. The desktop analysis identified that the site does not have any mapped wetlands according to the USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapper. The adjacent Rondout Creek is mapped as a Riverine water and is classified as a R1UBV, which indicates that the Creek is a riverine system including deepwater habitats contained within a channel which is continuously flowing (USFWS 2025c). The creek is also tidal, indicating the gradient is low and water velocity fluctuates under tidal influence. The stream bottom is mainly mud with occasional patches of sand. The creek has an unconsolidated bottom with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than 2.3-2.7 inches and has a vegetative cover or less than 30%. Lastly, the water regime is permanently flooded-tidal meaning the Creek has tidal fresh water that covers the substrate throughout the year in all years (USFWS 2025c).

A wetland delineation was conducted by Tetra Tech wetland scientists on October 24, 2025 (Tetra Tech 2025b). No wetlands were identified within the Project Area. The team delineated the ordinary high water mark along the northern extent of Rondout Creek to the Project's western and eastern boundaries. Rondout Creek was identified as a jurisdictional WOTUS with the USACE and water of the state with NYSDEC.

3.2.6 Coastal Zone

The Project Area falls within the coastal zone which in the state of New York includes tidal coastal waters and therefore covers the Hudson River up through Kingston. As stated in Section 3.2.1, DOS oversees management of the coastal zone and compliance. DOS, as part of the Coastal Zone Management Act, has the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP) which serves as the Office of Planning and Development's primary program for working in partnership with waterfront communities across the state to address local and regional (coastal or inland) waterway issues, improve water quality and natural areas, guide development to areas with adequate infrastructure and services away from sensitive resources, promote public waterfront access, and provide for redevelopment of underutilized waterfronts. The Project Area falls within a federally approved coastal LWRP with the City of Kingston. Additionally, Rondout Creek is identified as a significant coastal fish and wildlife habitat (DOS 2025).

3.3 Socioeconomics

Socioeconomics refers to the social and economic factors that influence the quality of life of individuals and communities. This includes variables such as income levels, education, employment, housing, and access to resources like healthcare and transportation. Understanding the socioeconomics of a community is crucial for assessing potential impacts of development projects, ensuring that they promote equitable growth and do not disproportionately affect vulnerable populations.

3.3.1 Applicable Regulations

Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (EO 13045)

Requires federal agencies to minimize environmental health and safety risks to children and to

prioritize the identification and assessment of environmental health and safety risks that may have a disproportionate impact on children.

Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101–12213) Prohibits discrimination for persons with disability and requires equal opportunity in employment, state and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities, and transportation.

3.3.2 Demographics

Demographic factors, including population size, age distribution, household composition, and socio-economic indicators, provide valuable insights into the community's structure and needs. The region of influence for socioeconomic is defined as the area in which the principal effects arising from implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives are likely to occur which in this case is the Proposed Action location in Kingston, New York. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the area falls within Census Tract (CT) 9517, which was used to evaluate the Project's impact. American Community Survey 5-year data from 2023 was used to gather data.

The total population of the CT is 4,658 people (Table 3-7). Approximately 23% of the CT residents live with a disability which is higher than the City or County estimate. The average household size is 2.2 people which is comparable with the City and County. The percent of the population under the age of 18 is comparable to the County at 18.3% but slightly lower than the City of Kingston at 21.4%. The population over the age of 65 is lower than the City and the County at only 11.7% compared to the City at 16.1% and the County at 20.8%. The CT has a mix of age demographics with a low percent of the population comprised of older adults and children (Table 3-8).

Table 3-7. Population

	Census Tract (CT)	City of Kingston	Ulster County
Population	4,658	23,942	182,109
Population Living with a Disability	23.4%	17.9%	15.9%
Average Household Size	2.2	2.3	2.3

Source: Census 2023

Table 3-8. Sex and Age

	Census Tract (CT)	City of Kingston	Ulster County
Male Population	50.2%	49.6%	49.8%
Female Population	49.7%	50.3%	50.2%
Population Age 65 and over	11.7%	16.1%	20.8%
Population Age under 18	18.3%	21.4%	17.4%

Source: Census 2023

Most households in the CT speak only English and according to the U.S. Census, approximately 1% of the population is considered LEP, as shown in Table 3-9. The City has a higher percent of

the population with LEP at 3.4% and the County is similar to the CT at 1.4%. Behind English, the most common language spoken at home in the CT is Spanish, followed by Other Indo-European languages (Table 3-10; Census 2023).

Table 3-9. English Proficiency

	Census Tract (CT)	City of Kingston	Ulster County
English Only	75.1%	81.6%	87.8%
Limited English-speaking Population	0.9%	3.4%	1.4%

Source: Census 2023

Table 3-10. Language Spoken at Home

	Census Tract (CT)	City of Kingston	Ulster County
English	75.1%	81.6%	87.8%
Spanish	11.4%	11.1%	6.8%
Other Indo-European languages	7.6%	5.3%	3.2%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0%	0.1%	1.5%
Other languages	5.9%	1.9%	0.6%

Source: Census 2023

According to the U.S. Census, the median household income of the CT is \$65,268, lower than the countywide median but comparable to the citywide median, shown in Table 3-11.

Approximately 5.5% of the CT population is unemployed which is higher than the City of Kingston and Ulster County. The income statistics for the vicinity of the Project Area are lower than the County but comparable to the City.

Table 3-11. Income

	Census Tract (CT)	City of Kingston	Ulster County
Median Household Income	\$65,268	\$65,413	\$81,804
Per Capita Income	NA	\$39,199	\$45,702
Unemployed Population	5.5%	3.9%	3.0%

3.4 Cultural Resources

3.4.1 Applicable Regulations

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of federally funded projects on archaeological resources and historic properties, commonly referred to as cultural resources, prior to the expenditure of federal funds. The NHPA defines a historic property as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or

resource”. Identification of NRHP-eligible resources at the project site, including archeological sites, architectural resources, and Traditional Cultural Properties, was conducted according to requirements of 36 CFR 800 for Section 106 of the NHPA.

New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law (§14.05) establishes a statewide preservation program and outlines the responsibilities for identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic properties.

3.4.2 Archeological and Historical Resources

Cultural resources are any prehistoric and historic districts, archaeological sites, historic structures and objects, and/or traditional cultural places. A historic property is a cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its importance associated with historic events or persons, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or traditional religious and cultural significance to Native tribes, Alaskan corporations, or Native Hawaiian organizations.

3.4.3 Cultural Landscape

The cultural development of Ulster County, New York is complex, and the result of over 12,000 years of cultural interaction and evolution heavily influenced by the area’s natural environment. An exhaustive study of the prehistoric and historic landscape associated with Ulster County, New York is beyond the scope of this EA, but a general framework of regional culture history is included for context. The major cultural periods associated with New York include the Paleoindian Period, Archaic Period, Woodland Period, and the Historic Period. These periods are further divided into sub-phases or local phases based on regionally specific cultural characteristics present within the archaeological and historical records. A simplified timeline of each period, sub-period, and local culture is provided in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12. Cultural Chronology of New York

Cultural Period	Subperiod	Phase/Culture	Approximate Time Range
Paleoindian	-	-	10000 – 8000 BC
Archaic	Early	-	8000 – 5000 BC
	Middle	-	5000 – 3500 BC
	Late	Laurentian Culture: Vergennes and Vosburg Phases	3500 – 1250 BC
	Terminal	Sylvan Lake Culture	1250 – 1000 BC
Woodland	Early	Meadowood and Middlesex Phases	1000 – 300 BC
	Middle	Canoe Point, Fox Creek, Kipp Island, and Hunter’s Home Phases	300 BC – AD 1000
	Late	Owasco Phase	AD 1000 – 1600

Contact Period	Early	Esopus (Munsee)	AD 1600 – 1659
	Conflict Era	Esopus Wars	AD 1659 – 1664
Historic	-	Colonial	AD 1664 – 1783
	-	Revolutionary	AD 1776 – 1783
	-	Post Revolution	AD 1783 – 1850
	-	Industrial	AD 1850-1945
	-	Post-WWII and Modern	AD 1945 – Present

3.4.4 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

For the purposes of evaluating cultural resources, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of the Project Area with an additional 1-mile (mi) radius around the perimeter. This boundary was selected because the proposed alternative is anticipated to result in substantial changes to the site and its immediate surroundings. Defining a 1 mi APE ensures that all direct and indirect effects associated with the Project are adequately assessed. Tetra Tech obtained records in October 2025 from the New York Cultural Resource Information System (NY CRIS) that identified 12 cultural resource investigations conducted within the APE (Table 3-13). These investigations include nine archaeological surveys and three historic structure surveys. All the previous investigations occurred outside the bounds of the identified Project Area except for the 2025 Phase Ib, which Tetra Tech completed to support this EA.

Table 3-13. Previous Surveys Conducted in the APE

Year	Author(s)	Title	Intersects Project Area
1999	Joseph E. Diamond	Archaeological Survey and Monitoring Phase IB/II, Company Hill Path and D&H Canal Company Office, Kingston, Ulster Co.	No
2000	Joseph E. Diamond	SEQR Phase 1 Archaeological Survey, Proposed Wastewater Treatment Outfall Pipe, City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York	No
2002	John Bonafide	Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Assessment of PIN 8757.10, Abeel Street, City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York	No
2002	John Bonafide	Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of PIN 8757.10 Abeel Street Reconstruction Project, City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York	No
2003	John Bonafide	Ulster, Kingston, Midtown West, Intensive	No

Year	Author(s)	Title	Intersects Project Area
2004	John Bonafide	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Report for PIN 8039.94.122, Improvements to NY Route 9W: Clay Road to North Broadway and Salem Street Intersection, Village of Port Ewen, Town of Esopus, Ulster County, New York	No
2013	John Bonafide	Phase II/III Archeological Investigation, Reher Bakery Building Project, Reher Historical Site (A11140.001701), 99 and 101 Broadway, City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York	No
2014	Joseph E. Diamond	Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring and Phase 3 Mitigation of Abeel Street Precontact Site #1, Abeel Street Project, City of Kingston, Ulster County, NY	No
2015	Paul Archambault	Kingston Midtown Survey	No
2020	Dirk Marcucci	Phase 1A Literature Review and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of the Rondout Riverport Shoreline Stabilization and Public Access Project	No
2021	Franco Zani Jr., Beth Selig	Phase 1A Literature search and Sensitivity Assessment and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey Streamside Farms Project	No
2025	Rebecca Webster, Nicole Martin, Sierra DeVanie	Phase Ib Reconnaissance and Historic Architecture Survey Report Environmental A/E Services to Perform Environmental Planning for Relocation and Construction of U.S. Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Team Saugerties Kingston, New York	Yes

3.4.4.1 Cultural Resources

The results from the October 2025 NY CRIS records search of the Study Area for the Preferred Alternative identified 631 previously recorded cultural resources. The cultural resources identified within the Study Area include 23 archaeological sites, 604 historic structures, and 4 historic districts (Table 3-14, Table 3-15, and Appendix B). Of the previously recorded cultural resources, 385 of the resources identified are listed on the NRHP or are eligible for listing. During the supporting investigation for Alternative 2, Tetra Tech documented 12 historic structures, 9 of which were previously unrecorded (Table 3-16).

3.4.4.2 Archaeological Resources

The results of the NY CRIS search revealed the presence of 23 recorded archaeological sites within the Study Area (Table 3-14). The known archaeological sites range in occupation date from the Paleoindian Period to the early 20th century. Six of the sites date to the precontact period, 12 date to the historic period, two have precontact and historic components, and the remaining three sites have unknown dates of occupation. The sites include a precontact camp, lithic scatters, historic domestic scatters, a boat wreck, cemeteries, and commercial sites. Three of the sites are listed on the NRHP, three are eligible for listing for the NRHP, two are not

eligible, and the remaining 15 sites eligibility remains undetermined. All the archaeological sites are located outside the bounds of the Study Area.

Table 3-14. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within the APE

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Eligibility	Intersects with Project Area
11102.000008	Late Archaic (Vergennes Phase)	Unknown	Undetermined	No
11102.000009	Middle Woodland	Unknown	Undetermined	No
11102.000010	Unknown	Unknown	Undetermined	No
11102.000011	1810-1900	Unknown structural remains	Undetermined	No
11102.000084	Mid- 19 th Century	Post office and general store structural remains	Undetermined	No
11102.000098	Late Archaic (Vosburg Phase and River Phase), Late Woodland, Contact Periods, and 19 th century	Precontact habitation and historic domestic	Eligible	No
11102.000099	Paleoindian, Late Archaic (Sylvan Lake Phase), Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Contact Periods, and 19 th century	Precontact habitation and historic domestic structure	Eligible	No
11140.000010	Mid-19 th to Early 20 th Century	Boat structural remains	Undetermined	No
11140.000708	19 th century	Mill structural remains	Not Eligible	No
11140.000709	c.1887	Mill structural remains	Not Eligible	No
11140.000907	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland Periods	Burial and unidentified precontact	Undetermined	No
11140.000990	c.1887	Quarry and kiln structural remains	Undetermined	No
11140.001032	c. 1850-1887	Cemetery	Undetermined	No
11140.001097	c.1860-present	Cemetery	Undetermined	No
11140.001099	Undetermined precontact	Cache	Undetermined	No

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Eligibility	Intersects with Project Area
11140.001172	Undetermined precontact	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	No
11140.001189	1899-1914	Machine shop structural remains	Undetermined	No
11140.001241	Late 19 th to Early 20 th Century	Landfill, unidentified structural remains, and artifact scatter	Listed	No
11140.001242	Mid-19 th to Late 20 th Century	Unidentified structural remains and artifact scatter	Listed	No
11140.001243	Early 19 th century to 1987.	Artifact scatter	Listed	No
11140.001701	Late 19 th to early 20 th century	Unidentified structures and artifact scatter	Eligible	No
11140.002748	Undetermined precontact	Unidentified	Undetermined	No
11140.002749	Undetermined precontact	Unidentified	Undetermined	No

3.4.4.3 Historic Structures and Districts

There are 4 historic districts and 604 recorded historic structures located within the Study Area (Table 3-15 and Appendix B). Out of the four historic districts, two are listed on the NRHP and the other two are NRHP-eligible. Of the 604 structures recorded within the Study Area, 170 of the structures have known construction dates that range from 1770 to 2008. The recorded structures include residential, commercial, marina, and pump station structures. Of the structures, 322 of the structures are listed on the NRHP (223 of which are listed as contributing to a Historic District), 53 of the structures are NRHP-eligible, 66 are ineligible, 16 are NRRP-ineligible and demolished, and eligibility for the remaining 147 structures is undetermined. None of the previously recorded historic districts intersect with the Project APE. Three previously recorded structures, 297-299 Abeel St., 325 (331-333) Abeel St., and 339 Abeel St., are located within the Project APE. In addition, there were 9 historic structures that fall within the Project APE, which were identified and recorded by Tetra Tech during the supporting investigation for the Preferred Alternative.

Table 3-15. Previously Recorded Historic Districts Within the APE

Site Number	District Name	Eligibility	Intersects with Project Area
11140.001844	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	Listed	No

Site Number	District Name	Eligibility	Intersects with Project Area
11140.001845	Chestnut Street Historic District	Listed	No
11140.001914	Kingston City High School Campus	Eligible	No
11140.002808	Wilbur Historic District	Eligible	No

Note: Data recovered from NY CRIS 2025.

Twelve of the recorded historic structures intersect with portions of the Project APE (Table 3-16). Three of these structures, 297-299 Abeel St., 325 (331-333) Abeel St., and 339 Abeel St. were previously document and reexamined in October 2025. Tetra Tech identified and recorded an additional nine during the supporting investigation for Preferred Alternative. Tetra Tech recommended two of the 12 structures (325 (331-333) Abeel St. and 297-299 Abeel St.) as eligible for the NRHP. The following is a discussion of historic properties that fall within the Project APE and the historic structure located within the direct Project APE.

Table 3-16. Recorded Historic Structures Within the APE

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project Area
TBD	138 Hudson St	Residential	c. 1900	Not Eligible	No	Yes
TBD	146 Hudson St	Residential	c. 1957	Not Eligible	No	Yes
TBD	148 Hudson St	Residential	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	Yes
11140.001615	297-299 Abeel St	Residential	c. 1880	Eligible	No	Yes
TBD	311-313 Abeel St	Auto shop	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	Yes
TBD	315 Abeel St	Auto shop	c. 1950	Not Eligible	No	Yes
TBD	320 Abeel St	Industrial	between 1956-1959	Not Eligible	No	Yes
11140.001616	325 (331-333) Abeel St	Residential - Duplex	Undetermined	Eligible	No	Yes
11140.001653	339 Abeel St	Residential	c. 1899	Not Eligible	No	Yes

TBD	340 Abeel St	Restaurant	c. 1950	Not Eligible	No	Yes
TBD	348 Abeel St	Recreational	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	Yes
TBD	Jeff's Yacht Haven Marina	Commercial	c. 1950	Not Eligible	No	Yes

297-299 Abeel St. includes the original duplex structure and a one-story addition on the eastern side. The original portion of the building has brick siding, a cement foundation, and a low, pitched roof with rolled asphalt. The roof has a projecting cornice with brackets. The structure was previously surveyed by Hartegen Archaeological Associates, Inc. in 2002. They noted the integrity was high and recommended the structure as eligible under criteria C for being a good example of row housing of the 19th century. Hartegen noted the build year as c. 1870. The structure appears to have undergone repairs and been repainted since the 2002 Hartegen survey. Tetra Tech concurred with the previous determination and recommended the structure as eligible for the NRHP under criteria C as it has retained its integrity and is a well-maintained example of a 19th century row/town house in the Italianate style.

320 Abeel St. is located on the proposed Project parcel and is southeast of Abeel St., southwest of Dock St., and north of Rondout Creek. The structure is a multi-story industrial building constructed with aluminum siding and concrete blocks with a concrete/cement foundation. The structure was constructed between 1956 and 1959 and operated as a concrete block factory. 320 Abeel St. is currently an abandoned building and in a state of disrepair. In addition, the exterior of the building has been defaced as evidenced by the presence of graffiti. The property surrounding the building is also littered with waste from modern activities associated with the neighboring marinas, adjacent roads, and other activities. Tetra Tech has recommended this structure as ineligible to the NRHP.

325 (331-333) Abeel St. is a two-story duplex that has transitioned into a single-family home. The structure includes brick siding, a brick foundation, and a side gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The structure is a well-maintained example of a 19th century row house in the Federal style. Hartegen Archaeological Associates, Inc. surveyed the structure in 2002. They noted that the integrity was high and recommended the structure as eligible under criteria C as a good example of 19th century row housing. There is disagreement as to the construction of the structure as Hartegen noted the build year as circa 1830-1840 and the Ulster County Parcel data lists the effective year built as c.1877. The structure is present on the 1950 republished Sanborn map, but not on the 1899 Sanborn map (LoC 2025b; LoC 2025c). Tetra Tech concurred with the previous determination and recommended the structure as eligible for the NRHP under criteria C as it has retained its integrity and is a well-maintained example of a 19th century row house in the Federal style.

3.5 Hazardous Materials and Public Safety

Hazardous materials are substances that have the potential to cause harm to humans, wildlife, or the environment either individually or through interaction with other factors. Hazardous materials are defined as substances with strong physical properties, such as ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity that may cause an increase in mortality or illness or pose a substantial threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous wastes are defined as any solid, liquid, contained gaseous, or semisolid waste, or any combination of wastes, that pose a potential hazard to human health and/or the environment.

