

**New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR)
DRAFT SCOPING DOCUMENT**

For a Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement (DGEIS)
HUDSON HIGHLANDS FJORD TRAIL

Project Location

Corridor between City of Beacon and Village of Cold Spring Train Stations
Towns of Fishkill and Philipstown
Dutchess and Putnam Counties, New York

July 6, 2016

SEQR CLASSIFICATION: TYPE 1

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LIST OF INVOLVED AND INTERESTED AGENCIES:

State Agencies/Authorities:

- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
- New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT)
- New York State Department of State (DOS)
- New York State Office of General Services (NYSOGS)
- MTA Metro-North Railroad (Metro-North)

Local Agencies and Interest Groups:

- New York City Department of Environmental Protection
- Dutchess County
- Putnam County
- Town of Fishkill
- Town of Philipstown
- City of Beacon
- Village of Cold Spring
- Village of Nelsonville
- Midtown Trackage Ventures LLC
- Scenic Hudson
- Riverkeeper
- Hudson River Fisherman's Association
- Hudson River Foundation
- National Audubon Society, Audubon New York
- Hudson River Environmental Society
- DEC Hudson River Estuary Program
- Hudson Highlands Land Trust
- New York-New Jersey Trail Conference
- Little Stony Point Citizens Association
- Friends of Fahnestock and Hudson Highlands State Parks

Federal Agencies:

- United States Army Corps of Engineers
- United States Fish & Wildlife Service
- United States Department of Transportation

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I. INTRODUCTION

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (hereinafter “OPRHP”) is the Lead Agency for the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) review of the proposed Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail. This scoping document is intended to serve as the foundation for the identification and evaluation of benefits and potentially significant adverse impacts that are pertinent to the proposed action, and to identify appropriate mitigation measures, as well as, viable alternatives. It also eliminates consideration of any impacts that are irrelevant or non-significant. A Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement (DGEIS) will be developed addressing all items identified in this Scoping Document.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. BACKGROUND

Scenic Hudson is representing an ad-hoc coalition (steering committee) of state and regional agencies/authorities, municipalities, and various non-governmental organizations that have been working together to advance this project. Through over a year-long effort, including on-site visits and public outreach, the *Preliminary Draft Master Plan for the Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail* (Preliminary Draft Master Plan) was developed by a consultant in conjunction with the steering committee. The Preliminary Draft Master Plan was published in May 2015 and identified a preliminary preferred trail alignment for the proposed Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail (Fjord Trail) as an ADA Accessible (Accessible) shared-use trail connecting the Village of Cold Spring, in Putnam County, to the City of Beacon, in Dutchess County.

The preliminary preferred trail alignment was developed based on very general assessments of the trail corridor, including constrictions, and was balanced with public sentiment. The trail alignment was not analyzed and quantified in a detailed fashion. The process of developing a Draft Master Plan/DGEIS for the proposed Fjord Trail will re-visit all viable alternatives, potentially including some not previously discussed, and analyze alternatives and potential impacts in a comprehensive and detailed manner.

B. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The DGEIS will briefly describe the general setting of the project’s region (Hudson Highlands) putting the proposed trail into context. It will include a project location map with municipalities, counties, and nearby parks shown and a trail corridor map delineating the boundary of the project area. (The term ‘trail corridor’ will be used throughout the Scoping Document to refer to this mapped area.) The DGEIS will include population of the region, approximate annual number of visitors to the region and where visitors mainly come from.

The DGEIS will provide a brief description of the geologic formation of this river valley and general geographic features common to this region. This will include a short description of the Hudson River, Hudson Highlands State Park Preserve and Storm King State Park as significant natural, recreational, and scenic features of the trail corridor.

The DGEIS will briefly describe access to the trail corridor including interstate and state routes, train stations and bus routes located in the region.

The DGEIS will briefly describe the major landowners along the trail corridor and recreational opportunities (natural, scenic, and cultural) available in and adjacent to the trail corridor.

C. PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is the adoption/approval and implementation of the Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail Final Master Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement. The project involves development of an approximately 9-mile long non-motorized shared-use trail connecting the Village of Cold Spring (Putnam County, New York) north to the City of Beacon (Dutchess County, New York) and partially running within or adjacent to Hudson Highlands State Park Preserve (Park Preserve). The project also proposes State Route 9D corridor improvements. As noted in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan, the proposed trail has been divided up into sections for ease of discussion and analysis over a long length of land and for future phasing of construction. The DGEIS will include a map of the trail corridor showing all alternative alignments and highlighting the DGEIS preferred alternative. The Preliminary Draft Master Plan will be updated to reflect the DGEIS preferred alternative.

The DGEIS will describe the preferred alternative including trail alignment, the use of existing pathways/trails and where new development will take place. As feasible for each section, it will describe design details, trail uses, access points, parking, signage and other corridor improvements.

The DGEIS will identify alternatives, including the Status Quo alternative, to the preferred alternative. These alternatives will be described in detail in an appendix of the DGEIS. Discussion of each alternative in the Appendices will include a detailed assessment and analysis of the following for each section: trail alignment; treadway width and surfacing; Accessibility; access and parking (including for emergency services); and support amenities. It will include potential environmental impacts, the degree to which the trail route alternatives successfully achieve the stated project goals, and short-and long-term costs for construction and maintenance.

The DGEIS will describe the comprehensive wayfinding and signage program that was developed for the proposed Fjord Trail. This includes gateway, directional, trail junction, auto, and parking signs. “The Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail –A Plan for Wayfinding and Other Signs” (Vox, February 2, 2015) will be included as an appendix. The DGEIS will describe any adjustments that need to be made to the wayfinding and signage program based on analysis during the development of the DGEIS.

D. PROJECT PURPOSE, GOALS, PUBLIC NEED AND BENEFITS

The project purpose, as noted in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan, is to evaluate the feasibility of routing a trail between Cold Spring and Beacon. The goals were developed through the master planning process. This included the input of the steering committee and the priorities expressed by the public in workshops.

The proposed project is working to achieve four major goals (from the Preliminary Draft Master Plan):

1. **Safety:** Lack of pedestrian, hiker and cyclist safety was the initial issue that led to the grassroots support for the trail. It is necessary to address traffic safety concerns along this portion of State Route 9D, where visitors currently park to access the trailheads, by calming traffic and implementing pedestrian safety measures.

2. **Recreation:** Creation of this trail is an opportunity to provide a new recreational amenity for the region accessible to a broader population than just hikers. This project could transform the character of this stretch of Route 9D from that of a dangerous high-speed thoroughfare into a multi-modal recreational corridor that acknowledges the diverse needs of the motorists, pedestrians and cyclists using it. ADA access was sought where possible to open this unique area to people with disabilities, families with young children and the aging population. A trail located here would ultimately connect into a regional greenway and trail network, as well as the broader Hudson River Greenway, to create a multi-modal link between adjacent recreational opportunities and natural assets that people of all physical abilities could use.
3. **Highlight and Retain Natural Beauty, Ecology and Environment:** Creating a continuous off-road, multi-use trail that provides visual and physical connection to the Hudson River and surrounding streams and woodlands is a major focus, given the strong public support for such a trail. The design concepts developed were based on analysis of critical areas of environmental, cultural and archaeological significance, and have been developed to minimize environmental impacts during construction, to the extent possible, while maximizing exposure to natural surroundings and views.
4. **Economic Development:** Encouraging non-motorized travel between Cold Spring and Beacon and their tourism-based destinations is a major goal that would be realized as a by-product of this trail. Once built, a continuous trail will highlight assets of these two communities as well as Hudson Highlands State Park Preserve. Therefore, unless there are specific economic development benefits for a given route segment, this goal is not analyzed in detail for each segment. Rather, it is regarded as a strong reason in support of implementing the entire trail route.

