Final Master Plan/
Final Environmental Impact Statement

For

Ogden and Ruth Livingston Mills State Park,
Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park
And
Staatsburgh State Historic Site

April 17, 2013

Appendices

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Introduction

This appendix contains the results of discussions on natural resource protection, recreation resource development and operations proposed for the Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh complex. Each proposal is analyzed using the inventory information (Chapters 2 and 3), goals, and other factors. Projects or activities in place at the facility will be assessed for their compatibility with recreation uses and resource protection. Any existing facility or activities that may result in adverse effects will be identified and approaches to mitigation will be applied to minimize adverse impacts, if not elminate. The analysis results in considerations as to the appropriateness of each alternative for the park. Findings from this analysis are used in identifying preferred alternatives for each of the resource categories. The status quo, alternatives, considerations and preferred alternative for individual issues are described in tabular form.

A complete description of the master plan that results from these preferred alternatives is found in Chapter 6 of the draft master plan.

Natural Resource Protection Strategies/Management

Natural resource protection and management is an important part of OPRHP's mission. Adaptive management strategies are needed to provide guidance and direction for the management of forest health, significant natural communities, water resources, field and shrubland habitat, fish and wildlife, and invasive species. This portion of the alternatives analysis examines strategies that will best carry out the natural resource goals outlined in Chapter 4. Management strategies must also consider potential future impacts to the facility, including different user groups, changing environmental conditions, and the possible introduction of invasive species like the emerald ash borer.

Effective management strategies derive from a thorough understanding of the significance of each of the resources and elements of that resource. Compiling adequate information is a critical first step toward determining the appropriate management measures that are needed to preserve and protect these resources. The NY Natural Heritage Program rare species and significant ecological community reports have provided essential baseline information on the ecological communities and rare species found in the park. Further data collection and analysis is an ongoing process and OPRHP will continue to work with partners including other agencies, non-profit organizations, and universities to assist with this. Such information and additional research can guide decisions and will help OPRHP evaluate outcomes of management actions. This in turn will help determine if goals are met and can provide a basis for adaptive management if the strategies are not producing desired results. It also allows for learning and can take into account new information.

Park Preserve/Preservation Areas

Article 20 of the Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, also known as the "Park Preserve Law", allows the Commissioner of OPRHP to designate park land as part of a Park Preserve System. This law applies to only lands under the jurisdiction of OPRHP. Designations of park land into the Park Preserve System are being considered within the master plan process. The law outlines the process for designation of entire parks or portions of parks as part of a statewide park preserve system. Portions of parks may be designated as Park Preservation Areas (PPAs).

Background for Analysis: The Park Preserve 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 would provide legal protection to all of the park's resources—

natural, scenic, historic and archeological. A park-wide designation comes with restricting the creation of developed areas. A developed area is considered any portion of the park that is paved or has another hard surface, or an area that contributes to the built environment of the park, or an area that is landscaped and not managed for habitat protection. This designation would also preclude moderate and high recreational use from occurring at the park. Existing compatible recreational uses can continue.

The designation of a Park Preservation Area would provide legal protection for the area of the park with the highest ecological value (e.g., significant ecological communities identified by the NY Natural Heritage Program). It would entail everything stated in the aforementioned paragraph, but the restrictions would apply only to the selected area.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo (No Park Preserve or Park Preservation Area)	• There would not be a Park Preserve or Park Preservation area established as per Article 20 of the PRHPL
Alternative 2	Establish the entire park complex as a Park Preserve or establish portions as Park Preservation Areas	• The level of development and intensity of use do not support these designations within Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative1

Natural Heritage Area (NHA)

The goal of the Natural Heritage Area Program is to provide state land managers with a tool to recognize and assist in the protection of rare animals, rare plants, and significant natural communities on state-owned land. The New York Natural Heritage Areas Program (NHA) was established in 2002 in amendments to the Environmental Conservation Law (§11-0539.7). The NHA does not preclude existing or future land use proposals nor should it prohibit park development or operational needs. In order to be eligible for creation of an NHA, an area must meet any one of the following criteria:

- provide habitat for "endangered species" or "threatened species" of animals or plants;
- provide habitat for rare species as defined by the NY Natural Heritage Program (NHP); or
- contain "significant ecological communities" where such term means all rare ecological communities that are rare in the state as well as outstanding examples of more common communities.

Background for Analysis: Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh was evaluated by the NY Natural Heritage Program staff for NHA designation. Their assessment did not recommend this designation. While the park does contain Natural Heritage elements, including rare plants, rare animals, and one significant natural community that are all important to local biodiversity, from a statewide perspective, the size and quality of these occurrences does not warrant NHA designation.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• There is no Natural Heritage Area in the parks at this time.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 2	Designate selected areas within the parks as a NHA	• The size and quality of significant natural occurrences does not warrant designation.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 1

Bird Conservation Area (BCA)

The Bird Conservation Area Program aims to integrate bird conservation into agency planning, management and research projects, within the context of the agency mission. The New York State Bird Conservation Area Program is described under Article 11, Title 20 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL). The creation of a BCA does not preclude existing or future land use proposals, nor does it prohibit park development or operational needs. In addition to recognizing the importance of bird conservation within the planning process, BCAs can create heightened public awareness of the site's important bird community, as well as opportunities for bird-related education, research and conservation. The creation of a BCA also includes the preparation of a Management Guidance Summary which provides guidance relative to bird conservation not only for management purposes, but also for operations, research, education and outreach (DEC 2011).

Background for Analysis: There is currently no BCA within Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh. In order to qualify for creation of a BCA, a site must meet at least one of nine criteria outlined in the ECL. OPRHP staff evaluated available data on the bird populations and habitat within the parks to determine if any of these criteria were met. Sources of this data include the "Birds of Staatsburgh State Historic Site" checklist, the NYS Breeding Bird Atlas 1980-1985 & 2000-2005, and a bird observations database maintained by the Ralph T. Waterman Bird Club.

Following data evaluation, OPRHP staff determined that Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh meets the following three BCA criteria:

1) Migratory Bird Concentration Area

29 species of neo-tropical songbirds have been documented at the parks

2) Diverse Species Concentration Site

57 species of birds have been reported as breeding within the parks

19 forest dwelling neotropical migrants have been observed within the parks, including 14 that have been reported as breeding

3) Species at Risk Site

The parks provide habitat for bald eagles and three NYS Species of Special Concern (Cooper's Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, and Red-shouldered Hawk) and two rare or declining species (Tennessee Warbler and Palm Warbler)

Based on the evaluation of the data and the findings, the entire area of Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh is recommended to be designated as a BCA.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• No BCA recognition at the parks and

Alternatives		Considerations
		historic site.
Alternative 2	Designate the entire area of Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh, including Dinsmore Golf Course	• The golf course is an Audubon certified course. • Designation will provide management guidance for the important bird habitat of the parks and provide a raised awareness of important bird communities.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Wildlife Management

White-tailed deer and Canada geese are abundant at these parks and present management challenges. At present there is no management of white-tailed deer at the parks. The NY Natural Heritage survey noted signs of heavy deer browse on forest vegetation throughout the parks, including heavy over-browsing of swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) seedlings and saplings, suppressing regeneration and the long-term viability of this State Threatened species in the park (Smith and Lundgren 2010). The ecological impacts of high deer densities on the abundance and diversity of forest vegetation are well documented (Rooney and Dress 1997; Horsley *et al.* 2003; Rooney and Waller 2003.) With reduced forest diversity, negative consequences such as a reduction in bird abundance and diversity (deCalesta 1994; McShea and Rappole 2000) and an increase in invasive plant abundance (Knight *et al.* 2009) are seen. The NY Natural Heritage Program recommended that consideration be given to developing a deer management strategy that is compatible with other recreational park uses (Smith and Lundgren 2010).

Freshwater Tidal Swamp Management and Protection

Background for Analysis: The NY Natural Heritage Program identified an 11-acre freshwater tidal swamp near the mouth of the Indian Kill as a significant natural community and recommended protection of its water quality and integrity. The mouth of the stream had been formerly documented to support three rare freshwater mussel species. This lower portion of the Indian Kill has also been designated as a Critical Environmental Area by the Town of Hyde Park. The park's marina is located in a cove where the Indian Kill meets the Hudson River.

Recent projects have been undertaken by OPRHP to protect and improve the Indian Kill. These include the restoration of a tributary to the Indian Kill, located behind the new regional office, that was formerly flowing through a culvert, but is now flowing through a natural streambed; the creation of an expanded stream buffer at the entrance to Norrie State Park; and the planned closure of a former landfill adjacent to the Indian Kill.

The landfill closure and proposed dredging of the marina, both scheduled for completion in the coming year, have incorporated mitigation measures into their design to protect the Indian Kill's water quality and habitat.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Alternative 1 - Status Quo	• Would continue to be managed with minimal oversight.
Alternative 1	Implement the following management actions to provide additional protection for this significant habitat: • Much of the watershed of the Indian Kill is not within the parks; however development proposals within the watershed will be monitored to ensure protection of the Indian Kill. In addition, strategic acquisitions may be considered for further watershed protection. • Vegetative buffers between the tidal swamp, the Indian Kill, and adjacent roads and trails will be maintained to help reduce siltation, pollution, and nutrient input from runoff. These buffers will be further evaluated for reduced mowing or additional plantings of native species. Minimizing use of salt on nearby roadways may also be considered. • The redesign/rehabilitation of the marina and Environmental Center parking area will include measures to insure that storm water runoff is filtered through rain gardens or other bio-filters before reaching the Hudson River. • There are several culverts and bridges within the park that cross the Indian Kill. As these structures are scheduled for rehab or replacement consideration will be given as whether their design could be adjusted to improve biological connectivity e.g. fish passage, or water quality. • OPRHP will review the marina's best management practices to insure that operations are not inadvertently impacting upstream tidal zones. Examples of practices that will be examined include cleaning products,	• Would help protect the water quality and habitat of the freshwater tidal swamp and the Indian Kill in general. . • Would help identify any changes to the riparian habitat. • May help identify the location of potential pollutants.

Alternatives	Considerations
spill prevention protocols, or boater education on boat maintenance, fueling, and aquatic invasive species. OPRHP staff will contact DEC staff regarding "green marina" programs.	

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Wetland, Stream and River Protection

Background for Analysis: The wetlands at Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh make a significant contribution to the biodiversity of the park. In addition, wetlands provide flood and storm water control and natural bio-filtration that protect surface and groundwater from erosion, pollution and nutrients.

Besides the Indian Kill, the North Staatsburg Creek is another year-round stream within the park and there are a number of other unnamed intermittent streams, as well. These water resources add to the biodiversity of the park and, given that they flow directly to the Hudson River, their protection in turn supports the protection of the river's water quality and habitat. The NY Natural Heritage Program identifies the Hudson River as a Tidal River natural community that is of statewide significance.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1 Status Quo	• Trails and activity located adjacent to wetlands, streams and river shorelines may result in adverse impacts from trampling, erosion, and the threat of spreading invasive species.
Alternative 2 Implement the following management strategies to provide additional protection for these important resources: • Conduct streamside bio-surveys, visual assessments, and periodic water quality testing of streams in the parks. • Conduct surveys of the buffer areas around and along wetlands and streams to ensure that adjacent roads, trails, or buildings are not adversely affecting habitat or water quality. Delineate buffer areas as needed. • Conduct additional inventories for reptiles and amphibians that live in or	• Would help gather information regarding the health of the streams. • Would help gather baseline information to measure the health of water resources over time. • Would help determine if the wetlands, streams and river shoreline areas are being adversely impacted by adjacent activities. • Would provide additional information so park management can make informed decisions regarding the future management of these water resources and adjacent activities and/or would help mitigate any impacts to these areas.

Alternatives	Considerations
near these water resources, such as: o Amphibians that use the vernal pool complexes within the park. o Eastern box turtle and wood turtle, both NYS listed species of special concern should be conducted as well. • The outcrops and cliffs along the Hudson River support less common native plants. These areas will be monitored to insure that public access to and along trails and popular vistas is not adversely impacting this vegetation.	• May help identify the location of potential pollutants.
Alternative 3 Develop signage in appropriate locations to help interpret the function and ecological value of wetlands. • Work with the Norrie Point Environmental Center to incorporate the water resources of the parks into their programming.	• Would help park visitors better understand the role wetlands play in the ecosystem. • Would provide additional environmental education and interpretation in the parks.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Invasive Species Management

Background for Analysis: A statewide invasive species control program has been established at OPRHP with goals to preserve biodiversity and reduce the threat of invasive species to the quality of the natural, recreational, cultural, and interpretive resources within State parkland.

In September 2011, a reconnaissance survey of the parks for invasive species was conducted. Findings of these surveys concurred with the NY Natural Heritage Report which stated that the parks have a number of invasive species problems that are a significant threat to the parks' biodiversity (Smith and Lundgren, 2010.) The species of greatest concern are black swallow-wort and mile-a-minute. Some invasive removal efforts are on-going at the parks, but additional direction and action is required to help protect the biodiversity of the parks.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1 Status Quo	• Natural habitats and park operations will continue to be impacted by invasive species. • No plan to prevent introduction of other invasive species, including animals, that may impact resources

		• Some invasive species removal efforts are on-going at the parks.
Alternative 2	Eradicate and prevent new or recent infestations by developing an Early Detection/Rapid Response (ED/RR) plan and using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent accidental introduction through construction, operations and other activities. Continue precautions regarding invasive forest pests through tree survey and monitoring.	• Removal of invasive species of greatest concern such as black swallow-wort and mile-a-minute, followed, if possible by native restoration of the area, would result in improved habitat values and functions. • Such control efforts should be coordinated with the Lower Hudson Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) and other partners.
Alternative 3	Prioritize areas for invasive control efforts. Areas around high quality habitats and rare plant populations should be delineated and be the highest priority areas for control efforts. Consider ways to restore these habitats with native species.	• Would focus control efforts to protect the most sensitive species and habitat areas and use limited resources effectively.
Alternative 4	Install aquatic invasive species information at the marina's boat launch and provide an invasive species disposal station.	• Would prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species to other water bodies.

Preferred Alternatives – Alternatives 2-4

Successional Old Field Management

Background for Analysis: The park complex is a very popular location for birding enthusiasts and offers a diversity of viewing habitats, including woodlands, open fields and the river.

Successional old field management at the parks is an important component to the protection and preservation of wildlife, particularly nesting birds. In addition some areas within the park have been identified for reduced mowing areas to reduce fuel usage and create additional open natural habitat.

The old fields and reduced mowing areas include areas on either side of Old Post Road near Dinsmore Golf Course and the Hopeland area.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Continue to mow areas on an as needed basis
Alternative 2	Allow some fields to revert back to forests.	• Would detract from the grassland habitat of the parks.

Alternatives		Considerations
		• May improve the habitat for other wildlife. • Some fields of the parks are mowed for their value as a historic landscape and allowing them to revert to forest would detract from the historic value to the parks.
Alternative 3	Actively manage the old field areas as wildlife habitat and scenic value. • Delineate areas to be maintained as open fields on a map and formalize mowing regimes to protect nesting birds and other wildlife. • Mow areas frequently enough to prevent the establishment of woody vegetation (shrubs and tree saplings).	• This area would be maintained as successional old field and its values to historic scenic views of the river, nesting birds and other wildlife are maintained.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 3

Scenic/Historic Vista Management

Background for Analysis: As a historic area with designed landscapes, the parks and historic site provide a unique setting for park patrons to take in sweeping views of the Hudson River Valley. These designed views, once intended for the residents of the former estates that make up the park facility, are now available for all to enjoy. Views were also created during the development of the parks, such as the ones from the Norrie picnic area, marina, cabins, gazebo and golf course.

Part of scenic vista management also includes natural resource management. Sometimes historic views disappear and are repopulated with trees and other plants. In these cases, habitat maintenance needs to be balanced with the responsible restoration and/or maintenance of historic, scenic vistas. There are some locations within the parks and site that have grown in and are no longer representative of the designed landscape/vista that was intended.

Any vista restoration recommended by the plan will comply with the Agency's Policy on the Management of Trees and Other Vegetation. This policy allows for, "Pruning or removal of trees and other vegetation to maintain or restore important scenic overlooks and views…(OPRHP, 2009)."

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo - Maintain existing scenic vistas	• Maintains important scenic vistas and protects natural resources. • Incorporates habitat protection (e.g. timing of mowing, protection of important trees for raptors)

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 2	Restore additional historic and scenic vistas located throughout the parks, including: • Hoyt House and grounds • View from Staatsburgh (from the mansion and lawn) • View from Route 9 and Golf Course • View from cabins in Norrie SP Additional views may be identified in the Cultural Landscape Report.	• Would enhance the visitor experience. • Adherence to guidelines for pruning, removals and restoration of adjacent areas is required. • Would require additional staff time to maintain. • Would restore historic designed views to the parks and historic site. • Would also include habitat protection measures.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 1 and 2

Stormwater Management

Background for Analysis: Stormwater runoff at the parks, specifically at Mills and the Dinsmore Golf Course, has been identified as an issue of concern by state parks staff and by the public during the public scoping and comment period.

During significant rain events, runoff from upland areas east of Route 9 runs into two intermittent tributaries located in the southern end of the golf course and causes flash flooding of the golf course area and Old Post Road within the hamlet of Staatsburg. The common perception is that this water is coming from the golf course, however in reality; this water is non-point source (NPS) runoff that may be the result of an increase in upland development (homes, roads and infrastructure) and a decrease in pervious surfaces and loss of vegetation.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Water and excess non-point source runoff will continue to impact the golf course and adjacent areas within the hamlet.
Alternative 2	Work with the Town of Hyde Park Planning and Zoning to collaborate on land use practices in upland areas	• Would help inform future land use decisions so that any new upland development would not add to the existing runoff. • OPRHP will work with the Town of Hyde Park and be notified when upland development projects are proposed and come up for review.
Alternative 3	Work with the Town, County Soil and Water Conservation Service and others to obtain funding for the design and development of	• May help mitigate runoff going towards the hamlet. • May temporarily impact the creek during

Alternatives	Considerations
on-site mitigation for non-point source runoff. This may include redirecting runoff toward the north.	intensive rain events or during the spring. • Would require a suitable location for a bio-filtration area, stormwater pond or constructed wetlands. • May help slow the flow of water to adjacent areas.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Recreation Resource Development/Management

The recreation resource development alternatives primarily focus on the recreation use areas of the park. These areas currently constitute approximately 61% of the park. They also include roads, and trails. Each recreation and support element is discussed individually and there is a brief discussion of the existing condition and the alternatives considered.

Camping at Norrie State Park

Campground

Background for Analysis: As stated in Chapter 3, there are 45 campsites at Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park. The campground is well-used and had an annual attendance of 8,000 in 2010, with an average annual attendance of 6,700 over the last fiver years. Three of the campsites were improved in recent years through the addition of tent platforms. A camper registration building and a Camper Assistance Program campsite has recently been added to the campground area to provide better public access and more efficient processing/security. There is an adjacent group camping area that is often rented to organized groups such as church groups and scouting organizations.

The camping facilities are in need of some upgrades to improve the user experience. Some campsites are crowded and lack privacy and the comfort stations are dated. The "picnic area" comfort station lacks electricity. Soil compaction and lack of vegetation between campsites is an issue. There was also a suggestion from the public to attract more small RV campers.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1 Status Quo	• The campground and its support facilities would remain as is.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 2 Improve campsites • Assess the campground layout and sites and recommend tools such as site bounding, vegetative planting and relocating sites. • Upgrade amenities such as: comfort stations, picnic tables, grills, tent platforms, etc.	• Improvements would provide a better camping experience and mitigate camper impacts. • May improve the vegetation in the campground. • Would require upgrades to the sewer/dump station.
Alternative 3 Explore the feasibility of expanding the campground or establishing additional sites for small RVs at the existing underutilized picnic area north of the campground	• Additional research is required to determine the carrying capacity for additional small RVs. • Would require upgrades to the sewer/dump station. • Would require additional infrastructure including electricity and a new comfort station/shower building. • The additional comfort station/shower building would be more centrally located to better serve all campers.
Alternative 4 Improve Group Camp Area • Construct a pavilion • Construct tent platforms • Construct a new comfort/shower station • Construct a new, permeable parking area for the group camp facility	• Would provide an improved camping opportunity for groups, family reunions, etc. • The area will be enlarged through the marina dredge spoil reclamation. • Would require significant infrastructure upgrades (electricity, roads, water, parking, etc.). • Area is very secluded.

Preferred Alternatives – Alternatives 2, 3 and 4

Cabins

Background for Analysis: Ten CCC era cabins (5 were actually constructed by the CCC) exist at Norrie State Park. The average annual attendance over the past fiver years is nearly 3,000 visitors per year. The cabins provide an alternative to regular camping and are situated at a scenic point on the Hudson River, though the view is somewhat blocked by tree limbs and vegetation. The cabins are small and have no bathrooms. There are two bedrooms with bunk beds and a small table and kitchenette. A picnic table and grill are also provided outside the cabins. The cabins are in need of basic repairs and consideration should be given to making improvements that will make the cabins more accommodating and attractive to the public. Soil compaction is also an issue here.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Cabins would continue in their current use; repairs would be made, but they would not be improved. • None of the cabins are currently ADA accessible.
Alternative 2	Upgrade selected Cabins at Norrie State Park • Consider renovating some cabins so that they have private bathrooms (toilet and sink). • Renovate one or more cabins to be ADA accessible.	• Private bathrooms would improve the cabin experience. • Private bathrooms would require septic improvements or a compostable bathroom. • Would improve the accessibility of the park. • Existing cabins are small and would be difficult to retrofit, five are CCC era.
Alternative 3	Develop a new cabin that is ADA accessible	• Would improve the accessibility of the park. • Construction may disturb the proposed area. • A private bath may be included in the design. • Adjacent trails / area would need to be graded to accommodate ADA. • Design should compliment the aesthetic of the CCC era buildings.
Alternative 4	Thin out the trees and vegetation to restore the views of the river from the cabins and address the soil compaction issue around the cabins.	• These views are historic and add to the attractiveness of the cabins. • Will be done in accordance to the Agency's Tree Policy.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 1, 3 and 4

Trails

Trail System

Background for Analysis: There are 11.6 miles of designated trails in the Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh facility (See Figure 11 – Existing Trail System) consisting of wider carriage or service roads as well as narrow singletrack trails. Some of the trail alignments are historic in nature following estate roads, walking paths or horse trails while others were developed more recently.

The trail system currently accommodates hiking, biking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. There are no formal use designations or trail use signage for trails in the parks. The River Trail has recently been closed to mountain biking due to safety and sustainability concerns. There are no groomed trails for winter uses. Cross-country skiing occurs on wider trails, around field areas and on the golf course. Snowmobiling occurs very infrequently in field areas near the Norrie entrance.