Public safety considers the risk to the public from hazards in the Project Area. Public safety risks may include recreational risks, transportation risk, criminal activity, natural hazard risk, and risk from hazardous materials. Public and emergency service providers serve the Project Area and assist with response to public safety issues, including law enforcement, fire protection services, and emergency medical services.

3.5.1 Applicable Regulations

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 (42 USC §6901 – 6992k). The RCRA is the principal U.S. federal law governing the management of solid and hazardous waste. It was enacted to protect human health and the environment from the hazards of waste disposal, conserve energy and natural resources, and reduce waste generation. Primary components of the RCRA include:

- Protection of public health and the environment by ensuring safe handling, transport, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste.
- Promotion of waste minimization and resource recovery (recycling and reuse).
- Establishment of a “cradle-to-grave” regulatory system for hazardous wastes that tracks waste from generation through final disposal.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (42 USC §9601 et seq.). CERCLA was enacted to address releases, or threatened releases, of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. It established the “Superfund” program for responding to and cleaning up contaminated sites.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.). TSCA gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to regulate the manufacture, importation, processing, distribution, use, and disposal of chemical substances and mixtures (e.g., pesticides, foods, drugs, cosmetics when regulated under other federal laws).

Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 C.F.R. Parts 100–185). The Hazardous Materials Regulations are the primary federal rules governing the transportation of hazardous materials in commerce by highway, rail, vessel, and air. The U.S. Department of Transportation is the lead enforcement agency for these regulations.

Occupational Safety and Health Standards, including **Hazard Communication** (29 C.F.R. § 1910.1200), **Hazardous Waste Operations** (29 C.F.R. § 1910.120), and **Occupational Exposure Limits** (29 C.F.R. § 1910.1000). The Occupational Safety and Health Standards were enacted to ensure safe working conditions by setting, promoting, and enforcing workplace standards.

New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). The ECL stipulates provisions for contaminated site cleanup and brownfields, hazardous material management, oil/petroleum and hazardous substance spills and cleanup. The ECL is administered by the NYSDEC. The

New York State Labor Law. Provides requirements for workplace safety, including exposure to hazardous materials, and is implemented by the New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL).

State laws related to public safety include the New York Executive Law's emergency management provisions and local building and development codes.

3.5.2 Hazardous Materials

Historic uses of the Project Area include coal storage, boat and lumber storage, and concrete block manufacturing. Historic uses, both on- and potentially off-site, have resulted in environmental contamination in surface soil, subsurface soil, groundwater, and sediment at the Study Area (C.T. Male Associates 2010).

The proposed relocation site is listed in the NYSDEC Environmental Remediation Database (Site Code C356036). Previous environmental investigations conducted at the Project Area include:

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment completed in 2005, which determined several recognized environmental conditions were present at the Project Area.
- Limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment completed in 2005, which indicated environmental impacts (metals and SVOCs) were present at the Project Area due to historical industrial uses.
- Preliminary groundwater study conducted in 2007 to 2008, which indicated lead, barium, SVOCs, PAHs, and methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) were present in groundwater at levels below screening criteria.
- Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2010 to determine the nature and extent of contamination in surface soil, subsurface soil, sediment, and groundwater. The results of the RI indicated primary contaminants of concern at the Project Area are SVOCs and metals in surface and subsurface soil and sediment. Conclusions presented in the RI include the recommendation of interim remedial measures to address significantly impacted soil (C.T. Male Associates 2010).

The USCG is currently conducting additional sediment sampling and characterization investigations, in accordance with NYSDEC requirements.

3.5.3 Listed Hazardous Waste Sites in Vicinity of Project Area

A query of EPA databases indicated five hazardous waste facilities are located within 0.5-mile of the Project Area in an up- or cross-gradient hydraulic direction. The location and current status of these facilities is summarized in Table 3-17. Based on the current status and record of these facilities, they are not anticipated to have a potential to result in releases that would impact the Project Area.

Table 3-17. Hazardous Waste Facilities in Vicinity of Project Area

Site Name and Database ID	Location Relative to Project Area	Listing	Current Status
340 Abeel Marina (NY1306-0030)	0.06 mi west	NPDES	Active State Permit
Kingston Power Boat Association (NYR00F433)	0.17 mi west	NPDES – Industrial Stormwater	Expired; No Violation Identified
Performance Transportation, Inc. (NYP000976191)	0.35 mile northeast	RCRA Hazardous Waste Generator	Inactive; No Violation Identified
New Ulster Marina (NY1306-0030)	0.44 mile west	NPDES	Active State Permit
Miron Island Docks (110017615348)	0.45 mile east	RCRA Hazardous Waste Generator	Active; No Violation Identified

Source: EPA 2025

3.5.4 Public Safety

The City of Kingston provides public safety and emergency response services in the Project Area. The Kingston Fire Department provides all-hazards emergency response services, as well as emergency medical transportation services (City of Kingston 2023, 2025a). The Kingston Police Department provides emergency and non-emergency response (City of Kingston 2025b).

3.5.5 Navigation Safety

ANT Saugerties’ operations support navigation safety in the AOR. Responsibilities include support of aids to navigation and seasonal ice-breaking operations along the Hudson River. These operations are vital to ensuring the safe and continuous movement of commercial maritime traffic through this heavily used corridor

3.6 Air Quality

3.6.1 Applicable Regulations

The **Clean Air Act (CAA)** (42 U.S.C 7401, et seq.) delegates primary enforcement of air quality standards to the states, with direct oversight by the EPA. The CAA, last amended in 1990, requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (40 CFR part 50) for “criteria” pollutants, which are those pollutants considered harmful to public health and the

environment. Criteria pollutants include gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), ozone (O₃), oxides of sulfur (SO_x), nitrogen dioxide (NO_x), and particulate matter (PM). PM is regulated as particulates that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀) and those less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5}). The CAA prohibits federal agencies from funding, authorizing, or approving plans, programs, or projects that do not meet or conform to the NAAQS requirements. Table 3-18 includes EPA standards for these pollutants.

The CAA established two types of standards: primary and secondary. Primary standards were established to promote human health with an adequate margin of safety to protect those most vulnerable, such as asthmatics, infants, and elderly persons. Secondary standards were established to promote human welfare to prevent impaired visibility and infrastructure or building damage. Airsheds where concentrations of a given pollutant are consistently below the NAAQS are designated as being “in attainment” for that pollutant, and areas where ambient concentrations have not consistently met the NAAQS are considered to be in “nonattainment” for that pollutant. Maintenance areas are geographic areas with a history of nonattainment but which now consistently meet NAAQS.

The EPA regulates diesel engines used in marine settings, including engines used by marine vessels and equipment such as diesel hammer pile drivers. Military vessels, which include vessels used by the USCG, are exempt from EPA regulations.

At the state level, NYSDEC has an enforcement program that oversees the EPA’s CAA requirements and ensures compliance with threshold levels. The state uses the Air Facility System for developing permits authorizing facilities to operate and track compliance of air pollution sources (NYSDEC 2025c). When an area is in nonattainment for a criteria pollutant and does not meet the NAAQS, NYSDEC enacts a State Implementation Plan (SIP) which is distributed for public comment and submitted to the EPA for approval.

3.6.2 Air Quality Status

Emissions in the Project vicinity consist primarily of automobile gas and diesel emissions from the neighboring residential communities and boat activity on Rondout Creek and the Hudson River. Heater exhaust and wood smoke are other sources of emissions from surrounding industrial and residential properties. All of Ulster County, including Kingston, is in attainment status for all criteria pollutants (Table 3-18).

Table 3-18. Attainment Status for Ulster County

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary Exceedance Level	Federal Primary Exceedance Level
		Concentration	Attainment Status
Ozone (O ₃)	8 Hour	0.070 ppm	In attainment
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	24 Hour	150 µg/m ³	In attainment

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary Exceedance Level	Federal Primary Exceedance Level
		Concentration	Attainment Status
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	24 Hour	35 µg/m ³	In attainment
	AAM	12 µg/m ³	In attainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	35 ppm	In attainment
	8 Hour	9 ppm	In attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1 Hour	100 ppb	In attainment
	AAM	53 ppb	In attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1 Hour	75 ppb	In attainment
Lead (Pb)	Calendar Quarter	0.15 µg/m ³	In attainment

Source: EPA 2025

Notes: AAM = annual arithmetic mean; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

3.7 Transportation and Navigation

3.7.1 Applicable Regulations

Consideration of transportation and navigation resources in this analysis includes transportation via roadways, railroads, and air and navigation via navigable waterways. These resources are managed by a combination of local, state, and federal agencies, as well as by private entities in the case of rail.

The **Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899** (RHA) (33 U.S.C. Sec. 401 et seq.). This was the first authority under which the USACE developed a regulatory permit program to protect navigable waters during the development of harbors. Section 10 of the RHA (33 U.S.C. Sec. 403) prohibits the unauthorized obstruction or alteration of any navigable water of the U.S. A Section 10 permit is required for modifications within navigable WOTUS including demolition and construction of structures such as piers, wharfs, bulkheads, and actions requiring dredging and disposal, excavation, and filling within the channel of the navigable waterway. Structures or work outside the limits defined for navigable WOTUS may also require a Section 10 permit if the structure or work affects the course, location, or condition of the water body.

3.7.2 Roadways, Rail, and Air

Management and maintenance of roadway infrastructure is the responsibility of state and local agencies, including NYSDOT, Ulster County Department of Public Works, and the City of Kingston Department of Public Works.

Kingston's connection to the highway system is provided by US-9W, which is maintained by NYSDOT. US-9W runs north-south through New Jersey and New York, passing through the eastern side of Kingston, relatively parallel to the Hudson River (Figure 3-1). The nearest major interstate is Interstate-87, accessible from Kingston by traveling for 2 miles on Interstate 587, a short freeway linking Interstate-87 with Kingston, NY. Station staff may travel via US and local highways, minor arterials and collector roadways throughout Kingston on a daily basis as necessary to fulfill the facility's mission.

3.7.3 Waterways and Navigation

The USCG ANT facility's mission necessitates use of the facility's vessels in navigable portions of their AOR year-round. Navigability on the Hudson River from New York Harbor to Albany, NY is maintained by the USACE. The Hudson River Federal Navigation Channel (HRFNC) is 40 feet deep for the full width of the river, with additional 45-48 feet deep channels from Upper New York Bay to West 59th Street Manhattan, with a total channel length of about six miles. From New York City north to Albany, the HRFNC is maintained at a depth of 32 feet, with a channel width of 600 feet to Kingston (Figure 3-2) and then 400 feet wide to Albany with a 2,200 foot-wide turning basin and anchorages near Hudson and Stuyvesant south of Albany. The HRFNC continues north to the Federal Lock at Troy, the northern extent of the AOR, with a maintained 14-foot depth and 400-foot width. The HRFNC connects the New York Harbor to Waterford, NY and allows vessels to transit from the Atlantic Ocean to Canada. It is primarily used by commercial vessels, recreational vessels, fisherman and tour boats. The channel supports the sea/land transfer of goods and allows the safe waterborne transportation of raw materials and products (USACE 2025a). The FNC along Rondout Creek is maintained at a depth of 14 feet and 100-feet wide to the Route 9W Highway Bridge, approximately 1.2 miles above the mouth and then maintained at a depth of 12 feet and 100-feet wide to 3.5 miles above the mouth, widening at bends (USACE 2025b). It is primarily used for large recreational vessels, fisherman and tour boats.

In preparation for the 2026 winter season, the USCG launched Operation RENEW. Operation RENEW is a region-wide effort to maintain heating oil, emergency resources, and other essential supplies to northeast communities. Under Operation RENEW, the USCG conducts icebreaking operations to keep critical waterways navigable and allow for the safe transit of commercial vessels carrying petroleum products and other supplies. USCG operations also include replacement of navigation aids with special ice buoys designed to function below ice.

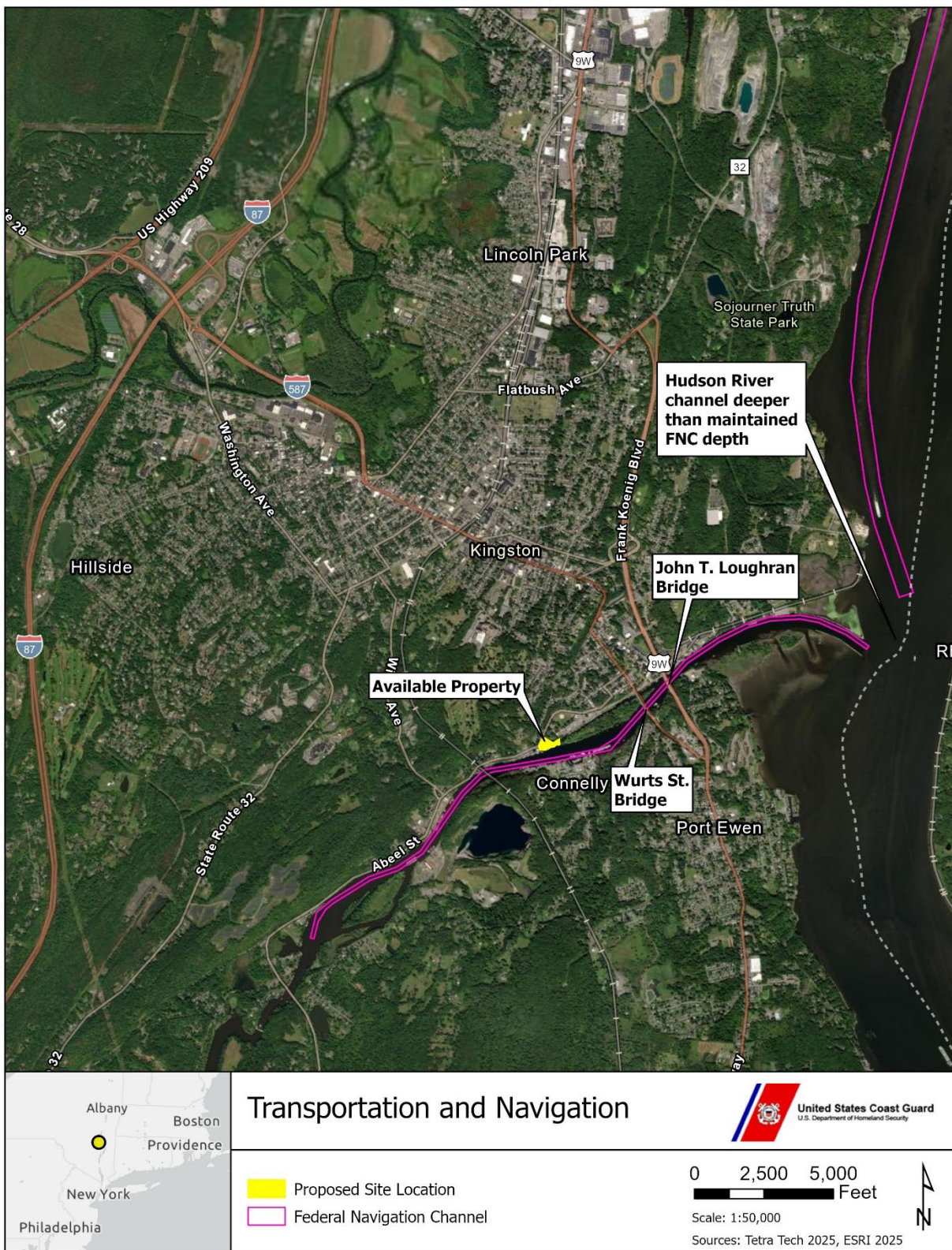


Figure 3-2. Transportation and Navigation

3.8 Land Use and the Visual Environment

3.8.1 Applicable Regulations

No federal regulations exist specifically for land use and visual environments in the Project Area. The Project Area falls within Chapter 10-Rondout Core Area and Hudson Riverfront of the City of Kingston Comprehensive Plan, which provides a list of objectives 10.1-10.5 and subsequent strategies 10.1.1-10.5.2 to meet Goal 10: ‘Encourage vibrant mixed-use land use patterns in Rondout centered around waterfront access, restaurants and tourist attractions, and active recreation’.

The City of Kingston’s Form-Based Zoning Code, Kingston Forward, regulates the location, design, alteration, occupancy, and use of structures and the use of land.

3.8.2 Zoning

The City of Kingston maps the proposed relocation site as zoned as Special District Waterfront (SD-W)/Waterfront Mixed-Use (SD-WMU). SD-W allows by-right water-dependent uses along the Rondout Creek waterfront, with an overlay of SD-WMU providing an option for a greater variety of uses, with more intensive activity and development forms. Specific standards for projects proposed within SD-W/SD-WMU are listed in *Section 405.11 SD Special Districts* of the Kingston Forward Zoning Code. The standards include things like dimensions of in-water structures and setback distances, as well as limits to heights of buildings and allowed signage.

Land use within the project vicinity generally consists of industrial and commercial uses. Rondout Creek, adjacent to the proposed property, is used for the transport of materials to industries located along the creek. Rondout Creek also provides commercial fishing and sailing opportunities, as well as recreational boating and fishing activities. During the winter months, the creek freezes over which provides opportunity for ice fishing, ice skating, ice hockey and more. Although these activities have not been reported in the vicinity of the Project Area, ice fishing has been reported upstream (Daily Freeman 2021).

3.8.3 Visual Environment

The proposed relocation site is along the northern shore of Rondout Creek, approximately 0.25 miles upstream from Wurts St. Bridge, 0.5 miles from John T. Loughran Bridge, and 1.5 nautical miles from the confluence of Rondout Creek and the Hudson River. The 475-foot shoreline of the property is wooded and is surrounded by developed marina areas. 340 Abeel Marina is located to the west and consists of stable steel and aluminum floating docks which service small craft and recreational vessels. Additional marinas, including Hideaway Marina to the east and Bridge View Marina and Resort to the south, consist of developed waterfronts and marina docks with small charters and recreational vessels active. The shoreline is visible from both marinas to the west and south. Deciduous trees line Abeel Street along the property blocking visibility of the existing infrastructure from the abandoned concrete block manufacturing plant during leaf-on conditions. Surrounding properties include residential, industrial and commercial buildings.

3.9 Geology and Sediment

3.9.1 Applicable Regulations

U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 86 also known as the Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act of 1977 was enacted to reduce the risk to life and property from earthquakes in the United States through the establishment of an earthquake hazard reduction program. At the state and local level, there are limited regulations pertaining to geology and soils. The **Kingston City Code Chapter 245 Mining Section 4** limits earthwork and adverse impacts to soils and the water table and requires a site development plan is to be provided to the Kingston Planning Board to determine level of impact and compliance (Kingston Code Part II General Legislation Chapter 245 Mining §245-4 Extractive operation, permit application).

3.9.2 Geology

The major geologic units identified within the site vicinity include bedrock likely consisting of Undifferentiated Lower Devonian and Silurian Rocks, likely Cashaqua shale, and partially Austin Glen Formation. The Austin Glen Formation consists of interbedded layers of greywacke and shales (Fisher et al. 1970; City of Kingston 2016a).

3.9.3 Sediments and Soil

The Surficial Geology of Kingston, New York map indicates that the soils of the site are recent alluvium (City of Kingston 2016b) and likely fill material. Soil test pits dug for a Remedial Investigation Report in 2010, at and around the proposed site, generally consisted of brown and/or dark brown medium to coarse sands with varying amounts of silt and gravel overlaying gray fine/medium to coarse sand with varying amounts of silt and gravel (C.T. Male Associates 2010). Test pits were dug to varying depth of 4-8 feet, and also found fill material consisting of gravel, brick, concrete, plastic, wood and cinder (C.T. Male Associates 2010). Observed soils and fill material were generally flat with a gradual slope southward toward Rondout Creek.