The DGEIS will examine how these goals are being addressed and met by the preferred alternative.

The analysis in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan also included consideration, in a general manner, of jurisdiction, property ownership, significant environmental concerns, and the engineering feasibility of constructing the trail. These items will be analyzed in depth in later sections of the DGEIS. Specifically regarding potential significant adverse environmental impacts, avoidance and minimization of impacts will be guiding the analysis process.

The trail will also further the goals of the communities through their adoption of their respective county's Greenway Compact (http://www.hudsongreenway.ny.gov/Planning/Greenway_Compact.aspx). The trail can provide a critical link in the Hudson River Valley Greenway Trail, established as a state priority by the Greenway Act of 1991 and further identified as a priority in the New York State Open Space Plan and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

E. PROJECT WEBSITE AND COMMUNICATIONS

A website has been developed (www.hudsonfjordtrail.org) to share project information and documents, announce public meetings, and connect interested parties to volunteer opportunities related to the project or the Park Preserve.

F. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH

Four public workshops were held as part of the preliminary draft master planning process, with between 125 and 150 people attending each meeting. The workshops were held at the Chalet on the Hudson, just south of the Breakneck Ridge Trailhead along Route 9D in Cold Spring. The topics of each workshop, and therefore the nature of information shared and feedback received, were as follows:

1. **Project Overview and Initial Route Idea Generation (3/21/14):** This first workshop introduced the project and discussed potential routes to be explored through the planning process.
2. **Existing Conditions and Constraints and Route Alternatives (7/9/14):** This workshop occurred after the consultants had completed their field assessment and had identified potential alternative routes. The workshop showed the plausible routes and discussed the constraints and considerations of each and gathered public route preferences for each section.
3. **Draft Preferred Route (10/23/14):** This workshop presented the draft preferred route to the public, explaining the rationale for why each section was selected as the preferred route.
4. **Preliminary Draft Master Plan (4/29/15):** This final workshop presented the Preliminary Draft Master Plan, focusing on the trail route, and highlighted the survey responses for each section of trail.

An important additional outreach method used between the third and fourth workshops was the release of an on-line survey. The survey was publicized through the Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail Facebook page, which has almost 1,000 followers, the listserv of stakeholders and past workshop attendees (several hundred), and through various newsletters and e-lists of the project partners. The link to the survey was available through the project website. The survey was designed to capture public comment on the draft preferred route (presented in the third workshop) and then for the results to be presented in the fourth workshop, as well as, environmental, functional, or aesthetic considerations the community wanted to raise for inclusion in future environmental review and design efforts. The survey received 464 individual responses, predominantly from residents local to the area. Interestingly, most survey respondents did not attend one or more public workshops, so the survey successfully captured new input from different members of the community than were reached in the standard evening workshop meeting format.

G. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

OPRHP initiated the SEQR process for review of the proposed action to develop and adopt the Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail Master Plan/GEIS. OPRHP commenced a coordinated review and requested Lead Agency status by circulating Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form to interested and involved agencies. OPRHP declared itself Lead Agency and issued a Positive Declaration on October 7, 2015, requiring the preparation of an EIS for the proposed action.

As noted in the Positive Declaration (will be included in the Appendices), reasons supporting this determination included:

- The trail corridor is adjacent to the Hudson River and wetland complexes and crosses the Fishkill Creek.
- The corridor contains significant natural and scenic resources.

- There are seven significant ecological communities noted in the trail corridor or on adjacent lands as identified by the New York Natural Heritage Program. There are also several endangered, threatened or special concern species.
- The project area is located in the Hudson River National Heritage Area and a Scenic Area of Statewide Significance.
- There are many sites in the vicinity of the project area listed on the National Register for Historic Places, and there are documented archaeological resources.
- Multiple remediation sites have been identified in the corridor as well.

Additionally, the project area is located adjacent to and within two Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats and within an area designated as a Hudson River Estuary Area of Biological Concern.

A GEIS was determined to be appropriate for the project due to the conceptual nature of some trail sections, the need for broadly analyzing the cumulative impacts of a series of actions (phased development of trail sections), and the regional extent of the project area. The DGEIS will describe and analyze reasonable alternatives for each component of the proposed improvements; discuss potential significant adverse impacts associated with the action; and identify and consider mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts. Some sections will be analyzed in detail while others more generally. The DGEIS will identify thresholds and conditions that would trigger the need for a supplemental determination of significance or site-specific EIS. After its publication, the DGEIS will be made available for public and involved/interested agency review and comment for a minimum 30-day period. Comments may be provided to the Lead Agency in writing during the DGEIS comment period, and a public hearing will also be held to receive comments on the DGEIS. A Final GEIS will then be produced considering and incorporating substantive comments received.

H. SEPARATE SEQR ACTION – BREAKNECK CONNECTOR

As described in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan, the Breakneck Connector of the Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail (Breakneck Ridge Trailhead north to the Metro-North Railroad Breakneck Ridge Station) is the most heavily-used section of the trail corridor with thousands of visitors on peak weekends navigating a narrow half-mile section of land between Route 9D and the Metro-North Railroad station to access the Breakneck Ridge Trailhead. The Breakneck Connector is undergoing separate SEQR review with the Town of Fishkill as Lead Agency and thus it will not be a part of the DGEIS. In this circumstance, segmented environmental review is justifiable because of the independent utility of this section of the trail corridor. The Breakneck Trail connector has emergent safety issues for pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles that necessitate a faster track for completion of the project. Having received separate grant funding for the Breakneck Connector, the design phase is already underway and relevant information to be gleaned from the Town’s SEQR review of the Breakneck Connector and EAF will be incorporated into the Final GEIS.

I. APPROVALS, REVIEWS AND PERMITS

The anticipated approvals required for the proposed Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail are listed in Table 1, below. An updated list of all involved agencies along with anticipated approvals and other permits will be provided in the DGEIS.