Trail assessments were conducted on all trails throughout the parks to identify wet areas, areas of erosion, obstacles in the treadway and missing blazes and signage (See Figure 1~~5~~6 – Trails Assessments). It was noted that the trail system generally receives limited on-going maintenance and that there has been public concern over the confusing layout of the system. Blazing is missing in some cases along trails while trailhead and intersection signage is almost non-existent throughout the parks. Wet areas and eroded sections were noted on various trails but most notably erosion was found along some sections of the River Trail (See River Trail discussion below). Assessments also concluded that there are a number of parallel trails and trails that traverse through wetlands.

Interpretive opportunities are many throughout the parks and site. The existing trail system includes little interpretation of the cultural, historical and natural resources of the park.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1 Status Quo	• The trail system would remain as is. • User experience is diminished due to lack of organized trail system including no trailhead and intersection signage. • Trail use may continue to impact natural resources in sensitive areas.
Alternative 2 Modify the existing trail system • Close a number of trails (parallel trails and trails through wetland areas). • Designate several existing undesignated trails and develop new trails to provide appropriate trail connections in and external to the parks. • Rehabilitate one railroad crossing in the Hopeland area and provide pedestrian river access; remove the northern railroad crossing structure.	• Improves the organization of the trail system and enhances visitor experience. • Reduces impacts to sensitive natural resources in the parks. • Improves trail connectivity in the parks and to external trail systems. • Enhances visitor education about cultural, historic, and natural resources of the parks and site. • Trail development and trail closures are required for specific trails.

Alternatives	Considerations
• Designate specific uses for each trail. • Develop interpretive trails and enhance interpretation throughout the trail system to highlight historic and natural resources in the parks. • Enhance blazing (including changing blaze colors on a few trails to create a more cohesive system) and install trailhead and intersection signage. • Partner with local organizations and user groups for maintenance and monitoring of the trail system. See Figure 17 – Trail System Alternatives	• Trails require on-going maintenance.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Details and guidance information regarding trail system modifications are provided in Appendix B - Trail System Implementation Steps.

River Trail

Background for Analysis: The River Trail runs from Norrie Point north along the shoreline of the Hudson River to the cove below Staatsburgh State Historic Site. It was a historic hiking path used by the estate families and their guests. The trail provides an almost non-stop view of the Hudson River for over 2 miles of shoreline.

The River Trail has generally existed in this alignment for over a century. There are many short sections that have erosion occurring and in some cases have become safety concerns as the treadway has partially eroded along the bank. The trail has suffered due to a long-term lack of maintenance although much of the trail remains in fair condition. There are sections with retaining walls that have not been maintained. It experiences high use due to its proximity to the river and perhaps that it provides longer loop trail opportunities. The Hudson River banks also experience the natural process of bank erosion.

The Natural Heritage Report (Smith and Lundgren 2010) notes that there are rocky outcrop communities that occur along the edge of the river and provide habitat for 'uncommon plant communities.' The report notes that these outcrops are popular and accessible via the River Trail and that trampling of these areas is a threat to the native species growing along the outcrops. The report suggests consideration for moving the trail alignment away from the river and providing spur trails and lookouts over the river in a couple of locations. This would help to minimize trampling on the native plants along the rocky shore and provide protection of this habitat. There is little education or interpretation about these uncommon plant communities and impacts that trampling may have upon them.

The River Trail is a designated Hudson River Valley Greenway Trail and is part of the Hyde Park Trail System.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• The River Trail remains in its current alignment with little maintenance and with safety concerns in some areas. • User impact on rocky outcrop communities along the shoreline is not addressed.
Alternative 2	Move the majority of the trail alignment away from the river bank and provide lookout opportunities to the river.	• Topography doesn't allow for rerouting in some sections. • Would increase effort to focus user impacts to specific appropriate locations. • Could potentially reduce trail user impacts to shoreline and uncommon plant species. • Continued use of historic trail alignment would be likely (even with closure) due to public's desire for river access and historic use resulting in parallel trails and increased impact to shoreline. • Requires staff and/or volunteer time and resources to develop reroute and close existing alignment. • Requires new construction for 1-2 miles of trail.
Alternative 3	Rehabilitate the existing alignment in place and consider short reroutes where there are safety concerns; designate 2-3 lookout points along the trail and publicize as destination points; enhance education and interpretation of natural resources along the trail.	• Maintains the historic integrity of the trail alignment; trail will be designated for hiking only to maintain traditional use, limit user numbers and impacts in this area. • Designated lookout points and natural resource education should reduce trampling impacts to the unique plant communities, keep users on the trail and enhance stewardship of resources. • Minimizes new trail construction. • Requires staff and/or volunteer time and resources to upgrade trail.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 3

Hyde Park Trail System connection

Background for Analysis: The Hyde Park Trail System includes nearly 16 miles of trails linking parks, historic sites and nature preserves in the town of Hyde Park. The River Trail and Blue Trail at the Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh facility are currently part of this trail system.

There has been an effort to make a trail linkage between Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh and the rest of the trail system. The Winnakee Land Trust has a trail easement on a hiking trail that crosses two parcels south of the parks ending at the Norrie boundary. This provides an opportunity to formally link the parks' trail system with the rest of the Hyde Park Trail System.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• There remains no formal linkage between the parks and the rest of the Hyde Park Trail System.
Alternative 2	Extend the trail from the south over the railroad tracks to connect directly to the River Trail.	• Bridge construction is required. • Cost prohibitive and time consuming.
Alternative 3	Extend the trail from the south under the railroad tracks to connect directly to the River Trail.	• One existing culvert is too small; the other larger culvert is at the Indian Kill outlet and would require trail construction within the wetland. • Cost prohibitive and time consuming.
Alternative 4	Extend the trail northeast to connect to parking area and utilize CCC park road as connector to the River Trail. See Figure 17 – Trail System Alternatives.	• Utilizes existing trail connection to cross railroad corridor via the old Norrie entrance road. • Requires trail construction including boardwalks in sensitive areas. • Least expensive alternative for providing a trail connection.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 4

Horseback Riding

Background for Analysis: The trail system currently allows horseback riding although equestrian usage at the parks currently is minimal. A system of horse trails was developed over time including some historic trails. Remnant horse trail markers are still seen randomly along a number of trail alignments. Some of these trails have overgrown due to little use and lack of maintenance. There is no designated trailer parking area.

The Landsman Kill Trail Association maintains approximately 80 miles of horse trails on private lands in close proximity to the parks. These trails are open to members of the Association only and not open to the public.

With the proposed modifications to the trail system, the parks' trail system could provide approximately 5.5 miles of trails for horseback riding. Five to seven miles of horse trails is considered a minimum trail length to accommodate an equestrian trail ride.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Horseback riding is allowed in the parks. • No designated trailer parking area is established. • Limited trail maintenance is occurring.
Alternative 2	Enhance equestrian facilities in the parks.	• Requires expansion of parking area for trailer parking. • Demand is not apparent at parks. • Minimal trail mileage exists at the parks for this use. • Nearby external horse trail systems are not open to the public; therefore increased mileage with use of external trail systems for the public is not feasible.
Alternative 3	Prohibit horseback riding at the parks.	• Minimal trail mileage exists at the park for this use. • Nearby external horse trail systems are not open to the public; therefore increased mileage with use of external trail systems for the public is not feasible • Equestrian demand is being met by other facilities in the area. • Portions of the existing equestrian trails would be closed.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 3

If demand warrants equestrian use in the future and external trail systems become open to the public, a northern trail connection through the Hopeland Area would be considered. OPRHP will consider an area along Old Post Road near the golf course for an equestrian trailer parking facility.

Hiking

The parks currently allow hiking on all designated trails. Hiking will continue to be allowed on all designated trails of the trail system as modified above. The quantity of trails open to hiking is considered suitable for this activity.

Mountain Biking

The parks currently allow mountain biking on most trails. The River Trail has recently been closed to mountain biking due to safety and sustainability concerns. Biking will continue to be allowed on all designated trails with the exception of the River Trail and the new southern connection to the Hyde Park Trail System. The quantity of trails open to mountain biking is considered suitable for this activity.

On-Road Biking

The parks currently allow on-road biking on park roads. Route 9, which passes along the eastern edge of the parks, is a Hudson River Valley Greenway Trail and provides external connections to the north and south. On-road biking will remain an allowed use on park roads.

Cross-country Skiing

The parks currently allow cross-country skiing on wider trails. Use generally occurs around open fields and on the golf course. There are no groomed trails in the parks. Cross-country skiing will remain an allowed use on the on wider trails in addition to open areas. The quantity of trails that allow cross-country skiing is considered suitable for this activity.

Snowshoeing

The parks currently allow snowshoeing on all designated trails. Snowshoeing will continue to be allowed on all designated trails of the trail system as modified above. The quantity of trails open to snowshoeing is considered suitable for this activity.

Snowmobiling

Snowmobiling occurs infrequently in the parks in open field areas near the Norrie entrance. There are no designated or groomed snowmobile trails and there is no demand for them. Informal snowmobiling will continue to be allowed in open field areas near the Norrie entrance; use will be monitored and managed if deemed necessary in the future.

Water Trail

Norrie Point State Park is listed as a designated water trail site on the Hudson River Valley Greenway Water Trail providing day-use and overnight camping facilities. The marina will continue to be a kayak/canoe launch facility and the park will continue to provide overnight camping upon request to water trail users.

Swimming

Background for Analysis: There are currently no swimming facilities or swimming beaches at Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh. The suggestion for swimming came from the public comment period and was considered by the planning team. There were also comments in opposition of swimming at the parks and historic site.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• There is currently no swimming opportunities at the parks and historic site. • Swimming is not a feasible activity at many locations because the infrastructure associated with it is not compatible with the historic landscape of the parks.
Alternative 2	Develop a beach at the Hudson River in the cove area at Mills in front of the mansion or in Norrie at the gazebo area.	• Additional analysis of these sites showed that water quality, and river conditions (e.g. vegetation, bottom substrate, depth, prevailing winds) are not suitable for development of swimming facilities at either location. • Either site would require considerable infrastructure improvements in limited space • Either site would present significant operational challenges due to access, parking and staffing. • The development at the cove site in front of the mansion would have significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.
Alternative 3	Develop a swimming pool at Mills or Norrie	• There is no suitable location for a pool. • It would require significant clearing of trees and vegetation.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 1

Lewis Gordon Norrie Playground Area

Background for Analysis: Informal picnicking occurs throughout both parks and on the lawns and on various picnic tables located throughout the parks. There is the potential for a picnic grove at Norrie at an area near the historic Lewis Gordon Norrie Playground. There is also an underutilized picnic area near the marina that could use improvements. The existing picnic grove at Norrie (north of the campground) is being proposed for conversion to a small RV camping area. There are currently no formal playgrounds at the park complex. Several comments at the public meeting and subsequent comment period called for the development of a formalized playground for children to utilize at the parks.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1 Status Quo	• Informal picnicking would continue. • The need for an improved picnic grove would remain. • There is no playground at either park facility.
Alternative 2 Develop a new picnic grove at Norrie State Park located near the Lewis Gordon Norrie Playground. • Include a new layout of picnic tables and grills. • ADA improvements would be made (parking, fishing access platform, comfort station). • Replace older picnic tables and grills that are in disrepair. • Would require infrastructure improvements (parking, road improvements, utilities, comfort station). • Parking lot would accommodate approximately 35 vehicles. • Comfort station would be a compostable toilet system. • Establish a car-top boat launch drop-off site near the water.	• Would provide a more accessible and desirable passive recreation space. • Would require some vegetation removal and may cause some ground disturbance. • Would greatly improve the picnicking experience at the park complex. • Accessible parking improvements and other amenities will allow more park patrons to enjoy this area.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 3 Construct a playground	• Would provide a designed activity area for children to play and exercise. • Would be a way to increase the year-round appeal for kids to visit the parks. • May be considered an asset to other activities (campground) and increase the attractiveness of the facilities for families and childcare givers.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Boating/Marina

Background for Analysis: The marina at Norrie State Park is one of the more popular areas and draws many users to the park complex. The marina is one of the few public marinas on the Hudson River and draws many local and transient boat operators. The marina is in need of dredging because it has silted in considerably since it was last dredged in the mid 1990s. In addition, kayaking is also a popular activity and a concession operation that rents kayaks is located immediately adjacent to the marina entrance.

The marina is proposed to be dredged in fall of 2012 and will include improvements to the docks as well.

The marina parking area, which also serves as a parking area for the Norrie Point Environmental Center, is in need of improvements which will not be addressed under the marina dredging proposal. The planning team did not have any recommendations for the marina beyond the existing dredging and other improvements already proposed.

Car Top Boat Launch

Background for Analysis: As noted earlier in this document, the Hudson River is the prominent water resource and feature at Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh. While there is a boat launch and marina at Norrie Point, this area can easily become congested with larger vessels and the kayak concessionaire. Comments were received during the public comment period regarding finding new, car top launch opportunities within the parks.

Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1 Status Quo	• There are no other formal boat launch areas aside from the one at Norrie Point.

Alternative 2	Improve existing car-top boat launch areas or put-ins along the Hudson River • Existing Locations: o Near the gazebo at Norrie o Cove at DEC Norrie Point Environmental Center	• Would provide additional access to the waterfront. • May require additional parking or drop-off locations. • Would provide a low-impact, water dependent use. • May have temporary adverse impacts to the shoreline during construction (grading and clearing). • Would require additional signage identifying a put-in.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Amphitheatre/Performance Space

Background for Analysis: Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh hosts many performing arts events, especially in the warmer months. During the summer, the parks and historic site, in conjunction with the National Park Service, host a summer concert series which has become quite popular. Several comments were received during the public comment period regarding improving this situation by locating an amphitheatre within the parks.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• There is currently no amphitheatre; however, a rain location for outdoor events is identified. • Can potentially deter patrons from attending an event if there's reason to believe the weather won't cooperate.
Alternative 2	Find a suitable location for the development of an amphitheatre	• May be considered visually intrusive depending on the location of the structure. • Is not a historically consistent use. • Would only be available for use during the warmer months.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 1

Dinsmore Golf Course and Driving Range

Background for Analysis: The Dinsmore Golf Course is a historic golf course and one of the oldest golf courses in the state. The golf course is well-used and has significant water related issues, especially after major rain events or during drought conditions. Over the years the topic of a developing a driving range at the golf course has been widely discussed and debated.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• There is no driving range at the golf course. • There are existing irrigation and drainage issues at the golf course.
Alternative 2	Develop a driving range at the Dinsmore Golf Course	• May be an economic engine for the park and region. • Would be difficult to site a driving range at the course. • Would require additional infrastructure (parking areas, lighting, etc.). • The existing parking lot for the golf course cannot be expanded. • There is no suitable location for a new parking lot and a new parking lot would add to the impervious surfaces of the park and create a new access point to Route 9.
Alternative 3	Replace existing irrigation system	• Would help alleviate some of the existing issues and improve the quality and desirability of the golf course. • Would be a long-term investment in the golf course and community.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 1 and 3

Visitor Services, Orientation and Amenities

Carriage Barn

Background for Analysis: Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh is three facilities that work together to tell a larger story of the families who once lived in the area and the rich history of the mid-Hudson Valley. There is currently no defined starting point or welcome area for park patrons coming to the parks and historic site complex, yet there is a great opportunity to bring all three together through a visitor center. The Carriage Barn, located in Mills State Park, is a historic structure that is currently used as a regional and park storage facility.

The current park office is located in the Taconic Regional Headquarters on the Old Post Road, near the entrance to Norrie. While the building has been recently renovated and the facilities are adequate, the park office is somewhat separate from the core of the park complex and not easily identifiable or accessible.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• There is no visitor center at the parks or historic site.
Alternative 2	Establish a visitor's center, including restrooms, office space, meeting/event space at the Carriage Barn.	• Would provide a meeting space and starting point for park patrons to interpret the parks / site. • Would provide an additional public restroom for the parks. • Would help interpret the entire "story" of the parks and historic site and help create a more cohesive park community. • Would provide some interpretive and exhibit space. • Would bring the park office out of the regional office and into the park.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Signage

Background for Analysis: Interpretive and way-finding signs are easy and economical ways to educate and orient park visitors. Signs also lend a sense of place and, depending on their design; help establish the character of a park. Some proposed circulation patterns and parking improvements may require improvements / changes to the signs in the parks / site.

Although there are some interpretive signs at Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh, in general, there is an opportunity to better interpret the historic and environmental resources at the parks site. Signage that is appropriate with a cohesive aesthetic is important to a quality user experience.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Current signage is sufficient, but lacking.
Alternative 2	Make signage improvements to park roads and parking areas—directional and way-finding	• Would create a cohesive look for the signage within the parks / site. • Helps park patrons know where they are in the parks.
Alternative 3	Develop additional interpretive signage for the natural and cultural resources of the parks/site	• Would inform park patrons of the significance of an area within the parks / site even when staff are not present. • Would help interpret all the facets of the history of the parks (Native American, Industrial, Gilded Age, etc.) • Signage can be non-intrusive to the natural and cultural feel of the parks.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Environmental / Cultural Education and Interpretation Programs

Background for Analysis: Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh is a wealth of natural, historic and archeological resources. While there are existing environmental and cultural education and interpretation programs in the parks / site, comments received called for additional programming and even self-guided tours and there is a need for more self-sustained interpretive options at the parks.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Continue environmental programming through DEC's Norrie Point Environmental Center and interpretive signage. • Continue to work with the Friends of Mills Mansion on cultural education and interpretation.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 2	Expand environmental / cultural education and interpretation opportunities with panels, literature and utilize technology for self-guided tours • Podcasts or smartphone tours could be developed for park patrons to utilize at the parks / site. • Brochures could be distributed at the proposed Visitor Center and at Norrie Point. • Develop interpretive signs for the CCC era features located at the former camp and Norrie Point Environmental Center	• Interpretive panels could be located at key areas for interpretation (Hudson River, Indian Kill, Gardener's House, Hoyt House, etc.). • A kiosk could be developed to highlight the significance of the proposed BCA. • Would help interpret the unique history of the park.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural resources within Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh must be managed according to state and federal law. Significant laws that govern the preservation of cultural resources include the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act and the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law.

Primarily these laws seek to protect cultural resources by requiring review of any Federally or State funded project that may impact (beneficially or adversely) any property listed on or eligible for listing on the National or State Registers. This includes interior or exterior alterations to historic structures, and projects that may impact archeological resources, historic landscapes or other cultural resources. Projects are reviewed by the Division of Historic Preservation, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Parks Service.

Cultural Landscape Report

Background for Analysis: According to the National Park Service Preservation Brief #36, a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is, "…the primary report that documents the history, significance and treatment of a cultural landscape. A CLR evaluates the history and integrity of the landscape including any changes to its geographical context, features, materials, and use. CLRs are often prepared when a change (e.g. a new visitor center or parking area to a landscape) is proposed. In such instance, a CLR can be a useful tool to protect the landscape's character-defining features from undue wear, alteration or loss. A CLR can provide managers, curators and others with information needed to make management decisions." A CLR has been completed for the Hoyt House and its surrounds, but has not been completed for the remainder of the Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh park complex.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Alternative 1 – Status Quo	• Design and siting of proposed changes to the park facility (e.g. a new maintenance facility and improvements to parking areas) would be lacking basic information regarding the original construction and design of the original features.
Alternative 2	Alternative 2 – Develop a Cultural Landscape Report	• Would inform future decision with respect to siting and design. • All proposed recommendations in this section would benefit from the completion of a CLR. • Would document historic elements such as the extensive stone walls throughout the parks

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Historic Structures Reports

Background for Analysis: A Historic Structures Report (HSR) provides detailed information about a building's design, construction and use. This information is essential to evaluating its historic character, significance and integrity, and in making educated decisions about its treatment. HSRs are broadly acknowledged as critical tools in preservation planning. HSRs are especially important for buildings that are undergoing a change in use or occupancy, where the report can serve as a basis for identifying alternatives to achieving compliance with building codes and the ADA.

Hoyt House is the only building within the Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh park complex that has a draft HSR. In the absence of such a document, decisions concerning the repair or replacement of deteriorated elements may be based on inadequate or outdated information.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Hoyt House is the only building in the parks/site that has an HSR.
Alternative 2	Develop Historic Structure Reports for buildings, as needed, when a new use is proposed. The following buildings will require a HSR: • The Carriage Barn • The Dairy Barn Complex • The Boarding House	• Would inform future decisions with respect to rehabilitation and adaptive reuse.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Staatsburgh (Mills Mansion)

Background for Analysis: Staatsburgh State Historic Site (the mansion) has a unique advantage over many historic sites because of its restored interior and intact furniture/home collection. The interior collection is very valuable and there are few volunteers and staff members that are trained in its care and maintenance. The exterior of the site, however, does not match the grandeur of the interior and is in need of restoration, on three sides of the building, as well as some other historic elements that have been damaged throughout the years.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• The exterior would continue to be unsightly and potentially damaging to the structure.
Alternative 2	Restore the three remaining exterior walls of the mansion and the roof	• Would greatly improve the aesthetic value of the building. • Restoration will help protect the exterior and the interior of the building (especially from water damage) and increase its longevity. • May allow for the repair and restoration of architectural details that have been removed. • May result in an interpretive opportunity about the repair and restoration of an historic resource.

Alternative 3	Train staff and volunteers in the care and maintenance of the interior furnishings	• There are only a few trained individuals who can properly care for the historic furnishings. • Would improve the longevity of these priceless items/furnishings. • Would increase and improve public service.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Stone Wall of the Mills Estate

Background for Analysis: One of the most defining features of the historic estate at Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh is the stone wall that runs adjacent to Albany Post Road. The wall is one of the first physical elements of the estate that is seen by the public and, over time, has become a prominent feature of the hamlet of Staatsburg. Age and exposure to weather and the elements has deteriorated the wall in many locations. Some repair efforts have been made, but it is crumbling, unsightly and unsafe in many areas. There were several comments made during the public information meeting requesting that the repair of the wall be a high priority element of the master plan.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• The wall would continue to be repaired when feasible. • Would continue to deteriorate and impact the aesthetics of the site, park and the hamlet of Staatsburg.
Alternative 2	Repair the stone wall	• Would greatly improve the aesthetics of the wall and the hamlet. • Repairs will ensure that the wall will be stabilized and continue to be a defining feature of the parks and the community.
Alternative 3	Restore and re-hang the historic iron gates	• May require finding a temporary alternate route for trucks and other oversized vehicles that must travel through the entrance and had previously damaged the gates. • Would require extensive repair and restoration. • Would result in a component of the original estate coming back and be available for interpretation.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 4	Widen the main entrance of the stone wall	• Would require one side of the stone walls to be altered to allow it to be widened. • Would improve vehicular access (especially for buses and emergency vehicles) and prevent further damage to a historic resource.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2, 3 and 4

Vacant, Underutilized and Deteriorated Structures

There are several historic buildings within the park that are either vacant or underutilized. Vacant structures are more prone to deterioration and vandalism, and they generally do not receive routine maintenance or inspections (which can catch minor problems before they escalate).