Soils within the Project Area are mapped as Cut and Fill Land which is described by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as being a gravelly sandy loam with 0% to 8% slope and somewhat excessively drained (NRCS 2025).

3.9.4 Bathymetry and Topography

Rondout Creek has a varying depth of 10 to 26 feet and USACE dredges and maintains a main channel depth of 14 feet deep and 100 feet wide in Rondout Creek from the mouth to the Highway 9W bridge then 12 feet deep for the remainder of the FNC adjacent the Project Area. Recent USACE hydrographic surveys of Rondout Creek taken in June 2025 indicate that outside of the FNC maintained area, adjacent the Project Area, Rondout Creek is shallow along the shore with average depths from -3 to -7 MLLW then dropping to -12 feet MLLW about 12-15 feet from the shoreline. A more shallow shoal appears to form to the east of the Project Area reaching depths of -10 feet MLLW just before the bend in the Creek likely associated with the adjacent island (USACE 2025c).

Topography of the site consists of relatively flat fill material and gradually slopes southward toward Rondout Creek with a 0-7% slope (NRCS 2025).

3.9.5 Seismicity

The Project vicinity has very low seismic activity with no reported earthquakes occurring in Kingston or Ulster County. The nearest seismic activity occurs south along the coast and in upstate New York. The Ramapo fault zone is the nearest fault line to the Project and lies approximately 50 miles south (USGS 2025). This fault zone covers 185 miles and runs from Pennsylvania to New York. This fault zone is not very active with the largest most recent earthquake occurring in the area at a 5.25 magnitude in 1884 (Sykes et al. 2008).

3.10 Noise

Sound can be defined as the mechanical energy that is transmitted by longitudinal pressure through a medium, such as air. Noise is unwanted sound, or more specifically sound that is undesirable because it may cause damage to hearing, can interfere with communication, or is otherwise annoying (Fink 2019).

3.10.1 Applicable Regulations

The Federal Noise Control Act of 1972 establishes a national policy to promote an environment free from noise that jeopardizes human health and welfare. Under the act, control of noise rests with state and local governments. OAR Chapter 340 (D35) limits excessive noise except “sounds that originate on construction sites.”

Ulster County Noise Ordinance sets limits on noise from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. to 72 A-weighted decibels (dBA) and 66 dBA from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Construction noise is exempt from those sound levels as long as the construction equipment is equipped with functioning mufflers (Ulster Ordinance §117-3).

City of Kingston, New York Code also sets noise limits on construction between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on weekdays or at any time on Sundays/weekends or holidays, such that the sound does not exceed 75 dBA (Kingston Code Part II General Legislation Chapter 300 Noise §300-5 Prohibitive Acts).

3.10.2 Noise Sources

The Project vicinity has regular ambient noise associated with vessel traffic along Rondout Creek as well as vehicle traffic along the adjacent Abeel Street. The Kingston Power Boat Association, Abeel Marina, Tie One On Charters and Hideaway Marina are situated east and west of the Project Area which have regular boat traffic and associated noise from boat engines. Other noise sources include Highway 9W which is approximately 0.7 miles east of the Project Area. The surrounding area is a rather quiet residential community with neighborhoods, forested areas, and golf courses.

Land uses that are sensitive to increases in ambient noise include residences, schools, libraries, and hospitals. The Project Area is primarily residential but has industrial marina activity to the

east and west along Rondout Creek. The Kingston Catholic School is approximately 0.7 miles northeast of the Project Area and the Sophie Finn Elementary School is approximately 0.8 miles north of the Project Area. The closest library is the Town of Esopus Library which is 0.9 miles to the east, and the closest hospital is the Health Alliance Hospital approximately 0.6 miles north of the Project Area.

3.11 Utilities and Infrastructure

Utilities and services that support the Project Area include electricity, potable water, sewage, solid waste, gas, and storm sewer. In the state of New York, the electricity market is deregulated after a significant transformation in 1996. The New York State Public Service Commission introduced competition by allowing customers to select their provider from over 200 Energy Service Companies (ESCOs). The New York Independent System Operator manages the power grid at wholesale market. The majority of electricity in the state of New York is provided by New York State Electric & Gas Corps. (NYSEG) which is a subsidiary of AVANGRID, and serves 902,593 electricity customers and 268,806 natural gas customers across more than 40% of upstate New York (NYSEG 2025). In Kingston, electricity is also provided by EnergyMark, Energy Coop of America, NOCO Energy, SmartEnergy Holdings, Mirabito Energy and more.

The Kingston Water Department supplies water to the City of Kingston and serves approximately 24,100 people through 8,000 service connections (City of Kingston 2025c). The water department sources its water from the Mink Hollow Stream which is then piped to the Cooper Lake Reservoir. The water is then routed to the Edmund T. Cloonan Water Treatment Plant which treats the water with chlorine for disinfection, direct-in-line filtration with alum coagulation, and corrosion control via the addition of lime (City of Kingston 2025c).

Sanitary sewer is provided by the City of Kingston Public Works Department, Sewer Maintenance Division. The public works Sanitation Division oversees the City's solid waste and recycling services. Waste water is managed by the public works, waste water treatment division. The East Strand Waste Water Treatment Facility which is adjacent to Rondout Creek where effluent is discharged. The City is currently pursuing a project to make updates to the plant to reduce the discharge of pollutants into Rondout Creek to meet their State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit (City of Kingston 2025c).

Infrastructure at the site includes the former concrete block factory building which has been abandoned and is dilapidated and surrounded by a concrete parking lot. The shell of an abandoned trailer and a building foundation are located on the southern portion of the site. Additionally, numerous concrete block piles, construction debris and broken pieces of equipment that were formerly used in the concrete block manufacturing process are found at the site (C.T. Male Associates 2010). No in-water infrastructure exists at the site.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Potential environmental consequences for each resource section resulting from the No Action Alternative, the Preferred Alternative, and Alternative 3 are presented in this section.

Assessments are presented in terms of impact duration, intensity, and type. Impact levels are characterized as no impact, negligible, minor, moderate, or major. No impact indicates the impact would not be detectable. Impacts that are determined to be localized and barely noticeable are characterized as negligible. Impacts that are detectable, but slight, are considered minor. Readily apparent impacts are characterized as moderate, and those characterized as major are those considered to be highly noticeable and significant.

Short-term impacts are those caused by construction actions or short-term operational modifications and last no more than one year, such as noise impacts occurring during construction or the time it takes for a revegetated area to stabilize. Long-term impacts are those that would last more than one year and would result from permanent changes, such as to a land classification. Impacts may be either adverse or beneficial, where adverse impacts lead to an impairment of or undesirable change to a resource, and beneficial impacts lead to desirable conditions.

4.1 Biological Resources

Impacts to biological resources would occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Loss or degradation of plant or animal communities including unpermitted take of ESA-protected species or migratory birds;
- Destruction or alteration of habitat;
- Interruption of normal breeding behavior; or
- Introduction of invasive species.

4.1.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. Recurring flooding at ANT Saugerties would have a significant negative impact on operational readiness but there would be no substantial change in available habitat for vegetation or wildlife. The No Action Alternative would have no effect on biological resources.

4.1.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested.

The construction process would require heavy machinery for both demolition of the existing structure and erection of the new building. Additionally, a large number of trees at the site would be removed which could result in direct negative impacts on biological resources that could be

crushed or injured. Trees would be preserved to the greatest extent feasible, and mature trees would only be removed where necessary to accommodate new construction consistent with the Preferred Alternative's purpose and need. Scheduling vegetation and tree removal between early August and late January, when most migratory birds and bats are not actively nesting would minimize this impact. If construction cannot be confined to this period, preconstruction surveys would be conducted to identify any active nests in trees designated for removal. Additionally, construction equipment brought to the site could introduce non-native or invasive species. To mitigate this risk, BMPs such as washing equipment before entering the site would be implemented. Invasive species present on-site would also be removed and controlled, as feasible, to encourage the dominance of native vegetation.

The Preferred Alternative is expected to generate noise during both demolition and construction, with pile driving on land and in Rondout Creek likely contributing the most significant increase in ambient noise levels. Wildlife in the area are not anticipated to be adversely affected, as ample adjacent habitat is available for wildlife species near the Project Area. Any wildlife, including birds and bats, present within the site are expected to relocate to nearby areas to avoid noise and human activity. Impacts on aquatic species from pile driving would be mitigated by using bubble curtains or other noise-reducing methods.

USFWS managed ESA-listed terrestrial species may occur within the Project Area. Section 7 consultation with USFWS began in December 2025, and a BA was prepared for species with potential presence. There would be no effect on the monarch butterfly due to lack of suitable habitat. The Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, and tricolored bat may be present in the Project Area although no evidence of bat presence was observed during the October 2025 Tetra Tech Natural Resources Survey. The lack of evidence of these species within the Project Area indicates any effects would be discountable therefore the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, and the tricolored bat. ESA informal consultation with USFWS is ongoing for these species. Short-term, minor adverse impacts during construction are possible but these species would relocate to nearby areas to avoid noise and human activity and BMPs would minimize potential impacts.

NMFS managed ESA-listed aquatic species may occur within the Project Area. Section 7 consultation with NMFS began in December 2025, and a BA was prepared for species with potential presence. Atlantic sturgeon and shortnose sturgeon have the potential to occur in the Project Area although the likelihood is minimal as their presence in Rondout Creek has not been documented. If Atlantic sturgeon and shortnose sturgeon did occur in the Project Area during construction, it would be expected to be temporary or transient in nature. These species are unlikely to occur within the Project Area during construction which indicates any effects would be discountable therefore the Proposed Action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect Atlantic sturgeon and shortnose sturgeon. ESA informal consultation with NMFS is ongoing for these species. Potential underwater noise impacts during construction, associated with pile driving, may exceed thresholds for behavioral disturbance in sturgeon, however work would be conducted during the in water work window which would avoid spawning timing for these species. If fish are present, there could be a temporary disturbance in foraging although sturgeon

would likely avoid the area during construction. Short-term, minor adverse impacts during construction are possible but these species would relocate to nearby areas to avoid noise and human activity and BMPs such as the use of bubble curtains would minimize potential impacts. Under operations of the ANT Kingston location, seasonal ice breaking may be required under frozen conditions. This would not impact ESA-listed aquatic species as they would be not found in Rondout Creek during the cold winter months.

EFH for 11 federally-managed species occurs in the vicinity of the Project Area. An EFH Assessment was prepared for this study and consultation with NMFS is ongoing. HAPC for summer flounder SAV was reported to be present in the Project Area in 2002; however, subsequent surveys have not reported its occurrence. A preconstruction survey for SAV would be conducted to determine if the EFH SAV occurs in the Proposed Project Area. Removal of EFH SAV would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Additional mitigation requirements and methods may be implemented based on final permitting and ESA/MSA consultation. Standard BMPs, including implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), would be applied to minimize stormwater runoff, soil erosion, and impacts to aquatic species. Short-term, minor adverse impacts to these species during construction are possible; however, BMPs would reduce this likelihood.

Under the Preferred Alternative, short-term, minor, adverse impacts on vegetation and wildlife would be minimized through the implementation of standard BMPs and conservation measures.

4.1.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Alternative 3 is evaluated as a conceptual project, which would require future design and construction improvements to address the current site deficiencies, as summarized in Table 2-1. The use of BMPs during construction and mitigation for wetlands under Alternative 3 would result in no substantial change in available habitat for vegetation or wildlife but could result in temporary adverse impacts to biological resources. Future construction has the potential to result in adverse noise disturbance, temporary reduction in habitat, and water quality impacts. With the use of BMPs, Alternative 3 would have minor adverse impacts on biological resources.

4.2 Water Resources

Impacts to water resources from construction and operations would occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Watershed-scale alterations to hydrology and the floodplain/flood zone.
- Impacts beyond short-term water quality impacts that affected the ability of Rondout Creek or the Hudson River to support beneficial uses.
- Contamination of groundwater.
- Accidental contaminant spills from construction equipment.

4.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. Flooding of the ANT Saugerties facility would continue to occur, resulting in potential water quality impacts from inundation of developed areas and equipment storage areas. Impacts resulting from flooding at the current facility would be minor and adverse.

4.2.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested.

During construction, there is the potential for temporary adverse impacts to water quality. Removal of the existing boat launch, vegetation along the Creek, and installation of the pier, floating dock, and rock revetment along the Creek would increase suspended sediment and associated turbidity. BMPs for in-water work would be used to minimize this impact. According to the NWI, there are no wetlands on the upland portion of the Project Area but Rondout Creek is a WOTUS. Following a wetland delineation completed by the Tetra Tech team in October, it was confirmed that there are no wetlands on the property but the proposed construction would overlap with Rondout Creek, a WOTUS. A Joint Permit Application (JPA) for CWA Sections 404 and 401 compliance, and for authorization under Section 10 of the RHA, would be submitted to the USACE and NYSDEC. The proposed Project also overlaps with the Rondout Creek FNC, which may require a permit under Section 408 of the RHA. The USCG would obtain necessary permits to comply with the RHA.

The Project Area falls within a 100-year floodplain and is therefore susceptible to flooding. In accordance with EO 11988, a federal agency proposing to take an action in a floodplain must design or modify its action in order to minimize potential harm to or within the floodplain and prepare and circulate a notice containing an explanation of why the action is proposed to be located in the floodplain. Furthermore, federal facilities construction in a floodplain must be in accordance with the standards and criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program, unless the standards of the Flood Insurance Program are demonstrably inappropriate for a given type of structure or facility. New federal facilities located in a floodplain are required to use accepted floodproofing and other flood protection measures and wherever practicable, be elevated above the base flood level rather than filling in land. The USCG would design the facilities in compliance with EO 11988 and the National Flood Insurance Program.

Operation at the site has the potential for minor adverse impacts to water quality in the case of accidental releases of marine fuels. The USCG would implement a Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP) allowing them to quickly contain any accidental spills. Additionally, the proposed design would result in an increase in pollution generating impervious surfaces (PGIS), which could diminish the quality of receiving waters by allowing for more runoff of polluted waters and increased stream velocities. Stormwater

management features would be designed to meet current water quality standards and treatment requirements. The facility design would comply with Section 402 of the CWA as well as any state requirements for stormwater management and water quality. Under the Preferred Alternative, short-term and long-term impacts would be adverse and minor.

4.2.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies described in Table 2-1 including insufficient waterfront structures and frequent flooding. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, the site is located in a floodplain and experiences regular flooding. To address these concerns, the USCG would be required to raise buildings that are currently in the floodplain. Specific proposed improvements are not known at this time but they would comply with EO 11988 and the CWA. The current septic system at ANT Saugerties is insufficient and would need to be replaced. The USCG attempted to update the septic system but NYSDEC rejected the wetland application necessary for approval. In order to meet USCG ANT needs, the station would need to connect to the nearest city sanitary sewer connection through the Village of Saugerties. The USCG would comply with all local, state, and federal requirements and implement BMPs to reduce the level of impacts. Short-term impacts under Alternative 3 would be adverse and minor.

4.3 Socioeconomics

Socioeconomic impacts could occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Substantial population growth in the area surrounding the proposed Project;
- A substantial shift in population trends;
- An adverse effect on regional spending and earning patterns;
- Impact on a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, prices, or jobs; or
- A substantial long-term decrease in local employment due to direct loss of jobs or an effect on the local economy that results in an indirect long-term loss of jobs.

4.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. There would be no changes to socioeconomics and therefore no impacts under the No Action Alternative.

4.3.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested. During construction, additional construction workers would temporarily be in the Kingston area and it is assumed that if available, local construction workers would be hired but construction workers from other locations may need to be hired and brought in to Kingston. This potential influx of workers would be temporary and may result in

short-term socioeconomic impacts associated with increased need for housing, healthcare, and education.

Construction would also result in short-term impacts to the local economy. Although many of the construction materials may be brought in from outside areas, construction activities would likely result in increased employment of local laborers and tradesmen, as well as patronage of local suppliers. This impact would be minor and beneficial.

Once the Kingston site has been constructed, ANT and CGC WIRE operations would begin in Kingston. This would result in a long-term socioeconomic beneficial impact to the Kingston community with increased USCG personnel and their families being located in Kingston resulting in an increased local population. Approximately 17 USCG personnel are currently operating out of the Saugerties ANT and would relocate to Kingston. The increase in the Kingston population would be negligible but would result in increased local spending for groceries, fuel, and services, which would have beneficial impacts to the economy.

The discontinuation of USCG operations at ANT Saugerties and permanent move of USCG personnel has the potential for adverse socioeconomic impacts to the town of Saugerties including reduced local spending and employment. The property would be divested and future operations at the property are unknown. The Preferred Alternative would result in short-term and long-term beneficial impacts to socioeconomics in Kingston and adverse impacts to Saugerties socioeconomics.

4.3.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, future construction at the site would result in temporary local increases in construction workers, and benefits to the local economy including increased spending and employment in Saugerties. Long-term operations would not change and there would be no change to socioeconomics at ANT Saugerties. The Kingston location would not be constructed and therefore there would be no impacts to Kingston. Alternative 3 would result in short-term beneficial impacts to Saugerties socioeconomics and no change to long-term socioeconomics in Saugerties or Kingston.

4.4 Cultural Resources

Impacts associated with cultural resources could occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Obstruction to implementation of a historic properties management plan,
- Violation of any state or federal regulation protecting cultural resources, or
- Alteration of the characteristics of a property eligible for listing in the NRHP that reduces the integrity of the setting, design, materials, or association.

4.4.1 No Action Alternative

No effects on historic properties would be expected in association with the No Action Alternative. If this alternative is selected, the USCG is not required to complete Section 106 compliance regarding the protection and preservation of these historic properties.

4.4.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative proposes demolition of existing structures, construction of new facilities to support the USCG ANT team, and the installation of a boat ramp and pier. While the 320 Abeel St. structure is historic, its proposed demolition is not expected to result in an adverse effect to historic properties because the structure is not eligible for the NRHP. The proposed demolition of 320 Abeel St., and construction of new ANT facilities would not be expected to adversely affect the two historic properties as the current viewshed is limited by vegetation and surrounding development.

A review of the portion of the Project APE that encompasses Rondout Creek indicates that no underwater cultural resources or historic properties have been identified within this segment. Additionally, the proposed alternative will have no effect on historic properties, as the creek is already a heavily utilized waterway with prominent levels of boat traffic and prior disturbance. These existing conditions significantly reduce the likelihood of intact archaeological deposits or historic features within the affected area.

There would be no effect on historic properties from the operation of the proposed facility under the Preferred Alternative. No additional ground disturbance would occur once construction is complete. The operations conducted within Rondout Creek would have no effect on historic properties, as the creek is already a heavily utilized waterway with prominent levels of boat traffic and the viewshed is presently impeded by vegetation.

4.4.3 Alternative 3

Alternative 3 proposes renovation, clearing, vegetation removal, and construction that requires ground-disturbing activities. There would be no effect on historic properties from Alternative 3's proposed construction because there are no historic properties located within the assessed area. Under Alternative 3, the BMF Garage and ANT Facility Administrative Building would be subject to alterations. As neither cultural resource is eligible for the NRHP, the proposed alterations would not adversely affect any historic properties. There would be no expected long-term impact to historic properties from the operation of the proposed facilities under Alternative 3 because the USCG would continue to use the property as an ANT facility.