Table 1: Anticipated Permits and Approvals

Regulatory Agency	Anticipated Permits and Approvals
State	
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation	Article 15, Title 5, Protection of Waters-Stream Disturbance, Excavation/Fill in Navigable Waters, Docks (where not subject to a NYSOGS license); Article 24, Freshwater Wetlands; State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) for stormwater discharge from construction; Water Quality Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act; Article 11, Title 5 Endangered & Threatened Species Incidental Take permit.
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law Section 14.09 Review; cooperative agreement; access permits; construction permits; trail maintenance permits
NYS Department Of State	Local Waterfront Revitalization Program Consistency Review; Coastal Zone Management Approval and Federal Consistency Determination
NYS Department Of Transportation	Highway Work Permits; Funding
NYS Office of General Services	Possible State-Owned Lands Under Water easements
Local/Regional	
Metro-North Railroad Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)	Metro-North Railroad entry permit; MTA Board Approval
New York City Department of Environmental Protection	Potential Easement or Agreement
City of Beacon	Resolution of Support endorsing the Final Master Plan/FGEIS; Site Plan approval; SWPPP approval
Village of Cold Spring	Resolution of Support endorsing the Final Master Plan/FGEIS; Site Plan approval
Town of Fishkill	Resolution of Support endorsing the Final Master Plan/FGEIS; Site Plan approval; SWPPP approval
Town of Philipstown	Resolution of Support endorsing the Final Master Plan/FGEIS; Site Plan approval; SWPPP approval
Dutchess County	Potential zoning modification approval
Putnam County	Potential zoning modification approval
Federal	
US Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Clean Water Act and Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act; Essential Fish Habitat Assessment may be required.
US Department of Transportation	Potential Funding
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Consultation

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION

The DGEIS will describe the existing environmental conditions of the local setting, potential impacts of the proposed action, and recommended mitigation measures. Environmental conditions will include natural and cultural landscape features and characteristics of the local communities and the built environment. This will help guide the planning, analysis, and design for the new recreational trail and related facilities. Technical information will be presented in a user-friendly format with maps and tables and clear language to facilitate broad understanding and input into the process. This includes baseline information derived from surveys and inventories. Sufficient detail will be provided so that reviewers are able to gain an understanding of current conditions and to inform the alternatives and analysis process.

The majority of the trail corridor contains or is adjacent to the Hudson Highlands State Park Preserve. In 2010, a *Final Master Plan/Final EIS for Clarence Fahnestock Memorial State Park and Hudson Highlands State Park Preserve (2010 Fahnestock/Hudson Highlands Master Plan/EIS)* was adopted. The entirety of Hudson Highlands State Park was designated as a Park Preserve with the adoption. The Park Preserve law (Article 20 of the Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law) provides for designation of park land containing wildlife, flora, scenic, historical and archeological sites that are unique and rare in New York State. Designating the Park as a preserve provides legal protection to all of the park's resources—natural, historic and archeological. Potential impacts considered during the development of the DGEIS will include those on the Park Preserve lands not only in the trail corridor but adjacent and connecting to the corridor.

The Riverfront Trail section (shoreline between Little Stony Point and Breakneck Ridge), as discussed in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan, is a very constricted section of land between steep slopes and the Hudson River and containing both Route 9D and Metro-North Railroad tracks right-of-ways. Due to the complexity of terrain and number of constraints within this section, a detailed survey and engineering feasibility assessment and design study will be conducted to determine how the connection from the shore (north of Little Stony Point) to the Breakneck headlands could be made from an engineering perspective, as well as, design for a bridge over the railroad tracks. These alternatives, along with those identified in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan, will be evaluated for environmental impacts within the DGEIS.

Each topic below will include three subsection headings (Environmental Setting, Potential Impacts, Mitigation Measures) for a clear discussion of the environmental issues. Specifically regarding potential significant adverse environmental impacts, avoidance and minimization of impacts will be guiding the analysis process. This is key in meeting Protection of Waters and Freshwater Wetland permit issuance standards and in either avoiding the need for, or meeting the permit issuance requirements for, an Incidental Taking permit. Proposed and potential mitigation measures for identified adverse environmental impacts shall indicate which mitigation measures have been incorporated into the plans, as well as, those which have not and the reasons behind that decision.

A. LAND USE AND ZONING

The DGEIS will describe the variety of land uses and zoning within and adjacent to the trail corridor.

It will discuss the proposed action's consistency with local planning documents and zoning laws. Local planning documents include, but are not limited to:

- City of Beacon’s Comprehensive Plan (2007) and Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (1992, amended 2011)
- Village of Cold Spring’s Comprehensive Plan (2012) and Draft Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (2014)
- Town of Fishkill’s Comprehensive Plan (2009)
- Town of Philipstown’s Comprehensive Plan (2006)

The DGEIS will discuss any potential non-conformance of the proposed action with these plans and laws and proposed mitigation measures.

There are multiple historic fill areas, remediation sites and landfills within the trail corridor. An initial list of sites was included in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan. The DGEIS will describe which sites or areas, if any, may be impacted by the proposed action, potential impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

B. LAND OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The proposed trail involves multiple land owners with various management roles.

The DGEIS will include a map and describe the land owners within or adjacent to the trail corridor who are involved with and/or may be impacted by the proposed action. It will also describe each entity’s relationship to the planning process, the implementation of the project, and any on-going responsibilities for operation or maintenance of the trail. The discussion will include any potential adverse impacts to land owners and proposed mitigation measures, as needed.

The DGEIS will inventory current management/maintenance arrangements for existing sections of the trail route, the Park Preserve, and other smaller park areas, including the role of volunteer groups in meeting maintenance needs and any real or perceived deficiencies.

The DGEIS will identify and analyze various proposed alternatives for the long-term management, maintenance, and operation of the proposed trail. Initial recommendations are provided in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan. With the length of the trail and various ownership entities, coordination between land owners and partners will be key to this component.

The DGEIS will inventory trash and recycling receptacles in the trail corridor and how they are emptied and maintained. The DGEIS will analyze where and what types of additional receptacles and/or programs may be needed.

The DGEIS will review the hours existing public recreation assets are open to the public, including any seasonal variations. To the extent possible, this will also attempt to inventory seasonal use levels and how demand has been changing over time for existing recreation assets. It will assess appropriate hours of operation for the proposed trail and whether any seasonal variations are required for the trail or sections of the trail. Seasonal variations may also pertain to potential impacts to wildlife, which will be discussed in Section II.E.3. Fauna.

C. LAND

1. Surficial Geology and Soils

The DGEIS will contain information on the surficial geology and soils in the trail corridor. It will contain a map showing soil classifications within the project area. Classifications may be grouped in to soil families/types if there are an excessive number of individual soil classifications. Due to the potential for large numbers of soil families/types, specific soil information may be summarized in the DGEIS with full details provided in an appendix. Source: United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service. The DGEIS will briefly describe the range of limitations on specific soils located in the trail corridor.

The DGEIS will provide details for the type and quantity of materials to be excavated and will include an analysis for the disposal of excess materials. If portions of the trail are to be constructed adjacent to steep slopes, the DGEIS will examine the impacts associated with steep slopes as they relate to construction activities and to long-term stabilization of the slopes. The DGEIS, or the related appendix, will include as many detailed measurements as feasible in regards to areas and depths of disturbance, including any boring results, and identify proposed mitigation measures to minimize impacts.

2. Bedrock Geology

Bedrock geology, as known from available data sources, will be mapped and described here along with limitations and/or significant aspects of bedrock (i.e. depth, fault lines, etc.). This is relevant to the potential for footings or pile driven structures in the project area. Therefore, the DGEIS will be augmented with the results of borings which are slated to be taken as part of engineering feasibility assessment and design study work for the Riverfront Trail section and any other required section. Full results will be included in an appendix with summary information contained in the DGEIS.

The DGEIS will provide details for the type and quantity of materials to be excavated and will include an analysis for the disposal of excess materials. The DGEIS, or the related appendix, will include as many detailed measurements as feasible in regards to areas and depths of disturbance and identify proposed mitigation measures to minimize impacts.

3. Topography

The topography of the project area is varied, with much of the trail corridor as a narrow flat area located between mountainous terrain on the east side and the Hudson River on the west. The DGEIS will contain maps showing topography (minimum 5-foot contours for the trail corridor with 2-foot contours along the proposed trail alignment) and a slope analysis.