Hoyt House

Background for Analysis: Hoyt House and its surrounding grounds (collectively known as "The Point") was designed by Calvert Vaux and constructed from approximately 1852 through 1855. Designed for Lydig and Geraldine Hoyt, the house and surrounding outbuildings is a unique, contributing historic and architectural feature of the Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh complex. Unfortunately, the building has suffered from being vacant for decades, vandalism and exposure to the elements with little repair or maintenance. A Historic Structures Report was prepared for the building and its grounds by the Heritage Task Force for the Hudson River Valley (which later became the Hudson River Valley Greenway).

In 2008, the Calvert Vaux Preservation Alliance (CVPA) stepped forward as the friends group for Hoyt House and has been working to find an appropriate use for the building, as well as advocating for its restoration.

In early 2011, Hoyt House was awarded a "Save America's Treasures" grant to repair the roof and other exterior features of the house. The historic landscape of Hoyt House and its grounds has also been compromised over the years, though documentation exists showing what the designed landscape and views were. The Agency has previously issued Requests for Proposals (most recently as 2011 and 2012) for the adaptive re-use of Hoyt House, but was not successful in developing a contract.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• The building would be repaired when feasible and funds are available. • If few repairs are done, the structure will continue to deteriorate.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 2	Seek proposals from potential licensees to repair, rehabilitate and occupy the house and barns in a manner that is consistent with its historic use, while preserving its architectural character. Ensure some public access to the exterior and grounds component as part of any adaptive reuse proposal.	• Rehabilitation and adaptive re-use will need to protect the integrity of the historic structure and meet the standards of all applicable codes, rules and regulations • The setting is unique, scenic and in a desirable location within the Hudson Valley. • The location is remote within the park and has limited access and utilities service. • Must be economically viable for OPRHP, as well as the licensee. • Must be compatible with the operation of the park. • Requires that the Hoyt property undergo a conversion subject to approval by the National Park Service (see page 25 of the Master Plan). • Would provide non-state resources to support operation and maintenance of an important building while providing public access to principle interior spaces for interpretation and use.
Alternative 3	Demolish Hoyt House	• The parks complex would lose a major contributing historic structure. • Demolition of the house would constitute an "adverse impact" under NYS historic preservation law and may jeopardize the property's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
Alternative 4	Rehabilitate Hoyt House for public programming and exhibit/event space	• May require alterations to comply with building codes. • Would require extensive and costly construction costs to the interior. • Would be done as funding becomes available. • Would not be necessary if an appropriate licensee is identified.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 5	Restore the historic designed landscape	• Would bring back a currently overgrown, but historic element of the parks/site. • Would require the removal and/or pruning of some trees to restore the historic views of the river. • Would increase areas of meadow or fields requiring periodic management. • Would include restoration of historic drives, roadways and stone walls at Old Post Road entry.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2, 4 and 5

Dairy Barn Complex

Background for Analysis: The dairy barns at Mills State Park are several contributing historic structures that are currently not open to the public and are not being used in a historically appropriate manner.

The Dairy Barn is the most intact example of a sanitary movement barn complex in public ownership in the Hudson Valley, maybe beyond. It is used as maintenance facility and storage for golf course mowing equipment and other machinery and supplies used at the parks and the Dinsmore Golf Course. Utilizing these historic structures in a way that they are not intended is adversely affecting historic fabric of these buildings and has compromised the integrity of the structures. In addition, large vehicles heavily travel the grounds adjacent to these historic structures which also may adversely impact the buildings and their surrounds.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• The buildings will continue to be used inappropriately and will suffer as a result.
Alternative 2	Remove park and regional maintenance and storage materials from the barns. Reuse areas of the barn complexes for historical and/or appropriate public uses.	• Would reduce the inappropriate use of the historic buildings. • A new location for the maintenance facility would need to be identified. • Existing infrastructure (gas pumps, etc) may need to be removed and remediated. • Would separate maintenance activities from areas that could/should be accessible by park patrons. • Would lessen potential conflicts between park patrons and maintenance activities.

		• May require alterations to comply with building code.
Alternative 3	Utilize sections of the Dairy Barn to interpret the history of the dairy operations of the Mills era.	• Areas of the barns are relatively intact. • Would highlight and interpret the Mills era of the estate. • May require alterations to comply with building code. • Allows for potential reuse of underutilized sections of the complex.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Greenhouse Area and Treehouse

Background for Analysis: The Greenhouse Area and Treehouse building are part of the former Mills estate. While the greenhouse structures are no longer there, the area was previously improved with deer fencing, pathways and gardens. The treehouse is an existing, underutilized building that is structurally sound.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 4	Status Quo	• Deer fencing needs repair. • Area requires some maintenance to be usable and/or publically accessible. • Treehouse is currently not open to the public.
Alternative 5	Rehabilitate the greenhouse area • Repair deer fencing • Establish a maintenance schedule for mowing • Work with Friends Group or volunteers to help take care of the area	• Would create another destination and point of interest in the park. • Rehabilitating the area would allow for further interpretation and education of this area of the park. • There are existing trails that lead to this area.

Alternative 6	Reuse treehouse structure as an environmental and cultural interpretation and education/classroom space.	• Would highlight and interpret the Mills era of the estate. • May require alterations to comply with building code. • There are existing trails that lead to this area. • Would provide a new classroom/meeting space within the park facility. • Would bolster existing environmental/cultural education programming at the park facility.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Other Vacant Structures

Background for Analysis: There are several buildings within the parks that are vacant with no immediate use. These structures are maintained, but underutilized.

Boarding House: The Boarding House was historically used, as its name suggests, as a boarding facility for estate workers who did not live at the mansion. The building has been used as housing for the Regional Director of the Taconic Region (should they choose to live there), however, it is not currently inhabited. The house has several small bedrooms and is quite large—not truly suited as a single-family dwelling. It's location near the maintenance facility and its large size and inefficient heating system could be construed as undesirable, as well.

Hayes House: A former residence that was not associated with the Mills estate and is not currently in use.

Huntington Barn: Associated with the Huntington House, also not a property that is not original to the Mills estate. Huntington House is currently occupied, but the barn structure is not.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Buildings will remain empty, but maintained. • Buildings vary in condition and past/historic use.
Alternative 2	Evaluate vacant structures for adaptive reuse based on Appendix G. Strive to either reuse the buildings for park or regional purposes or lease.	• Would ensure that a historically appropriate use will occur. • Would encourage occupation of the buildings. • May require alterations to comply with building code.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Park Operations

Staatsburgh Expansion and Management Zones for the Parks/Site

Background for Analysis: The parks and historic site are separate operating entities with both a park manager and historic site manager. As it is now, the site manager is responsible for Staatsburgh (the mansion), but has no official responsibility for the historic outbuildings or designed landscape related to the Mills estate. Expansion of the boundary of the site as a means to address this situation has been discussed over the years and, was also suggested at the public information meeting/comment period. .Upon further examination of this concept by the core planning team however, it became clear that specific management directives were needed for areas beyond Staatsburgh and Hoyt House.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo Staatsburgh State Historic Site consists of the mansion—exterior and interior—only.	• Staatsburgh staff has no official responsibility for the historic landscape and contributing outbuildings.
Alternative 2	Expand the boundary of Staatsburgh SHS to include additional outbuildings and related historic designed landscapes.	• Would provide a more holistic approach to telling the story of the estate and the people who lived, worked and visited there. • Would help establish more appropriate uses for the related historic outbuildings (especially the carriage and dairy barns). • Would help create a more diverse, interesting visitor experience. • Would mean some areas currently managed by the park manager would fall under the purview of the historic site manager.
Alternative 3	Develop specific management zones for the parks and historic site. By doing so, the parks and site would be divided into zones to help improve management and insure the preservation of the common cultural resources.	• Would divide the park into various zones that would have a specific management direction. • Would allow the site manager of Staatsburgh to have more of a role in the management of the related historic structures and designed landscape. • Informational handouts would be developed for park staff who will be working in a specific zone of the parks. • Park staff will be trained pursuant to the management directives of the specific zone with respect to treatment of historic and natural resources.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Landscape Management Plan

Background for Analysis: The parks and historic site comprise approximately 1,100 acres that vary in use. While some areas of the parks are utilized and appreciated for their scenic and historic value, others are used for recreation, hiking, and natural resource protection. A landscape management plan would help identify specific management directives for the facility and could be done by a zone by zone basis (as described above). In addition, there are historic resources in the parks and historic site that require special care and treatment. The landscape management plan would identify those resources and provide information and direction regarding maintenance and care for park staff.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Park staff does not always work closely with historic site staff with respect to managing historic areas for various reasons—this can be detrimental to historic landscapes/resources.
Alternative 2	Develop Landscape Management Plan that corresponds with the natural and historic resources of the parks and site	• Would serve as a reference and help ensure that historic landscapes and natural resources are managed properly. • Would be especially helpful to train any new park staff or those unfamiliar with the park with respect to landscape management. • Would be developed with input from staff most familiar with the proper treatment of the landscape. • Would help manage habitat for natural resource protection.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Maintenance Area

Background for Analysis: The existing maintenance and storage area for the parks and historic site are housed in the Dairy Barn Complex and Carriage Barn. These several structures are historic, contributing buildings to the Mills estate and were not meant to be used in the manner in which they are today. The maintenance area is overcrowded, inefficient and is causing the buildings that house it to deteriorate at a faster rate. In addition, the main location of the maintenance area (Dairy Complex) is in close proximity to the golf course and can cause some confusion for park patrons. The location of the Carriage Barn (used for regional supply and equipment storage) causes a problem for large trucks delivering materials.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Maintenance areas stay where they are. • Issues/conflicts related to the spaces will continue.
Alternative 2	Move the maintenance area to the location of the existing debris pile and construct a building to suit the needs of the parks/site and region. • Building would be approximately 7,500 square feet with a three bay garage. Would also provide a location for regional storage.	• A new building would be sited in an already disturbed area. • The proposed location is across from the golf course and would be easily accessible for maintenance vehicles. • The proposed location is somewhat hidden or shaded by existing, mature trees. Maintaining this natural buffer is desirable. • Archeological survey would be done in advance of construction. • Would benefit from the information yielded from the development of the Cultural Landscape Report for the park facility. • Would be designed in an energy efficient manner and will utilize "green" building concepts.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Agricultural Use

Background for Analysis: Historically, the land that comprises the parks and historic site had been used for agricultural use prior to being developed into a private estate and, subsequently, donated as state park land. That said, during the Milles time, agricultural uses did occur as part of their self-sustaining estate. They had dairy barns and greenhouses for growing plants. OPRHP is committed to fostering partnerships with likeminded organizations that will be mutually beneficial to the park(s), community, and land. Utilizing some park land for agricultural uses, within reason, is one way to achieve this.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• There is no farming or agricultural activities currently at the parks or historic site.
Alternative 2	Allow limited* farming/agricultural use of the park complex *Limited, meaning the number of animals allowed and area utilized for farming shall not	• A suitable location(s) would need to be determined within the parks. • Agricultural use may impact natural resources.

Alternatives		Considerations
have an adverse environmental and/or scenic impact.		• Agricultural operations would be subject to the same chemical and pesticide restrictions as OPRHP. • May provide a new opportunity for interpretation/education of the farming operation at the parks. • Would return a historic use of the land. • Would disturb a certain percentage of land. • Farming should not occur in any ecologically sensitive/vulnerable areas.
Alternative 3	Identify an area (or areas) within the park complex that would be most suited for agricultural use.	• Farming/agricultural uses should not have an adverse environmental or scenic impact on the parks. • Farming should be separate from any intensive recreational use (for example, camping) so as not to harm/disturb either activity. • Any farming equipment should be concealed so as not to be visually intrusive.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Utilities

Electric, Telecommunications and Internet

Background for Analysis: The existing infrastructure is serviced by Central Hudson. The issue with some areas of the parks is that the existing infrastructure is insufficient and does not adequately service the parks/site and their current needs.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Existing infrastructure is inadequate and limits staff with respect to internet accessibility.
Alternative 2	Upgrade electrical/internet lines to the following areas: • Norrie Point/Marina (Line needs to be relocated) • Campground	• Would greatly improve productivity and staff's ability to participate in web-based (meetings, conferences, etc) applications. • Would help bring web-based interactive interpretation opportunities to the facilities. • May involve either selective tree or branch

Alternatives	Considerations
• Golf Course • Hoyt House • Staatsburgh • Carriage Barn	cutting or other ground disturbance. • The current electrical feeds to Staatsburgh often go out due to storms and age. • The current electrical feed serving Norrie Point and the Marina goes through the woods and it is a logistical nightmare for repairs. Relocating the service lines would solve this issue.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Water Systems

Background for Analysis: Several buildings in the parks and historic site do not have potable water. While Mills and Staatsburgh are served by municipal water, the existing state-owned water lines, hydrants and pipes are no longer provide viable drinking and fire suppression water. The Norrie portion of the facility has been recently upgraded.

	Alternatives	Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Mills and Staatsburgh would continue to have limitations with respect to drinking water and other available water.
Alternative 2	Replace water distribution system for Mills State Park and Staatsburgh State Historic Site	• Would improve the visitor experience and safety preparedness of the park/site. • May involve some ground disturbance during construction. • Precautions would be taken with respect to mitigating any potentially adverse historic or environmental impacts.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Wastewater Systems

Background for Analysis: The existing sewer systems are aging and are reaching the end of their serviceable lives. The sewer systems at Staatsburgh, the marina, the Norrie Point Environmental Center, campground, and the clubhouse at the Dinsmore Golf Course are in particular need of replacement.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Alternative 1 - Status Quo	• The existing systems are at the end of their lifespan. • High volume rain events cause issues at Staatsburgh.
Alternative 2	Alternative 2 Replace sewer system at the following locations: • Marina and Norrie Point Environmental Center • Staatsburgh • Clubhouse at Dinsmore Golf Course • Endikill Cottage (Park Manager's House) • Campground	• May involve some ground disturbance during construction. • Precautions would be taken with respect to mitigating any potentially adverse historic or environmental impacts. • The exact location of the replacement systems is not known at this time.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative 2

Roads and Bridges

Background for Analysis: There are over five miles of park roads throughout the facility and most of the roads are in good shape—Norrie has had all of its roads repaved recently and Mills and Staatsburgh have recently undergone (2011) road repair and repaving as well. There are some areas of the parks that are accessible by service roads (former carriage roads or historic roadways) that are in need of repair and improvements and some of these are used as trails; specifically, the carriage road from River Road to the Hoyt House. As noted earlier in this appendix, the draft plan recommends opening Hoyt House for public use. This recommendation would also require providing sufficient access to Hoyt house. Thompson Road, in Norrie, is another historic road that is a currently used as a service road and is in need of improvements. Many of the historic carriage roads are also utilized as trails and they should be improved to ensure pedestrian access. Lastly, the bridge serving Staatsburgh is now a one lane thoroughfare and during large events and daily use, the sightline is impeded and pedestrian/bicycle access is potentially limited.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• These historic carriage/service roads are in poor condition. • Thompson Road is a service road that is

		often confused for a public park road—it is neither maintained, nor serviceable as such.
Alternative 2	Resurface and improve the carriage/access roads at the following locations: • From River Road to Hoyt House • Thompson Road	• This road is already used on limited basis when there are events at Hoyt House. • Resurfacing and grading would cause minimal ground disturbance. • Would help improve access to the Hoyt House, which would be helpful if and when a licensee is identified to operate the house. • Roads need to be able to accommodate emergency vehicles. • Would not alter the alignment of the historic carriage road. • Thompson Road is not a public road; bollards should be installed to prevent any unintended public use.
Alternative 3	Improve historic carriage roads that also serve as trails to ensure public access, including the bridge at the Hoyt House driveway	• Bridge needs extensive repair, but is passable for pedestrians. • Resurfacing (not paving) and grading would cause minimal ground disturbance.
Alternative 4	Improve striping on one-way bridge at the entrance to Mills/Staatsburgh.	• Would create a dedicated pedestrian and bicycle lane.
Alternative 5	Upgrade the bridge at the entrance to Mills/Staatsburgh so that it can accommodate two-way traffic without weight limit restrictions.	• As a historic bridge and element of the park complex, any upgrades will require review from SHPO.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2, 3 and 4

Parking Areas

Staatsburgh and the Carriage Barn

Background for Analysis: The parking areas at Staatsburgh are currently undergoing improvements. The Carriage Barn lot is largely insufficient to accommodate the existing parking needs and any future parking demands. The trees at the Carriage Barn parking area have also suffered over the years and landscape improvements should also be addressed. Comments from the public comment period also suggested the development of an additional parking area closer to the Hudson River in front of Staatsburgh.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• The existing parking areas are in need of improvements, from a circulation and capacity standpoint. • The Staatsburgh lots have already been improved. • There is no parking at the shoreline in front of Staatsburgh.
Alternative 2	Eliminate the existing parking under the allee of trees and complete landscape restoration for the trees and courtyard area.	• Would restore a historic designed landscape that has been compromised. • Would take away some parking spots in this location.
Alternative 3	Develop a new parking area for approximately 30 cars west of the Carriage Barn. Landscape improvements and screening would also be included.	• May cause some ground disturbance during construction. • Would be a more suitable parking area to meet the demands of the activity proposed at the Carriage Barn. • Would be situated in a more discreet location.
Alternative 4	Develop a new parking area near the shoreline in front of Staatsburgh.	• Would improve access to the Hudson River for those unable to walk there. • Would be visually intrusive to the historic and scenic view shed. • There are locations in the parks where patrons can drive to the shoreline and park their car.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2 and 3

Norrie Point Environmental Center/Marina

Background for Analysis: The existing parking area for the Norrie Point Environmental Center and Marina is well used and aging. There were several comments during the public information period and from the Environmental Center that this parking area be upgraded and improved. There is a conflict between boat trailers parking and other cars and the delineated parking spaces are gone.

Alternatives		Considerations
Alternative 1	Status Quo	• Parking is somewhat haphazard, confusing and crowded. • There are many programs run out of this area for both recreation and environmental education.
Alternative 2	Reroute traffic flow and circulation and improve green and vegetated areas.	• Would improve the visitor experience and cause less confusion for park patrons. • Vegetation would soften the look and help with water issues related to the area.
Alternative 3	Establish designated parking for the Norrie Point Environmental Center.	• Would help Norrie Point Environmental Center and their staff organize events and programming. • Would provide dedicated spots, separate from other uses, for the Environmental Center.
Alternative 4	Resurface and restripe the existing parking lot to better accommodate boat trailer traffic. Approximately 85 parking spots for vehicles and 14 designated boat trailer parking.	• Would help organize and improve the efficiency of the parking area. • Would help to minimize conflicts between boat trailers and other cars/users.

Preferred Alternative – Alternatives 2, 3 and 4

Comparison of Status Quo and Preferred Master Plan Alternative

Element / Topic	Status Quo Alternative	Preferred Master Plan Alternative
Park Preserve/Preservation Area	There is no such designation at this time.	Status quo.
Natural Heritage Area	There is no such designation at this time.	Status quo.
Bird Conservation Area	There is no such designation at this time.	Designate a BCA at the park complex, except for the golf course.
Wildlife Management	Continue Canada geese management at Esopus Island and marina area. .	Expand Canada geese management to northern areas of park. Develop a deer management strategy.
Freshwater Tidal Swamp Management	Swamp is currently managed with little oversight.	Watershed protection; develop vegetative buffers; redesign marina parking area to mitigate stormwater runoff; improve culvert design (if necessary).
Wetland, Stream & River Protection	Trails/ recreation activities near wet areas may adversely impact the resource.	Conduct streamside bio-surveys; survey the buffer areas around wetlands; acquire additional information about reptiles/amphibians live near these water resources; monitor outcrops and cliffs near Hudson River for rare plants and adverse impacts.
Invasive Species Management	Park complex will continue to be impacted by invasive species.	Eradicate and prevent new infestations; prioritize areas for invasive control efforts; distribute aquatic invasive information at the marina to inform the public.
Successional Old Field Management	Continue to mow areas on an as-needed basis.	Actively manage the old field areas for wildlife habitat and scenic vistas.
Scenic/Historic Vista Management	Maintain existing scenic vistas.	Restore additional historic/scenic vistas throughout the parks.

Element / Topic	Status Quo Alternative	Preferred Master Plan Alternative
Camping at Norrie SP	The existing campground would remain as-is.	Improve campsites and upgrade amenities; assess need to expand campground; improve the group camp area with a pavilion, tent platforms, comfort/shower station; parking area.
Cabins at Norrie SP	Cabins would remain as-is.	Develop one, new ADA accessible cabin; thin out trees and vegetation, and upgrade/repair existing cabins.
Trails System	System would remain as-is. User experience is diminished due to a disorganized trail system; trail use may continue to impact natural resources.	Modify existing trail system to close a number of parallel trails; provide pedestrian access to the river at Hopeland; designate uses for trails; improve blazing; partner with local trail organizations to monitor the trail system.
River Trail	Current alignment lends safety concerns in some areas that are near the shoreline.	Rehab the existing alignment and consider short reroutes where safety is a concern. Designate lookout points and develop interpretive signage.
Hyde Park Trail System Connection	There is currently no formal link between the park complex and the Hyde Park Trail System.	Extend a trail northeast from the southern boundary to connect to the parking area and utilize the CCC era park road as a connector to the River Trail.
Horseback Riding	Horseback riding is currently allowed in the parks, but few people actually engage in the activity. There is no designated trailer parking in the complex.	Prohibit horseback riding in the parks.
Hiking, Mountain Biking, Cycling, Cross-country Skiing, Snowshoeing, snowmobiling, Water Trail.	Activities will remain as-is.	Status quo.
Lewis Gordon Norrie Playground Area	Informal picnicking occurs. There are limited amenities.	Develop a new picnic area with tables and grills; utilize the natural topography of the site; ADA improvements; compostable comfort station; new parking area; car-top boat launch drop-off site.