4.5 Hazardous Materials and Public Safety

Impacts associated with hazardous materials could occur if the Preferred Alternative results in:

- Substantial increase in the generation of hazardous materials, exposure of people to hazardous materials, release of hazardous materials in the environment; or

- Restrictions placed on property use in or adjacent to the Project Area due to hazardous materials.

Impacts associated with public safety could occur if the Preferred Alternative results in the need for new or physically altered facilities to be constructed in order to maintain response time or other performance objectives for public safety services.

4.5.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, deteriorated infrastructure at ANT Saugerties would not be replaced and the USCG personnel would be subject to ongoing hazards from flooding of the facility and public access roads. The infrastructure would continue to require repairs and the potential for structural failure, resulting in release of hazardous materials such as fuels, would increase. Failure of the infrastructure would jeopardize the USCG's ability to efficiently conduct its missions in the AOR. Because the infrastructure is used to support public navigational safety missions, failure of the infrastructure is considered an adverse impact. Therefore, the No Action Alternative would potentially lead to moderate adverse impacts to hazardous materials and public safety.

4.5.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested. During construction and operations, there is potential for contaminants to inadvertently be released as a result of accidental discharge during refueling, boat maintenance, or equipment malfunction, or through the release of pre-existing soil or sediment contamination. Demolition and construction would be accomplished in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations for control of hazardous materials and wastes. The USCG would develop a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP), which would include measures for avoiding and handling hazardous materials spills. The SPRP would be a single consolidated document to meet multiple spill-response planning requirements, as identified under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Standard; the RCRA Contingency Plan; Title III's Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act; Oil Pollution Act; CWA; and state, area, and regional contingency plans for spill response. USCG contractors would also be required to develop and submit a SPCCP to be implemented for the duration of construction and available for use by emergency responders in case of spill. A Site Health and Safety Plan would be prepared in accordance with OSHA and NYDOL requirements. The Health and Safety Plan would identify potential hazards, specify training requirements for workers, and specify communication protocols for hazard identifications. There is potential for construction-related accidents to require public emergency service personnel. These are unlikely to be frequent, and hospital service levels would not be affected. Implementation of the measures described in this section would ensure that short-term adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials and public safety would be minor.

The Project Area is a NYSDEC Environmental Remediation Database-listed facility with documented environmental contamination in soil and sediment (NYSDEC 2025). Prior to redevelopment of the Project Area, environmental investigation and remediation (if required) would be performed in accordance with NYSDEC requirements. The USCG is currently conducting a sediment investigation to determine the nature and extent of sediment contamination in the Project Area. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in remediation of the Project Area to appropriate standards, resulting in a long-term beneficial effect to hazardous materials.

No additional demands would be placed on public safety resources. The upgraded infrastructure would allow the USCG to perform its mission in a more efficient and safe manner and would also provide access for emergency response vehicles; thereby improving public safety responsiveness. Long-term impacts to public safety would be minor and beneficial.

4.5.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Future construction under Alternative 3 would follow construction BMPs described for the Preferred Alternative above, and would result in minor short-term adverse impacts. Long-term impacts would be the similar to those described for the No Action Alternative. Because the risk of flooding would be addressed under future improvement projects, Alternative 3 would result in long-term beneficial impacts to hazardous materials and public safety.

4.6 Air Quality

EPA's General Conformity Rule requires that a conformity analysis be performed that demonstrates that implementation of a Proposed Action would not: 1) cause or contribute to any new violation of any NAAQS in the area; 2) interfere with provisions in the SIP for maintenance or attainment of any NAAQS; 3) increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any NAAQS; or 4) delay timely attainment of any NAAQS, any interim emission reduction, goals, or other milestones included in the SIP. If emissions from a Proposed Action would fall below *de minimus* thresholds established in the SIP, the Proposed Action may be exempted from a conformity determination. In this instance, the air basin in which the Project Area is located is in attainment; therefore, a conformity determination is not required.

Impacts associated with air quality could occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Obstruction of the implementation of an air quality plan,
- Violation of any state or federal air quality standard,
- A cumulatively considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant for which the planning area is in non-attainment,
- Exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollution concentrations, or
- Objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

4.6.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. There would be no change to air quality and therefore no new impacts.

4.6.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested.

During construction, use of diesel-powered heavy equipment and machinery would temporarily increase emissions of vehicle exhaust and particulate emissions. Soil disturbance would create the potential for fugitive dust emissions. Although these emissions may temporarily degrade air quality in the immediate area, the construction contractor would implement BMPs to reduce emissions and would abide by all applicable state and local regulations to minimize air quality impacts. BMPs include applying water to exposed surfaces or stockpiles of dirt when windy or dry conditions exist to reduce problematic fugitive dust emissions. The use of modern, compliant equipment with clean-burning diesel engines, and limits on equipment idling times would also be implemented. Short-term impacts to air quality are expected to be minor and adverse, but would not affect the county's attainment status.

Following construction, operations of the Kingston ANT Station would result in new vessel emissions and emissions from vehicles traveling to and from the site. The new infrastructure would include energy efficient equipment which would reduce emissions. The overall increase in emissions would be minor and consistent with the surrounding industrial use areas and not affect the county's attainment status. Long-term impacts under the Preferred Alternative would be negligible to minor.

4.6.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, there would be an increase in emissions during construction but BMPs would be implemented to reduce emissions. Long-term operations at the site would not result in an increase in emissions. Under Alternative 3, short-term impacts would be minor and adverse and there would be no long-term impacts. The county's attainment status would not be affected in the short-term or long-term.

4.7 Transportation and Navigation

Impacts associated with transportation would occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system;
- Inadequate or obstructed emergency vehicle access or use of the FNC; or
- Changes to vehicular, public transit, or non-motorized traffic intensity or patterns that created or caused users to be subject to an unsafe or hazardous situation.

4.7.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. There would be no change to transportation and navigation and therefore no new transportation and navigation impacts. However, the USCG would continue to be unable to fulfill its mission due to inadequate operations and launching facilities, which may result in slower response times during emergencies. The No Action Alternative would result in long-term moderate adverse impacts to transportation and navigation.

4.7.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested. During construction, additional vehicular and construction equipment traffic would temporarily increase traffic intensity and patterns in the area. Traffic from construction and equipment use would follow requirements of city ordinances and policies in regard to circulation and not impact emergency vehicle access or use of the FNC. BMPs associated with traffic and transportation would include creation of a Traffic Management Plan, which would include measures to prioritize emergency access and ensure that traffic is impacted to the least degree possible. With a total of approximately 17 USCG personnel, increase in traffic from operations would be minimal and minor.

During winter months, the USCG would perform seasonal icebreaking at Rondout Creek to allow access to the waterfront infrastructure. The USCG would continue to perform the Operation RENEW mission to maintain critical energy supplies and ensure the safety of maritime transportation in the Northeast. Rondout Creek is not currently part of Operation RENEW, as no commerce travels down Rondout Creek. Icebreaking activities would be conducted in accordance with COMDTINST 16151.1D (Domestic Icebreaking Operations Policy) (USCG 2011).

The Preferred Alternative would result in short-term adverse impacts to transportation and navigation during construction. No long-term impacts to transportation and navigation in Kingston would occur and the USCG would continue to fulfill winter icebreaking mission requirements.

4.7.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, future construction at the site would result in a short-term increase in traffic and construction equipment for building improvements and construction. During construction to improve waterfront infrastructure, short term impacts to vessel access and navigation may occur. Long-term operations would not change and there would be no change to transportation and navigation at ANT Saugerties. The Kingston location would not be constructed and therefore there would be no impacts to Kingston. Alternative 3 would result in short-term adverse impacts to transportation and navigation and no change to long-term transportation and navigation in Saugerties or Kingston.

4.8 Land Use and Visual Environment

Impacts related to land use or the visual environment could occur if an alternative resulted in:

- A permanent inconsistency with local land use policies as defined in city or county general plans;
- The introduction of permanent features that would disrupt, divide, or isolate existing neighborhoods, communities, or land uses;
- Substantial effects on a scenic vista;
- Substantial damage to scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within view of a state scenic highway;
- Substantial degradation of existing visual character or quality of a site and its surroundings; or
- Creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would affect day or nighttime views in the area.

4.8.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. There would be no change to land use and visual environment and therefore no new land use and visual environment impacts.

4.8.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested.

Construction of the USCG Station at Kingston would not conflict with local land use policies defined within the City of Kingston Comprehensive Plan and would comply with the goal of encouraging mixed-use land use patterns in the Rondout Core Area. There would be no zoning change of the property. Short-term impacts on the viewshed may include the presence of heavy machinery and additional construction equipment/infrastructure. Construction lighting may be

used during early morning or late afternoon hours, but would be temporary. No neighborhoods, communities or land uses would be disrupted, divided or isolated from permanent features of the USCG Station. Rondout Creek is not a zoned area by the City of Kingston but use within the creek under the Proposed Action would be consistent with current uses. During the winter months under freezing conditions, the USCG would be required to break ice that forms along the creek to maintain a route for vessel traffic to and from the proposed Station. When the creek is frozen, seasonal recreation activities such as ice skating, ice fishing, ice hockey and more are available. Although these activities appear limited near the Project Area, they have the potential to be disrupted under the Proposed Action which could result in adverse impacts to the community. It is assumed that the community could use areas further upstream on Rondout Creek for these activities, therefore the impact would be adverse and minor.

The USCG Station would fit with visual character of the existing area, as commercial buildings and working marinas are adjacent to the property and along the river, and improve the visual character and quality of the site, as it is currently an abandoned cement plant. Trees at the site would be removed along the shoreline and between the existing building and Abeel Street which has the potential for adverse impacts to visual character however, the visual landscape would remain consistent with the surrounding industrial aesthetic. Therefore, both short-term and long-term impacts would be adverse and minor.

4.8.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, future construction would not have an impact on local land use policies, dividing or isolating existing neighborhoods or communities, the surrounding scenic resources and vista or visual character or quality of the site and long-term impacts would remain the same as existing operations. Construction lights in early morning or late evening hours may create a temporary source of light or glare, but such impacts would only occur during the construction period and would be temporary. Alternative 3 would result in short-term minor impacts and negligible long-term impacts to land use and the visual environment.

4.9 Geology and Sediment

Impacts associated with geology, sediment, topography, or bathymetry could occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Substantial erosion, sedimentation, or alteration of the shoreline;
- Increased risk from geologic hazards, such as liquefaction, earthquakes, or landslides; or
- Fugitive dust generated during construction.

4.9.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. There would be no change to geology and soils and therefore no new impacts.

4.9.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested. Most of the soils within and adjacent to the Project Area have been extensively modified with surficial artificial fill underlain by native soils and bedrock (C.T. Male Associates 2010). Construction is anticipated to primarily affect the surficial artificial fill with limited impacts on underlying geology.

Temporary effects during construction may include increased erosion from exposed soil, excavation of soft wet soils, and dust generated during dry weather conditions. Erosion and fugitive dust would be controlled using construction BMPs defined in the Project SWPPP and would result in minor short-term impacts. All structures would be built according to modern state and local building and development codes and safety standards. Short-term impacts under the Preferred Alternative would be adverse but minor and there would be no long-term impacts to geology and soils.

4.9.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, future construction at the site could result in temporary erosion and dust generation during construction. All future development would comply with local, state, and federal code. Short-term impacts would be adverse but minor and there would be no long-term impacts to geology and soils.

4.10 Noise

Impacts associated with the noise environment could occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- Violation of applicable federal, state, or local noise ordinances;
- High noise levels reaching noise sensitive receptors;
- Introduction of incompatible land uses for areas with sensitive noise receptors near the planning area; or
- Changes to fish or wildlife behavior or injury resulting from in-air or underwater noise associated with impact pile driving.

4.10.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. There would be no change in noise sources and therefore no new noise impacts.

4.10.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested.

During construction, there would be increased noise associated with landside and waterside infrastructure and associated pile driving. Noise sensitive receptors such as hospitals, libraries and schools are not located in the immediate vicinity with the closest sensitive receptor, other than residences, being a hospital located 0.6 miles (3,168 feet) away indicating they would not experience appreciable amounts of noise from construction at the site. The Kingston property is within a residential area and several residences are located along Abeel Street with the closest residence being 200 feet away from the edge of the proposed USCG property.

Construction of the waterside structures would likely involve pile driving which would emit the greatest amount of noise. The Federal Highways Administration has documented noise levels from construction and reports that impact pile driving would reach 103 dBA within 50 feet of the pile (FHWA 2006). This exceeds Ulster County's noise ordinance levels but the County code provides exemptions for construction noise indicating the Preferred Alternative would be in compliance with County code. Using the Washington State Department of Transportation in-air noise calculator, which takes local criteria into consideration, impact pile driving would attenuate to background levels within 2,258 feet (WSDOT 2025). Nearby residences would receive high levels of noise during pile driving activity on a temporary and intermittent basis, resulting in adverse and moderate noise impacts during typical daytime construction periods. Construction BMPs such as the use of sound barriers or walls could be used to reduce noise to the residences. With the exception of noise from pile driving, noise from other construction, demolition, and operational activities is expected to be confined primarily to the construction sites and to areas within the proposed new property boundary. Limited truck and worker vehicle traffic may be audible at some nearby locations. Construction noise would abide by local and County noise ordinances and would therefore be in compliance with noise regulations. Although construction-related noise impacts would be moderate, BMPs outlined in Section 4.13 would be implemented such as incorporating the use of mufflers on construction equipment which would reduce construction noise impacts.

Long-term noise impacts associated with operations of the site would include noise from alarms, horns, and sirens of vessels leaving the Kingston station and routine drills associated with Station operations. Rondout Creek has regular vessel traffic and associated noise from the adjacent marinas, therefore this noise would be consistent with the existing condition. A minor increase in traffic noise associated with the USCG personnel driving to and from the site would occur but this increase would be negligible. Long-term noise impacts would be negligible under the Preferred Alternative and short-term impacts would be adverse and moderate.

4.10.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, future construction at the site would result in adverse and moderate noise impacts to the surrounding community. Construction time of day and noise emissions would abide by local and County noise ordinances and therefore comply with regulations. Long-term noise associated with operations at the site would remain the same as existing noise. Alternative 3 would result in short-term adverse and moderate noise impacts and negligible long-term impacts.

4.11 Utilities and Infrastructure

Impacts associated with utilities and infrastructure could occur if an alternative resulted in any of the following:

- A substantial increase in the consumption of resources;
- Long-term disruption in the use of utilities and/or infrastructure; or
- Generation of outputs that compromise the provision of adequate utilities services, including water, wastewater, solid waste, electricity, to the surrounding area.

4.11.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USCG would continue operations at the ANT Saugerties location and the Kingston site would not be developed. There would be no change to utilities or infrastructure, which are currently undersized or inadequate for current facility users. Therefore, impacts would be minor and adverse.

4.11.2 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would include discontinuing operations at ANT Saugerties and constructing the USCG Station at the Kingston location. Waterfront structures including a pier and floating dock would be constructed along with a landside building. After relocation, the Saugerties property would be divested. During construction, there may be short-term disruptions of utilities, including electric, gas, sewage, stormwater, and drinking water. Such interruptions would be temporary and the construction contractor would notify local utility area users in advance if this were needed. The construction contractor's team would also include a utility locator to identify utilities to the extent possible before construction, reducing the potential for impacts. Short-term impacts on utilities would be adverse but minor.

Utility infrastructure has not been updated at the Project Area since the concrete factory was abandoned in the 1970s; therefore, all utility services would need to be updated or replaced to serve the proposed Station capacity and modern safety and efficiency standards. Utility infrastructure constructed at the site would meet local, state, and federal requirements and standards. The proposed Station would result in a slight increase in consumption of resources but not a substantial increase as the surrounding area is industrial and the proposed personnel at the site would not exceed 20 people. On site infrastructure would also be updated including the entry roadway, concrete parking lot, and building on site. In-water infrastructure would be constructed

to berth the four assets at the site to improve the Station’s ability to perform its mission. Long-term impacts would be beneficial.

4.11.3 Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, operations would continue at ANT Saugerties and future improvements would be constructed at the site to address deficiencies. Similar to the Preferred Alternative, future construction at the site could result in temporary disruptions to utilities in the area so short-term impacts would be adverse and minor. Future utility upgrades such as updated sewer services could result in long-term beneficial impacts to utilities. The current sewer infrastructure at ANT Saugerties is insufficient resulting in adverse impacts. Upgrading the system would result in beneficial impacts.

4.12 Cumulative Impacts

A cumulative impact is defined as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other action” (40 CFR Part 1508.7).

The cumulative analysis considers recently completed, in-progress, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and plans which would affect the Project Area (Table 4-1). If an action is within close proximity to, overlaps, or coincides temporally with the Preferred Alternative, then that action would have greater potential for cumulative effects.

Table 4-1. Cumulative Projects and Plans

Project Proponent	Project	Project Dates	Description
Past Projects			
Ulster County	Midtown Linear Park	2018-2022	Federally-funded transportation project to construct a shared-use trail along the County’s former Ulster & Delaware Corridor from Cornell Street to Westbrook Lane in the City of Kingston.
Present Projects			
Dutton Architecture, and NoVo Foundation in Kingston	The Metro	2024-2026	Development of a fabrication center will be a learning hub to provide the space and tools needed to the community.
USACE	FNC Operations & Maintenance Dredging	Ongoing	The USACE maintains their FNC’s including the navigation channel along Rondout Creek.
Future Projects			

Project Proponent	Project	Project Dates	Description
City of Kingston	Waterfront Resiliency Project	2018-2027	Shoreline improvements along Rondout Creek east of the 9W Bridge to the Ole Savannah. The project will address hazards from flooding and protect facilities including the Hudson River Maritime Museum. McLaren, the design and engineering consultant, completed construction design documents and in 2024, New York State added \$6 million to the budget for construction. The City is waiting on instructions from the state to begin construction.
City of Kingston, NY Department of the State	Rondout Riverport Shoreline Stabilization Project	2019- Est. 2030	Shoreline and road improvements to provide public access to the riverfront along Rondout Creek east of the 9W bridge. Design has been completed by Weston & Sampson. Next step is completing final designs and construction.
City of Kingston	615 Broadway Development	2025-2030	Redeveloping a vacant lot into a new mixed-use development to provide 70 units for commercial space and housing
City of Kingston	Safe and Accessible Foxhall & Flatbush Avenues	2021-2027	Improve pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure to connect the Colonial Gardens Apartments and residential streets in Midtown Kingston to surrounding business districts.
J.M. Development Group, Herzog Supply Co., and the City of Kingston	The Kingstonian Project	2019-Est 2027	Develop a mixed-use development with retail and restaurant space, housing units, a hotel, and public parking in downtown Kingston.

Assessment of cumulative impacts considers all environmental resources assessed for the affected environment and how past, present, and future impacts could result in a combined and cumulative impact with the proposed Project elements on that resource. Given the scope of the Proposed Action and its anticipated impacts, resource categories such as land use and visual environment, geology and soils, cultural resources, and utilities and infrastructure are not expected to have cumulative impacts. Therefore, this cumulative impact analysis focuses on resources potentially impacted such as biological resources, water resources, socioeconomics, air quality, hazardous materials and public safety, transportation and navigation, and noise.