Topography will be reviewed closely with existing slope and contour information as well as on-site survey and observation. This includes analysis for Accessibility following design standards provided by the United States Access Board. Existing conditions and limitations will be described. Additionally, the Riverfront Trail section, and any other sections adjacent to the Hudson River, will be reviewed for elevation in relation to sea level rise projections as they relate to the susceptibility of the railroad tracks and potential trail route to sea level rise inundation, flooding, storm surge, and ice impacts. The assessment will follow guidance provided in the New York State Community Risk and Resilience Act - 6

NYCRR Part 490, Projected Sea-level Rise Rulemaking (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/102559.html>). DOS's Geographic Information Gateway (<http://opdgig.dos.ny.gov/#/home>) will be used as a resource as well.

D. WATER

1. Watersheds

The entire project area is within the Lower Hudson River Watershed. The DGEIS will include a map and description of the extent of the watershed and sub watersheds. The Park Preserve serves as a watershed protection area for water supply reservoirs for the City of Beacon (Beacon and Melzingah Reservoirs) and also for Foundry Brook which provides the Village of Cold Spring water supply.

The DGEIS will describe more details about the watershed, potential impacts to the watershed, if any, and proposed mitigation measures.

2. Surface Water and Hydrogeological Setting

This section of the DGEIS will focus on the physical characteristics of surface water resources and potential impacts to and from these resources, such as water quality, surface area, dredging, filling, turbidity, sea level rise and storm surge. Section II.E. Biological Resources will include information and analysis of aquatic species (flora and fauna) and habitat.

The DGEIS will include a map(s) and descriptions of surface water features in the trail corridor. This will include, but not be limited to, the Hudson River, all DEC protected streams and waterbodies, federally-regulated wetlands, state-regulated freshwater wetlands, vernal pools and floodplains. The description will include the classification of all DEC-regulated waterbodies, streams, and wetlands. Wetland boundaries will be delineated where the trail may be in or adjacent to wetlands.

The direction of surface water flow within and between surface water bodies will also be described and mapped. As pertains to the proposed action, the function of the wetlands and other water bodies, such as points of recharge, discharge, entrapped, low flow, etc., will be defined with respect to surface water and groundwater flow.

Potential physical impacts from the proposed action on surface water resources, including the Hudson River and floodplain, will be discussed and analyzed. These may include fill, excavation, construction and installation of structures along the shoreline and through or adjacent to water bodies. The DGEIS will also consider elevation in relation to sea level rise projections, following the guidance provided in the Community Risk and Resilience Act, as they relate to the susceptibility of the railroad tracks and potential trail route to sea level rise inundation, flooding, storm surge and ice impacts. The DGEIS will discuss the Hudson River Sustainable Shorelines project (<https://www.hrnerr.org/hudson-river-sustainable-shorelines/>) as it relates to the proposed action.

The DGEIS will include an analysis of temporary and permanent potential impacts to all water resources and from water resources (such as sea level rise inundation, flooding) and proposed mitigation measures.

3. Groundwater

The groundwater resources will be described regarding the geology and hydrology of the trail corridor. Detailed on-site information, related to groundwater, collected during subsurface investigations, including geotechnical and soil borings, will be included in an appendix.

The DGEIS will discuss potential impacts to groundwater, if any, and mitigation measures.

4. Stormwater

The location of the trail, between or along slopes and the Hudson River means that stormwater runoff is a significant factor. The DGEIS will describe existing stormwater infrastructure and management measures along pertinent sections of the trail corridor. An analysis of the proposed action's impacts on stormwater quantity and flow will be conducted. The DGEIS will identify potential impacts of the proposed action and any proposed mitigation measures.

Construction will likely require a State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Construction Activity and the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Certification. The detailed engineering for each trail section may be at different stages in the DGEIS. A draft full, preliminary SWPPP shall be included as an appendix to the DGEIS for sections where feasible. A short summary of the SWPPP(s) will be included here.

E. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section of the DGEIS will focus on ecological communities and flora and fauna, including rare, threatened, and endangered species and their habitats. It will include both terrestrial and aquatic species and habitats.

Much of the trail alignment may follow existing corridors, such as existing trails, old road bed, and railroad track and highway right-of-ways. Even so, there will likely be impacts to biological resources within the trail corridor, due to construction activity and use of the trail, and to adjacent land and water due to the potential of increased visitors to the area.

The Hudson River, from the federal lock and dam in Troy to the ocean, has been noted by DEC as the Hudson River Estuary Area of Biological Concern. This is included in the Hudson River Estuary Wildlife and Habitat Conservation Framework – An Approach for Conserving Biodiversity in the Hudson River Estuary Corridor, developed by the Hudson River Estuary Program. The DGEIS will describe the reasons for this designation to provide a better understanding of the resource. The Hudson River, including the mouth of Fishkill Creek, is a NYNHP identified significant ecological community and will be described in detail including bathymetry, tides, ice scour, variety of habitats, and the species that depend on the river for spawning. Details including qualities and functions of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) found in the Hudson River will be included as well as a map of SAV locations.

In the *2010 Fahnestock/Hudson Highlands Master Plan/EIS*, the entirety of Hudson Highlands State Park and a large section of nearby Clarence Fahnestock Memorial State Park were designated as Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) due to both parks containing very significant natural resources. The New York NHA Program was established in 2002 in amendments to the Environmental Conservation Law (§11-0539.7). The DGEIS will

describe pertinent aspects of the NHA designation and OPRHP management responsibilities for habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species and significant ecological communities within the Park Preserve.

As part of the DGEIS, a Rare Species (flora and fauna) Survey or Surveys will be conducted along the trail corridor. Results, along with known occurrences, will be included in an appendix and considered during analysis.

The Protection of Waters permit issuance standards include no unreasonable damage to natural resources of the state, which include both regulated resources like endangered/threatened species and unregulated resources such as Hudson River SAV. The analysis will include discussion of how the project will meet the required standards or justify that the loss of benefits have been minimized such that the social/ economic benefit is greater than the loss.

The DGEIS will discuss the potential impacts to each of the following components below, how the project will avoid and minimize impacts, and describe potential mitigation measures. The development of the Breakneck Ridge Visitor Management Plan (see **Section O. Other Planning Efforts** below), in conjunction with development of the GEIS, will also help identify management techniques and strategies to improve the user experience while continuing to protect the significant natural resources of the area.

A number of resources will be used to identify species, habitats and strategies for natural resource protection, including those noted above, DEC and United States Fish & Wildlife Service, the *2010 Fahnestock/Hudson Highlands Master Plan/EIS*, Rare Species and Ecological Communities of Hudson Highlands State Park (OPRHP/NYNHP, 2010), Hudson River Sustainable Shorelines Project - ecologically enhanced erosion control approaches, and significant habitat guidance, among others.

1. Ecological Communities

According to the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) data, there are a variety of ecological communities found along the trail corridor and a number of significant ecological communities including the tidal Hudson River and communities found in uplands of the Park Preserve adjacent to the trail corridor. Maps will be provided by NYNHP and OPRHP that depict the ecological communities within the Park Preserve and, where available, in adjacent areas. Descriptions of the ecological communities will be included in an appendix.