Element / Topic	Status Quo Alternative	Preferred Master Plan Alternative
Boating/Marina	The marina is scheduled for dredging and improvements in the fall of 2012.	Status quo.
Car top Boat Launch	There is one formal car-top boat launch at the park complex—the Cove at Norrie Point.	Improve existing car-top boat launch areas, including the informal one at the gazebo in Norrie.
Amphitheatre/ Performance Space	There is currently no permanent performance space located within the park complex.	Status Quo.
Dinsmore Golf Course & Driving Range	There are existing irrigation issues at the golf course and no driving range.	Replace the existing irrigation system.
Carriage Barn	The Carriage Barn is currently used as a storage facility. There is no visitor's center in the park complex.	Establish a visitor's center with restrooms, meeting/event space, and interpretive panels at the Carriage Barn.
Signage	Current park signage is sufficient, but is lacking.	Make signage improvements to roads and parking areas. Develop additional interpretive signage for the natural and cultural resources of the park complex.
Environmental / Cultural Education	Programming exists at "Staatsburgh" and the Norrie Point Environmental Center.	Expand environmental/cultural education and interpretation. Utilize podcasts, brochures, and interpretive signage.
Cultural Landscape Report	No CLR exists for the park complex.	Develop a CLR for the park complex to document historic elements of the facility.
Historic Structures Reports	Few buildings have HSR's in the park complex.	Develop HSR's for the following buildings: Carriage Barn, Dairy Barn Complex, and Boarding House.
"Staatsburgh" (Mills Mansion)	The exterior of the building would continue to be unsightly and potentially damaging to the structure.	Restore the remaining sides of the exterior walls and roof of the mansion. Train staff and volunteers in the care and maintenance of the interior furnishings.

Element / Topic	Status Quo Alternative	Preferred Master Plan Alternative
Stone Wall of the Mills Estate	The wall will be repaired when funding becomes available. Would continue to deteriorate.	Repair the stone wall and restore/re-hang the historic iron gates. Widen one side of the historic wall to improve the turning radius for large trucks and vehicles.
Hoyt House	Building would be repaired when funding becomes available. If few repairs are completed, the structure will continue to deteriorate.	Seek proposals from potential licensees to repair, restore and reused Hoyt House. If no licensee is found, repair and restore Hoyt House as funding is available, and restore the historic designed landscape.
Dairy Barn Complex	The Dairy Barn is currently used as a maintenance facility and storage.	Remove park maintenance facility and utilize the Dairy Barn Complex to help interpret the history of the Mills estate and for other adaptive reuse.
Greenhouse Area and Treehouse	Deer fencing needs repair; area requires minor rehabilitation to be usable/publically accessible; the Treehouse is not open to the public and needs extensive repair.	Rehab the greenhouse area and use as an environmental/cultural education outdoor classroom. Evaluate and assess the Treehouse for adaptive reuse.
Other Vacant Structures	Buildings will remain empty, but maintained.	Evaluate vacant structures and strive to reuse the buildings for park/regional use or for lease.
Expansion of Staatsburgh State Historic Site & Management Zones	SSHS consists solely of the mansion. There are several areas of the parks that have significant cultural, natural and recreation resources that have no specific management recommendations associated with them.	Expand the historic site to include the contributing buildings to the original Mills Estate. Establish management zones within the park complex to help better manage the historic, cultural, natural, and recreational resources of this multi-faceted facility.
Landscape Management Plan	There is no LMP currently in place at the park complex.	Develop a LMP for the park complex to help better manage historic landscape and resources.

Element / Topic	Status Quo Alternative	Preferred Master Plan Alternative
Maintenance Area	Maintenance areas will stay where they are. Issues and conflicts related to the spaces will continue.	Relocate maintenance and design and construct a new building to house maintenance and regional storage. The building would be approximately 7,500 square feet with a three bay garage.
Agricultural Use	There is no farming or agricultural activities currently at the parks or historic site.	Allow limited farming/agricultural use of the park complex.
Utilities (Electric, Telecommunications and Internet)	Existing infrastructure is inadequate and limits staff with respect to internet access.	Upgrade electrical / internet lines in areas of the park complex.
Utilities (Water Systems)	Mills and Staatsburgh will continue to have limitations with respect to drinking water.	Replace water distribution system for Mills and Staatsburgh.
Utilities (Wastewater Systems)	The existing infrastructure is nearing the end of their useful life.	Replace sewer systems at various locations in the park complex.
Roads and Bridges	Historic carriage roads are in poor condition; Thompson Road is a service road that is often mistaken for a public park road.	Improve the historic carriage roads; improve the access/carriage roads from River Road to Hoyt house and Thompson Road; Improve the striping on the bridge over the train tracks at the entrance at Mills/Staatsburgh.
Parking (Carriage Barn)	The existing parking is not sufficient and is damaging to a historic landscape element.	Eliminate the existing parking area under the allee of trees and restore the area to grass and trees. Develop a new 30 car lot west of the Carriage Barn to accommodate the needs of the proposed visitor's center.
Parking (Norrie Point / Marina)	Parking in this lot is haphazard and confusing.	Reroute the flow of traffic and improve circulation; establish designated parking spots for the environmental center; resurface and restripe the existing parking lot to better serve boat trailer parking and cars.

Appendix B – Trail System Implementation Steps

Introduction

The trail system as laid out in the master plan includes 11.9 miles of designated trails including wide trails, narrow singletrack trails and interpretive trails. The trail system will accommodate hiking, biking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. Snowmobiling will remain allowed in open field areas near the Norrie entrance. There is no trail grooming for winter use.

The following implementation steps were developed based on trail assessments of both the trail conditions and the trail system as a whole conducted during the master planning process.

Implementation Steps

Implementation of the trail system modifications will be guided by staff and volunteer knowledge of trails, the trail assessment information collected in 2011 and the *Standards and Guidelines for Trails in NYS Parks*. Implementation of trail projects will follow procedures as laid out in the *Trail Project Approval Process for NYS Parks*. Trail signage will be developed in conjunction with the *Trail Signage Guidelines*. Trail closures will follow appropriate closure techniques as laid out in the *OPRHP Guidelines for Closing Trails*. These technical documents are available at: http://www.nysparks.state.ny.us/recreation/trails/technical-assistance.aspx.

In order to provide specific guidance on implementation of this plan for park staff and volunteers, the following table provides a listing of all existing and new trails (See Figure 18 – Trails Plan) and specific actions that were identified during the planning process with regard to maintenance, rehabilitation, re-routing or additional construction of each trail. Most trails are listed by blaze color names unless otherwise noted. Alternate names may be considered as the park upgrades its trail signage system. Trailhead and intersection signage will be installed at appropriate locations throughout the parks.

Table 1: Implementation Steps for Trails at Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh

Trail Name	Blaze	Allowed Uses*	Mileage **	Implementation Steps
Blue Trail (BL)	Blue	H, B, SS, XC	4.19	• Reblaze sections of orange, red and green trails to create large blue loop trail. • Blaze short connector trail near historic water tower. • Deberming or fill will address standing water on the trail. • If the trail section from River Road to Hoyt House is improved to provide vehicular access to Hoyt under a lease agreement, an alternate trail alignment may be needed.
CCC Camp Interpretive Trail (CCC)	TBD	H, SS	TBD	• Determine historic alignment based on aerial photographs and other resources. • Develop Accessible trail tread and access from parking area. • Develop and install CCC-era interpretive signage.
Green Trail 1 (GR1)	Green	H, B, SS, XC	0.23	• Reblaze Blue Trail section to green. • Trail is in good condition.
Green Trail 2	Green	H, B, SS,	0.18	• Trail is in good condition.

Trail Name	Blaze	Allowed Uses*	Mileage **	Implementation Steps
(GR2)		XC		
Hopeland Trail (HPT)	Red	H, B, SS, XC	0.93	• Trail is in good condition. • Water management techniques such as knicks and rolling grade dips will address erosion.
Hopeland Loop Trail (HPL)	Red	H, B, SS, XC	0.41	• Trail is in good condition.
Huntington Trail (HU)	Red	H, B, SS, XC	0.63	• Trail width needs to be maintained in open field areas. • Water management techniques such as knicks and rolling grade dips will address erosion issues.
Magenta Trail (MG)	Magenta	H, B, SS	0.43	• Remove yellow blazing and install magenta blazing. • Make sure trail alignment is clear through rocky area. • Clear corridor to appropriate width; some sections overgrown.
Orange Trail (OR)	Orange	H, B, SS, XC	0.25	• Close sections of trail noted on Figure 16 using proper trail closure techniques. • Maintain corridor width in overgrown sections. • Deberm and reestablish the out slope along trail section next to wetland to alleviate wet conditions.
Red (Interpretive) Trail) (RD)	Red	H, B, SS, (XC)	0.66	• Upgrade sections of trail between Staatsburgh SHS and service roads, as well as Greenhouse complex paths. • Develop interpretive program (i.e. signage, self-guided tour).
River Trail (RT)	White	H, SS	2.30	• Upgrade trail in current alignment; repair retaining walls; utilize water management techniques where erosion is occurring along the trail tread; reestablish outslope or proper drainage in wet areas; reroute sections of trail that pose safety concerns or where upgrades would cause more impact than easy rerouting. • Close rerouted sections of trail using proper closure techniques. • Establish 2-3 lookout areas along trail including old dock area near the gazebo as an accessible fishing pier and observation area; consider constructing platforms at other lookouts if appropriate; publicize these areas as destinations. • Include educational components in trail signage and interpretive programs to enhance understanding of cliff habitat and reduce user impacts.
Stone Chair Trail (SCT)	Red	H, B, SS, XC	0.06	• Mowed trail ends at large placed stone chair. • Trail in good condition.
Tan (TN)	Tan	H, B, SS, XC	0.60	• Reblaze sections of green and red trails to create this tan blazed trail.

Trail Name	Blaze	Allowed Uses*	Mileage **	Implementation Steps
				• Mow treadway along northern section to appropriate width.
TBD1	TBD	H, B, SS	0.19	• Clear corridor of fallen trees; upgrade treadway where needed. • Install signage to publicize this trail.
TBD2	TBD	H, SS	0.80	• Determine final trail alignment. **See additional notes below**. • Develop trail tread including construction of bog bridges or boardwalks where necessary. • Install blazing along trail as well as along park road and/or install directional signage to connect into River Trail. This trail connection along the park road will be designated for H, B, SS, and XC.
TBD3	TBD	H, B, SS, XC	0.47	• Determine final trail alignment. • Develop trail tread and rehabilitate the southern railroad crossing to provide pedestrian river access. • Provide bench(es) along river for seating and viewing. • Remove the northern railroad crossing structure.
Yellow Trail (YL)	Yellow	H, B, SS, (XC)	1.21	• This is a road walk trail and is not counted in mileage as a designated trail. • Install blazing where missing. • Close other yellow blazed trails as per Figure 16

Types of Use: H (Hiking), B (Biking), SS (Snowshoeing), XC (Cross-country skiing)
**Uses noted in ( ) indicate only a portion of that trail is open to the use.*
*** Mileage calculations include portions of conceptual trail alignments. Final mileage calculations may differ when trails are developed.*

TBD2 – The alignment shown on Figure 18 is a conceptual routing. Portions of this alignment have been walked multiple times by various staff and partners. There are a number of documented vernal pools in this southern section of the park. The final determination for alignment of this trail needs to consider appropriate buffers around or away from vernal pools. In addition, the alignment runs just south of the freshwater tidal swamp and through a floodplain forest crossing a number of seasonal streams. Floodplain forests are particularly sensitive to invasives and to alterations of hydrology (Lundgren, 2011). Boardwalks and/or bog bridges will be required in some of these areas to help protect the resources and afford an appropriate hiking experience. Exploration of the area uphill to the south and east of the floodplain forest may provide an appropriate slightly altered and drier route.

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Appendix C - Documented or Expected Flora for Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh*

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
	Trees				
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple			Not Native	7
Acer rubrum	Red Maple				1, 2, 3, 5, 7
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple				3
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple				2, 5, 7
Alnus sp.	Alder sp.				5
Alnus serrulata	Hazel Alder				1, 3
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch				7
Betula lenta	Black Birch				5, 7
Betula papyrifera	American White Birch				E
Betula populifolia	Gray Birch				E
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory				7
Carya glabra	Pignut Hickory				5, 7
Carya ovalis	Red Hickory				7
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory				7
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech				2, 5, 7
Fraxinus sp.	Ash sp.				2, 5, 7
Fraxinus americana	White Ash				2, 7
Fraxinus nigra	Black Ash				1, 3
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash				3, 5, 7
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust				7
Juglans cinerea	Butternut				7
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut				6
Juniperus virginiana	Red Cedar				5, 7
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree				5, 7
Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo				2, 5
Ostrya virginiana	Hop Hornbeam				5, 7
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine				2, 5, 7
Plantanus occidentalis	Sycamore				5
Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood				E
Populus grandidentata	Bigtooth Aspen				E
Populus heterophylla	**Swamp Cottonwood**	**T**			**2, 3**
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen				E
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry				7
Quercus alba	White Oak				7
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak				5
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak				7
Quercus montana	Chestnut Oak				5
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak				5
Quercus rubra	Red Oak				7
Quercus velutina	Black Oak				5
Robinida pseuodacacia	Black Locust				7
Salix sp.	Willow				E
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras				E
Thuja occidentalis	Northern White Cedar				7
Tilia americana	American Basswood				5
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock				5

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
	Trees continued				
Ulmus americana	American Elm				5, 7
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm				1, 3, 7
	Shrubs and Vines				
Acer pensylvanica	Striped Maple				E
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-Heaven			Not Native	7
Amelanchier sp.	Shadbush				E, 7
Aronia floribunda	Purple Chokeberry				5, 7
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry			Not Native	7
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam				5, 7
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry				5, 7
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Common Buttonbush				5, 7
Comptonia peregrina	Sweet Fern			Planted	6
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood				1, 3, 5, 7
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood				7
Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood				5
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam				2, 7
Gaultheria procumbens	Wintergreen				E
Gaylussacia baccata	Black Huckleberry				7
Hamamelis virginiana	Witch-hazel				E, 7
Ilex verticillata	Common Winterberry				1, 5, 7
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush				1, 2, 5, 7
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle			Not Native	7
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle			Not Native	7
Lonicera x bella	Fly Honeysuckle			Not Native	5
Menispermum canadense	Canada moonseed				7
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper				1, 7
Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry				7
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn			Not Native	7
Rhododendron viscosum	Swamp Azalea				5
Rhodotypos scandens	Black Jetbead			Not Native	5
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac				E
Rosa carolina	Carolina Rose				
Rosa multiflora	Rambler Rose			Not Native	7
Rubus allegheniensis	Allegheny Blackberry				7
Rubus idaeus	European Red Raspberry			Not Native	7
Salix sp.	Willow				5, 7
Sambucus nigra	Common Elderberry				7
Smilax rotundifolia	Common Greenbriar				1, 5, 7
Staphyla trifolia	American Bladdernut				7
Toxicodendron radicans	Poison Ivy				7
Vaccinium angustifolium	Lowbush Blueberry				7
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry				2, 5, 7
Vaccinium pallidum	Early Lowbush Blueberry				7
	Shrubs and Vines continued				
Vaccinium stamineum	Deerberry				7
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Viburnum				7
Viburnum dentatum	Northern Arrowwood				7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Viburnum nudum	Northern Wild Raisin				7
Viburnum rafinesquianum	Downy Arrowwood				5, 7
Vitis sp.	Grape				7
	Herbs				
Acorus americanus	American Sweetflag				7
Acorus calamus	European Sweetflag			Not Native	E
Alisma triviale	Northern Water-plantain				7
Alliara petiolata	Garlic Mustard			Not Native	7
Allium sp.	Onion				E
Amphicarpaea bracteata	American Hog-peanut				1, 7
Antennaria neglecta	Field Pussytoes				7
Aquilegia canadensis	Wild Columbine				7
Amaranthus rudis	Tall Amaranth				7
Anemone canadensis	Canada Anemone				7
Acslepias syriaca	Common Milkweed				E
Arabidopsis thaliana	Wall-cress				7
Aralia nudicaulis	Wild Sarsaparilla				7
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit				7
Asplenium platyneuron	Ebony Spleenwort				7
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort				7
Avenella flexuosa	Wavy Hair Grass				7
Bidens cernua	Nodding Beggar-ticks				7
Bidens discoidea	Small Beggar-ticks				7
Boehmeria cylindrical	Bog-hemp				5, 7
Botrychium oneidense	**Blunt-lobe Grape-fern**	**E**			**2, 3, 7**
Botrychium dissectum	Cutleaf Grape-fern			Possible	3
Carex comosa	Broad-leaved Sedge				1
Carex crinita	Fringed Sedge				1, 3, 7
Carex grayii	Gray's Sedge				1, 3, 7
Carex lacustris	Lake-bank Sedge				7
Carex lupulina	Hop Sedge				3, 7
Carex lupuliformis	**False Hop Sedge**	**Rare**			**1, 3, 7**
Carex lurida	Shallow Sedge				5
Carex platyphylla	Broad-leaved Sedge				7
Carex squarrosa	Squarrose Sedge				7
Carex stricta	Tussock sedge				1, 7
Carex typhina	**Cat-tail Sedge**	**T**			**3, 7**
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge				1, 3
Chelone glabra	White Turtlehead				7
	Herbs continued				
Chimaphila maculata	Spotted Wintergreen				7
Cinna arundinacea	Stout Woodreed				5
Cinna latifolia	Slender Wood Reedgrass				7
Cuscuta sp.	Dodder				7
Cystopteris trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort				5
Cystopteris platyneuron	Ebony Spleenwort				5
Cynanchum louiseae	Black Swallow-wort			Not Native	7
Danthonia spicata	Poverty Oatgrass				7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot				7
Desmodium nudiflorum	Bare-stemmed Tick-trefoil				7
Desmodium paniculatum	Narrow-leaved Tick-trefoil				7
Dianthus armeria ssp. armeria	Deptford Pink				7
Dryopteris carthusiana	Spinulose Wood Fern				7
Dryopteris campyloptera	Mountain Wood Fern				7
Dryopteris cristata	Crested Fern				5, 7
Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal Wood Fern				7
Elodea sp.	Waterweed				7
Elymus hystrix	Bottlebrush Grass				7
Epifagus virginiana	Beech Drops				7
Epilobium sp.	Willow-herb				5
Equisetum arvense	Common Horsetail				1
Erichtites hieracifolia	Fireweed				7
Erigeron philadelphicus var. provancheri	**Provancher's Fleabane**	**E***		***Documented 1951. Will be listed E if found.**	**3**
Eupatorium rugosum	White Snakeroot				1, 7
Euthamia graminifolia	Flat-top Fragrant Goldenrod				1
Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry				7
Galium aparine	Cleavers				1
Geum laciniatum	Rough Avens				1
Glyceria striata	Fowl Manna Grass				1, 3
Hedeoma pulegioides	American Pennyroyal				7
Helenium autumnale	Common Sneezeweed				7
Hieracium venosum	Rattlesnake Hawkweed				7
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort				7
Impatiens capensis	Spotted Jewelweed				1, 3, 7
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris			Not Native	7
Iris versicolor	Blueflag				1, 7
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush				1, 5
Juncus torreyi	Torrey's Rush			Planted	6
	Herbs continued				
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cutgrass				7
Lemna minor	Lesser Duckweed				7
Lespedeza procumbens	Trailing Bush Clover				7
Lespedeza violacea	Wand Bush Clover				
Lilium canadense	Canada Lily				1, 7
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower			Planted	E, 6
Lycopus americancus	Water-horehound				5, 7
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping Jennie				1, 7
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife			Not Native	7
Mainthemum racemosum	False Solomon's Seal				7
Microstegium vimenium	Japanese Stiltgrass			Not Native	7
Minuartia michauxii	Rock sandwort	Regionally Rare			5
Mitchella repens	Partridgeberry				7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Monotropa uniflora	Indian-pipe				E
Myosotis laxa	Smaller Forget-me-not				7
Myriophyllum sp.	Water-milfoil				7
Nuphar advena	Broad-leaved Yellow Pond-lily				7
Oenothera biennis	Common Evening Primrose				7
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern				1, 5, 7
Osmunda cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern				7
Osmunda claytoniana	Interrupted Fern				7
Osmunda regalis	Royal Fern				1, 3, 7
Panicum sp.	Panicgrass				7
Pellaea atropurpurea	Purple-stemmed Cliff-brake				7
Peltandra virginica	Green Arrow-arum				7
Persicaria sagittata	Arrow-leaved Tearthumb				7
Persicaria virginiana	Jumpseed				7
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary Grass				5
Phragmites australis	Common Reed			Not Native	5
Pilea fontana	Clearweed				7
Pilosella piloselloides	Kingdevil				7
Poa compressa	Canada Bluegrass				7
Polygala verticillata	Whorled Milkwort				7
Polygonum amphibium	Water Smartweed				7
Polygonum arifolium	Halberd-leaved Tearthumb				1, 3
Polygonum hydropiperoides	Swamp Smartweed				1, 7
Polypodium virginianum	Rock Polypody				7
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas Fern				7
Pontederia cordata	Pickerelweed				7
Potentilla arguta	Tall Cinquefoil				7
Ranunculus hispidus	Hispid buttercup				7
	Herbs continued				
Sagittaria graminea	Grass-leaved Arrowhead				7
Sagittaria subulata	Strap-leaved Arrowhead				7
Saxifraga virginiensis	Virginia Saxifrage				7
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem				7
Scirpus hattorianus	Mosquito Bulrush				7
Scutellaria laterifolia	Mad-dog Skullcap				5
Sedum sp.	Stonecrop				7
Solidago arguta	Cut-leaved Goldenrod				7
Solidago bicolor	White Goldenrod				7
Solidago canadensis	Canada Goldenrod				E
Solidago rugosa	Wrinkle-leaved Goldenrod				1
Solidago squarrosa	Stout Goldenrod				7
Symplocarpus foetidus	Skunk Cabbage				1, 5
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion			Not Native	7
Thelypteris noveboracensis	New York Fern				7
Thelypteris palustris	Marsh Fern				1, 5, 7
Trapa natans	Water Chestnut			Not Native	7
Typha angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Cattail				5, 7
Tridens flava	Tall purple-topped				7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
	fluffgrass				
Verbascum thapsus	Common Mullein				7
Viola pedata	Bird's-foot Violet				7
Woodsia obtusa	Blunt-lobe Woodsia				7
	Non-vascular				
Anomodon attenuatus	Moss				5
Dicranum sp.	Wind-blown Mosses				5
Leucobryum sp.	Leucobryum Moss				5
Leucobryum albidum	Leucobryum Moss				5
Leucobryum glaucum	Leucobryum Moss				5
Orthotrichum sp.	Moss				5
cf Pallavicinnia lyellii	Thallose Liverwort				5
Sphagnum sp.	Sphagnum Moss				5
Lichens	Lichens				E

* This list should not be considered to be a comprehensive flora list for the parks.