Future development projects in the City of Kingston could have cumulative beneficial impacts on socioeconomics if they are constructed at the same time as the Proposed Action. There could be an increase in the number of workers resulting in increased local spending and employment. They could also provide long-term beneficial cumulative socioeconomic impacts through increased housing and retail spending in combination with the increased personnel associated with the new USCG Station. Additionally, these projects could result in additive cumulative

adverse impacts to transportation and traffic during construction due to road closures and increased traffic. Air quality also has the potential to be impacted if these projects are constructed at the same time due to increased emissions from construction vehicles. These impacts would be temporary and cease after construction and not affect the County's attainment status. Additionally, construction BMPs such as a traffic safety plan would be implemented to reduce the level of impacts. The Waterfront Resiliency Project and Rondout Riverport Shoreline Stabilization Project both would occur downstream of the Project Area on Rondout Creek and have the potential for cumulative impacts if they overlap with the Proposed Action. These projects could disrupt navigation along Rondout Creek and prevent access to the Creek from the public creating adverse cumulative impacts. These effects would be temporary and a traffic safety plan that incorporates navigation safety and access along the Creek, would be implemented to reduce this impact. These projects also have the potential to release hazardous materials through accidental spill during construction resulting in adverse impacts to water resources along Rondout Creek. The project proponents would be required to abide by local, state, and federal regulations and obtain the necessary permits to complete the work. Permit requirements and construction BMPs would reduce the level of impacts to water resources. Cumulative noise impacts, including construction noise impacts to fish and wildlife, could also occur in combination with the Proposed Action but construction BMPs would be implemented to reduce these impacts.

Ongoing operations and maintenance dredging along the navigation channel maintained by the USACE could overlap with the Proposed Action construction timeline resulting in adverse cumulative impacts to transportation and navigation and water quality through increased turbidity. These impacts would be temporary and cease after construction.

Any other ongoing or reasonably foreseeable future projects that have the potential to overlap in space or time with the Proposed Action could result in adverse cumulative impacts on hazardous materials and public health and safety. The Proposed Action has the potential to expose contaminated soils during construction and would require hazardous materials to be demolished and disposed of offsite at an approved landfill that has the capacity for the materials. If other large scale projects require removal of hazardous materials, the facility could reach capacity creating a high demand for hazardous material disposal and a potential public health and safety concern resulting in adverse cumulative impacts. Construction contractors would coordinate with local landfill facilities to prevent such impacts.

4.13 Conservation Measures and Best Management Practices

Conservation measures and BMPs are recommended to offset impacts to several resource areas, including water quality, biological resources, cultural resources, and hazardous materials.

4.13.1.1 Water Quality Measures

The following conservation measures and BMPs are recommended to limit impacts to water quality to the extent possible.

- Placement of silt curtains or similar in-water turbidity barriers to prevent migration of disturbed fine sediments away from the area of in-water work.
- Best engineering and management practices would be employed to minimize water column discharges.
- Implement a turbidity monitoring framework consistent with the Section 401 WQC.
- Implement a site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to minimize erosion and sedimentation.
- Install and maintain appropriate erosion and sediment control measures prior to disturbance to avoid and minimize effects to waterbodies, wetlands, and stormwater treatment facilities resulting from clearing, grading, and management of site drainage. This may include placement of silt fencing, wattles, dewatering sediment basin(s), or other protective barriers to ensure that soils are not introduced into waterways.
- Implementation of a SWPPP.
- Mobile heavy equipment would be staged, fueled, and maintained in a staging area located at least 150 feet from the water. Secondary containment would be used around fuel storage and fueling operational areas.

4.13.1.2 Biological Resources

The following conservation measures and BMPs are recommended to limit impacts to biological resources to the extent possible.

- Ensure that workers have been trained to understand the constraints of and measures to be implemented during in-water work, especially pile driving activities, to minimize the effects of underwater noise to fish.
- Noise and vibration mitigation through use of devices to muffle equipment, use of quietest possible equipment, and proper maintenance of equipment.
- To reduce in-air noise during impact pile driving, use sound barriers or walls to reduce noise to nearby residences as well as fish and wildlife.
- Construction entrances would contain either rock pads or tire wash facilities to prevent tracking of soil onto local roadways and to prevent the potential for sedimentation and turbidity of receiving waters as a result of runoff from roadways.
- To control spread of non-native species, construction equipment would be washed before it is mobilized, and clean materials would be used.
- Retain and protect existing trees, to the greatest extent feasible.

4.13.1.3 Special status species

- Conduct all vegetation clearing outside of the avian breeding season (generally February 1 – August 31) in order to minimize impacts on migratory birds to the maximum extent feasible
- Conduct preconstruction surveys to identify sensitive biological resources as necessary, including plant and wildlife species of concern, wetlands, federal- and

state-listed species, and avian nests. If sensitive biological resources are identified during surveys, actions to avoid or minimize effects on those resources would be implemented

- Underwater drilling, pile driving, and any other construction work would occur during the daylight hours.
- Pile driving would also be avoided in May and June when aquatic listed species are spawning.
- When impact pile drivers are used for pile installation and proofing, bubble curtains or other noise attenuation mechanisms would be used to attenuate sound levels.

4.13.1.4 Cultural Resources

The following conservation measures are recommended by the USCG and have been required by the Stockbridge-Munsee Community:

- Create an IDP for cultural resources associated with the proposed actions detailed in this EA.
- Integrate the Stockbridge-Munsee Community's IDP into the Project IDP. For the Stockbridge Munsee Community's IDP see <https://mohican-nsn.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/smc-inadvertent-discovery-policy.pdf>.

4.13.1.5 Air Quality

The following BMPs are recommended to limit impacts on air quality to the extent possible:

- All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, covered with a tarp or other suitable cover or vegetative ground cover
- All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut & fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking
- Use modern equipment with clean-burning diesel engines and limit idling times
- When materials are transported off-site, all material shall be covered, or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained
- Regularly maintain and clean drill pads and access roads to minimize dust generation
- Minimize use, trips, and unnecessary idling of heavy equipment
- Prohibit any tampering with engines and require continuing adherence to manufacturer's recommendations

4.13.1.6 Transportation and Navigation

The following conservation measures and BMPs are recommended to reduce potential impacts associated with transportation and navigation.

- Prepare a Traffic Management Plan to describe measures for prioritizing emergency access and minimizing impacts to traffic during construction

4.13.1.7 Hazardous Materials

The following conservation measures and BMPs are recommended to reduce potential impacts associated with hazardous materials.

- Implementation and maintain a current copy of approved SPCC plan on site for the duration of the Project and ensure that no work or staging occurs prior to implementing the plan. The approved plan provides site- and Project-specific details identifying potential sources of pollutants, exposure pathways, spill response protocols, protocols for routine inspection fueling and maintenance of equipment, preventative and protective equipment and materials, and emergency notification and reporting protocols. Ensure that all workers understand the plan and response and reporting standards.
- Project-related vessels would operate in accordance with laws regulating the at-sea discharges of vessel-generated waste.
- Absorbent materials would be employed if petrochemical sheen is observed and kept in place until sheen dissipates.
- Clean and inspect all equipment to be used for the construction activities prior to arriving at the Project site. Ensure that no potentially hazardous materials are exposed, no leaks are present, and that equipment is properly functioning.
- An in-water debris boom would be deployed around all active work areas and equipment during construction and demolition to ensure containment of materials, wastes, or debris. Care would be taken to prevent debris from entering the water during demolition and construction, and debris would be removed promptly if it does enter the water. Any contaminated wastes would be disposed of at a properly permitted disposal site.
- Staging area and storage areas would be designated to store materials, fuel, and equipment. Equipment would be staged at least 150 feet from any natural water body or wetland to avoid contamination of water bodies or sediments.
- Utilize BMPs for controlling pollution from barge mooring and fueling facilities during Station vessel operations.
- Prepare Health and Safety Plan prior to ground-disturbing work at the Project Area

5 LIST OF PREPARERS

Name	Company	Project Role
Zach Wells	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Project Manager
David Munro, PWS	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Senior Reviewer
Maya Taylor	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Environmental NEPA Manager
Corinna Holfus	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Environmental Scientist: water resources, socioeconomics, air quality, noise, utilities and infrastructure, cumulative impacts
Carson Ralls	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Environmental Scientist: GIS, transportation and navigation, land use and the visual environment, geology and soils
Nicole Martin	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Archaeologist: Cultural Resources
Rebecca Webster	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Archaeologist: Cultural Resources
Tina KuroiwaBazzan	Tetra Tech, Inc.	Biologist: Biological Resources

6 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

6.1 Federal Compliance Requirements

Federal laws and executive orders that pertain to this EA have been summarized, along with compliance actions for each law, in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1. Compliance with Applicable Environmental and Cultural Resources Regulations

Relevant Law/Regulation	Requirements	Compliance Status
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, 42 USC § 1996	Requires federal agencies to ensure that religious rights of Native Americans are accommodated during project planning, construction, and operation	Should the USCG be notified of any Tribal concerns regarding access to locations of religious or spiritual importance in the Project Area, it will consult with Tribal representatives to address these concerns. Compliance determination to be made after completion of NEPA impact assessment, public involvement process, SHPO, and Tribal consultations and final construction implementation
Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 USC §§ 431-433	The first Congressional act to protect archaeological resources on federal lands, it has largely been superseded by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Some federal agencies will issue Antiquities Act permits rather than ARPA permits for activities on federal lands managed by that agency	No lands administered by agencies that issue Antiquities Act permits are known within the Project Area. Should such lands be identified in the future, the appropriate agency would address Antiquities Act requirements
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 USC §§ 470aa-470mm	Secures the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands	Coordination with SHPO and Tribal interests has been ongoing throughout the Project as necessary to ensure protection of archeological resources
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, 16 U.S.C. § 668 et seq.	Prohibits the take, possession, or disturbance of any bald or golden eagle	Bald eagles have the potential to occur in the Project vicinity; however, the USFWS will be notified during the planning process to ensure protection of bald and golden eagles during construction
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §§ 9601–9675, and the Resource Conservation Recovery Act	Establishes regulations for hazardous waste management	The EA identified no CERCLA sites in the Project Area. USCG would prepare a SPRP and require the contractor to implement an approved spill response plan

Relevant Law/Regulation	Requirements	Compliance Status
(RCRA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901–6992k.		
Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 USC § 7401–7671q	Requires federal agencies to control and abate air pollution	Project is in compliance with the CAA
Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC 1251–1387 § 401	Requires federal agencies to comply with state water quality standards	A Section 401 Water Quality Certificate (WQC) would be obtained prior to completing the final design plans
Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC 1251–1387 § 404	Requires federal agencies to protect WOTUS. Regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters (and excavation) unless it can be demonstrated there are no reasonable alternatives	A Section 404/10 permit would be needed for impacts to WOTUS that would result from in-water construction activities. A JPA will be submitted to the USACE and NYSDEC to comply with the requirements of Section 404/10
Coastal Zone Management Act, 6 USC § 1451 et seq.	Requires federal agencies to comply with all local and state regulations within the coastal zone and complete a CAF that would be submitted to DOS.	A coastal zone consistency determination through the completion of a CAF is needed for work performed in the New York Coastal Zone. USCG would complete a CAF with DOS prior to implementing any actions that may affect the coastal zone
Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the NEPA, 40 CFR §§ 1500–1508	CEQ regulations provide federal agencies with the direction and procedures for compliance with NEPA, ensuring that agencies responsible for preparing NEPA documentation do so consistently and thoroughly	This EA has been prepared to identify environmental impacts and make a determination of the need for preparation of an EIS. No significant impacts have been identified
Endangered Species Act as amended (16 USC §§ 1531–1544)	Requires federal agencies to protect listed species and consult with USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries regarding the Proposed Action	Informal ESA consultation has been initiated by USCG. Coordination with fish and wildlife agencies would determine need for a Biological Opinion
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act - Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1996, (16 USC §§ 1801–1883) – Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)	Governs marine fisheries management, protects and enhances fisheries populations, including anadromous fish migrating through the Project Area	Consultation with NMFS would ensure the protection of fish species throughout the Project Area

Relevant Law/Regulation	Requirements	Compliance Status
Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 USC §§ 1361–1421h)	Prohibits take of any marine mammals without a permit	No marine mammals occur in the vicinity of the Project. The USCG is in compliance
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC §§ 703-712)	Prohibits the take, possession, or disturbance of any migratory bird, nests, or eggs without a federal permit	The Proposed Action includes no measures that would result in take of migratory birds
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 USC §§ 4321–4347)	Requires federal agencies to consider the environmental effects of their actions and to seek to minimize negative impacts	This EA has been prepared to identify environmental impacts and make a determination of the need for preparation of an EIS
National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470 and 36 CFR 800): Protection of Historic Properties	Requires federal agencies to identify and protect cultural and historic resources	The USCG has been coordinating with Tribal representatives and the SHPO. Consultation with SHPO and NY State Archaeologist is complete and a letter of concurrence for No Effect was issued by both in December 2025. The Stockbridge Munsee Community was the only Tribe that responded to requests for coordination. The USCG has been working with the Tribe and has incorporated an IDP into the construction BMPs as requested by the Tribe. No other tribes responded to the USCG Section 106 request for consultation
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001 et seq.	Protects Native American and Native Hawaiian cultural items	As NAGPRA applies to federal and Tribal trust lands, should such lands be identified in the future and any Native American remains or associated cultural items are discovered, the appropriate agency or Tribe would address the NAGPRA requirements
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 USC § 6901-6987	Gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from USTs storing petroleum and other hazardous substances	USCG has performed database searches to identify RCRA generators in the vicinity of the Project Area. The USCG would implement a SPRP and SPCC that meets RCRA requirements and would prevent the accidental spill or release of said materials
Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33	The creation of any obstruction to the navigation of any WOTUS is	The Proposed Action has the potential to impact the Rondout

Relevant Law/Regulation	Requirements	Compliance Status
USC § 403)	prohibited without congressional approval	FNC. The USCG would complete the necessary permits and coordinate with the USACE to comply with the RHA. Compliance may require issuance of a Section 408 permit from the USACE
Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment	Requires federal agencies to preserve, restore, and maintain the historic and cultural environment of the U.S.	USCG policies ensure that all proposed actions are performed only after appropriate inventory, management, and protection of cultural resources has occurred. Compliance determination to be made after NEPA impact assessment and Section 106 consultation is complete
Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality	Assigns responsibility to federal agencies to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's environment	Preparation of the EA would ensure that environmental conditions are protected
Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands	Requires federal agencies to protect wetland habitats	Review of NWI data indicates no vegetated wetlands present in the Project Area
Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks	Under this Executive Order, federal agencies shall make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children; and shall ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks	Preparation of the EA includes the evaluation of environmental health and safety risks, and measures necessary to protect children from those risks
Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species	Requires federal agencies to identify actions that may affect the status of invasive species and use relevant programs and authorities to prevent the introduction of invasive species, detect and respond to control invasive species, monitor invasive species populations, provide for restoration of native species and habitat, conduct research on invasive species, and promote public education on invasive species.	Preparation of the EA includes the evaluation of invasive species known to be present in the Project Area and provides BMPs for contractors to prevent the spread of invasive species during construction activities
Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments	Directs federal agencies to recognize Indian sovereignty in government-to-government relationships and to consult with	The USCG has initiated contact with Tribal representatives to identify and address Tribal concerns in the Project Area.

Relevant Law/Regulation	Requirements	Compliance Status
	Tribes in adopting regulatory policies that have Tribal implications	Coordination with the Munsee Community Tribe is ongoing. No other Tribal representatives have responded to the USCG request for coordination
Executive Order 13751, Safeguarding the Nation from the Impacts of Invasive Species	Requires federal agencies to take reasonable measures to prevent the spread and introduction of invasive species as a result of their management or construction actions	EA describes BMPs to prevent spread of invasive species
Executive Order 13287, Preserve America	Enhances practices that protect the cultural heritage of the U.S.	USCG has identified all historic properties in the Project Area and would take measures to prevent impacts to such properties

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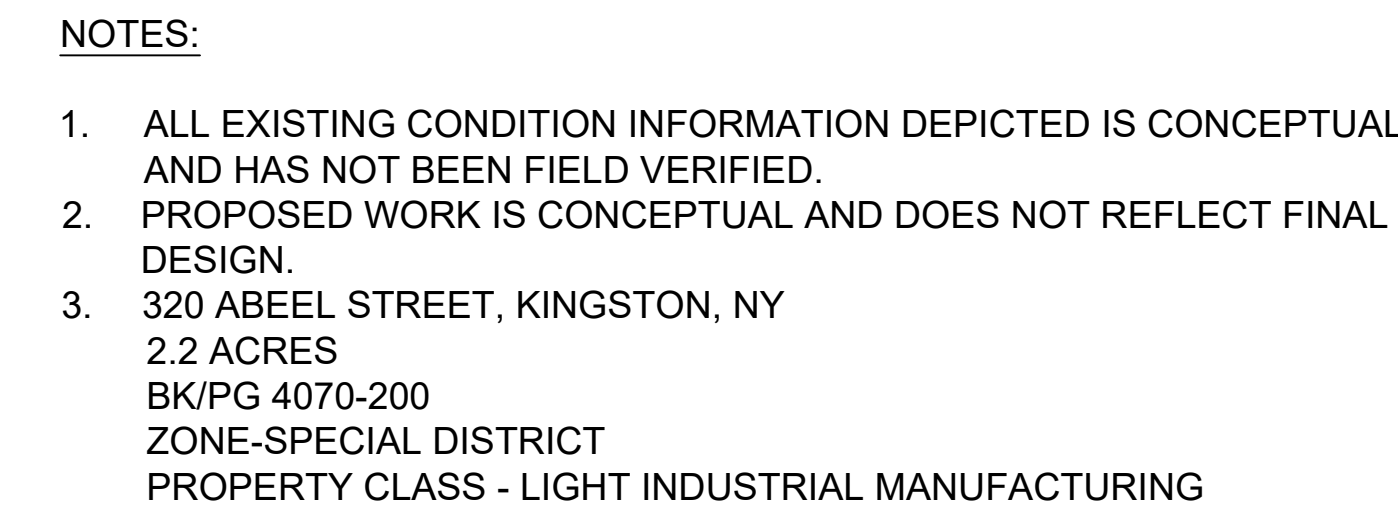
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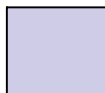
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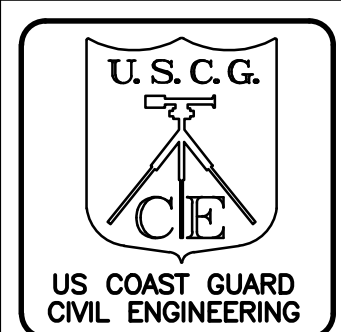
APPENDIX A. PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL DESIGN



CONCEPTUAL SITE
320 ABEEL STREET, KINGSTON, NY
SCALE: 1"=30'

LEGEND

	PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE
	PROPOSED CONCRETE PAVING
	PROPOSED BITUMINOUS PAVING
	PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR LINES
	EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR LINES
	APPROXIMATE FEMA FLOOD ELEVATION
	PROPOSED CONTOURS



A	AS-BUILT		
4	FINAL DESIGN		
3	95% DESIGN		
2	65% DESIGN		
1	35% DESIGN		
MARK	DESCRIPTION		DATE

PLOTTING SCALE: 1:1	SCALE: AS SHOWN
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USCG PROJECT NO.	CIVIL ENGINEERING UNIT	A/E COMPANY:
CG PROJECT NUMBER	475 KILBERT ST., SUITE 100	A/E DESIGN COMPANY NAME
USCG DRAWING NO.	WARWICK, RI 02886	A/E DESIGN COMPANY CITY, STATE
CG DRAWING NUMBER	PROJECT ENGINEER:	A/E PROJECT PHONE NUMBER
CG FILENAME	LAST NAME, FIRST	A/E PROJECT NUMBER
CG FILENAME	DESIGNED BY:	CONSULTING A/E:
	DRAWN BY:	CONSULTING COMPANY NAME
	CHECKED BY:	CONSULTING CITY, STATE
SHEET 00 OF 00	EDITED BY:	CHECKED BY:

Relocation or Rebuilding of ANT Saugerties Saugerties	NY
	CONCEPTUAL SITE

SHEET ID
CONCEPTUAL
C-100

APPENDIX B. CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Previously Recorded Historic Structures Within the Study Area

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11102.000049	Solomon Terpening House	Residential*	ca. 1840*	Eligible	No	No
11102.000050	144 Broadway	Residential*	ca. 1940*	Eligible	No	No
11102.000051	Isaiah Hutchins House	Residential*	ca. 1900*	Eligible	No	No
11102.000052	Wilhelmus T. Houghtaling House	Commercial*	Undetermined	Eligible	No	No
11102.000053	Edward Van Vliet House	Residential*	ca. 1890*	Eligible	No	No
11102.000054	200 Broadway	Residential*	ca. 1900*	Eligible	No	No
11102.000082	176 Broadway	Commercial and residential *	ca. 1965*	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000083	175 Broadway	Commercial*	ca. 1890*	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000085	212 Salem St	Residential*	ca. 1900*	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000101	134 Broadway	Residential*	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000102	Town of Esopus Library	Library	2007	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000123	Estate of Oeskay	Residential	1952	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000128	184 Browne St	Residential	1930	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000137	138 Broadway	Residential	1920	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000138	183 Doris St	Residential	1958	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000141	208 Broadway	Residential	1900	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000143	77-79 Connelly Rd	Residential	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000150	Rondout Yacht Basin Bulkhead	Transportation	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000167	153 Sunset Dr	Residential	1957	Not Eligible	No	No
11102.000175	161 W Main St	Residential	1890	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.000006	Port Ewen Bridge	Bridge	1921	Listed	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000019	Cornell Shops Building	Commercial	ca. 1890	Eligible	No	No
11140.000020	Cornell Steamboat Co. Boiler Shop	Commercial	ca. 1890	Eligible	No	No
11140.000035	Kingston Old City Hall	Government-city hall	ca. 1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000224	McLavrin Residence	Residential	ca. 1920*	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000225	Gulf Gast Station	Commercial	ca. mid-20th century	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000226	Kempf Apartments	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000227	Porter Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000228	Bucholtz Market and Apartments	Commercial and residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000229	Meidenberg Apartments	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000230	Peppard Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000231	Trinity Methodist Church	Religious	1867	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000232	Former Trinity Methodist Parsonage	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000233	Lutzen Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000234	Quick Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000235	Washington Residence	Residential	ca. 1910	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000236	Salvino Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000237	Lusk Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000238	Kelder Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000239	Home for Children	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000240	Saint Mark's AME Church	Religious	1861	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000241	Rondout Presbyterian Church	Religious	1859 (church) and 1872 (parish hall)	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000242	85 Wurst St	Religious and residential	1858-1870	Listed	No	No
11140.000243	St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church	Religious	1896	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000244	Scherer Residence	Residential	ca. 1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000245	Residence	Residential	1830-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000246	Mikesh Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000247	Mikesh Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000248	104 Wurst St	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000249	Mitchell Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000250	Lutheran Church of the Redeemer	Religious	1912-1913	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000251	Benson Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000252	Swint Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000253	115 Wurst St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000254	White Residence	Residential	1830-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000255	Residence	Residential	1848-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000256	5-13 West Union St	Residential	1825-1858	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000257	10 West Union St	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000258	14 West Union St	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000259	Bucholtz Residence	Residential	ca. mid-20th century	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000260	Green Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000261	Brown Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000262	23 West Union St	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000263	Kingston 7th Day Adventist Church	Religious	1864	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000264	Abandoned Chamberlain Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Not Eligible - Demolished	No	No
11140.000265	Redmond Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000266	Wigfall Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000267	51 West Union St	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000268	Williams Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000269	Redd Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000270	Miller Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000271	Miller Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000272	Hollingsworth Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000273	Bucholtz Residence	Barn	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000274	Boss Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	No	No
11140.000275	Albrecht Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000276	Boss Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000277	Brown Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000278	Dibbell Residence	Residential	1847	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000279	Fitzgerald Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000280	80 West Union St	Residential	1885	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000281	83 West Union St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000282	Residence	Residential	ca. 1885	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000283	Turck Residence	Residential	ca.1885	Listed	No	No
11140.000284	Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	1840-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000285	Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	1840-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000286	Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	No	No
11140.000287	Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	1840-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000288	Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	No	No
11140.000289	Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	No	No
11140.000290	Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	No	No
11140.000291	Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000292	Residence	Residential	ca. 1920	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000293	Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000294	Apartments	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	No	No
11140.000295	Dickson Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000296	Whitaker Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	No	No
11140.000297	Mathews Residence	Residential	1830-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000298	Pellenicki Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000299	Lavery Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000300	Wolf Residence	Residential	1870-1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000301	61 Spring Street, Kingston	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000302	Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church	Religious	1873	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000303	Richmond Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000304	Tubby Row/Vacant Residence	Residential	1860-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000305	Brugman Residence	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000306	20 Ravine St	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000307	Barbarnhart Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000308	Barnhart Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000309	Ellsworth Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000310	Hogan Residence/Vacant	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000311	Hogan Residence/Vacant	Residential	1825-1858	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000312	Schoonmaker Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000313	Schipp Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000314	Hogan Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000315	Donahue Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000316	Goloski Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000317	Wroblewski Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000318	Cwill Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000319	Samkvoy Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000320	Richter Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000321	Blankchan Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000322	Pruden Residence/Two Apartments	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000323	Pruden Residence/Duplex	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	No	No
11140.000324	Residence	Residential	ca. 1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000325	22 Rogers St	Residential	ca. 1885	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000326	Johnson Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000327	Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000328	29 Rogers St	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000329	Stone Building Run	Religious	1825-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000330	18 West Pierpont St	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000331	20 West Pierpont St	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000332	23 West Pierpont St	Residential	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000333	Harder Residence/Apartments	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000334	45 West Pierpont St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000335	Camp Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000336	Van Demark Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000337	Attello Residence	Residential	1830-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000338	Smith Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000339	56 West Pierpont St	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000340	Schreiber Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000341	Kirchner Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000342	Langton Apartments	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000343	2 Presidents Pl	Religious	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000344	Schabot Residence	Residential	early 20th century	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000345	Cole Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000346	Lavery Residence	Residential	ca. 1890s	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000347	Ruggeri Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000348	20 Presidents Pl	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000349	21 Presidents Pl	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000350	24 Presidents Pl	Residential	ca. 1890s	Listed	No	No
11140.000351	25 Presidents Pl	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000353	5 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000354	Kempf Apartments	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000355	Vacant Qualtere Garage	Commercial	ca. mid 20th century	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000356	Jones Apartments	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000357	Pillsworth Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000358	Lutzen Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000359	Kingston Laundry Garage	Commercial	ca. 1940	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000360	Storage & Restrooms	Public	ca. 1978	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
					Strand Historic District	
11140.000361	Latorre Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000362	Larocco Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000363	Southside Baptist Church	Carriage house and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	No	No
11140.000364	Garvin Residence	Commercial	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000365	Progressive Baptist Church	Religious	1969	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000366	Abandoned Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000367	Federal Style Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000368	Abandoned Gally Residence	Residential	1870-1880	Listed	No	No
11140.000369	19 Hone St	Residential	1880-1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000370	20 Hone St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000371	Kohne Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000372	Vacant Residence/Commercial	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000373	Stoker Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000374	Carl Apartments	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000375	Beaver Vacant Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000376	Firehouse	Firehouse	1861	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000377	Day Apartments	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000378	88 Hone St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000379	89 Hone St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000380	FE-GI Inc Apartments	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000381	Ostrander Apartments	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000382	Hosford Residence	Residential	1870-1900	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000383	Brown Apartments	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000384	Hosford Residence	Residential	1880-1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000385	Lowe Apartments	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000386	Hobby Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000387	Tony Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000388	Ostrander Apartments	Residential	ca. 1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000389	Tony Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000390	Goldpaugh Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000391	Basch Apartments	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000392	Basch Apartments	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000393	Sill Duplex Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000394	Redman Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000395	14 Abeel St	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000396	16 Abeel St	Residential	1860-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000397	21 Abeel St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000398	Forst Mansion/Chichlow Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000399	Paulidis Duplex Residence	Residential	ca. 1858	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000400	43 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000401	Schwartz Residence	Residential	ca. 1885	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000402	Brown Duplex Residence	Residential	ca. 1885	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000403	50 Abeel St	Religious	1835	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000404	Zucco Residence	Residential	ca. 1835	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000405	Ennist Residence	Residential	ca. 1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000406	White Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000407	Ennist Residence	Commercial and residential	ca. 1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000408	Residence	Residential	ca. 1858	Not Eligible - Demolished	No	No
11140.000409	Bowers Residence	Residential	ca. 1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000410	80 Abeel St	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000411	Steltz Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000412	Arroyo Residence	Commercial and residential	ca. 1830	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000413	Williams Apartments	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000414	Kingston Recreation Department Garage	Public	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000415	Vacant Residence	Residential	ca. 1858	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000416	Mango Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000417	Mango Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000418	Fitzgerald Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	ca. 1910	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000419	Salzmann Bakery	Commercial and residential	ca. 1885	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000420	Armstron Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000421	Smith Residence	Commercial and residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000422	Smith Residence	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000423	111 Abeel St	Commercial	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000424	Progressive Missionary Baptist Church Apartments	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000425	Catalano Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000426	Stanton Commercial/Residence	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000427	Commercial Building at Rear of Lot	Commercial	ca. 1885	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000428	169 Abeel St	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000429	St. Peter's School	School	1911	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000430	Haber Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000431	Smith Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000432	Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000433	Synder Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000434	Holliday Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000435	Schupp Duplex	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000436	Kubiak Apartments	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000437	Hobbs Apartments	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000438	Kubicek Residence	Public	ca. 1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000439	Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000440	Flynn Residence	Residential	1870-1900	Listed	No	No
11140.000441	Smith Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000442	Sickler Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000443	Barn	Barn	ca. 1880	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000444	Ennist Garage and Apartments	Barn	ca. 1880	Not Eligible - Demolished	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000445	Krapp Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000446	Boss Garage	Commercial	ca. 1940	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000447	Bowers Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000448	Spallone Tenement	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000449	Albright Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000450	Albright Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000451	62-64 Hunter St	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000452	Knox Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000453	Brizee Residence	Residential	1830-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000454	Stanley Residence	Residential	1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000455	Van Demark Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000456	Elkworth Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000457	Carl Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000458	Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000459	Miller Residence	Residential	ca. 1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000460	Terpening Residence	Residential	1825-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000461	Lowe Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000462	Vedder Residence	Residential	ca. 1885	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000463	Allen Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	No	No
11140.000464	Smith Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000465	Burns Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	No	No
11140.000466	Residence	Residential	ca. 1850	Listed	No	No
11140.000467	Giles Residence	Residential	ca. 1840-1858	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000468	120 Hunter St	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000469	Giles Residence	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000470	Brodhead Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000471	Pitts Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000472	134 Hunter St	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000473	Flynn Residence	Residential	1858-1870	Listed	No	No
11140.000474	Hogan Residence	Commercial and residential	ca. 1885	Listed	No	No
11140.000475	Freeman Building	Commercial and entertainment	mid 1870s	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000476	The Mansion House	Commercial	1854	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000477	19 Broadway	Commercial	ca. 1955	Not Eligible - Demolished	No	No
11140.000478	Kunst Offices	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000479	Hobbs Market/Residence	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000480	Rondout Neighborhood Service Center	Commercial and residential	ca. 1890	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000481	33 Broadway	Commercial and residential	ca. 1870s	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000482	37 Broadway	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	No	No
11140.000483	39 Broadway	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000484	57 Broadway	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000485	63 Broadway	Commercial and residential	1874	Listed	No	No
11140.000486	65 Broadway	Commercial and residential	ca. 1870s	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000487	73 Broadway	Commercial and residential	1858-1870	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000488	Residence/Vacant Store	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	No	No
11140.000489	Kingston Laundry	Commercial	ca. 1920	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000490	Kingston Laundry	Unidentified	Undetermined	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000491	Commercial/Residential Building	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000492	Commercial/Residential Building	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000493	93 Broadway	Commercial and residential	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000494	Art Society of Kingston	Recreation and culture	1925	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000495	Reher Bakery	Commercial and residential	ca. 1885	Listed	No	No
11140.000496	Reher Bakery Building	Commercial and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	No	No
11140.000497	Rondout Neighborhood Center	Public	1971	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000498	Vacant Garage	Commercial	ca. 1930	Listed	No	No
11140.000499	Plathaber Duplex	Residential	ca. 1880	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000500	Convent of St. Mary's	Religious and residential	ca. 1923	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000501	St. Mary's School	School	1913	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000503	Coach House Players	Carriage house/garage	early 1890s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000504	Scholar Residence	Residential	early 1890s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000505	Swarthout Residence	Carriage house/garage	early 1890s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000506	Ochner Residence	Residential	ca. 1895-1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000507	Brehousky Residence	Carriage house/garage	ca. 1895	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000508	Diamond Residence	Residential	1906	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000509	Goeller Residence	Residential	early 20th century	Listed	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000510	Price Residence	Residential	mid 19th century	Listed	No	No
11140.000511	Capuuso Residence	Residential	ca. 1870s-1880s	Listed	No	No
11140.000512	Hazzard Residence	Residential	late 19th century	Listed	No	No
11140.000513	Bruck Funeral Home	Residential	ca. 1850s	Listed	No	No
11140.000514	Tumminia Residence	Residential	late 19th to early 20th century	Listed	No	No
11140.000515	Steipp Residence	Residential	Undetermined	Listed	No	No
11140.000516	Coffman Residence	Residential	1860-1865	Listed	No	No
11140.000517	Carter Residence	Residential	ca. 1905	Listed	No	No
11140.000518	Owen Residence	Residential	ca. 1905	Listed	No	No
11140.000519	Diaz Residence	Residential	early or mid 1860s	Listed	No	No
11140.000520	Carter Residence-Demolished	Residential	early 1870s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000521	Price Residence	Residential	1900	Listed	No	No
11140.000522	Sacconman Residence	Residential	ca. 1900-1904	Listed	No	No
11140.000523	Berg Residence	Residential	ca. 1900-1904	Listed	No	No
11140.000524	Shults Residence	Residential	ca. 1950s-1960s	Listed	No	No
11140.000525	Rylance Residence	Residential	ca. 1893	Listed	No	No
11140.000526	Onover Residence	Residential	ca. 1893	Listed	No	No
11140.000527	Kielln Residence	Residential	ca. 1850-1858	Listed	No	No
11140.000528	Cloverly Residence	Residential	ca. 1870s to 1895	Listed	No	No
11140.000529	Cioni Residence	Residential	mid 1950s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000530	Goodrich Residence	Residential	mid 1950s	Undetermined	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000531	Merrill Residence	Residential	mid 1950s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000532	Tobin Residence	Residential	mid 1950s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000533	Hummel Residence	Residential	ca. 1892	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000534	Hummel Residence	Residential	ca. 1893	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000535	Hummel Residence	Residential	ca. 1885-1892	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000536	Paton Residence	Residential	ca. 1890-1894	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000537	Merit Operating Corp	Residential	ca. 1920s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000538	Thompson Residence	Residential	ca. 1887	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000539	McCormick Residence	Residential	early 1870s	Listed	No	No
11140.000540	Levin Residence	Medical and residential	ca. late 1860s	Listed	No	No
11140.000541	Todd Residence	Residential	ca. early 1870s	Listed	No	No
11140.000542	Corry Residence	Residential	ca. early 1870s	Listed	No	No
11140.000543	Snults Residence	Residential	ca. 1870s	Listed	No	No
11140.000544	Chappell Residence	Residential	ca. 1866-1871	Listed	No	No
11140.000545	Ambrose Residence	Residential	ca. 1871-1873	Listed	No	No
11140.000546	Thing Residence	Residential	ca. 1899	Listed	No	No
11140.000547	Guenther Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	No	No
11140.000548	Lodato Residence	Residential	ca. 1880-1920	Listed	No	No
11140.000549	Guerra Residence	Residential	ca. 1870s-1895	Listed	No	No
11140.000550	Erikson Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Listed	No	No
11140.000551	Rutski Residence	Residential	1939	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000552	Residence	Residential	ca. 1950	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000553	Schepp Residence	Residential	ca. 1870s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000554	Emmanuel Lutheran Church	Religious and residential	ca. 1880	Listed	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000555	Wiegert Residence	Residential	ca. 1885	Listed	No	No
11140.000556	Ortelle Residence	Residential	ca. 1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000557	Van Dyke Residence	Residential	ca. 1890s	Listed	No	No
11140.000558	Whit-Ricer Enterprises	Residential	ca. 1860s	Listed	No	No
11140.000559	Whit-Ricer Enterprises	Residential	ca. 1860-1870	Listed	No	No
11140.000560	Bliss Residence	Residential	ca. 1880s	Listed	No	No
11140.000561	Mizevak Residence	Residential	1891	Listed	No	No
11140.000562	Smith Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000563	Brown Residence	Residential	ca. 1890	Listed	No	No
11140.000564	Coddington Residence	Carriage house	ca. 1880s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000590	Island Dock	Warehouse	ca. 1840s	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000597	Mt. Zio Cemetery- Early Black Burial Ground	Cemetery	1840	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000602	88 Abeel St	Firehouse	ca. 1860	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000603	177-181 Abeel St	Residential*	ca. 1900*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000604	223-231 Abeel St	Residential*	1915*	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000605	Fitch Company Office	Commercial	19th century	Listed	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.000606	18 Adams St	Residential*	1820*	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000607	20 Adams St	Residential*	1840*	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000608	22 Adams St	Residential*	1841*	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000613	41 Adams St	Residential*	1934*	Undetermined	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000614	R Hanh Residence	Residential	ca. mid-20th century	Listed	No	No
11140.000628	217-235 Broadway	Commercial*	1922*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000629	297-437 Broadway	Unidentified	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000630	Midtown Neighbor Center (AKA Andy Murphy Midtown Neighborhood Center)	Public	ca. 1870s	Eligible	No	No
11140.000637	3 Dunn St	Commercial	1862	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.000646	15 Hone St	Stable	19th century	Listed	Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000647	39-43 Hone St	Residential*	1930*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000653	1-39 Hunter St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Listed	No	No
11140.000659	27-33 Livingston Ave	Residential*	1890*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000660	35 Livingston Ave	Residential*	1891*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000661	37-39 Livingston Ave	Residential*	1875*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000662	24-26 Livingston Ave	Unidentified	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000680	5-7 Post St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Listed	No	No
11140.000683	22-24 Post St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Listed	Undetermined Rondout-West Strand Historic District	No
11140.000689	142-144 Spring St	Residential*	1900*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000700	57-61 West Chestnut St	Residential*	1875*	Undetermined	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.000701	12 Welles Ln	Unidentified	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.000746	Carnegie Library	Library	1904	Listed	No	No
11140.000756	25-31 Hoffman St	Commercial	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.000766	23 Purvis St	Residential	ca. 1870s	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.000769	63 German St	Residential	1902	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001134	610 Delaware Ave	Residential*	1900*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001143	10-12 Webster St	Unidentified	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001144	14-16 Webster St	Unidentified	1954	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001145	18-20 Webster St	Unidentified	1960	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001146	22-26 Webster St	Unidentified	1947	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001155	70 Ravine St	Residential	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001156	85 Spring St	Residential	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001159	259 West Chester St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001168	26 Spruce St	Residential	1895	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001176	91 Spring St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001187	14 Spruce St	Residential*	1890*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001204	Kingston & Rondout Trolley Shed	Horse shed	ca. 1870s	Not Eligible - Demolished	No	No
11140.001217	175 Abeel St	Residential*	1860*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001218	Hideaway Marina	Marina*	ca. 1930s*	Listed	No	No
11140.001228	429 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1885	Eligible	No	No
11140.001229	435 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1830-1845	Eligible	No	No
11140.001230	451 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1810-1820	Eligible	No	No
11140.001231	453 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1810-1825	Eligible	No	No
11140.001232	455 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1835-1850	Eligible	No	No
11140.001233	457 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1820-1830	Eligible	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.001234	465 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1840	Eligible	No	No
11140.001237	607 Abeel St	Unidentified	ca. 1856	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.001238	609 Abeel St	Unidentified	ca. 1856	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.001239	715 Abeel St	Residential*	1870*	Listed	No	No
11140.001240	West Shore Railroad Bridge	Transportation	ca. 1887	Listed	No	No
11140.001247	90 Ravine St	Residential	1896*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001533	Onderdonk House	Residential*	1920*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001598	Kate Walton Field House/Kingston High School	School	ca. 1955	Eligible	Kingston City High School Campus	No
11140.001599	Myron J. Michael Bldg/Kingston HS	School	1937-1938	Eligible	Kingston City High School Campus	No
11140.001600	Kingston High School - Whiston-Tobin Building	School	ca. 1945	Eligible	Kingston City High School Campus	No
11140.001601	Residence	Residential*	1970*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001603	24 New St	Residential*	1901*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001604	271 Hasbrouck Ave	Residential*	1900*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001611	251 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1880-1890	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001612	239 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1820-1830	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001613	257-259 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1800-1820 (259) and ca. 1830-1840 (257)	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001614	255 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1860-1875	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001615	297-299 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1870	Undetermined	Yes	No
11140.001616	325 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1830-1840	Undetermined	Yes	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.001617	339 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1860-1875	Undetermined	Yes	No
11140.001618	475 Abeel St	Residential	ca. 1860-1870	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001619	225 Hunter St	Residential	ca. 1840	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001620	116 West Chester St	Residential*	1957*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001625	9 Valley St	Residential	ca. 1890	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001632	177 West Pierpont St	Residential*	1885*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001670	80 Andrew St	Residential	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001687	Sophie Finn Elementary School	School	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001695	376 Hasbrouck Ave	Residential*	1900*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001779	BQ&T Trolley No. 1000	Transportation	Undetermined	Listed	No	No
11140.001825	Commercial, Stone	Unidentified	ca. 1856	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.001826	Hudson River Maritime Museum	Unidentified	1900*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001828	Rondout Fire Station #3	Firehouse	1971*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001832	Residence	Residential	ca. 1886	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001838	11 Maple St	Residential*	ca. 1968-1969*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001852	80 West Pierpoint St	Residential	ca. 1890*	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.001861	3 Garraghan Dr	Residential	1973	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001868	Buboltz Residence	Residential	1915	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001899	Kingston High School - Main Building	School	1913-1915	Eligible	Kingston City High School Campus	No
11140.001910	Kingston High School - Salzmann Building	School	Undetermined	Eligible	Kingston City High School Campus	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.001913	City of Kingston Wastewater Treatment Plant	Government-public works	1941	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001996	9 Brewster St	Residential	1880	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001997	300 Broadway	Commercial	1967	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001998	322 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.001999	327 Broadway	Commercial	1979	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002000	334 Broadway	Commercial	1966	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002001	337 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002002	338 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002003	342 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002004	344 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002005	345 Broadway	Residential	1914	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002075	12 Hudson	Residential	1890	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002097	Hospital	Hospital	1950	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002099	346 Broadway	Commercial	1940	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002107	60 Spruce St	Residential	1895	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002110	Fuller Shirt Company Factory	Commercial	1906	Listed	No	No
11140.002111	Yosman Tower Apartments	Residential	1977	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002131	348 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002132	350 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002133	352 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002134	354 Broadway	Commercial	1960	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002135	356 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002136	357 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002137	360 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.002138	375 Broadway	Commercial	1960	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002139	389 Broadway	Commercial and social	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002140	Hospital	Hospital	1950	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002141	436 Broadway	Commercial	1949	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002142	442 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002143	448 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002144	456 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002145	458 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002146	460 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002147	462 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002148	465 Broadway	Health clinic	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002149	474 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002153	485 Broadway	Commercial	Undetermined	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002207	23 East Chester St	Residential	1909	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002208	29 East Chester St	Residential	1910	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002209	9 East O'Reilly St	Commercial	1950	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002210	12 East O'Reilly St	Commercial and residential	ca. 1910	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002218	43 Foxhall Ave	Residential	ca. 1890	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002219	45 Foxhall Ave	Residential	1878	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002273	394 Hasbrouck Ave	Commercial	ca. 1880	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002274	402 Hasbrouck Ave	Residential	ca. 1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002275	412 Hasbrouck Ave	Residential	ca. 1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002276	416 Hasbrouck Ave	Residential	ca. 1870	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002277	418 Hasbrouck Ave	Residential	1875	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002290	2 Jansen Ave	Commercial	ca. 1940	Undetermined	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.002291	15 Jansen Ave	Residential	1878	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002292	25 Jansen Ave	Residential	1880	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002293	64 Jansen Ave	Commercial and health clinic	2008	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002294	102 Jansen Ave	Commercial	ca. 1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002295	111 Jansen Ave	Government-public works	1898	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002296	127 Jansen Ave	Residential	ca. 1895	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002298	131 Jansen Ave	Residential	ca. 1895	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002300	133 Jansen Ave	Residential	ca. 1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002348	61 Pine Grove Ave	Commercial and residential	ca. 1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002391	18 South Sterling St	Residential	1885	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002431	7 Staples St	Residential	ca. 1900	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002432	15 Summer St	Residential	ca. 1895	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002433	21 Summer St	Residential	ca. 1850	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002434	29 Summer St	Residential	ca. 1935	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002435	12 Susan St	Residential	ca. 1898	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002436	16 Susan St	Residential	ca. 1885	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002657	73 Hoffman	Residential	1910	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002659	AME Mt. Zion Cemetery	Religious	1863	Listed	No	No
11140.002660	599 Abeel St	Residential	1984	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002664	City Court and Police Department	Courthouse	1971	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002671	51 West Chester St	Residential	ca. 1895	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002734	146 Spring St	Residential	1870	Not Eligible	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.002736	79 Hudson St	Residential	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002740	Visitor Center	Commercial	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002750	Tugboat Mathilda	Tugboat	1898	Eligible	No	No
11140.002751	2 Russell St	Residential	1892	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002752	17 Orchard St	Residential	1909	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002753	272 Hasbrouck Ave	Residential	1956	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002760	Rondout Gardens Apartment Complex	Residential	1960	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002762	Cornell Park Veteran's Monument	Monument	1943	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002767	Residence	Residential	1890	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002768	30 Foxhall Ave	Residential	1900	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002772	Montrepose Cemetery	Cemetery	1850	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002777	178 Broadway	Residential	1850	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.002810	116 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1770*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002811	7 Lebert St	Residential*	1890*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002812	67 Chapel St	Residential*	1900*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002813	23 Fitch St	Residential*	1855*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002814	587 Abeel St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002815	34 Davis St	Residential*	1928*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002817	26 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1890*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002818	19 Dunn St	Residential*	1875*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002819	17 Dunn St	Residential*	1880*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.002820	15 Dunn St	Residential*	1880*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002822	7 Burnett St	Residential*	1861*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002823	543 Abeel St	Residential*	1974*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002825	559 Abeel St	Residential*	1947*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002826	567 Abeel St	Residential*	1865*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002827	582-598 Abeel St	Warehouse*	2008*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002828	14 Davis St	Residential*	1877*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002829	18 Davis St	Residential*	1870*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002830	22 Davis St	Residential*	1873*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002831	19 Davis St	Residential*	1895*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002832	16 Wilbur Ave	Commercial*	1960*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002833	13 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1930*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002834	5 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1800*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002835	1 Fitch St	Residential*	1873*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002836	11 Fitch St	Unidentified	1880*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002837	35 Duflon St	Residential*	1905*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.002838	41 Burnett St	Residential*	1884*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002839	29 Burnett St	Residential*	1890*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002840	19 Burnett St	Residential*	1845*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.002841	36 Rodney St	Residential*	1880*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002842	55 Rodney St	Residential*	1870*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002843	84 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1905*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002844	Water Pump Facility	Unidentified	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002845	104 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1860*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002846	124 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1860*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002847	136 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002848	142 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1890*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002849	153 Wilbur Ave	Residential*	1930*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002850	17 South Wall St	Residential*	1878*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002851	16 Brook St	Residential*	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002852	1 Brook St	Residential*	1964*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002853	35 Brook St	Residential*	1890*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002854	40 Brook St	Residential*	1835*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002855	65 Chapel St	Residential*	1900*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002856	56 Chapel St	Residential*	1901*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002857	52 Chapel St	Residential*	1870*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002858	42 Chapel St	Residential*	1860*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002859	34 Chapel St	Residential*	1890*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002860	28 Chapel St	Residential*	1900*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002861	18 Chapel St	Residential*	1878*	Undetermined	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
11140.002862	8 Chapel St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002863	76 Chapel St	Residential*	1835*	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002864	78 Chapel St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.002994	151 East Union St	Unidentified	Undetermined	Undetermined	No	No
11140.003010	577 Abeel St	Unidentified	1960*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.003011	613 Abeel St	Commercial*	1960*	Eligible	Wilbur Historic District	No
11140.003094	87 Orchard St	Residential	1953	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003098	East Strand Pump Station	Government-public works	1950	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003110	Feeny's Pump Station	Government-public works	1997	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003111	Stone House Pump Station	Government-public works	1988	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003112	Boat House Pump Station	Government-public works	1980	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003113	Block Park Pump Station	Government-public works	1982	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003114	Mariner's Pump Station	Government-public works	1980	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003138	O'Donnell Residence	Residential	1900	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003141	Safford Residence	Residential	1890	Eligible	No	No
11140.003144	377 Hasbrouck Mercado	Residential	1922	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003146	ReGen Kingston 89 Newkirk Ave Renovation	Residential	1900	Not Eligible	No	No
11140.003147	ReGen Kingston 22 Staples Renovation	Residential	1918	Not Eligible	No	No