The Park Preserve is one of a few state parks in the Taconic and Palisades Regions which contain unique open summit and ridgeline habitats. These sites historically have supported occurrences of Rocky Summit Grassland and similar exemplary Natural Communities, as well as several rare plant species. A field-based study of the Rocky Grassland Summit Natural Communities of state parks in these regions by the NY Natural Heritage Program is ongoing, and set for completion in spring of 2017. The completed study will include updated data and maps of exemplary Natural Community and rare plant and animal element occurrences from these areas. The intent is for these data to be used to aid future management and land use decisions in the parks, as well as to better understand the role of fire in the maintenance of these unique ecosystems and the conservation of the rare species they contain. The information collected will be used during the analysis of potential impacts of the proposed action. The DGEIS will contain a summary of relevant information from the report.

The DGEIS will identify potential impacts of the proposed action upon ecological communities and proposed mitigation measures. These impacts and mitigation measures will include for the construction and use of the Fjord Trail as well as potential increases in use of connecting trails and areas, especially of the Park Preserve. The proposed action will likely result in the loss or conversion of some habitat area but also offers the opportunity to restore or enhance existing degraded habitats to mitigate these adverse impacts.

2. Flora

The DGEIS will describe the typical flora found in the trail corridor including the Park Preserve. Construction of the trail may impact vegetation in some sections whether on land or in water (e.g., submerged aquatic vegetation). The DGEIS will evaluate the potential impacts on the resources identified, including a quantitative assessment of potential loss and/or reduction of function, and necessary mitigation measures designed to offset, reduce, or eliminate such losses.

Mitigation may be accomplished by improvements to existing degraded habitats that are reduced in value due to the presence of invasive species or isolation. Mitigation strategies that may be considered include planting desirable woody species, control or removal of invasive species, development of a vegetation management plan, or a combination of these methods as appropriate. Any proposed management of vegetation to be conducted as mitigation on OPRHP land will be assessed in accordance with OPRHP Policy on Management of Trees and other vegetation (3/ 12/2009 or most recent version) and OPRHP Policy on Native Plants in State Parks and Historic Sites (6/29/2015 or most recent version).

a) RARE, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

Rare plant species have been identified within or adjacent to the trail corridor. As noted above, a Rare Species Survey(s) will be conducted as part of the DGEIS process. The survey(s) will be conducted at the appropriate time(s) of the year for the phenology of the species involved. The DGEIS will discuss potential impacts to threatened or endangered flora known in the project area and proposed mitigation measures.

b) INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive plant species exist within the trail corridor and may easily be transported into or within the trail corridor during construction, trail use, and by migration from surrounding areas. The DGEIS will map and describe the types of invasive plants known to be located in and adjacent to the trail corridor. The iMap Invasives website - <http://www.imapinvasives.org/> may provide existing data and guidance information.

Invasive species control is known to be critical to protecting biodiversity and healthy native communities. The DGEIS will detail Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be used to minimize the spread of invasive species. BMPs should be used during construction and on-going trail projects. On-going monitoring, removal efforts, and public education may be used for long-term protection of the native resources.

3. Fauna

The DGEIS will describe the typical and documented fauna and their habitats found in and adjacent to the trail corridor. This will include terrestrial and aquatic species and habitats. In 2010, the Park Preserve was designated as a Bird Conservation Area (BCA) which provides added recognition of its importance

for bird habitat, particularly for migratory waterfowl, neo-tropical migratory songbirds and state listed species. The DGEIS will include discussion about the Park Preserve's BCA designation, as well as, an Audubon New York Important Bird Area.

The trail corridor includes or is adjacent to two Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats (SCFWH), Hudson Highlands and Fishkill Creek, as designated by DOS. The DGEIS will include a map and description of these significant areas. An impact assessment for each SCFWH will be conducted as described on the DOS website: <http://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/programs/consistency/scfwhabitats.html>.

a) RARE, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

As noted above, a Rare Species Survey will be conducted as part of the DGEIS process. The DGEIS will describe threatened or endangered fauna, species of Special Concern, and any other Species of Greatest Conservation Need known to be in or adjacent to the trail corridor. Currently nine rare species are known including reptile, bird, mammal, and fish species and including at least one federally listed species (NYNHP database 12/2015).

The DGEIS will describe Significant Animal Assemblages, as listed by NYNHP, in or adjacent to the trail corridor that may be impacted including the Anadromous Fish Concentration Area and Waterfowl Winter Concentration Area. More information can be found at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29338.html> and http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/rareanimal514.pdf

The DGEIS will identify habitats, potential impacts to species and their habitats (such as loss, alteration, or degradation of habitats and interference with essential behaviors during construction or by trail users), and the potential need for an Incidental Take Permit. Any in-water activities that may impact aquatic species and habitat, such as fill, excavation or installing structures that could result in shading, will be evaluated. Impacts will be fully assessed based on project details, trail construction, and trail operation and will be assessed both for the trail corridor, which may include the Hudson River and mouth of Fishkill Creek, and adjacent natural areas with recreation use (such as Denning's Point and Breakneck Ridge within the Park Preserve).

There are potential direct impacts from construction of the trail, and long-term, permanent impacts from operation and use of the trail. There are also potential indirect temporary and permanent impacts to species. Impacts will be addressed through avoidance and minimization measures. If impacts cannot be fully addressed, then mitigation and net conservation benefit to the species will be required through the Incidental Take Permit process. Mitigation measures may include, among others: aligning the trail away from sensitive habitat areas; design considerations; adjusting the timing and phasing of construction to minimize impacts on wildlife, especially during critical periods of higher biological activity, such as breeding seasons; seasonal trail section closures; and considerations in siting locations of staging areas. On-going monitoring of sensitive species may be required as well.

b) INVASIVE SPECIES

The DGEIS will describe invasive fauna known to be located in or adjacent to the trail corridor. The iMap Invasives website - <http://www.imapinvasives.org/> may provide existing data and guidance information. Invasive species control is known to be critical to protecting biodiversity and healthy native communities. The DGEIS will describe ways to minimize the spread of invasive fauna species as

pertinent to the proposed action. On-going monitoring and public education may be used for long-term protection of the native resources.

F. HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The trail corridor is located within the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area although there are currently no designated heritage sites within the trail corridor. There are a number of historic districts and structures in or near the trail corridor which are either listed or eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. An initial list was included in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan, as well as, it noted multiple archaeological sensitive sites along the trail corridor. The DGEIS will include a map(s) of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, Historic Districts, State or National Registers of Historic Places, and archeologically sensitive areas. Consultation will be continued with OPRHP's Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) to determine the presence of and potential impact on historic and archaeological resources from the proposed action. A Phase 1A Study of the trail corridor will be conducted and any required follow up cultural resource investigations. Results of any surveys performed along the trail corridor will be included as an appendix to the DGEIS, in addition to all correspondence to and from DHP.

The DGEIS will discuss how impacts will be avoided or minimized and proposed mitigation measures.

G. SCENIC RESOURCES

The DGEIS will discuss the visual character of the trail corridor including the designation by DOS of the Hudson Highlands Scenic Area of Statewide Significance (SASS) and scenic vistas from, within, and of the trail corridor.