Species documented in the parks that are shown in bold are listed as Endangered, Threatened, or otherwise considered rare in the state and are actively tracked by the New York Natural Heritage Program as species of conservation concern.

[a] E = Endangered, T = Threatened, SC = Special Concern
[b] E = Endangered, T = Threatened, C = Candidate
[c] 1= Evans 2000; 2 = NYNHP 2004; 3 = Smith and Lundgren 2010; 4 = Bell and Stevens 2009;
5 = Hudsonia, Ltd. 1993; 6 = Jesse Jaycox, pers. comm. 2012; 7 = Kimberly Smith, NY Natural Heritage Program, pers. comm. 2012; E = Expected based on habitat

Appendix D—Documented or Expected Fauna for Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh*

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
	Mammals				
	Marsupials				
Didelphis virginiana	Virginia Opossum				E
	Shrews and Moles				
Blarina brevicauda	Northern Short-tailed Shrew				E
	Bats				
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Bat				E
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Myotis				E
Perimyotis subflavus	Tri-colored Bat				E
Eptesicus fuscus	Big Brown Bat				E
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern Red Bat				E
Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary Bat				E
	Rabbits and Hares				
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern Cottontail				E
Sylvilagus transitionalis	New England Cottontail	SC	C		P
	Rodents				
Tamias striatus	Eastern Chipmunk				8
Marmota monax	Woodchuck				8
Sciurus carolinensis	Gray Squirrel				8
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	Red Squirrel				E
Glaucomys volans	Southern Flying Squirrel				E
Castor canadensis	American Beaver				8, 9
Peromyscus maniculatus	Deer Mouse				E
Peromyscus leucopus	White-footed Mouse				E
Microtus pennsylvanicus	Meadow Vole				E
Ondatra zibethicus	Common Muskrat				E
	Carnivores				
Canis latrans	Eastern Coyote				8
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox				8
Urocyon cinereoargenteus	Gray Fox				E
Ursus americanus	American Black Bear			Transient	8
Procyon lotor	Raccoon				E
Martes pennanti	Fisher				8
Mustela frenata	Long-tailed Weasel				E
Neovison vison	American Mink				9
Mephitis mephitis	Striped Skunk				E
Lontra canadensis	North American River Otter				8, 9
Lynx rufus	Bobcat				E
	Even-toed Ungulates				

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer				8
	Birds				
	Loons				
Gavia stellata	Red-throated Loon				5
Gavia immer	Common Loon	SC			5, 7
	Grebes				
Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-billed Grebe	T			5
Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe				5
Podiceps grisegena	Red-necked Grebe				5, 7
Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe				5
	Pelicans and Cormorants				
Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested Cormorant				5, 7
Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant				5, 7
	Herons, Ibises, and Storks				
Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern	SC			5
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron				5, 7
Ardea alba	Great Egret				5, 7
Butorides virescens	Green Heron				7
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron				7
	Waterfowl				
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan			Not Native	5, 7
Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose				7
Chen caerulescens	Snow Goose				5, 7
Branta bernicla	Brant				5, 7
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose				5, 7
Aix sponsa	Wood Duck				5, 7
Anas crecca	Green-winged Teal				5, 7
Anas rubripes	American Black Duck				5, 7
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard				5, 7
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail				5
Anas discors	Blue-winged Teal				5
Anas americana	American Wigeon				5, 7
Aythya valisineria	Canvasback				5, 7
Aythya collaris	Ring-necked Duck				5
Aythya americana	Redhead				5
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck				5
Aythya marila	Greater Scaup				5
Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck				5
Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye				5
Bucephala albeola	Bufflehead				5
Lophodytes cucullatus	Hooded Merganser				5
Mergus merganser	Common Merganser				5, 7
Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser				5
Oxyura jamaicensis	Ruddy Duck				5
	Raptors				

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Coragyps atratus	Black Vulture				7
Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture				5, 7
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	SC		Migrant	5, 7
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	**Bald Eagle**	**T**			**5, 7**
Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier	T		Migrant	5, 7
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned Hawk	SC			5, 7
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's Hawk	SC			5, 7
Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC			7
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered Hawk	SC			5, 7, 8
Buteo platypterus	Broad-winged Hawk				5, 7
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk				5, 7
Buteo lagopus	Rough-legged Hawk				5
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	E		Migrant	5
Falco sparverius	American Kestrel				8
Falco columbarius	Merlin				5
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	E		Migrant	5
	Fowls and Gallinaceous Birds				
Phasianus colchicus	Ring-necked Pheasant			Not Native	7
Bonasa umbellus	Ruffed Grouse				5, 7
Meleagris gallopavo	Wild Turkey				5, 7
Colinus virginianus	Northern Bobwhite				5
	Rails and Cranes				
Fulica americana	American Coot				5, 7
	Gulls, Plovers, and Shorebirds				
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer				5, 7
Tringa solitaria	Solitary Sandpiper				7, 8
Actitis macularius	Spotted Sandpiper				5, 7
Scolopax minor	American Woodcock				5, 7
Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull				5, 7
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull				5, 7
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull				5, 7
	Bonaparte's Gull				5
	Pigeons and Doves (Other Birds)				
Columba livia	Rock Pigeon			Not Native	5, 7
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove				5, 7
	Cuckoos (Other Birds)				
Coccyzus erythropthalmus	Black-billed Cuckoo				7
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo				5, 7
	Owls				
	Barn Owl				7
	Long-eared Owl				5, 7
Megascops asio	Eastern Screech-Owl				5, 7
Bubo virginianus	Great Horned Owl				5, 7
Strix varia	Barred Owl				5, 7, 8
Aegolius acadicus	Northern Saw-whet Owl				7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
	Nightbirds				
Chordeiles minor	Common Nighthawk	SC			7
Caprimulgus vociferus	Whip-poor-will	SC			7
	Swifts (Other Birds)				
Chaetura pelagica	Chimney Swift				5, 7
	Hummingbirds (Other Birds)				
Archilochus colubris	Ruby-throated Hummingbird				5, 7
	Kingfishers (Other Birds)				
Megaceryle alcyon	Belted Kingfisher				5, 7
	Woodpeckers				
	Red-headed Woodpecker				5
Melanerpes carolinus	Red-bellied Woodpecker				5, 7
Sphyrapicus varius	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				5, 7
Picoides pubescens	Downy Woodpecker				5, 7
Picoides villosus	Hairy Woodpecker				5, 7
Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker				5, 7
Dryocopus pileatus	Pileated Woodpecker				5, 7
	Perching Birds				
	American Pipit				
	Horned Lark				7
	Northern Shrike				7
Contopus cooperi	Olive-sided Flycatcher				7
Contopus virens	Eastern Wood-Pewee				5, 7
Empidonax alnorum	Alder Flycatcher				7
Empidonax traillii	Willow Flycatcher				7
Empidonax minimus	Least Flycatcher				7
Sayornis phoebe	Eastern Phoebe				5, 7
Myiarchus crinitus	Great Crested Flycatcher				5, 7
Tyrannus tyrannus	Eastern Kingbird				7
Progne subis	Purple Martin				7
Tachycineta bicolor	Tree Swallow				5
Stelgidopteryx serripennis	Northern Rough-winged Swallow				5, 7
Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow				7
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	Cliff Swallow				7
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow				5, 7
Cyanocitta cristata	Blue Jay				5, 7
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow				5, 7
Corvus ossifragus	Fish Crow				5, 7
Corvus corax	Common Raven				5, 7
Poecile atricapillus	Black-capped Chickadee				5, 7
Baeolophus bicolor	Tufted Titmouse				5
Sitta canadensis	Red-breasted Nuthatch				5
Sitta carolinensis	White-breasted Nuthatch				5, 7
Certhia americana	Brown Creeper				5, 7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Thryothorus ludovicianus	Carolina Wren				5, 7
Troglodytes aedon	House Wren				5, 7
Troglodytes troglodytes hiemalis	Winter Wren				5, 7
Regulus satrapa	Golden-crowned Kinglet				5, 7
Regulus calendula	Ruby-crowned Kinglet				5, 7
Polioptila caerulea	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher				5, 7
Sialia sialis	Eastern Bluebird				5, 7
Catharus fuscescens	Veery				7
Catharus minimus	Gray-cheeked Thrush				7
Catharus ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush				5, 7
Catharus guttatus	Hermit Thrush				5, 7
Hylocichla mustelina	Wood Thrush				5, 7
Turdus migratorius	American Robin				5, 7
Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird				5, 7
Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird				5, 7
Toxostoma rufum	Brown Thrasher				7
Bombycilla cedrorum	Cedar Waxwing				5, 7
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling			Not Native	5, 7
Vireo griseus	White-eyed Vireo				7
Vireo solitarius	Blue-headed Vireo				5, 7
Vireo flavifrons	Yellow-throated Vireo				5, 7
Vireo gilvus	Warbling Vireo				5, 7
Vireo philadelphicus	Philadelphia Vireo				7
Vireo olivaceus	Red-eyed Vireo				5, 7
Vermivora cyanoptera	Blue-winged Warbler				7
Vermivora chrysoptera	Golden-winged Warbler	SC			7
Vermivora peregrina	Tennessee Warbler				5, 7
Vermivora ruficapilla	Nashville Warbler				7
Vermivora chrysoptera x pinus	Lawrence's Warbler				5
Parula americana	Northern Parula				7
Dendroica petechia	Yellow Warbler				7
Dendroica pensylvanica	Chestnut-sided Warbler				7
Dendroica magnolia	Magnolia Warbler				5, 7
Dendroica tigrina	Cape May Warbler				7
Dendroica caerulescens	Black-throated Blue Warbler				5, 7
Dendroica coronata	Yellow-rumped Warbler				5, 7
Dendroica virens	Black-throated Green Warbler				5, 7
Dendroica fusca	Blackburnian Warbler				7
Dendroica pinus	Pine Warbler				5, 7
Dendroica discolor	Prairie Warbler				7
Dendroica palmarum	Palm Warbler				7
Dendroica castanea	Bay-breasted Warbler				7
Dendroica striata	Blackpoll Warbler				5, 7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Dendroica cerulea	Cerulean Warbler	SC			5, 7
Mniotilta varia	Black-and-white Warbler				5, 7
Setophaga ruticilla	American Redstart				5, 7
Helmitheros vermivorum	Worm-eating Warbler				5, 7
Seiurus aurocapilla	Ovenbird				7
Parkesia noveboracensis	Northern Waterthrush				5, 7
Parkesia motacilla	Louisiana Waterthrush				5, 7
Oporornis formosus	Kentucky Warbler				5, 7
Oporonis agilis	Connecticut Warbler				7
Oporonis philadelphia	Mourning Warbler				7
Geothlypis trichas	Common Yellowthroat				7
Wilsonia citrina	Hooded Warbler				7
Wilsonia pusilla	Wilson's Warbler				7
Wilsonia canadensis	Canada Warbler				7
Piranga olivacea	Scarlet Tanager				5, 7
Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern Cardinal				5, 7
Pheucticus ludovicianus	Rose-breasted Grosbeak				5, 7
Passerina cyanea	Indigo Bunting				5, 7
Pipilo erythrophthalmus	Eastern Towhee				5, 7
Spizella arborea	American Tree Sparrow				5, 7
Spizella passerina	Chipping Sparrow				5, 7
Spizella pusilla	Field Sparrow				7
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow				7
Passerella iliaca	Fox Sparrow				5, 7
Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow				5, 7
Melospiza georgiana	Swamp Sparrow				5, 7
Zonotrichia albicollis	White-throated Sparrow				7
Zonotrichia leucophrys	White-crowned Sparrow				7
Junco hyemalis	Dark-eyed Junco				5
Plectrophenax nivalis	Snow Bunting				7
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink				7
Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird				5, 7
Euphagus carolinus	Rusty Blackbird				7
Quiscalus quiscula	Common Grackle				5, 7
Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird				5, 7
Icterus spurius	Orchard Oriole				7
Icterus galbula	Baltimore Oriole				5, 7
Carpodacus purpureus	Purple Finch				5, 7
Carpodacus mexicanus	House Finch				5, 7
Loxia curvirostra	Red Crossbill				5
Loxia leucoptera	White-winged Crossbill				5, 7
Acanthis flammea	Common Redpoll				5, 7
Spinus pinus	Pine Siskin				5, 7
Spinus tristis	American Goldfinch				5, 7
Coccothraustes	Evening Grosbeak				7

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
vespertinus					
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow			Not Native	5, 7
	Reptiles				
	Lizards, Snakes and Amphisbaenians				
Diadophis punctatus edwardsii	Northern Ringneck Snake				E
Elaphe o. obsoleta	Black Rat Snake				8
Lampropeltis t. triangulum	Eastern Milk Snake				E
Nerodia s. sipedon	Northern Water Snake				9
	Lizards, Snakes and Amphisbaenians continued				
Storeria d. dekayi	Northern Brown Snake				E
Thamnophis sauritus	Eastern Ribbon Snake				E
Thamnophis sirtalis	Common Garter Snake				E
	Turtles				
Chelydra s. serpentina	Common Snapping Turtle				8
Chrysemys picta	Painted Turtle				8
Clemmys gutata	Spotted Turtle	SC			E
Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	SC			8
Terrapene carolina	Eastern Box Turtle	SC			8
Trachemys scripta	Slider			Not Native	E
Sternotherus odoratus	Common Musk Turtle				9
	Amphibians				
	Salamanders				
Ambystoma maculatum	Spotted Salamander				8
Ambystoma opacum	Marbled Salamander	SC			E
Eurycea bislineata	Northern Two-lined Salamander				E
Plethodon c. cinereus	Northern Redback Salamander				E
Plethodon glutinosus	Northern Slimy Salamander				E
Necturus maculosus	Common Mudpuppy				9
Notophthalmus viridescens	Red-spotted Newt				E
	Frogs and Toads				
Bufo americanus	Eastern American Toad				8
Hyla versicolor	Gray Treefrog				8
Pseudacris crucifer	Northern Spring Peeper				8
Rana catesbeiana	Bull Frog				E
Rana clamitans melanota	Green Frog				8
Rana palustris	Pickerel Frog				8
Rana sylvatica	Wood Frog				8
	Fish				
	Paddlefishes, Spoonfishes, and Sturgeons				
Acipenser brevirostrum	**Shortnose Sturgeon**	**E**	**E**	**Hudson River**	**3, 9**
Acipenser oxyrinchus	**Atlantic Sturgeon**	**Protected (E)****	**E**	**Hudson River**	**3, 9**
	Eels				

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Anguilla rostrata	American Eel				9
	Anchovies and Herrings				
Alosa aestivalis	Blueback Herring				9
Alosa pseudoharengus	Alewife				9
Alosa sapidissima	American Shad				9
Dorosoma cepedianum	Gizzard Shad				9
	Mudminnows and Pikes				
Umbra limi	Central Mudminnow				9
Esox americanus	Redfin Pickerel				9
Esox lucius	Northern Pike				9
	Minnows and Suckers				
Carassius auratus	Goldfish				9
Cyprinus carpio	Common Carp				9
Notemigonus crysoleucas	Golden Shiner				9
Notropis hudsonius	Spottail Shiner				9
Scardinius erythrophthalmus	Rudd				9
Cyprinella spiloptera	Spotfin Shiner				9
Rhynichthys atratulus	Blacknose Dace				9
Catostomus commersonii	White Sucker				9
	Catfishes				
Ictalurus punctatus	Channel Catfish				9
Ameiurus catus	White Catfish				9
Ictalurus nebulosus	Brown Bullhead				9
	Needlefishes				
	Atlantic Needlefish				9
	Killifishes				
Fundulus diaphanus	Banded Killifish				9
	Pipefishes and Sticklebacks				
Apeltes quadricus	Fourespine Stickleback				9
	Perch-like Fishes				
Morone americana	White Perch				9
Morone saxatilis	Striped Bass				9
Ambloplites rupestris	Rock Bass				9
Lepomis auritus	Redbreast Sunfish				9
Lepomis cyanellus	Green Sunfish				9
Lepomis gibbosus	Pumpkinseed				9
Lepomis macrochirus	Bluegill				9
Micropterus dolomieui	Smallmouth Bass				9
Micropterus salmoides	Largemouth Bass				9
Pomoxis negromaculatus	Black Crappie				9
Etheostoma olmstedi	Tessellated Darter				9
Perca flavescens	Yellow Perch				9
Percina caprodes	Logperch				9
Aplodinotus grunniens	Freshwater Drum				9

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
	Flatfishes, Flounders, and Soles				
Trinectes maculatus	Hogchoker				9
	Invertebrates				
	Crustaceans				
Anondata implicata	Alewife Floater	Rare			1
Lampsilis cariosa	Yellow Lampmussel	Rare			1
Ligumia nasuta	Eastern Pondmussel	Rare			1
Callinectes sapidus	Blue Crab				9
	Beetles, Weevils				
Cicindela sexguttata	Six-spotted Tiger Beetle				E
	Butterflies, Skippers, and Moths				
Papilio polyxenes	Black Swallowtail				E
Papilio glaucus	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail				E
Danaus plexippus	Monarch				E
	Dragonflies and Damselflies				
Calopteryx aequabilis	River Jewelwing				P
Calopteryx maculata	Ebony Jewelwing				8
Lestes inaequalis	Elegant Spreadwing				P
Lestes congener	Spotted Spreadwing				P
Lestes eurinus	Amber-winged Spreadwing				P
Lestes rectangularis	Slender Spreadwing				P
Lestes unguiculatus	Lyre-tipped Spreadwing				P
Lestes vigilax	Swamp Spreadwing				P
Argia apicalis	Blue-fronted Dancer				P
Argia fumipennis violacea	Variable Dancer				P
Argia moesta	Powdered Dancer				P
Argia translata	Dusky Dancer				P
Enallagma traviatum	Slender Bluet				P
Enallagma aspersum	Azure Bluet				P
Enallagma civile	Familiar Bluet				P
Enallagma annexum	Northern Bluet				P
Enallagma divagans	Turquoise Bluet				P
Enallagma durum	Big Bluet				8
Enallagma ebrium	Marsh Bluet				P
Enallagma exsulans	Stream Bluet				P
Enallagma geminatum	Skimming Bluet				P
Enallagma hageni	Hagen's Bluet				P
Enallagma signatum	Orange Bluet				P
Enallagma vesperum	Vesper Bluet				P
Ischnura kellicotti	Lilypad Forktail				P
Ischnura posita	Fragile Forktail				P
Ischnura verticalis	Eastern Forktail				P
Nehalennia irene	Sedge Sprite				P
Amphiagrion saucium	Eastern Red Damsel				P
Chromagrion conditum	Aurora Damsel				P

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Cordulegaster diastatops	Delta-spotted Spiketail				P
Cordulegaster maculata	Twin-spotted Spiketail				P
Arigomphus furcifer	Lilypad Clubtail				P
Arigomphus villosipes	Unicorn Clubtail				P
Gomphus exilis	Lancet Clubtail				P
Gomphus lividus	Ashy Clubtail				P
Lanthus parvulus	Northern Pygmy Clubtail				P
Stylurus plagiatus	Russet-tipped Clubtail				P
Stylogomphus albistylus	Least Clubtail				P
Ophiogomphus aspersus	Brook Snaketail				P
Ophiogomphus mainensis	Maine Snaketail				P
Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis	Rusty Snaketail				P
Aeshna canadensis	Canada Darner				P
Aeshna tuberculifera	Black-tipped Darner				P
Aeshna umbrosa	Shadow Darner				P
Aeshna verticalis	Green-striped Darner				P
Anax junius	Common Green Darner				P
Anax longipes	Comet Darner	Rare			P
Basiaeschna janata	Springtime Darner				P
Boyeria vinosa	Fawn Darner				P
Epiaeschna heros	Swamp Darner				P
Gomphaeschna furcillata	Harlequin Darner				P
Nasiaeschna pentacantha	Cyrano Darner				P
Didymops transversa	Stream Cruiser				P
Cordulia shurtleffi	American Emerald				P
Epicordulia princeps	Prince Baskettail				P
Epitheca canis	Beaverpond Baskettail				P
Epitheca cynosura	Common Baskettail				P
Tetragoneuria spinigera	Spiny Baskettail				P
Somatochlora linearis	Mocha Emerald	Rare			P
Somatochlora tenebrosa	Clamp-tipped Emerald				P
Somatochlora walshii	Brush-tipped Emerald				P
Somatochlora williamsoni	Williamson's Emerald				P
Celithemis elisa	Calico Pennant				P
Celithemis eponina	Halloween Pennant				P
Celithemis fasciata	Banded Pennant				P
Erythemis simplicicollis	Eastern Pondhawk				8
Leucorrhinia proxima	Red-waisted Whiteface				P
Leucorrhinia intacta	Dot-tailed Whiteface				P
Libellula cyanea	Spangled Skimmer				P
Libellula incesta	Slaty Skimmer				P
Libellula luctuosa	Widow Skimmer				P
Libellula pulchella	Twelve-spotted Skimmer				P
Libellula quadrimaculata	Four-spotted Skimmer				P

Scientific Name	Common Name	NYS Listing[a]	Federal Listing[b]	Notes	Source[c]
Libellula semifasciata	Painted Skimmer				P
Plathemis lydia	Common Whitetail				P
Ladona julia	Chalk-fronted Skimmer				P
Pachydiplax longipennis	Blue Dasher				P
Pantala hymenaea	Spot-winged Glider				P
Perithemis tenera	Eastern Amberwing				P
Sympetrum internum	Cherry-faced Meadowhawk				P
Sympetrum rubicundulum	Ruby Meadowhawk				P
Sympetrum semicinctum	Band-winged Meadowhawk				P
Sympetrum vicinum	Yellow-legged (Autumn) Meadowhawk				P
Tramea lacerata	Black Saddlebags				P

* This list should not be considered to be a comprehensive fauna list for the parks.
** New Federal Listing – State listing will follow

Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, or Rare species that are actively tracked by the New York Natural Heritage Program as species of conservation concern are shown in bold. Bolded species that are marked with an asterisk are actively tracked by the New York Natural Heritage Program, but are not currently considered regular occurrences in the parks (i.e., these species occur infrequently and are not annual breeding populations, regularly occurring non-breeding populations, or species concentration areas).

[a] E = Endangered, T = Threatened, SC = Special Concern
[b] E = Endangered, T = Threatened, C = Candidate
[c] 1= Evans 2000; 2 = NYNHP 2004; 3 = Smith and Lundgren 2010; 4 = Bell and Stevens 2009; 5 = Ralph T. Waterman Bird Club 2011; 6 = McGowan and Corwin 2008; 7 = Birds of Staatsburgh State Historic Site Checklist 2003; 8 = Jesse Jaycox, personal communication 2012; 9 = Chris Bowser (NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program), personal communication 2011; E = Expected based on habitat; P = Possible based on region of the state.