Site Number	Structure Name	Historic Use	Construction Date	Eligibility	Contributing to a Historic District	Intersects with Project APE
9118.0001960	Catawissa, Coastal Tugboat	Unidentified	Undetermined	Listed	No	No

APPENDIX C. SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT



Final Scoping Summary Report Environmental A/E Services to Perform Environmental Planning for Relocation and Construction of U.S. Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Team Saugerties Kingston, New York December 2025

Project No.: 9195697

Contract No.: 70Z05019DTETRAT07

Task Order No.: 70Z0G125FSNY00001

Submitted to:

Commanding Officer
United States Coast Guard
Civil Engineering Unit Providence
475 Kilvert Street, Suite 100
Warwick, RI 02886

Submitted by:

Tetra Tech, Inc.
4433 Corporation Lane
Suite 300
Virginia Beach, VA 23462

Prepared Under the Direction of:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Zach Wells".

Zach Wells, PMP, CEP-IT
Project Manager
Tetra Tech, Inc., Colorado Springs, CO

Approved for Submittal by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John Slaughter".

John Slaughter, PE, PMP
Senior Program Manager
Tetra Tech, Inc., Colorado Springs, CO



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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Request for Scoping Comment Letter and Distribution List

Appendix B: Scoping Responses



1.0 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SCOPING PERIOD

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) performed public scoping to introduce the Relocation and Construction of USCG Aids to Navigation Team (ANT) Saugerties to federal, state, and local agencies, Native American tribal organizations, interested community members, and the public. The public scoping period solicited early feedback to be considered in the development of project alternatives analyzed in the Environmental Assessment (EA).

Project stakeholders and public outreach activities and methods were consistent with the Public Involvement Plan (Tetra Tech 2025) prepared at the outset of the project with the exception of the following: Publication of the scoping notice of intent in local newspaper was originally planned. Due to the other methods of notification, this method was not used.

Public outreach completed as part of public scoping consisted of distributing emails or letters to regulatory agencies, stakeholders, and other parties that may be affected, and posting the Notice of Availability (NOA) and scoping letter on a project [website](#) (hyperlinked).

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

ANT Saugerties is located on the Hudson River in Saugerties, New York. The current site suffers from frequent flooding, undersized infrastructure, and limited capacity to support critical missions, including icebreaking operations and year-round navigation on the Hudson River. The proposed relocation site is a 2.2-acre parcel along Rondout Creek at 320 Abeel Street, Kingston, New York. The proposed relocation site is currently enrolled in the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program and includes legacy contamination from historical use as a concrete block manufacturing facility. The site redevelopment will include installation of a boat ramp and pier, demolition of existing structures, and construction of new facilities to support USCG missions.

3.0 PUBLIC SCOPING SUMMARY

3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENT LETTERS

Request for public scoping comment letters were sent directly to stakeholders, including federal, state, and local government agencies, community organizations, and local residents by US mail on November 18, 2025, and by electronic mail on November 21, 2025. The letters were distributed to:

- Four (4) City of Kingston and County of Ulster agencies, including the Departments of Planning and Public Works.
- Two (2) State of New York agencies — the Department of Environmental Conservation and Department of State.

- Three (3) federal agencies U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Two (2) community organizations — Riverkeeper and Hudson River Foundation.
- Ten (10) local businesses and property owners, including several marinas and owners of nine (9) parcels adjacent to the proposed relocation site.

The request for public scoping comment letter and the distribution list are provided in Appendix A. The USCG encouraged interested parties to provide comments or additional information during the 14-day scoping period from November 21 to December 4, 2025. The letters requested comments be sent to USCG and Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) via email or an electronic form on the project website, or to the USCG Civil Engineering Unit Providence office via US mail.

3.2 RESPONSES RECEIVED

The USCG and Tetra Tech received a total of two (2) responses during the scoping period from November 21 to December 4, 2025. Entities that commented are identified below and copies of their letters can be found in Appendix B.

- State of New York, Department of State
- Michael J. Bernholz, Owner, Hideaway Marina

Responses were received via email. No comments were received via the project website.

3.3 COMMENT SUMMARY

Comments pertained to compliance with New York State policies and regulations.

- The EA should evaluate any reasonably foreseeable effects of any proposed action on any coastal use or resource of the New York State Coastal Area and policies of the State's Coastal Management Program.
- Actions affecting areas with federally approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs (including the Village of Saugerties and City of Kingston) would need to consider the coastal policies of these programs.
- Potential impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation and the Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat generally from the proposed pier and any proposed shoreline modification and stabilization measures should be fully evaluated in the Environmental Assessment.
- The EA should consider impacts to the habitat associated with the removal of trees and other vegetation located on and along the shoreline at the preferred alternative site.
- If alternative locations are considered, the USCG would need to consider whether the action could affect a State-designated Scenic Area of Statewide Significance (SASS).
- A recommendation that the EA consider alternative locations, particularly locations that may have in-place marine infrastructure and/or shorelines with in-place stabilization measures.

- 
- Include in the EA a description of the property disposal process for the existing site should the preferred alternative or another location be chosen.
 - Recommendation for early engagement by the USCG to any community that may be affected by the proposed relocation of the ANT.
 - The location and design, construction or enlargement of USCG stations, bases and lighthouses, as well as the disposal of federal property by the USCG or General Services Administration, is subject to the consistency provision of the Coastal Zone Management Act, its implementing regulation in 15 CFR Part 930, Subpart C and the New York Coastal Management Program.
 - A local business owner expressed support for the proposed project.

4.0 REFERENCES

Tetra Tech 2025. Public Involvement Plan: Environmental A/E Services to Perform Environmental Planning for Relocation and Construction of U.S. Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Team Saugerties, Kingston, New York

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: REQUEST FOR SCOPING COMMENT LETTER AND DISTRIBUTION LIST

U.S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



Commandant
United States Coast Guard

2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.
SE Mail Stop 7800
Washington D.C. 20593-7800
Staff Symbol: CG-SHORE-A
Phone: 571-608-6875
Email:
michael.t.rathbun@uscg.mil

5090
November 17, 2025

Subj: REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON U.S. COAST GUARD AIDS TO
NAVIGATION TEAM SAUGERTIES RELOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION TO
KINGSTON, NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Dear Interested Party:

The purpose of this letter is to solicit comments regarding the United States Coast Guard's (USCG) intent to relocate and reconstruct Aids to Navigation Team (ANT) Saugerties from its current location on the Hudson River in Saugerties, New York to a more resilient and sustainable location in Kingston, New York (Proposed Action).

The USCG is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the potential impacts associated with the Proposed Action pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 United States Code §4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), and USCG Commandant Instruction (COMDTINST) 5090.1 (series), *U.S. Coast Guard Environmental Planning Policy*. The EA will also be prepared pursuant to other applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including but not limited to those administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), NOAA Fisheries, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO).

ANT Saugerties is located on the Hudson River in Saugerties, New York. The current site suffers from frequent flooding, undersized infrastructure, and limited capacity to support critical missions, including icebreaking operations and year-round navigation on the Hudson River.

The USCG proposes to relocate ANT Saugerties to a 2.2-acre parcel along Rondout Creek at 320 Abeel Street, Kingston, New York. The proposed relocation site is currently enrolled in the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program and includes legacy contamination from historical use as a concrete block manufacturing facility. The site redevelopment will include installation of a boat ramp and pier, demolition of existing structures, and construction of new facilities to support USCG missions. Figure 1, included as Enclosure (1), details the proposed relocation site and survey limits for USCG ANT Saugerties in Kingston, New York. Figure 2, included as Enclosure (2), defines the civil site plan for the proposed relocation site and provides amplifying details in comparison to Figure 1.

The USCG has identified and is considering alternatives to include in the EA. An overview of each alternative is provided below:

- Alternative 1:
 - *No Action, Remain at Existing Site.* ANT Saugerties would remain at the current site. This alternative has been determined to be non-viable due to severe recurring flooding events that are expected to worsen in frequency and severity over the next 50 years. Flooding events render the site inaccessible by vehicle, jeopardizing the mission and imposing significant physical and mental stress on crew members.
- Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative, Proposed Action):
 - *Relocation to and Construction at Kingston, New York, Rondout Creek site.* USCG would construct a new facility on the 2.2-acre parcel, to include demolition of existing facilities, construction of a boat ramp and pier, and new facilities to support USCG missions. The site meets all USCG relocation requirements, to include minimum lot size, sufficient space for buoy laydown and parking, access roads outside flood areas, suitable waterfront space, and same congressional district as the current ANT site.
- Alternative 3:
 - *Rebuild on Existing Site.* The USCG has undertaken extensive planning efforts to assess the feasibility of rebuilding ANT Saugerties at its current location. The USCG attempted to address the lack of adequate sanitation facilities through design and permit application for a site septic system; however, permitting agencies rejected applications for construction due to the site's proximity to wetlands. The USCG is currently exploring alternative construction options in coordination with the Village of Saugerties, including connections to a future municipal sewer main that would be constructed along Lighthouse Drive. Current flooding risks and safety hazards at the existing location and access road would continue to impact USCG operations under Alternative 3.