A number of viewing areas of the scenic vistas of the Hudson River and surrounding lands are located along the trail corridor. These include from Long Dock Park, Denning's Point, Madam Brett Park, Klara Sauer Trail, Little Stony Point, and Mayor's Park. Views of the proposed trail can potentially be seen from the west bank of the river (i.e. from Storm King, Route 218, Cornwall, West Point). The DGEIS will include a map(s) of scenic resources showing existing viewing locations from and to the trail corridor. The map will indicate the boundary of the SASS and will key to photos depicting the scenic nature of the area.

A visual analysis will be conducted to assess potential impacts and ways to minimize impacts. The NYSDEC Program Policy, Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts, DEP-00-2 guidance and 617.20 Appendix B State Environmental Quality Review - Visual EAF Addendum may be used as part of this analysis. Results of a visual analysis will be included as an appendix.

The DGEIS will discuss the impacts of the proposed action on the scenic views of and from the trail and on the general character of the trail corridor during both construction and operation of the trail and describe mitigation measures.

H. NOISE AND AIR RESOURCES

The proposed action will likely result in construction-related impacts to noise levels and air resources. The DGEIS will evaluate these impacts and identify proposed mitigation measures. These will include standard construction practices, such as construction equipment will not be left to idle and a water truck to be utilized when needed to control dust. Construction projects may be phased to reduce impacts at any given time.

Once the new trail is operational, there may be an increase in vehicular traffic levels and related emissions. The DGEIS will evaluate these potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

I. RECREATIONAL AND OPEN SPACE RESOURCES, ACCESSIBILITY

The Fjord Trail is intended as an Accessible waterfront and woodland trail between Cold Spring and Beacon. As such, it is anticipated to be a recreation resource in itself as well as a connection to additional recreation opportunities within the Park Preserve, City of Beacon, and Village of Cold Spring. The DGEIS will include a map and describe the connecting recreational resources, noting Accessible facilities, within or directly adjacent to the trail corridor including ownership, operation/maintenance responsibilities, type of recreation, current use levels, and capacities. These will include but are not limited to: trails and other recreational resources of the Preserve including Denning's Point and Little Stony Point; Madam Brett Park; Klara Sauer Trail; Long Dock Park; and Mayor's Park.

The proposed Fjord Trail is expected to positively impact recreation in the area by increasing the availability, access to, and diversity of recreational facilities. There is also the likelihood of increased visitation to adjacent recreational resources by construction of the trail. The DGEIS will present the beneficial impacts of the proposed trail and also analyze the potential impacts to adjacent recreational resources in terms of user capacity and any proposed mitigation measures as necessary. Other sections of the DGEIS will address other potential environmental impacts of increased visitor use in the area.

J. GROWTH AND COMMUNITY CHARACTER

There will be on-going efforts by partner organizations to manage the increased use to maintain the integrity and quality experience of the new recreational resource with regard to adjacent communities, as well as, protect the area's important natural, scenic, and historic resources.

As noted above, it is anticipated that construction of the trail and associated facilities will result in increased visitation to the area. The DGEIS will describe the character of the community including, but not be limited to: population; demographics; education; and housing. The DGEIS will identify and assess any potential adverse impacts increased use of the area will have on the character of adjacent communities and any proposed mitigation measures.

K. SOCIOECONOMICS

The DGEIS will discuss potential socioeconomic impacts which are expected to be positive. Construction of the trail is expected to create jobs in the area. The estimated construction duration and the number of jobs anticipated will be included as feasible, but do not represent the equivalent jobs needed for construction material manufacturing and supply. Any increase in job opportunities represents a positive economic impact to the Towns and the region and no mitigation is required.

There is potential for a resultant local economic impact if visitors also stop in at local businesses, such as, gas stations, restaurants, and convenient stores. Tourism-related expenditures for recreational facilities located in the area are important to the economic vitality of the area. It may be difficult to calculate this economic impact, but any increase in relation to economics and employment will be positive and no mitigation is required. Any other beneficial or adverse impacts and mitigation measures identified will be described as well.

L. TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

The four project communities are located roughly an hour and a half north of New York City and the project area is accessible by car and commuter rail (Metro-North Railroad). Major transportation corridors to the area include Interstate 84 over the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge, which connects to State Route 9D just north of the trail corridor. The Taconic State Parkway and State Route 9 are both major north-south roadways to the east which connect to the trail corridor via I-84, Route 52 or Route 301.

1. Parking

Parking areas are located, from north-to south, at Beacon Train Station (weekends), Long Dock Park and Madam Brett Park in Beacon; along Route 9D in Fishkill at the Breakneck Ridge lot; at the Washburn Lot in Philipstown across the road from Little Stony Point; and at the metered public lot next to Mayor's Park and the Cold Spring Train Station (weekends) in Cold Spring. There is considerable informal parking occurring along the shoulders of Route 9D from the Breakneck Ridge lot south to Little Stony Point. This informal parking situation has become a significant safety hazard to pedestrians and motorists alike. Parking overflow also happens in Cold Spring along village streets. The Washburn Lot, just south of Breakneck Ridge, is currently being expanded from a 20-car capacity dirt/gravel lot to a formalized 48-car capacity paved lot.

The DGEIS will review current supply in terms of total number of spaces and compare that to anticipated demand and in the context of capacity of resources as noted in the Recreational and Open Spaces Resources section above. This analysis may be connected with the visitor use projection study noted in Section II.L.2. Traffic and Access.

It is generally understood that on-site parking is inherently limited by the highly constrained topography of the site. Additional alternatives for parking provision and shuttling that don't currently exist will be identified and assessed. These may include the potential reactivation of Dutchess Junction Park as identified in the Preliminary Draft Master Plan and parking along the east side of Route 9D on Park Preserve land (Woodle Parcel) within the City of Beacon's boundary. Pay-for-parking and other parking management tools will also be considered.

2. Traffic and Access

The DGEIS will include a traffic study which will evaluate the existing traffic conditions and counts including vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic. Research will be conducted to identify any previous traffic studies conducted along this section of the Route 9D corridor and number and type of accidents recorded. A traffic generation model or program may be used to identify the specific type and level of increased vehicle use anticipated under the proposed action.

The DGEIS will describe public transportation available within or connecting to the trail corridor including the three Metro-North railroad stations. Rider counts will be taken at the Breakneck Ridge Station using a standard methodology to then estimate visitors arriving near the trailhead by train over an extended period of time.

A visitor use projection study will be completed to determine how much increased visitation may be expected from development of the Fjord trail. This includes visitation not just for use of the Fjord Trail but for use of connecting trails, such as Breakneck Ridge. This will consider those arriving via public transportation as well as vehicle.

The DGEIS will analyze how construction of the new facility and construction vehicles entering and exiting the project site may impact traffic flow. Contractors will likely need to access sections of the trail via Route 9D and/or other local roads with materials, equipment, and personnel during construction phases. They may also need to remove materials from the construction site. The DGEIS will include an estimate of the size, type, and number of trips anticipated for construction of the different sections. It will also identify mitigation measures to minimize these impacts, such as, timing and phasing of construction, limited work hours, designated parking for employees, construction only temporary access points, and designated storage areas.

The DGEIS will map and describe potential impacts to existing emergency access points to and within the trail corridor. It will identify, for the proposed action, any additional projected needs for emergency access points to and within the trail corridor for the various types of emergency access vehicles.

The DGEIS will summarize the results of all studies. It will discuss potential impacts of the proposed action and mitigation measures for each item identified above. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, roadway and intersection improvements, traffic controls and traffic calming measures, alternative parking areas, public education and outreach about use of alternative transportation opportunities, and future monitoring.