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Appendix E – Ecological Communities

Ecological Communities observed within Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh

System	Subsystem	Community Type	Acres
Estuarine	*Estuarine Intertidal*	Freshwater tidal marsh	2
		Freshwater tidal swamp	***11***
	Estuarine Subtidal	Tidal creek	2
		Tidal river	1
Riverine	*Natural Streams*	Rocky headwater stream*	n/a
Lacustrine	*Lacustrine Cultural*	Reservoir/artificial impoundment	1
	Natural Lakes and Ponds	Eutrophic pond	1
Palustrine	*Forested Mineral Soil Wetlands*	Floodplain forest	9
		Red maple-hardwood swamp	23
		Vernal pool	4
	Open Mineral Soil Wetlands	Shallow emergent marsh	1
		Shrub swamp	2
	Palustrine Cultural	Reedgrass/purple loosestrife marsh	<1
Terrestrial	*Barrens and Woodlands*	Acidic talus slope woodland	2
		Successional red cedar woodland	43
	Forested Uplands	Appalachian oak-hickory forest	183
		Chestnut oak forest	4
		Hemlock-northern hardwood forest	114
		Oak-tulip tree forest	13
		Pine-northern hardwood forest	44
		Successional northern hardwoods	149
		Successional northern hardwoods (degraded)	61
	Open Uplands	Shale cliff and talus community	<1
		Successional old field	26
		Successional shrubland	4
	Terrestrial Cultural	Cropland/field crops	48
		Developed	86
		Mowed lawn	197
		Mowed lawn with trees	8
Total Acres			1,039
		**Rocky headwater streams are Present, but were not mapped in this coverage*	

Source: Smith and Lundgren. 2010.

Italicized and bolded Ecological Communities are considered to be of statewide significance by the New York Natural Heritage Program, Albany, NY.

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Appendix F – History of the Parks and Historic Site

The history of human occupation at Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh spans at least 3,000 years and encompasses four major periods of development in the Hudson River Valley. The first period lasted more than 2,500 years and is associated with the history of indigenous peoples of North America. The second period in the parks' history is associated with the establishment of English settlements in the mid-17th century. Morgan Lewis' 1792 purchase of the two lots which are now included in the parks begins the third period which continues until Ruth Livingston Mills becomes the owner of her great-great-grandfather's estate in 1890. The fourth and final period of development begins with Ruth and Ogden Mills' transformation of the 1832 home of Morgan Lewis into a Beaux-Arts mansion that epitomizes the American Renaissance and the Gilded Age. This period continues until 1938 when Gladys Mills Phipps donates the mansion, its associated outbuildings and 192 acres to New York State. Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh is based on at least three great estates from this period, "Staatsburgh" (Lewis-Livingston-Mills), "The Point" (Hoyt) and "The Locusts" (Huntington).

The land that comprises Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh is in a region originally inhabited by two Native American peoples, the Wappinger and the Mahican. Archeological exploration has documented extensive Native American occupation within one mile of Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh, along both sides of the Hudson River. Significant Native American finds including evidence of camp sites, tool making, hunting and pottery have also been found within the boundaries of Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh. A 4000-acre tract in the area called Eaunaquanesinck came into European hands when it was sold by some natives to Captain Henry Pawling, an English Army officer, sometime between his settlement in Ulster County around 1669 and his death in 1695. "Pawling's Purchase" lay between the Hudson River on the west, Crum Elbow Creek on the east, the Beekman Patent at Rhinebeck on the north and the Fauconnier Patent on the south. Following Pawling's death, his widow and children obtained a Crown Patent in 1698, confirming their title to the land. In 1701, Mrs. Pawling and her three elder children sold their property to Dr. Samuel Staats and Dirck Van der Burgh of New York City. The remaining Pawling children eventually sold their rights to either Peter DeWitt or John Pawling. Dr. Staats expanded his holding by purchasing the Van der Burgh holdings.

During the first half of the 18th century little development of the land had taken place. With the adoption of formal boundaries for each owner the heirs found themselves free to sell or lease their properties. As they did so, more of the land came under cultivation and the population of the area grew.

In 1751, the Staats and Pawling heirs agreed to partition the tract into eighteen lots, with half the lots fronting on the Hudson River, and half fronting on the Crum Elbow Creek. They then divided the lots between them. Sections of the 18th century stone walls that divided the 18 lots can be found throughout the parks. The parks, as they exist today, running from "Hopeland" in the north to the marina and Environmental Center in the south, encompasses much of lots 1 -9 that bordered on the river.

By the 1760s the name "Staatsburg" was applied to the hamlet, reflecting the fact that six of the eight lot holders of 1751 were members of the Staats family. The land received by Sarah Staats Gouverneur, eldest daughter of Dr. Staats, ultimately passed to Morgan Lewis in 1792. Lewis erected his first house at Staatsburgh sometime before 1797, thus launching a new phase in the history of the site.

The late 18th century in the Hudson Valley marked the beginnings of the age of the country seat. The characteristics that defined a country seat include extensive land holdings (usually several hundred

acres) with space for mansions, ornamental gardens, pleasure grounds and enough land for (tenant) farming. The estates or country seats were carefully designed to appear natural and most featured frontage on the Hudson River.

Lewis' first house at Staatsburgh is documented on a Town of Clinton map dated 1797. Lewis used the property and brick house as a summer retreat, maintaining a primary residence in New York City. The house was surrounded by substantial farm buildings including a stone barn, stables, a carpenter shop and a cider mill. Additional property was extensively leased out for tenant farming.

The house was adjacent to the Albany Post Road, the main highway running from New York City and Albany. The 18th century location of this highway was slightly different from that of today's Old Post Road and followed the current exit road from the mansion and the unpaved roadway west of the park manager's house.

Morgan Lewis' daughter, Margaret Livingston, moved permanently to the estate c.1816. Margaret Livingston added wings to the house to enlarge the living space. The expanded house was destroyed in a fire in 1832 and a Greek revival structure was constructed. Margaret and Maturin Livingston continued to live on the estate with her parents and some of their twelve children until Morgan Lewis' death in 1844. Three years later, in 1847, Maturin Livingston died. Margaret Livingston died in 1860 and under the terms of her will, her son, Maturin Livingston was bequeathed the right to take possession of the estate. By this time many of the twelve children had moved from the property and established their own residences elsewhere. Two, however, chose to acquire nearby property and establish their own country seats.

In 1854, Margaret Livingston had given 29 acres of her estate to her youngest daughter and son-in-law, Geraldine and Lydig S. Hoyt. The property was located to the southwest of the Livingston house on a point projecting out into the Hudson River. The Hoyts later acquired an adjacent 60 acres which extended north and east with to the Old Post Road and used the property to create a small estate, "The Point." The estate was designed by celebrated architect and landscape architect, Calvert Vaux. Designed in the Hudson River Gothic style, "The Point" was one of Vaux's most significant achievements, featuring a Gothic Revival house and outbuildings set within a picturesque style landscape

Five years later, Geraldine Livingston Hoyt's sister and brother-in-law, Gertrude and Rawlins Lowndes, purchased 65 acres just north of Staatsburgh on the part of the park now known as the Hopeland Area. They too commissioned Calvert Vaux to design a residence for them and that home, named "Hopeland," was depicted in the 1864 edition of Vaux's "Villas and Cottages." The property was purchased by Mrs. R.P. Huntington in 1907 and the Vaux house was subsumed within a new house built by Mr. and Mrs. Huntington. That house was torn down in the late 1940s or early 1950s. Although no structures remain from the Vaux era, it is likely that the existing road system within the Hopeland area is a remnant of the Vaux's landscape design for the property.

Throughout most of this period the country estates located in Staatsburg had only been accessible by river of via the Albany Post Road. That all changed in 1851 when the railroad was extended through the hamlet of Staatsburg and a train station was subsequently built. The alignment selected for the railroad reflected the severe nature of the rocky, river shoreline which would have necessitated extensive rock excavation and fill within the river as seen slightly north at Vanderburgh Cove. The decision to follow an inland route may have been influenced by existing commercial activity at the river's edge, or, the still powerful influence of the Livingston family. In any case, the railroad alignment created an unusually large area to the west of the tracks and required that the railroad construct bridges, underpasses and at-grade crossings to maintain access for the owners of the severed properties. The Indian Kill was also greatly altered by the railroad, with the free-flowing

tributary to the Hudson River confined to a single culvert. The large area west of the tracks, with unobstructed access to the river, is today, one of the most significant geographical attributes of the Mills-Norrie-Staatsburg complex.

It appears that Maturin Livingston, Jr., his wife, Ruth Bayliss and their young twin daughters, Ruth and Elizabeth used the estate primarily as a summer residence and that they continued the practice of using the estate for tenant farming during Maturin's lifetime.

In 1890, the Staatsburg property passed to Ruth Livingston Mills, thus beginning the final period of development. Ruth Livingston had married Ogden Mills, a banker and philanthropist in 1882. In 1894, the Millses began a major campaign to remodel the house and grounds. The first step was the building of a large brick carriage house to the north of the existing house. Mills hired the firm of McKim, Mead and White to vastly enlarge the existing 1832 house and work began in 1895. The new residence completely engulfed the original structure within its walls. Stanford White appears to have been the primary architect on the project. The newly designed estate was a product of the American Renaissance (1875-1917), a period when wealthy financiers identified with European Renaissance tradition, creating European style palaces in America. The firm of McKim, Mead and White was one of the most prestigious architectural firms of the American Renaissance, specializing in the use of classical architectural themes. "Staatsburgh," as designed by White, reflects the more austere use of decoration found in the firm's later, more mature works. The interior of house, however, was elaborately finished with ornamental ceilings, marble fireplaces and decorative walls and floors. The house was furnished to match with elaborate Louis the XV and XVI furnishings.

The Millses also undertook the construction of numerous other outbuildings that enhanced their country estate, most notably the main barn complex and Boarding House, greenhouses, a power and pump house, and the Gardener's House. All but the pump house, the greenhouses and two structures north of the Carriage Barn remain today, but archaeological resources remain.

Another significant improvement to the estate was initiated in 1901 when Ruth Mills petitioned the state to relocate the 18th-century Albany Post Road east from its original location to its present location, presumably to create a more elegant entrance. In 1902 her neighbors, the Dinsmores, filed a lawsuit arguing against her petition. It was ultimately decided in Mrs. Mills' favor and she proceeded to pay for the relocation of the road, the installation of sidewalks and the planting of trees, many of which still line the roadway. In 1906 she concluded the work with the construction of the estate wall that provided one of the defining features of her country estate.

The current boundaries of Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh also include fragments of other country seats dating from the Gilded Age and the American Renaissance. In addition to property, a barn and an employee's residence remain from "The Locusts", the Dinsmore-Huntington estate. There are also ruins and landscape features that remain of "Stonehurst," the country estate of Angelica Livingston Hoyt, and her husband, William Dare Morgan. Angelica was the daughter of Geraldine Hoyt and the niece of Maturin Livingston and Gertrude Lowndes.

The presence of so many country estates led to the desire on the part of their owners to construct a private golf course for the use of the families. The Staatsburg Golf Club was established in 1893 and a nine-hole course was constructed on property belonging to the Dinsmore family, just south of the Millses' barn complex. The Dinsmores also owned a house directly across from the golf course that was used as the club house. That house is now one of the residences (currently unoccupied) within the park.

The hamlet of Staatsburg was once the home of two large ice harvesting companies. One was the Mutual Benefit Company and the other was the Knickerbocker Ice Company. The Knickerbocker Ice

Company riverfront property and landing was sold, circa 1925, to members of the Norrie family and became the site of the Lewis Gordon Norrie Memorial Playground. The existing shelter (or pavilion) was constructed soon afterward. Nearby are remains of the Knickerbocker ice warehouse.

In 1930, the construction of the new US Route 9 bypassed the hamlet of Staatsburg, leaving the original Albany Post Road and the hamlet off the beaten path. Today it is largely unchanged and is characterized by the scenic roadway passing by 18th, 19th and early 20th century residences. Four of these structures are within the park; one of them, the residence of the park manager, dates to the last quarter of the 18th century and is the oldest structure in the park.

In 1934 Lewis and Geraldine Thompson donated the 323 acre farm, "Rockdale," to NYS in memory of Mrs. Thompson's sister, Margaret Lewis Norrie. The property, located on the southern end of Staatsburg Point, extended from Route 9 to the Hudson River. A Civilian Conservation Camp was immediately established near the Route 9 frontage and members of the CCC constructed many of the current Norrie park improvements over the next three years.

By the early 20th century the Gilded Age and the American Renaissance had gradually ended and the vast country seats were simply too expensive to maintain. In order to preserve open space and rich cultural resources many country seats were donated for public use. In 1938, Gladys Phipps donated the 190 acres of the Staatsburgh estate, including out buildings and mansion for the creation of the Ogden Mills and Ruth Livingston Mills Memorial State Park. The park was further enlarged by Helen Huntington Hull's donation of a portion of "The Locusts" estate and later incorporation of parts of the "Hopeland" estate. The 1960 and 1962 Parkland Acquisition Bond Acts allowed for the acquisition of twenty-four properties including Hoyt House and the Lewis Gordon Norrie Playground. The park boundaries have further been buffered by the addition of numerous small land acquisitions. The most notable recent acquisition was the former Staatsburg School, now the offices of the Taconic Region. The 1930 building is itself a historic resource and its renovation earned a platinum award for LEED compliance/principles.

Since 1938 the mansion and parkland have been maintained and operated by the State of New York providing extensive natural, recreational, educational and cultural resources for the public. The Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park, Ogden Mills and Ruth Livingston Mills Memorial State Park and Staatsburgh State Historic Site remain valuable public facilities that possess rare and unique natural resources and a rich cultural legacy.

Appendix G—Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh Existing Buildings

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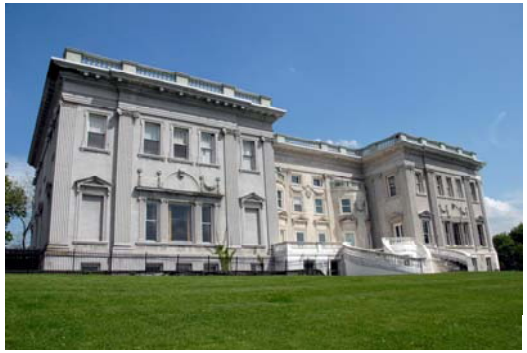
Staatsburgh House



Architect:
1896 Mansion
McKim, Mead & White

Year Constructed:
1792-96 (2) story brick structure
1816—2 wings added
1832 structure destroyed by fire
1832 Greek revival structure constructed
1896 Existing structure constructed incorporating parts of the 1832 structure.

Original Use:
Residence

Existing Use:
Historic house museum

National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: **#1**

Description:
The house is a large, three story neo-classical building flanked by two two-story wings. The east and west facades each have sixteen bays and the north and south facades each have four bays. The main façade features a two story portico with six Ionic columns and a one story pediment. The long horizontal facades are broken by the regular placement of two story fluted pilasters. Addition ornament includes decorative garland between the first and second floors, dentils below the overhanging cornice and a low balustrade along the roof line.

The 1897 house includes sixty-five rooms and fourteen bathrooms. The main floor includes the drawing and reception rooms, master bedrooms, the library, and the dining room. The second floor includes multiple guestrooms and the family quarters. The basement includes the billiard room, bachelor guest rooms and servant's quarters and kitchen. The interior of the house is elaborately finished with marble fireplaces, oak paneling, and gilded ornamental plaster ceilings.

History:
The current Staatsburgh house is a product of the Gilded Age (1880's & 1890's) of American art and architecture. The Gilded Age was a period of rapid economic (& population) growth in America when great fortunes were amassed by a small percentage of the population. The great wealth accumulated during this time was often used to create great estates based on European and classical models.

The history of the site, however, dates to purchase of the land by Morgan Lewis in 1792. Morgan Lewis, the third governor of New York State, constructed the first house on the site in the 1790's. This brick farmhouse was destroyed by fire in 1832 and was replaced by a Greek revival house. The house and property remained in the Lewis family, finally being inherited by Morgan Lewis's great-granddaughter Ruth Livingston Mills. In 1895, Ruth Livingston Mills and her husband Ogden Mills contracted with the architecture firm of McKim, Mead & White to enlarge and remodel the existing structure.

In 1938, Gladys Phipps, the final descendant of Morgan Lewis to own the estate, donated the property to the State of New York. The lands were to be designated the "Ogden Mills & Ruth Livingston Mills Memorial State Park" and were to be maintained as an "ornamental park and an oasis of beauty."

Mills—Carriage Barn

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Originally 1894
Rebuilt after a fire in 1924

Original Use:
Carriage Barn with apartments above.

Existing Use:
Park maintenance operations

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #2

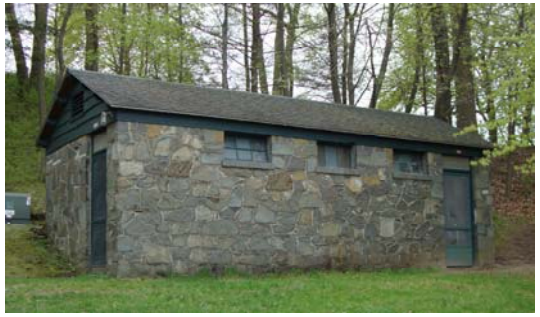
Description:
The Carriage Barn is a large horseshoe or 'U' shaped brick structure. The central section of the building is two stories and the two wings are each one story (with attics and cellars). The central section of the building is cross gabled with the large central gable overlooking the courtyard formed by the wings. The windows and doors all feature arched lintels. The windows are primarily 16 over 2 wood windows with the exception of the large second story window under the central gable.

History:
The Carriage Barn pre-dates the construction of the Mills Barn Complex. The building originally had two walls that extended from the inner corners of the wings to form an enclosed courtyard. The building was used for carriage storage in the central section with apartments above. The east wing housed approximately a dozen horse stalls. Once they Mills family began acquiring automobiles they were stored in the building. The building is currently used for Park maintenance.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	1 story with cellar and attic in east & west wings. Central section features two stories.
Footprint:	8,570 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	12,345 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	9,500 sq. ft.

Comfort Station



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
20th century

Original Use:
Comfort Station

Existing Use:
Comfort Station

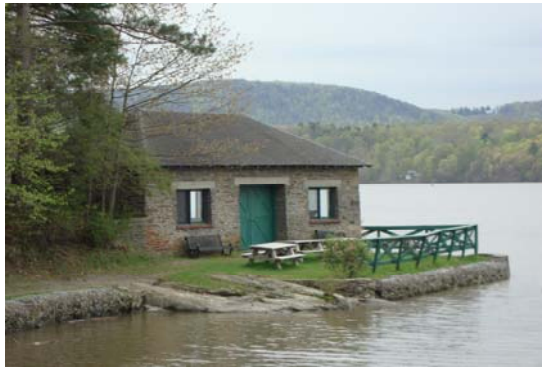
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #5

Description:
The Comfort Station is a small, one story masonry building with an asphalt shingled gabled roof. The building is constructed of primarily granite set in a random pattern. The gabled ends are wood clapboard. The windows and doors have limestone lintels and sills. The clearstory windows are set just below the roof lines and are awning style windows.

History:
More info? The building is currently used as a comfort station.

Power House (Historic)/Picnic Shelter



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
c. 1895

Original Use:
Power House & Pump Station.

Existing Use:
Picnic Shelter.

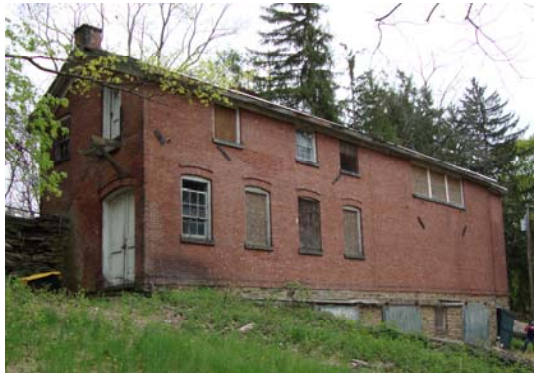
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #6

Description:
The Pump House/Picnic Shelter is a one story stone structure with an asphalt shingled hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The masonry is coursed rubble with limestone lintels over the doors and windows.

History:
The Pump House was constructed by Mr. Mills in 1895 as a generator or pump house for Staatsburgh House. In the 1950's after acquisition by New York State, the building was converted into a picnic shelter. The building continues to operate as a picnic shelter.

Mills—Tree House



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1903-1910

Original Use:
Storage of trees and plants.

Existing Use:
Park maintenance operations

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #7

Description:
The Tree House is a long rectangular brick building set into the hillside. The building has a low pitched gabled roof. The first floor windows on both sides feature arched opening highlighted with projecting bricks and bluestone sills. The exposed section of the basement level is fieldstone.

History:
The Tree House was constructed as part of the Mills estate to store trees and plants. The building is located near the former greenhouse complex. The building was used by Parks for sign painting and carpentry. The building is currently used primarily for storage.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	1+ basement and cellar.
Footprint:	1,440 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	2,025 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	1,680 sq. ft.

Water Tower (Mills)

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1895

Original Use:
Water tower

Existing Use:
Vacant

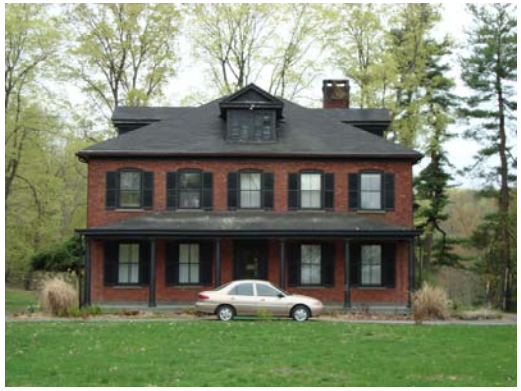
National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #9

Description:
This structure is a cylindrical stone water tower with a peaked roof. The building features a central louvered cupola and a single dormer with a louvered window. The masonry is primarily coursed rubble.

History:
The Water Tower was constructed by Mr. Mills around 1895 during the expansion and upgrading of the estate. The building is currently not used.

Gardener's House (Cove House)



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1903-1910

Original Use:
Residence.

Existing Use:
Residence.