The EA will document potential environmental impacts associated with alternative(s) selected for detailed consideration. The no action alternative will be included as a baseline comparison. We are seeking your input on the following topics:

- The range and content of the alternatives that should be considered.
- The nature and scope of the analyses to be included in the Draft EA.
- Information regarding resources, uses, or activities present in the region and information regarding other projects in the region.
- Potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Action, and measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those potential impacts.

The USCG respectfully requests that you review the proposed project and provide comments and any available information that may be useful or relevant to the analysis of resources in the project area. At this time, we are seeking input to help identify regulatory concerns, approvals, and any

11013
November 17, 2025

other relevant information. All responses will be considered for incorporation in the EA. The USCG has contracted Tetra Tech, Inc. to facilitate the NEPA public scoping process.

The USCG will initiate the 14-day public scoping period starting on November 21, 2025. Please provide any comments during the scoping period via email to Tetra Tech, Inc. via Zach.Wells1@tetrattech.com and copy the USCG's representative, Jason Hagerty, at Jason.Hagerty@uscg.mil by 5:00 PM Eastern Standard Time on December 4, 2025.

Tetra Tech, Inc. has developed the following website, which contains relevant information for public review and provides another avenue for comment submission during this scoping period: https://isg.applications.tetrattech.com/ANT_Saugerties_EA/.

You may also submit written comments via mail with a postmarked date no later than December 4, 2025 to:

Commanding Officer
U.S. Coast Guard Civil Engineering Unit Providence
ATTN: Jason Hagerty
475 Kilvert Street, Suite 100
Warwick, RI 02886

Thank you for your consideration of this project. We look forward to collaborating with all interested parties during the development of the EA.

Sincerely,

RATHBUN.MICHAEL.T
HOMAS.1299310783

Digitally signed by
RATHBUN.MICHAEL.THOMAS.12
99310783
Date: 2025.11.17 11:24:22 -05'00'

M.T. RATHBUN
Lieutenant Commander
U. S. Coast Guard

Enclosures: (1) Figure 1. USCG ANT Saugerties Proposed Relocation Site & Survey Limits Map.
(2) Figure 2. USCG ANT Saugerties Proposed Relocation Site & Civil Site Plan.

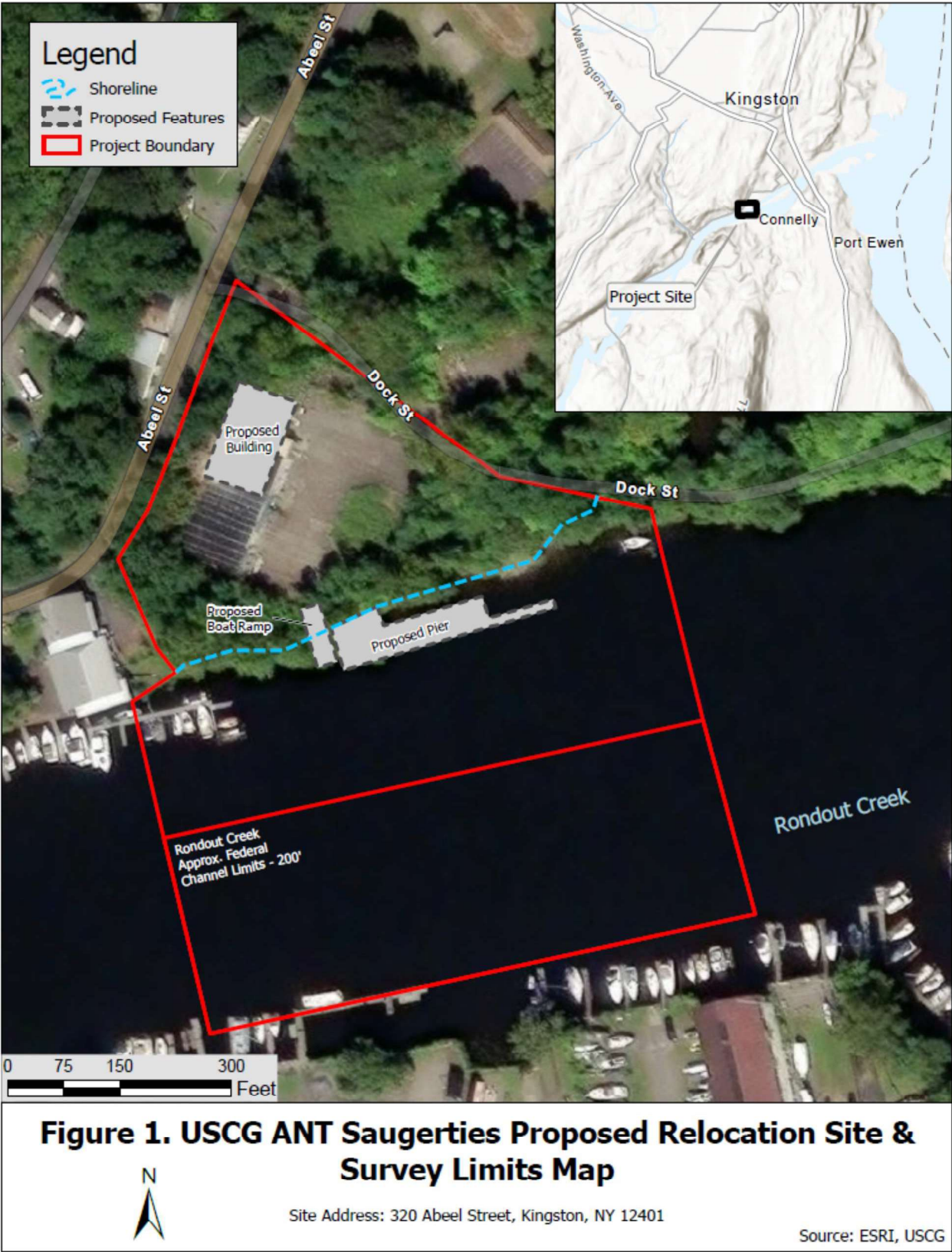


Figure 1. USCG ANT Saugerties Proposed Relocation Site & Survey Limits Map.

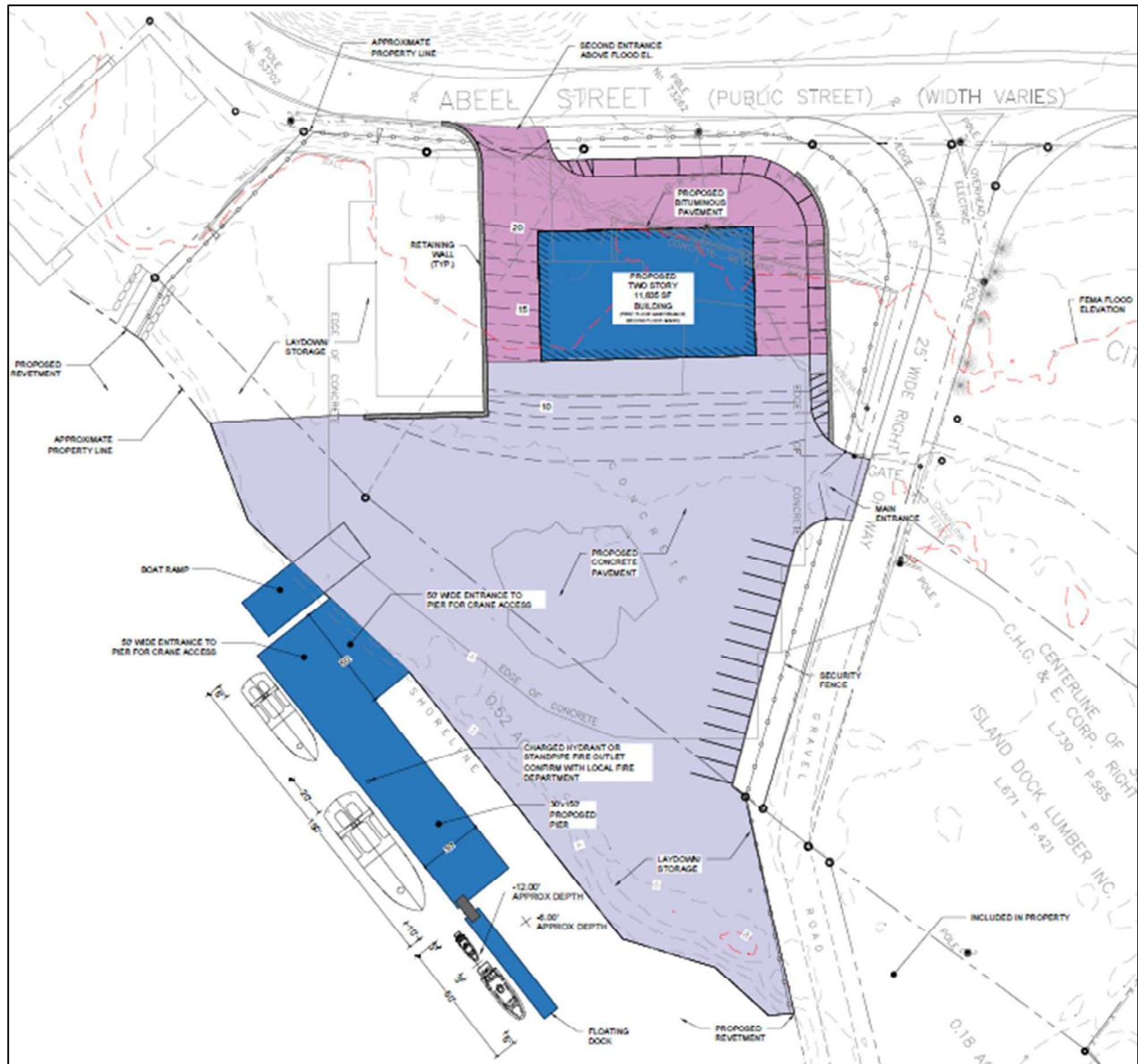


Figure 2. USCG ANT Saugerties Proposed Relocation Site & Civil Site Plan.

Table A-1. Distribution List

Agency/Organization		Contact Information
Local Agencies		
City of Kingston		City of Kingston 420 Broadway Kingston, New York 12401 (845) 331-0080 info@kingston-ny.gov
City of Kingston Department of Public Works		City of Kingston Public Works Administration 25 East O'Reilly Street Kingston, NY 12401 publicworks@kingston-ny.gov
City of Kingston Planning Department		City Hall 420 Broadway Kingston, NY 12401 (845) 334-3955 planning@kingston-ny.gov
Ulster County Department of the Environment		Department of the Environment 17 Pearl Street Kingston, NY 12401 (845) 338-7287 environment@ulstercountyny.gov
State Agencies		
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)		NYS DEC REGION 3 Regional Permit Administrator 21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1620 (845) 256-3054 DEP.R3@dec.ny.gov
New York Department of State		NYS Department of State Office of Planning and Development Suite 1010 One Commerce Plaza 99 Washington Ave Albany, NY 12231-0001 (518) 474-6000 cr@dos.ny.gov
Federal Agencies		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) New York Ecological Services Field Office		U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 3817 Luker Road Cortland, NY 13045-9385 (607) 753-9334 FW5ES_NYFO@fws.gov
NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office		NOAA Fisheries Service 55 Great Republic Drive Gloucester, MA 01930 (978) 281-9300 nmfs.gar.garfo@noaa.gov
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)		U. S. Army Corps of Engineers New York District ATTN: Regulatory Branch, Room 1937 26 Federal Plaza

	New York, NY 10278-0090 (917) 790-8411 CENAN-R-PERMIT-APP@usace.army.mil
Industry and Private Organizations	
Riverkeeper	c/o Hudson River Maritime Museum 50 Rondout Landing Kingston, New York 12401 (800) 217-4837 info@riverkeeper.org
Hudson River Foundation	17 Battery Place, Suite 915 New York, NY 10004 (212) 483-7667 info@hudsonriver.org
Hideaway Marina	170 Abeel St Kingston, NY 12401 (845) 331-4565
Bridge View Marina & Resort	160 1st St Connelly, NY 12417 (845) 728-2680
Rondout Yacht Basin	102 1st St Connelly, NY 12417 (845) 331-7061 rondoutyachtbasininfo@gmail.com
340 Abeel Marina	P.O. Box 522 Kerhonkson, NY 12446 (845) 532-9550
Kingston Power Boat Association	370 Abeel St Kingston, NY 12401 (845) 338-3946
Landowners	
Andrew J. Monk	138 Hudson St Kingston, NY 12401
George A. Binns (also owns 331-333 Abeel St)	148 Hudson St Kingston, NY 12401
Michael and Roberta Binns (also own 323-329 Abeel St)	146 Hudson St Kingston, NY 12401
William M. Hutton (311-313 Abeel St)	P.O. Box 3212 Kingston NY 12402
Vincent G. Gregory (315 Abeel St)	P.O. Box 742 Port Ewen NY 12466



APPENDIX B: SCOPING RESPONSES



Outlook

Dear Lieutenant Commander Rathbun, Mr. Wells and Mr. Hagerty,

I own the Hideaway Marina which is adjacent to the east of the potential project site in Kingston, NY on the Rondout Creek. Welcome! We are excited to have you as a neighbor and are supportive of the proposal. There are a few items I would like to discuss which I think would benefit both parties. I tried your web site however couldn't get through. isg.applications.tetrattech.com/ANT Saugerties EA

The resource you are looking for might have been removed, had its name changed, or is temporarily unavailable.

I have spent a considerable amount of time and resources on Navigation Attorneys and title searches which I am willing to share which might be helpful to you and save time and money. I hope it's possible to engage in a short phone conversation with one of your representatives which might be beneficial for all parties. My cell is 914 388 3647.... Would love to meet in person at the site whenever possible. Thank you!

Michael J. Bernholz, MAI,SRA,CCIM
President
Hudson Valley Appraisal Corp.



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STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ONE COMMERCE PLAZA
99 WASHINGTON AVENUE
ALBANY, NY 12231-0001
[HTTPS://DOS.NY.GOV](https://dos.ny.gov)

KATHY HOCHUL
GOVERNOR

WALTER T. MOSLEY
SECRETARY OF STATE

December 4, 2025

Commanding Officer
U.S. Coast Guard Civil Engineering Unit Providence
ATTN: Jason Hagerty
475 Kilvert Street, Suite 100
Jason.Hagerty@uscg.mil

Re: O-2025-0093
U.S. Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Team Saugerties
Relocation & Construction To Kingston, NY
Environmental Assessment
Comments on Scoping and Intent to Review

Dear Jason Hagerty:

In a letter dated November 17, 2025 and received via email on November 21, 2025, the Department of State received the United States Coast Guard's (USCG) solicitation for comments regarding the relocation and reconstruction of the Aids to Navigation Team Saugerties from its current location on the Hudson River in Saugerties to a new location in Kingston on the Rondout Creek.

The Department of State offers the following comments to Scoping for the Environmental Assessment.

- While not a requirement of NEPA, the Department of State recommends federal agencies, where applicable include an evaluation of the reasonably foreseeable effects of any proposed action on any coastal use or resource of the New York State Coastal Area and the relevant enforceable policies of the State's Coastal Management Program¹ so that the NEPA analysis can supplement future consistency determinations that may be required pursuant to 15 CFR Part 930 Subpart C. Please note, within the general project area (the stretch of river between Saugerties and Kingston) there are many communities with federally approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs (LWRP) where actions within or affecting the waterfront areas of these communities would need to consider the coastal policies of those programs. These LWRPs include the Village of Saugerties² and City of Kingston³ as well as the Town of Red Hook, Village of Tivoli, Town of Rhinebeck, and Town of Esopus⁴.
- The State of New York, through its Coastal Management Program (CMP), has designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats as special management areas that should be protected, preserved, and where practical restored so as to maintain their viability as habitat. There are several designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats in the project area

¹ New York State Coastal Policies can be found at
<https://dos.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2020/02/coastalpolicies.pdf>

² Village of Saugerties LWRP <https://dos.ny.gov/location/village-saugerties-local-waterfront-revitalization-program>

³ City of Kingston LWRP <https://dos.ny.gov/location/city-kingston-local-waterfront-revitalization-program>

⁴ The Department of State's digital Coastal Atlas, located at <https://www.stone-env.net/opdgig-coastal-atlas/>, identifies communities that have federally approved LWRPs and provides links to the associated documents which contain the enforceable coast policies.



including Rondout Creek. The habitat narrative associated with Rondout Creek⁵ indicates the creek supports submerged aquatic vegetation, which is important for fish and wildlife occurring within the creek and Hudson River. A review of Hudson Estuary Submerged Aquatic Vegetation data⁶ shows that *Vallisneria americana* has been observed along the shoreline at the preferred alternative location. Potential impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation and the Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat generally from the proposed pier and any proposed shoreline modification and stabilization measures should be fully evaluated in the Environmental Assessment. Additionally, the EA should consider impacts to the habitat associated with the removal of trees and other vegetation located on and along the shoreline at the preferred alternative site. Other Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife habitats occurring in the general vicinity of the project include: Kingston-Poughkeepsie Deepwater, The Flats, North and South Tivoli Bays, Esopus Estuary, Germantown-Clermont Flats and Vanderburg Cove and Shallows⁷.

- The State of New York, through its CMP has also designated Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance (SASS), although the preferred alternative site is not located within an area designated as a SASS, if alternative locations are considered much of the Hudson River and associated shorelines between Saugerties and Kingston have been designated as SASS. Any action by the Coast Guard would need to consider whether the action could affect a SASS⁸.
- We recommend the EA consider alternative locations particularly locations that may have in-place marine infrastructure and/or shorelines with in-place stabilization measures.
- We request the EA to include a description of the property disposal process for the existing site should the preferred alternative or another location be chosen.

Please note that the location and design, construction or enlargement of Coast Guard stations, bases and lighthouses is listed in the NYS CMP as a type of action that is subject to the consistency provision of the Coastal Zone Management Act, its implementing regulation in 15 CFR Part 930, Subpart C and the New York Coastal Management Program.

As discussed above, when the Coast Guard makes a consistency determination, they would, where applicable, need to consider the enforceable policies of federally approved LWRPs. Please note that the Department of State provides substantial weight to comments from LWRP communities as to the consistency of proposed actions with the relevant enforceable coastal policies and we would suggest early engagement by the Coast Guard to any community that may be affected by the proposed relocation of the ATN station.

Please also note that disposal of federal property by the Coast Guard or the General Services Administration would also be subject to the consistency provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

The Department of State thanks you for the opportunity to review and comment on the scoping for the EA. If you have any questions or would like to discuss these matters further, please contact me David Newman at (518) 474-9039 (e-mail david.newman@dos.ny.gov).

⁵ Rondout Creek Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat

https://dos.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2020/03/rondout_creek_final.pdf

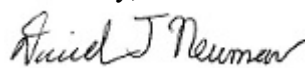
⁶ Hudson Estuary Submerged Aquatic Vegetation, GIS Publisher – DEC New York State Department of Environmental Conservation <https://data.gis.ny.gov/maps/df852b71818d4b6588409ebe7dd923b8/about>

⁷ Links to the habitat narratives for Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife habitat can be accessed via the Coast Atlas <https://www.stone-env.net/opdgig-coastal-atlas/>

⁸ The Hudson River Valley SASS document can be found at

<https://dos.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2020/08/hudson-river-valley-sass.pdf>

Sincerely,

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

David J. Newman

Coastal Resources Specialist 2

cc: Tetra Tech – Zach Wells, Jacqueline Boltz