Full results of studies will be included in the Appendices.

M. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Water Supply

The DGEIS will identify the location and capacity of water supply service as relates to the trail. It will discuss any amenities requiring a water supply identified in the preferred alternative, like drinking fountains and restrooms, and discuss potential adverse impacts, if any, and mitigation measures.

2. Waste Water and Sewerage

The DGEIS will discuss existing public facilities, including portable toilet facilities, and the sewer capacity along the proposed trail route. OPRHP recently added portable toilets near the Breakneck Ridge trailhead and Little Stony Point to address immediate needs. It will discuss any proposed installation of toilet facilities, potential adverse impacts to resources, and proposed mitigation measures.

3. Electricity and Lighting

The DGEIS will document the electrical service provider to the trail corridor, presence of lines, and potential for accessing, and the need to access electricity for the proposed action.

The DGEIS will describe existing and proposed lighting along the preferred trail route.

It will discuss potential impacts to resources and mitigation measures for electricity use and lighting, if needed.

4. Roads and Bridges

The DGEIS will identify roads and bridges by type, ownership, widths and right of way, speeds, and/or presence of breakdown lanes and sidewalks as pertinent to the proposed action. The proposed action will likely improve this infrastructure by providing appropriate widths and access for vehicles and pedestrians to promote safety through the corridor. The DGEIS will identify any potential impacts and mitigation measures, if needed.

N. EMERGENCY AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Development of the trail is expected to increase the number of visitors to the area and trail corridor. This would create the need for enhanced coordination and/or additional capacity of community services including police, fire, and other emergency services. The DGEIS will identify the capabilities of existing services to confirm that the area has adequate emergency response resources to accommodate the potential increase in demand. The impact of the trail project on each service area will be discussed here and mitigation measures to minimize any adverse impacts.

1. Police

The project is within the police service area for the following departments: Putnam County Sheriff, Dutchess County Sheriff, Town of Fishkill, Town of Philipstown, OPRHP, and the Village of Cold Spring. The DGEIS will review current dispatch capacities of each and whether increased patrols and security will be required with the proposed action.

2. Fire

The DGEIS will inventory fire response services, rescue equipment operated by each department, staffing, call volume, and response times for each department as well as capacity, equipment, and training needed to meet increased service demands.

3. Ambulance and Emergency Rescue

The DGEIS will inventory which ambulance and emergency medical service providers currently serve the area, their total service geography, response times, and training levels of personnel.

4. All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan

The DGEIS will review the status of an All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan for the area which includes four communities in two counties. This may also include the role of the Coast Guard who patrol the river. The DGEIS will describe any recommended implementation measures from the plan, any proposed updates to the plan, and identify all entities that are involved.

The southern portion of the proposed trail in Putnam County is located within the Indian Point 10-mile radius Emergency Planning Zone/Protective Action Area. The Indian Point Emergency Guide for Putnam County is located here: http://www.safesecurevital.com/pdf/PutnamIPEG_2015.pdf. The Emergency Guide will be reviewed for potential impacts or considerations of the proposed action.

O. OTHER PLANNING EFFORT - BREAKNECK RIDGE VISITOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Hiking on the Breakneck Ridge Trail and in the surrounding Park Preserve is a very popular activity. The rugged beauty and easy access make the trails in the area some of the most popular in New York's State Parks system. Like many recreation areas, this intensive use has had an impact on the natural resources, operations management, and visitor experience of the Park Preserve.

OPRHP partners with New York-New Jersey Trail Conference (NYNJTC) to provide a Breakneck Ridge Trail Steward Program. Trail Stewards have been conducting user counts at the Breakneck Ridge trailhead since 2014. Numbers show a 25% increase in visitors from 2014 to 2015, with 33,872 hikers ascending Breakneck Ridge over the 45 weekend days and holidays in 2015 when counts were performed (NYNJTC, 2015).

OPRHP is developing a Visitor Management Plan (VMP) for the Breakneck Ridge Trail and connecting trails within the Park Preserve. The goal of the VMP is to develop and implement management techniques and strategies to improve the user experience and protect the natural resources of the area. The VMP is being developed concurrently with the development of the Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail DGEIS and the planning processes will likely inform each other to some degree. A web link to or summary of the VMP will be included in the DGEIS.

IV. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section will identify and assess potential cumulative impacts, including those of the Breakneck Connector section.

V. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

The DGEIS will describe and assess the short-term construction impacts and long-term, permanent impacts that are likely to occur, despite mitigation measures, and will compare in summary form the beneficial and adverse implications of these unavoidable impacts.

VI. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

The DGEIS will identify those natural and man-made resources consumed, converted or otherwise made unavailable for future use as a consequence of the proposed action. It will also identify the long-term commitment of resources to manage, operate, and maintain the Fjord Trail.

VII. SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The DGEIS will establish thresholds and describe the types of future actions that may require supplemental environmental review.

VIII. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CONSISTENCY

The DGEIS will discuss the proposed action and its consistency with the New York State Coastal Policies. The entire project is located within the Coastal Zone and is subject to consistency determination under the New York Coastal Management Program. The Coastal Program is administered by the Division of Coastal Resources

through the New York State Department of State. The primary purpose of the program is to revitalize, promote and protect local waterfronts. The City of Beacon has an approved LWRP. The Village of Cold Spring has a draft LWRP. LWRPs, as well as the state-wide coastal area policies, will be consulted for this project's coastal consistency discussion. A Coastal Assessment Form will be completed to assist in the identification of applicable policies.