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

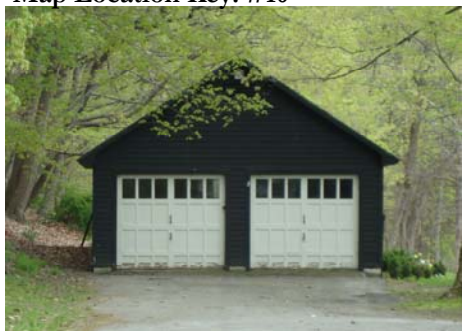
Map Location Key: #12

Description:
The Gardener's House is a two and a half story brick building with an asphalt shingled hipped roof and three brick chimneys. The building features a central gabled dormer on the east, west and south elevations. The building is five bays wide on the front (south) façade with a one story covered porch that runs the length of the building. The east and west facades are both six bays long. The prominent windows feature two-over-two wood windows with wood shutters.

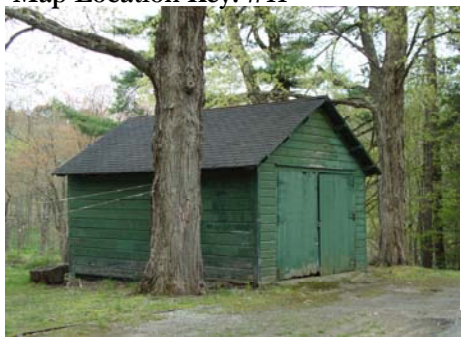
Two small garages are connected with the Gardener's House. The first is a composite sided two-car garage with gabled roof (Building #10) and the second is a smaller wood garage with a gabled roof (Building #11).

History:
The Gardener's House (Cove House) was originally constructed by the Mills' around the turn of the century as a residence for the estate groundskeeper and expanded. Since the acquisition of the estate by New York State, the building has been continuously been used as a residence.

Map Location Key: #10



Map Location Key: #11



Hoyt—Cow/Hay Barn

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1899(?)
Constructed to replace original building destroyed by fire.
Original building "large barn" destroyed by fire in 1899.

Original Use:
Cow and hay barn for "The Point"

Existing Use:
Vacant

National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #13

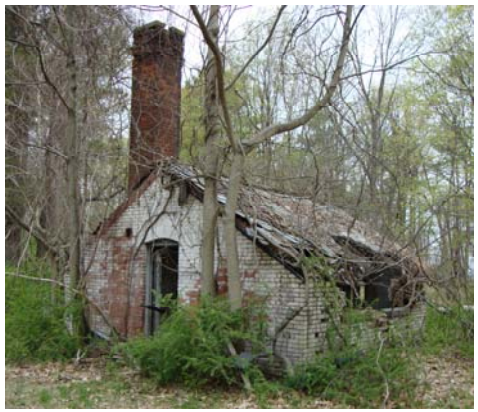
Description:
The Hoyt Hay/Cow Barn is a large brick barn associated with "The Point". The structure is primarily a one-story building with an basement and loft area. The building features a slate roof with overhanging eaves and small gabled cupola. The primary façade features a loft door centered under the gable and a off-center oversized barn door. Two regular sized doors are also located on the main façade. All of the doors feature arched opening highlighted with a course of soldier bricks.

History:
The Hay/Cow barn was constructed as part of the estate ("The Point") as expanded under Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt. It is possible that this structures were designed by Robert P. Huntington who was contracted by the Hoyt's (Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt) to remodel the first floor of Hoyt House during this time.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	1+basement
Footprint:	1,680 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	3,280 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	3,280 sq. ft.

Hoyt— Potting Shed



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Unknown—possibly 1905

Original Use:
Potting shed & heat plant

Existing Use:
Vacant

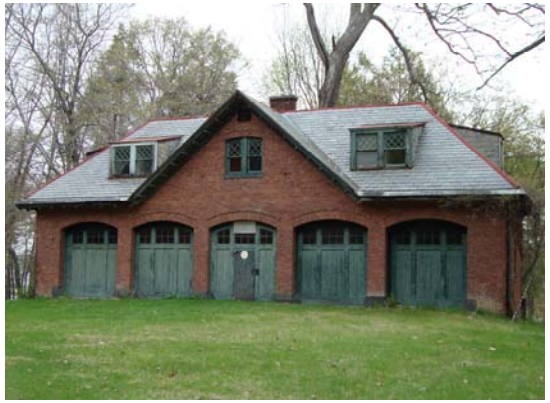
National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #14

Description:
This structure is a small brick building with a slate gabled roof. The main façade features a single door with slightly ached opening. The building features a prominent (very tall) chimney on one side. The building features a small attached greenhouse. The building is currently in a state of partial collapse.

History:
The Potting Shed-Heating Plant may have been constructed in conjunction with the two greenhouses (lost) erected in 1905. The structure was remodeled at a bathhouse c. 1959. The building is currently not used.

Hoyt—Five Bay Garage



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Unknown—possibly 1911

Original Use:
Five bay garage for "The Point"

Existing Use:
Vacant

National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #15

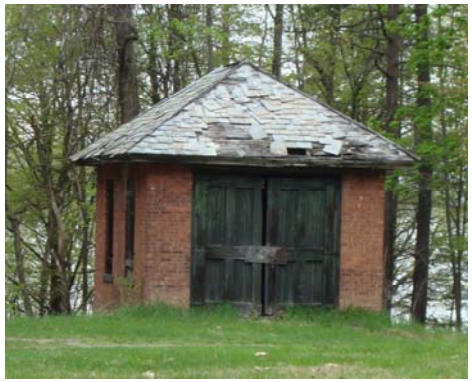
Description:
The Five Bay Garage is a two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The building is five bays wide on the primary façade with a central cross-gable. The building features projecting shed style dormers and a brick chimney. Each of the five wood garage doors is divided into three sections, each section featuring a divide light window. All of the windows (excluding those in the garage doors), feature decorative one-over-one windows with diamond lights in the upper sash. As with the other buildings constructed during this phase, all of the masonry openings feature arched openings highlighted with a brick soldier course.

History:
The Carriage Barn & Stable was constructed as part of the estate ("The Point") as expanded under Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt. It is possible that this structure was designed by Robert P. Huntington who was contracted by the Hoyt's (Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt) to remodel the first floor of Hoyt House during this time. The second floor was used for staff lodging.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	2
Footprint:	1,890 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	2,855 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	2,495 sq. ft.

Hoyt— Garage



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Unknown—possibly 1903

Original Use:
Original garage for "The Point"

Existing Use:
Vacant

National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #16

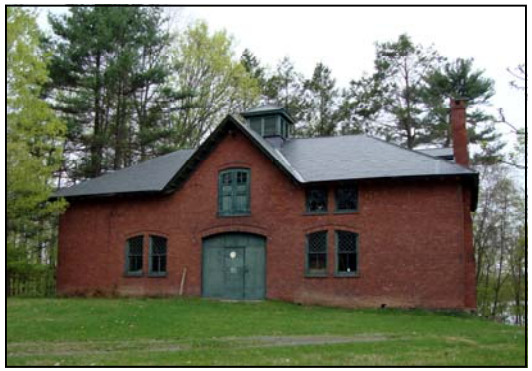
Description:
This structure is a small brick building with a slate pyramidal hipped roof. The windows feature stone lintels and sills. The main façade features a single garage door with a two windowless wood garage doors. The interior of the building features a mechanic's pit and a pyramidal shaped bead board ceiling.

History:
The Garage (one-car) was constructed as part of the estate ("The Point") as expanded under Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt. It is possible that this structure was designed by Robert P. Huntington who was contracted by the Hoyt's (Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt) to remodel the first floor of Hoyt House during this time.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	1
Footprint:	220 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	160 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	160 sq. ft.

Hoyt—Carriage Barn & Stable



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1899

Original Use:
Stable and coach house for "The Point"

Existing Use:
Vacant

National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #17

Description:
The Carriage Barn & Stable is a one and a half story brick structure. The three bay building features a hipped roof with a central cross gable over the main entrance. The building also features a central cupola, projecting dormers and a brick chimney. The slate roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. All of the openings (doors & windows) feature arched openings outlined with brick soldier courses.

History:
The Carriage Barn & Stable was constructed as part of the estate ("The Point") as expanded under Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt. It is possible that these structures were designed by Robert P. Huntington who was contracted by the Hoyt's (Gerald L. & Mary Appleton Hoyt) to remodel the first floor of Hoyt House during this time. The second floor was used for staff lodging.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	2+basement
Footprint:	2,700 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	5,820 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	5,140 sq. ft.

Cistern (Hoyt)

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1928

Original Use:
Cistern

Existing Use:
Vacant

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #18

Description:
The Cistern is a small one story masonry building with a gabled roof. The masonry is primarily coursed fieldstone and the gabled ends are wood sided. Each gabled end features a semi-circular louvered opening.

History:
The Cistern was constructed in 1928 for Hoyt House. The building is no longer used.

Hoyt House

Architect:
Calvert Vaux

Year Constructed:
1855

Original Use:
Residence

Existing Use:
Vacant

National Register Eligibility:
NR Listed

Map Location Key: #19

Description:
Hoyt House is an excellent example of Romantic style of architecture and landscape design. The integration of landscape and structure was a fundamental aspect of the design philosophy. Each façade is designed to respond to the landscape and each room features carefully constructed views-capes of the surrounding landscape.

The Gothic Revival building features rusticated sandstone walls, polychrome slate roof and wide bracketed overhanging eaves. The picturesque appearance was enhanced by the prominent stone chimneys and decorative verge boards on the gables. Significant losses include the removal of the veranda, decks, window hoods and balconies in the 1930's.

History:
Hoyt House was constructed between 1855-1857 by significant American architect, Calvert Vaux for Lydig M. Hoyt. Hoyt House is illustrated in Vaux's seminal 1857 book, Villas and Cottages as Design No.26. The Hoyt estate, "The Point", includes 90 acres overlooking the Hudson River.

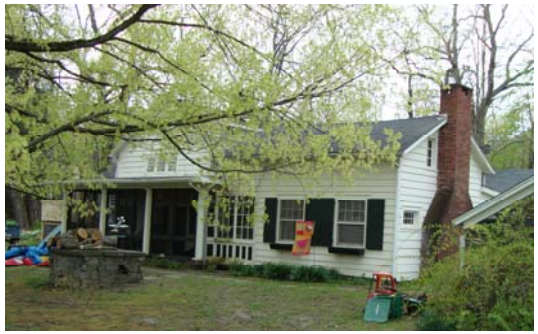
The estate was occupied by the Hoyt family for over one-hundred years before being acquired by New York State. Lydig M. Hoyt and his wife Geraldine Livingston Hoyt commission Calvert Vaux to design the estate (structure and landscape). After Geraldine Livingston Hoyt's death in 1897, (Lydig M. Hoyt had died in 1868) the estate was inherited by their son, Gerald Livingston Hoyt and his wife Mary Appleton Hoyt. The estate was then passed to their son, Lydig Hoyt and his wife Helen Hoadley Wills Hoyt.

"The Point" was acquired by New York State in 1963 in an effort to link the Mills & Norrie State Parks. The structure has been unoccupied since that time. Efforts are currently underway to find a historically compatible use for the structure.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	3+basement
Footprint:	5,300 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	10,615 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	7,455 sq. ft.

Endikill Cottage



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
c. mid 19th century

Original Use:
Residence.

Existing Use:
Residence.

National Register Eligibility:
NR Listed

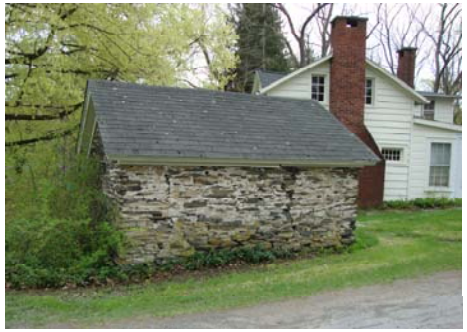
Map Location Key: #21

Description:
Endikill Cottage is an early to mid 19th century house that has been expanded numerous times. The earliest section of the house appears to be the one and a half story central block. This block has been expanded with the addition of a one and half story addition to the north and a one story addition to the south. The house is clapboard with an asphalt shingled gabled roof with overhanging eaves.

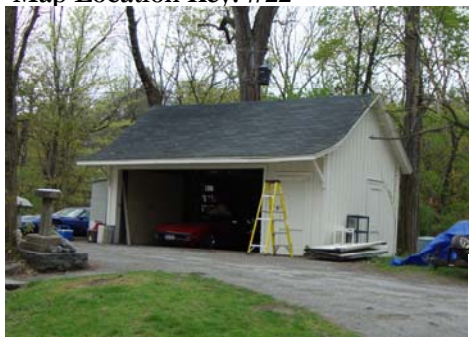
Two small nearly structure are connected with Endikill Cottage. The first is a fieldstone wood shed with a gabled roof (Building #20) and the second is a wood garage with a gabled roof (Building #22).

History:
Endikill Cottage was purchased by the Mills from their neighbor William Dinsmore (The Locust's Estate) to provide a residence for the estate farm manager. Endikill Cottage does not appear to have been constructed as part of The Locust's as it pre-dates the establishment of the estate. A house in this location is first documented on a 18th century map of the area indicating that at least part of the house may date from that period. Since the acquisition of the estate by New York State, the building has been continuously been used as a residence.

Map Location Key: #20



Map Location Key: #22



Hayes House

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
c. late 19th century

Original Use:
Residence.

Existing Use:
Residence.

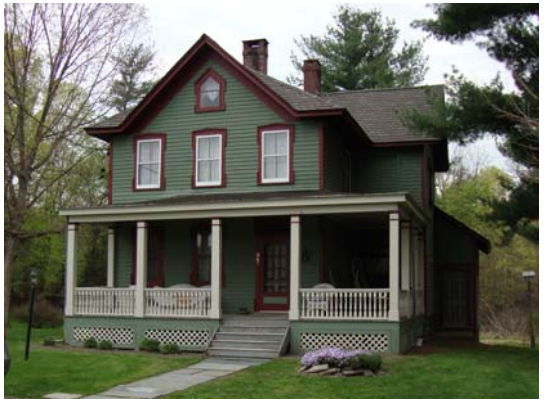
National Register Eligibility:
NR Listed

Map Location Key: #23

Description:
Hayes House is a two and a half story structure with an asphalt shingled cross-gabled roof. The roof features overhanging eaves and wide fascia boards. The main elevation features a one story porch centered under the cross gable. The porch features a small amount of decorative gingerbread at the brackets. The rear elevation has a one story wing that may have been added after the initial building phase. The lead-to extension on the west side of the addition was built in the 1940's.

History:
Hayes House was built in the late 19th century and incorporated into the Dinsmore estate. At some point the house may have been used as a club house for the adjacent nine hole golf course. The Dinsmore estate, The Locusts was then acquired by New York State. The occupant of the house, Mrs. Hayes, a former Dinsmore employee, was given lifetime occupancy. Since the acquisition by New York State, the building has been used as a residence. The building is currently vacant and in need of updating.

Russell Farm (Swenson House)



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
c. late 19th century

Original Use:
Residence.

Existing Use:
Residence.

National Register Eligibility:
NR Listed

Map Location Key: #24

Description:
Swenson House is a two and a half story Gothic Revival structure with a cross-gabled roof. The house is wood sided with an asphalt shingled roof and two brick chimneys. The building features wide verge boards and overhanging eaves. A decorative attic window with a pointed arch is centered under each gable. With the exception of the attic windows, all of the windows are two-over-two windows with wide decorative surrounds. The house also features a wrap around porch with simple wood posts, carved balusters and lattice work. The building was expanded over time, a one room addition was constructed on the west elevation and a garage was attached to the south elevation.

History:
Swenson House was built in the late 19th century. The building was part of the Dinsmore estate, The Locusts, before it was acquired by New York State. Since the acquisition by New York State, the building has been continuously been used as a residence.

Huntington Barn

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Late 19th century (?)

Original Use:
Residence

Existing Use:
Residence

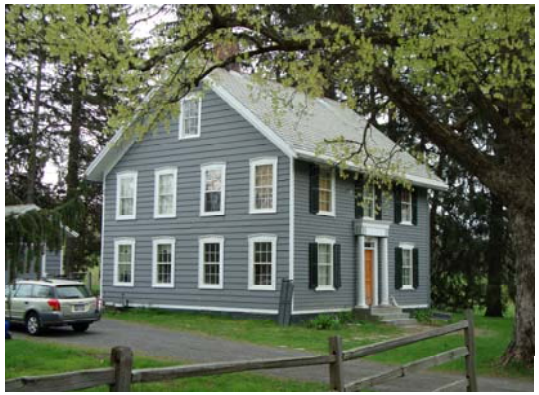
National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #28

Description:
The Huntington Barn is a two and a half story, Gothic Revival barn. The long narrow board and batten barn is 'L' shaped and set on a brick foundation. Each section of the Barn has a slate gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. The Barn has tradition rectangular windows, ocular windows and distinctive quatrefoil windows.

History:
The Huntington Barn was originally built as part of the former Huntington Estate and were also part of the Dinsmore estate. A second identical barn was demolishes at some point. Since the acquisition of the estate by New York State, the building has been either vacant or used for storage.

Huntington House



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Late 19th century (?)

Original Use:
Residence

Existing Use:
Residence

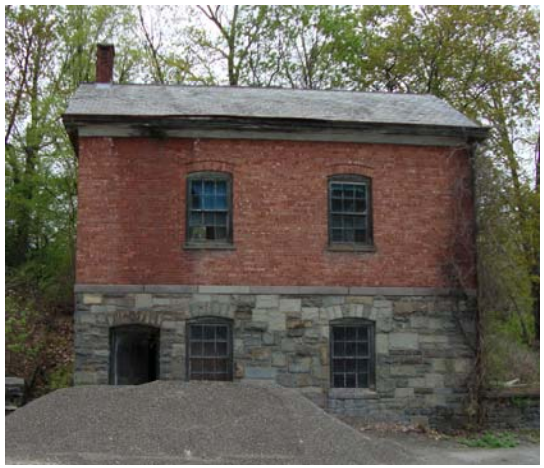
National Register Eligibility:
Contributing

Map Location Key: #29

Description:
Huntington House is a two and a half story, side gabled house. The house is three bays wide and four bays long (gabled end). The building is wood clapboard with an asphalt shingled roof. The main façade features a shallow porch or balconet supported by wood columns. The windows are six over six double hung wood windows. Only the windows on the main elevation have wood shutters.

History:
Huntington House was a residence attached to the former Huntington Estate as well as part of the Dinsmore estate. The house was the residence of Mrs. Hull's butler. Since the acquisition of the estate by New York State, the building has been continuously been used as a residence.

Mills Barn Complex—Creamery



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1897-98

Original Use:
Dairy Barn Complex—Creamery

Existing Use:
Maintenance Shop

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #32

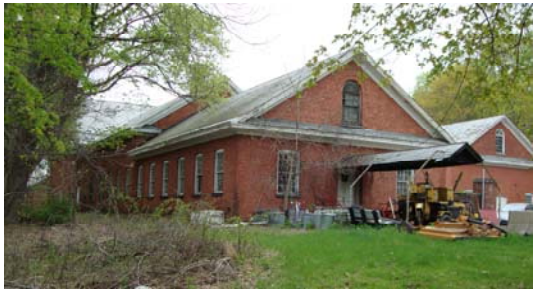
Description:
The Creamery is a small brick structure with a gabled slate roof that is set into the hillside. The cellar section of the building is exposed on the east elevation. Unlike the rest of the building the cellar is constructed of cut stone. The main façade features a gabled dormer over the main entrance. The six-over-six wood windows are set in arched (brick and stone) openings. Small vented openings are set in the gabled ends.

History:
The Creamery was part of the large dairy complex built by the Mills family in 1897-98. The complex includes the Main Barn, Creamery, Calf Barn, and Bull Barn. The Creamery was used, as the name implies, as a creamery (facility that separates the cream from the milk). The milk products were prepared on the upper floor and the lower level was used as an office. The building has recently (+20yrs) been used for storage.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	1 story with cellar
Footprint:	620 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	895 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	650 sq. ft.

Mills Barn Complex—Main Barn



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Originally 1895
Reconstructed 1918 after a fire.

Original Use:
Dairy Barn Complex

Existing Use:
Maintenance & Storage

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #33

Description:
The Main Barn is a large horseshoe or 'U' shaped brick barn. The main one-story section of the barn has a side gabled roof. Two side gabled wings are attached to the south elevation of the barn. The gabled wings each feature a double hung window with a fanlight in the transom. The rest of the windows are 12-over-12 double hung wood windows in brick arched openings. One wing features a large gabled dormer with a large loft door with an elaborate fan light on the courtyard elevation. The interior of the barn is distinctly finished with glazed white ceramic tiles on the walls and barrel vaulted ceiling.

History:
The Main Barn is part of the large dairy complex built by the Mills family in 1897-98. The complex includes the Main Barn, Creamery, Calf Barn, and Bull Barn. The Main Barn was used for storage, cattle and diary operations. The original building was destroyed by a fire in 1918 and rebuilt in its current configuration. The use of ceramic tile and other features were the result of the early 20th century 'sanitary' movement. The building has recently (+20yrs) been used for golf course maintenance vehicles and materials storage.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	1 story with basement & attic. Cellar below west wing.
Footprint:	11,000 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	25,565 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	19,510 sq. ft.

Mills Barn Complex—Calf Barn

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Originally 1897-98

Original Use:
Dairy Barn Complex—Nursery

Existing Use:
Maintenance Shop

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #34

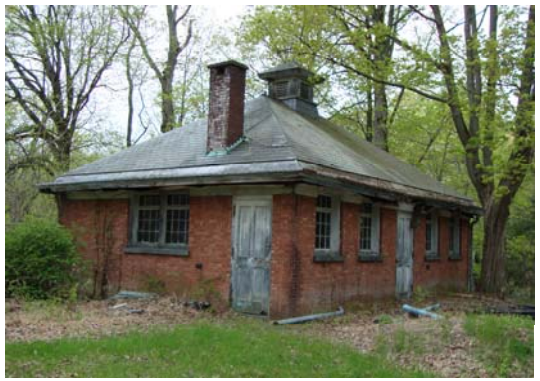
Description:
The Calf Barn is a relatively small brick structure with a low pitched gabled slate roof. The building is eight bays long and three bays wide. The gabled ends features small ocular windows outlined with header brick.

History:
The Calf Barn is part of the large dairy complex built by the Mills family in 1897-98. The complex includes the Main Barn, Creamery, Calf Barn, and Bull Barn. The Calf Barn was used, as the name implies, as a nursery. The building has recently (+20yrs) been used for golf course maintenance shop.

General Description—(Adaptive Re-Use Study—1993 by Pokorny)

Stories:	1 story
Footprint:	1050 sq. ft.
Gross Floor Area:	980 sq. ft.
Total Usable Floor Area	980 sq. ft.