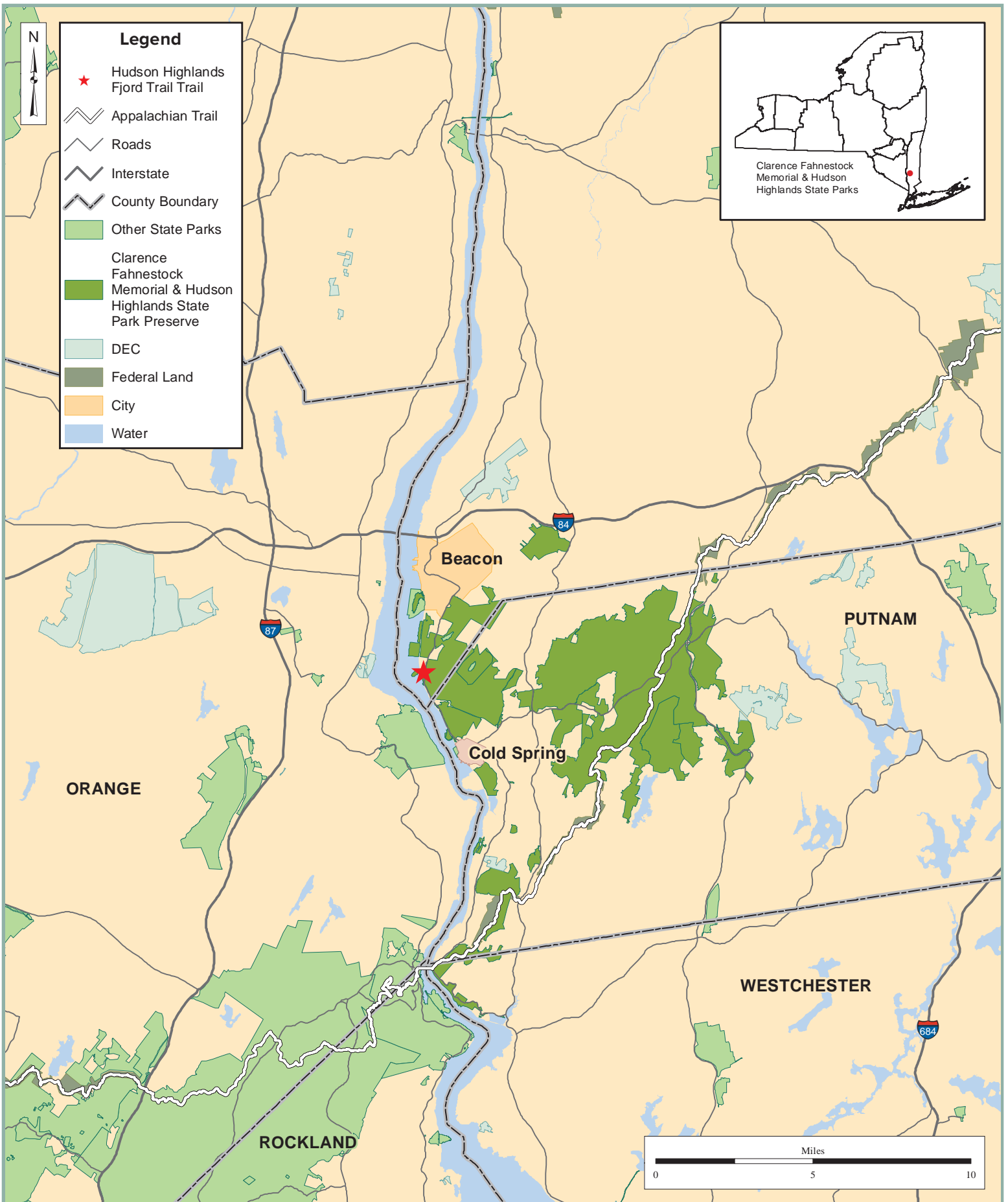
IX. REFERENCES

The DGEIS will include a list of references and sources utilized throughout the DGEIS development process.

X. APPENDICES

The Appendices will include all items noted throughout the text above and the following at a minimum:

- A. PRELIMINARY DRAFT MASTER PLAN**
- B. SEQR DOCUMENTATION**
- C. COPIES OF ALL TECHNICAL STUDIES**



Vicinity Map - Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail

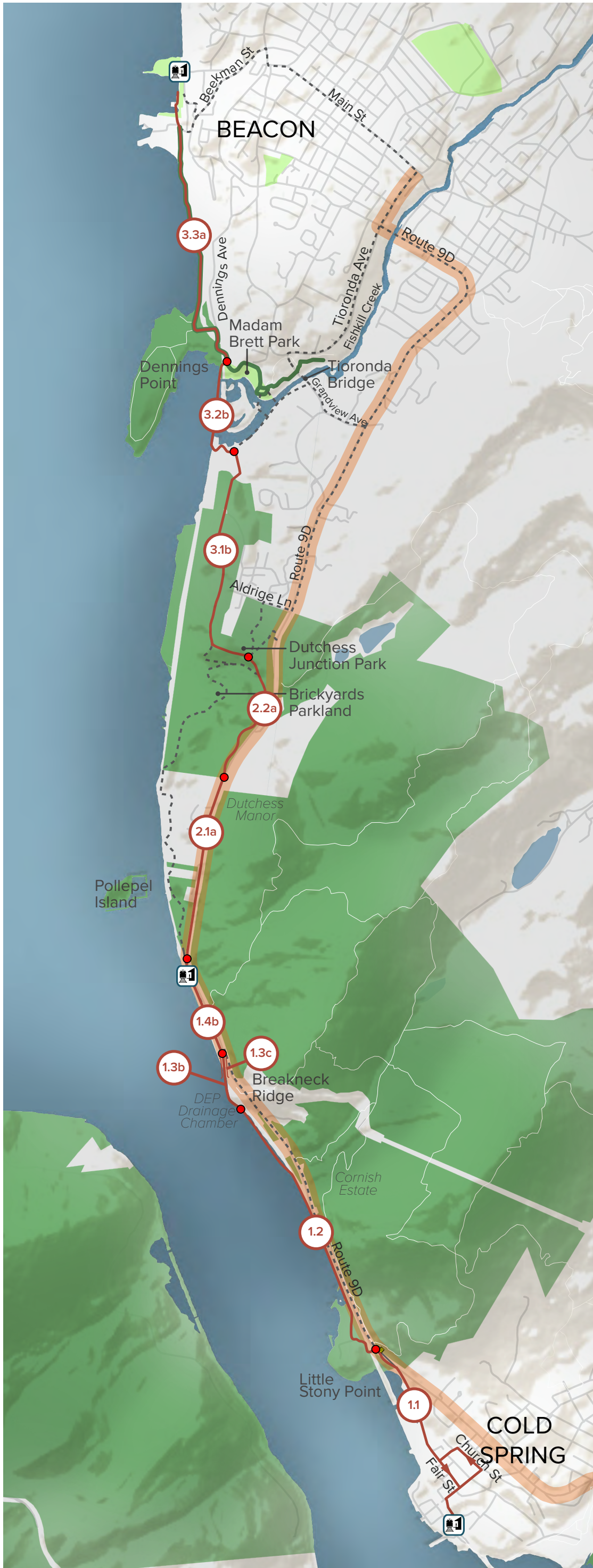
Map produced by NYSOPRHP GIS Bureau, August 06, 2015.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic
Preservation**

HUDSON HIGHLANDS FJORD TRAIL MASTER PLAN (PRELIMINARY DRAFT)

Public Meeting 3 • 10/23/14
Preliminary Preferred Alignment • DRAFT



- Routes considered
- Preferred route
- Change in route segment
- Parkway traffic calming: shoulder bicycle lanes (5'), coordinated banners/gateway/wayfinding signage

- 3.3a Existing trail network**
Route trail along existing paths
- 3.2b MNR Causeway**
Multi-use trail over the existing, unused MNR causeway
- 3.1b Brickyards Parkland**
Multi-use trail through wooded area to the Fishkill Creek
- 2.2a Brickyards Parkland to Dutchess Junction Park (eastern upland route)**
Multi-use trail at grade passing over two streams on bridges, benched into slopes or on structure over extremely steep grades
- 2.1a Breakneck Ridge Station to Brickyards Parkland**
Buffer-separated multi-use trail along west side of Route 9D, requires new roadway alignment
- 1.4b Breakneck Connector (2014 CFA application)**
Multi-use trail partly on structure and partly at grade
- 1.3c Bike-Ped bridge over railroad tracks**
ADA compliant crossing over the railroad tracks
- 1.3b Breakneck Headlands/Shoreline**
Multi-use path at grade; scramble and/or stair connection to Breakneck Ridge trail
- 1.2 Shoreline between Little Stony Point and Breakneck Ridge**
Multi-use path along river's edge including at-grade asphalt path and structures over water
- 1.1 Cold Spring Station to Little Stony Point**
Shared lane markings, sidewalks, signage; Multi-use path at grade in Little Stony Point

For planning purposes
Concepts not based on survey