Mills Barn Complex—Bull Barn



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
c. 1897

Original Use:
Dairy Barn Complex—Bull Barn

Existing Use:
Storage

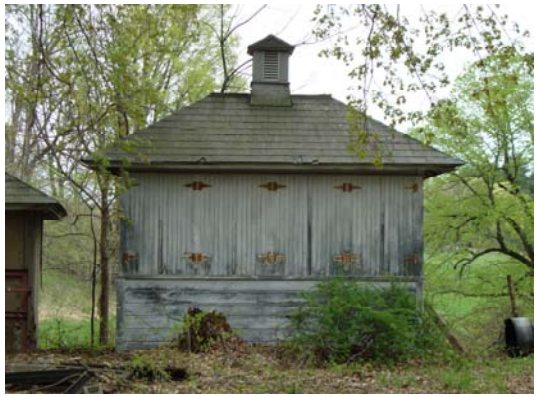
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #36

Description:
The Bull Barn is a small, one-story brick structure with a slate hipped roof. The building is three bays wide and five bays long. The buildings features a central cupola and a brick chimney at one end. The interior of the building is partitioned and it is lined with ceramic tiles.

History:
The Bull Barn is part of the large dairy complex built by the Mills family in 1897-98. The complex includes the Main Barn, Creamery, and Calf Barn. The building has recently (+20yrs) been used for storage.

Mills Barn Complex—Hay Shed



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
c. 1897

Original Use:
Dairy Barn Complex—Hay Barn

Existing Use:
Storage

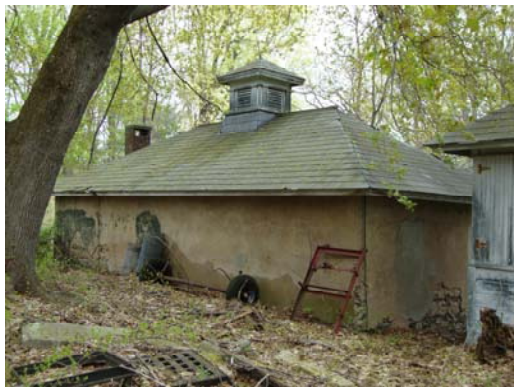
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #37

Description:
The Hay Shed is a small wood frame building with slate hipped roof. The Hay Shed features a central wood cupola with louvered openings. Instead of windows the upper wall area of the shed has four pairs of doors or shutters on the north and south elevations and three pairs on the east elevation. Each of the doors is marked by decorative metal hinges. The lower portion of the building is wood sided.

History:
The Hay Shed is part of the large dairy complex built by the Mills family in 1897-98. The complex includes the Main Barn, Creamery, Calf Barn, and Bull Barn. The Hay Shed was used to store hay and feed for the Bull Barn and the Maternity Barn. The building has recently (+20yrs) been used for storage.

Mills Barn Complex—Isolation Barn



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
c.1897

Original Use:
Dairy Barn Complex—Isolation Barn

Existing Use:
Storage

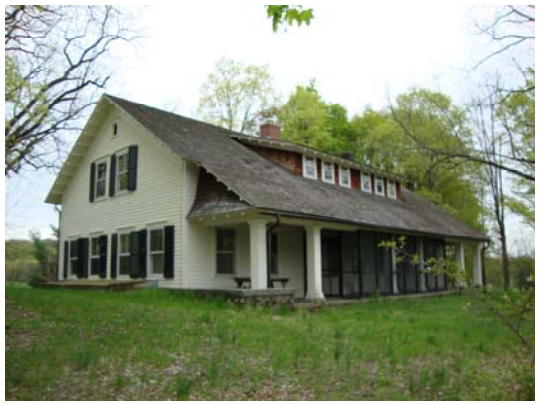
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #38

Description:
The Isolation Barn is a small one story masonry building with a slate hipped roof. The barn is two bays wide and six bays long. The building features a central cupola and a brick chimney at one end. The interior of the structure is divided into stalls, each lined with white glazed ceramic tile.

History:
The Isolation Barn is part of the large dairy complex built by the Mills family in 1897-98. The complex includes the Main Barn, Creamery, Calf Barn, and Bull Barn. The Isolation Barn was used to isolate sick cows from the rest of the stock. The building has recently (+20yrs) been used for storage.

Boarding House



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1916

Original Use:
Residence.

Existing Use:
Residence.

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

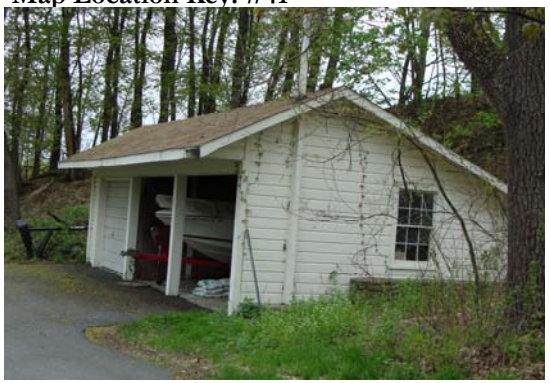
Map Location Key: #40

Description:
The Boarding House is a one and a half story, wood clapboard building with an asphalt singled gabled roof. The building is three bays wide at the gabled end and seven bays long. The low pitched gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. One the west elevation the roof was extended to cover a porch that runs the length of the building. The porch roof is supported by wide square posts. A low shed style dormer is centered over the porch on the west façade. A five bay wide shed style dormer cuts through the roof line on the east elevation.

A three bay, clapboard garage is connected with the Boarding House. (Building #41)

History:
The Boarding House was constructed by Mr. Mills as an additional staff housing for farm workers. Since the acquisition by New York State, the building has been continuously been used as a residence.

Map Location Key: #41



Pump House

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Late 19th century

Original Use:
Pump House

Existing Use:
Vacant

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #43

Description:
The pump house is a small wood framed building with a hipped roof. The exterior of the building is board and batten and features a standing seam metal roof. The building has a single door on the south elevation and two windows on the west façade.

History:
This small pump house building was constructed as part of the (former) Anderson estate in the late 19th century. The building is currently not used.

Ice House/ Water Reservoir

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Late 19th century.

Original Use:
Ice House & Water reservoir.

Existing Use:
Vacant

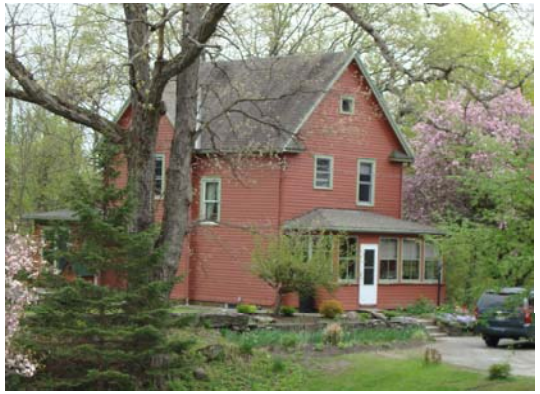
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #44

Description:
The Ice House/Water Reservoir is a two story stone structure with a slate mansard roof. The masonry is primarily coursed fieldstone. The window and door both feature arched openings outlined with smaller fieldstones. The building features two additions, a stone addition on the south side of the building a small shed style addition on the north elevation.

History:
The Ice House/Water Reservoir was originally part of the former Rockhurst Estate. The building was constructed to store ice which was harvested for the Hudson River. The building also contains a storage tank for retaining water.

Residence #51



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Unknown
Possibly late 19th c. to 1900.

Original Use:
Residence.

Existing Use:
Residence.

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #50

Description:
This building is a two and a half story farmhouse with a front gabled roof. The building features a large gabled dormer on each side elevation. The main elevation features an enclosed one story porch and a one story addition had been constructed on the rear of the house.

Two out buildings are associated with this residence including a two car garage (Building #51) and a small tool shed (Building #50).

History:
This building is a typical example of a late 19th century or early 20th century farmhouse. Since the acquisition by New York State, the building has been continuously been used as a residence.

Map Location Key: #52

Map Location Key: #50

Gazebo/ Picnic Shelter

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1924

Original Use:
Picnic Shelter/Gazebo

Existing Use:
Picnic Shelter/Gazebo

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #54

Description:
The Gazebo/Picnic Shelter is an octagonal shaped open shelter with a peaked roof. The roof is asphalt shingled and features exposed framing on the underside. The roof is supported by log posts with timber brackets. The log posts are connected by a timber railing. The entire gazebo is set up on stone piers. The Gazebo features a stone fireplace on the east side.

History:
The Gazebo/Picnic Shelter was constructed as part of the LG Norrie Playground circa 1924. The building was included in the Norrie Park gift in 1933-34. The building has always been used as a picnic shelter.

Water Tower (C.C.C)

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1930's
Civilian Conservation Corps.

Original Use:
Water tower

Existing Use:
Water tower

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #56

Description:
The Water Tower is a cylindrical stone water tower or stand pipe. The Water Tower is constructed of coursed stone.

History:
The Water Tower was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's. The building was constructed to facilitate the C.C.C. development of the park in the 1930's.

Civilian Conservation Corp— Cabins

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
- 5 Cabins 1930's
  Civilian Conservation Corp.
- 5 Cabins built later based on
  C.C.C plans.

Original Use:
Cabins

Existing Use:
Cabins

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #58, #60, #61, #62, #63, #64, #65, #66, #67, #68

Description:
The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) Cabins at M-N-S are standard examples of C.C.C. Cabin Style "A". Cabin Style "A" was the smallest cabin style built by the C.C.C designed to sleep four people. The building features a living room, two bunk beds a porch and a small kitchen. The buildings at M-N-S were constructed of wood slab siding with asphalt shingled roof.

History:
Five of the C.C.C. Cabins at M-N-S were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's. The remaining five structures were constructed at a later date based on the original designs. The buildings are still used as seasonal cabins.

Civilian Conservation Corps—Comfort Station (Camp Area)

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1930's
Civilian Conservation Corp.

Original Use:
Comfort Station

Existing Use:
Comfort Station

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #59

Description:
The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) constructed this masonry comfort station near the Park Marina. The masonry is primarily coursed fieldstone, larger stones are used a quoins. The building features a side gabled asphalt shingled roof. The gabled ends are sided with wood clapboard and feature small louvered openings.

History:
This small building was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps to serve as a comfort station. The building has continued to be used as a comfort station.

Civilian Conservation Corps—Comfort Station (Marina)

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1930's
Civilian Conservation Corp.

Original Use:
Comfort Station

Existing Use:
Comfort Station

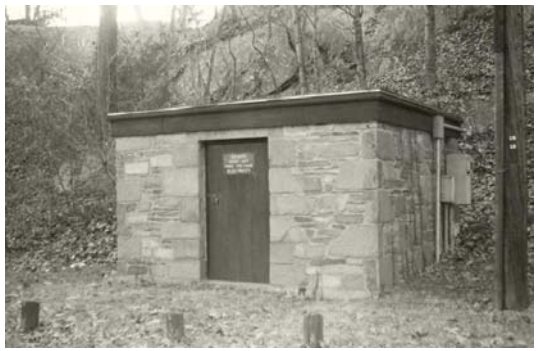
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #73

Description:
The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) constructed this masonry comfort station near the Park Marina. The masonry is primarily coursed fieldstone, larger stones are used a quoins. The building features a side gabled asphalt shingled roof. The gabled ends are sided with wood clapboard and feature small louvered openings.

History:
This small building was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps to serve as a comfort station. The building has continued to be used as a comfort station.

Civilian Conservation Corps—Transformer Vault



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1930's
Civilian Conservation Corp.

Original Use:
Comfort Station

Existing Use:
Comfort Station

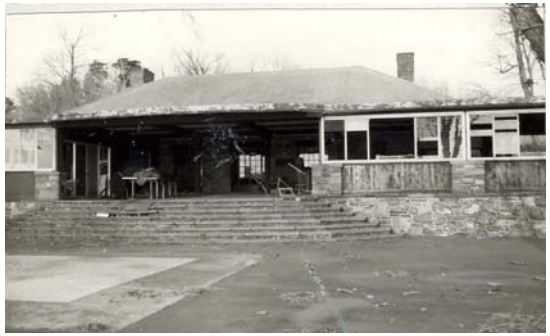
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #74

Description:
The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) constructed this small masonry building as a transformer vault. The masonry is a combination of coursed fieldstone intermixed with larger cut stones. The building features a flat roof and a single access door on the main elevation.

History:
This small building was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps transformer vault. The building has continued to be used as a transformer vault.

Norrie Point Environmental Center (Norrie Point Inn)



Architect:
Unknown
Built by Civilian Conservation Corps.

Year Constructed:
1935-37

Original Use:
Inn

Existing Use:
Environmental Center.

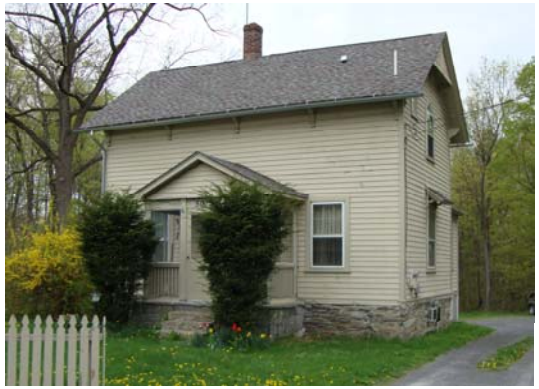
National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #77

Description:
The Norrie Point Inn is a one and a half story masonry building with a hipped roof. The building is 'L' shaped in plan and features a stone terrace. The building also features a covered passageway on the east elevation supported by wood posts. The masonry is primarily random coursed granite.

History:
The Norrie Point Inn, formerly known as the Point Inn, was one of the major structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) during the 1930's. The design of Norrie Point Inn was featured in the Nation Park Service Manual (1938). The Inn was operated by a private concession-aire until the 1970's. The building was converted into an environmental center operated by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The facility includes conference center, class-rooms, exhibits, a research lab and a weather station.

Residence #79



Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
Late 19th century

Original Use:
Residence

Existing Use:
Residence

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #79

Description:
The building is a wood frame farmhouse with an asphalt shingled gabled roof. The building features a one story porch centered on the main façade and a one story addition on the rear of the house. Decorative details include ornamental brackets supporting the overhanging eaves, wide window surrounds and awnings over the some of the windows. The building features a central brick chimney and a field stone foundation.

History:
This building is a traditional example of a late 19th century farmhouse. Since the acquisition by New York State, the building has been continuously been used as a residence.

Civilian Conservation Corps—Camp Building/Tool Shed

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1930's
Civilian Conservation Corps.

Original Use:
Maintenance/Storage Building

Existing Use:
Maintenance/Storage Building

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #81

Description:
The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) constructed this small wood frame structure. The building has a asphalt shingled gabled roof. The building is sided with vertical wood siding. A single door is centered on the main façade.

History:
This small building was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps to serve as a maintenance/ storage building. The building has continued to be used for storage.

Taconic Regional Offices

Architect:
Unknown

Year Constructed:
1930

Original Use:
Staatsburgh School

Existing Use:
Taconic Regional Office

National Register Eligibility:
Not currently listed
Eligible

Map Location Key: #82

Description:
The Taconic Regional Office is a classic example of a Colonial Revival municipal building constructed in 1930. The three story brick building features an asphalt shingled hipped roof and stone trim. The five bay long main façade is dominated by a central tower that cuts through the roof line and terminates in a domed cupola.

History:
The Taconic Regional Office was originally the Staatsburg School serving the village of Hyde Park. The building continued to be operated as a public school until it was closed in 1982. The building was then purchased by the Anderson Center for Autism. In 2003, the building was acquired by the New York State Office of Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The building was then converted the Taconic Regional Offices. In 2011, the building was awarded Platinum level LEED certification by the US Green Building Council. Platinum level LEED certification is the highest level of certification for design, construction and operation of high performance green buildings.

Appendix H— BCA Management Guidance Summary

New York State Bird Conservation Area Program
Management Guidance Summary

Site Name: Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh BCA

State Ownership and Managing Agency: Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

Location: Dutchess County, Town of Hyde Park

Size of Area: 897 acres

DEC Region: 3 **OPRHP Region:** Taconic

General Site Information: The Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh BCA is located within two state parks and one state historic site that share adjacent boundaries; Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park, Ogden and Ruth Livingston Mills State Park, and Staatsburgh State Historic site (Figure 2). These facilities are located along the east bank of the Hudson River, between the towns of Hyde Park to the south and Rhinebeck to the north. They are largely undeveloped with a mix of forest and fields, and offer an historic site and recreational facilities including a marina and kayak center, cabins, a campground, picnic areas and trails. Additionally, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) operates an environmental education and research center at Norrie Point, which houses staff from the Hudson River Estuary Program and the Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve (HRNERR). The park also includes an 18-hole golf course, which is not included in the BCA boundary.

Vision Statement: Recreational/interpretive opportunities and access will continue in a manner consistent with conservation of the diverse assemblage of bird species using the area for breeding or during migration. The BCA will remain in a relatively natural condition.

Key BCA Criteria: Migratory concentration site; diverse species concentration site; species at risk site (ECL §11-2001, 3. e., f. and h.). During spring and fall migration, songbirds can be found in abundance along the forested banks of the Hudson River. Of 75 Neotropical migratory songbird species that breed in New York, 29 have been observed within the BCA. Of 170 species reported in the parks, 73 are reported as common in one or more seasons and 57 of these have been reported as breeding. Characteristic species found during migratory and breeding periods include Eastern Wood-pewee, Great Crested Flycatcher, Red-eyed Vireo, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Veery, Wood Thrush, Tennessee Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Palm Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, American Redstart, Ovenbird, Common Yellowthroat, Canada Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Baltimore Oriole, American Kestrel, Barred Owl, and Red-shouldered hawk (Special Concern). The Hudson River adjacent to the north end of the park and the BCA boundary is documented as a Winter Waterfowl Concentration Area.

Bald Eagles (Threatened) use the Hudson River shoreline and other areas of the park during all seasons (Smith and Lundgren 2010).

Critical Habitat Types: The Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh BCA contains an 11-acre Freshwater Tidal Swamp along the mouth of the Indian Kill that provides habitat for a variety of birds, including wading birds and waterfowl. Forested habitats comprise the majority of the park, with Appalachian Oak-Hickory, Successional Northern Hardwoods, and Hemlock-Northern Hardwood forests the most common ecological community types. These forested habitats provide important stopover and breeding sites for forest-breeding species such as American Redstart, Scarlet Tanager, and Black-throated Green Warblers. Forests adjacent to the Hudson River are important for six bird species of conservation concern. Tennessee Warblers and Palm Warblers are common during spring migration, Red-shouldered Hawks (Special Concern) and Cooper's Hawks (Special Concern) are present during the breeding season, Sharp-shinned Hawks are common during spring and fall migration, and Bald Eagles use forest perches along the Hudson River during all seasons. Open field and early successional habitats in the park support breeding and migratory species such as Bluebird, Prairie Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow Warbler, and Blue-winged Warbler.

Operation and Management Considerations:

- *Identify habitat management activities needed to maintain site as a BCA.*

Several invasive plant species, in particular Japanese Stilt Grass, have successfully established themselves within the BCA. Many of these invasive species impede growth and regeneration of forested habitats. These non-native species inhibit growth of native vegetation and reduce habitat quality for birds. Management should focus on efforts to inhibit the establishment and spread of non-native vegetation, and encourage growth of native species in the BCA.

Abundant deer populations within the BCA also threaten bird populations at the site. Overbrowsing by deer has, in many areas, greatly reduced the diversity and density of shrub and understory vegetation. Bird species that rely upon these layers of the forest likely have greater difficulty finding nesting and foraging locations (McShea and Rappole 2000). Furthermore, heavy deer browsing favors establishment of non-native species, which generally provide lower-quality bird habitat (Schmidt and Whelan 1999, Borgmann and Rodewald 2004). OPRHP staff should explore options to limit deer impacts to forest health and regeneration.

- *Identify seasonal sensitivities; adjust routine operations accordingly.*

Bald Eagles regularly use the Hudson River shoreline areas of Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh for foraging and perching locations during all seasons. Important perching areas should be identified and activities in these areas should be managed in a manner that minimizes disturbance and permits continued eagle use of these sites.

Maintenance of open field and successional shrubland habitats should continue using best management practices for birds that utilize these habitat types.

- *Identify state activities or operations that may pose a threat to the critical habitat types identified above; recommend alternatives to existing and future operations, which may pose threats to those habitats.*

There are currently no state activities that pose a threat to critical habitat types. Maintenance of open field habitats should continue to take place, with annual mowing timed to avoid impacts to birds.

- *Identify any existing or potential use impacts; recommend new management strategies to address those impacts.*

The trail along the Hudson River is adjacent to a Shale Cliff and Talus ecological community and may pass near Bald Eagle perching sites. Efforts should be made to, limit social trail creation and use, and educate trail users about the uniqueness of the plant and animal communities along this trail.

- *Assess current access; recommend enhanced access, if feasible.*

Current access is adequate. Park grounds are open year-round. Numerous trails are available for hiking and bird watching.

Education, Outreach, and Research Considerations:

- *Determine education and outreach needs; recommend strategies and materials.*

A BCA kiosk will be designed and installed in an appropriate location within the park, and will illustrate the birds and bird habitats found within Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh.

An updated bird checklist for the BCA will be developed and be made publicly accessible.

Partnerships with local bird conservation groups and environmental education centers, such as the Ralph T. Waterman Bird Club and the Norrie Point Environmental Education Center, should continue in order to enhance appreciation and conservation of the unique bird community at the BCA.

- *Identify research needs; prioritize and recommend specific projects or studies.*

Long-term monitoring of the bird community is recommended to identify management needs and help evaluate the success of habitat improvement actions. Local colleges and the local bird club could be enlisted to assist with this.

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Janet Zuckerman, OPRHP, Albany 518-474-0409 janet.zuckerman@parks.ny.gov

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Date Designated:

Appendix I: Management Zones

Management Zones	Key Characteristics and Features			Historic Significance	Current Uses	Use Evaluation Criteria
	Structures (Bldg#)	Landscape	Circulation			
Zone 1 Passive Recreation	Pump House (43) Water Tower/ Ice House.(44) Gazebo (55) Norrie Pump House(80) C.C.C. Maintenance Building (81) Taconic Regional HQS (82) Eames Burial Ground	Elements of historic estate period landscape features remain including carriage roads and fieldstone walls. Includes "Morgan Hall" aka "Stonehurst" including carriage roads; early alignment of River Road (farms to river landing); ice house foundations; stone walls throughout related to patent and agriculture in the southern part.	Former carriage roads and estate roads now serving as trails and Parks service roads. A former town road – River Road. Probable that the park road to the railroad underpass followed an earlier road to the dock at the river near present Norrie Point.	Significant; historic structures and numerous landscape features are intact and associated with property's period of significance. All three of the pump house structures and the Water/Ice House were part of estates dating the period of significance. The Maintenance Building was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Gazebo was built prior to gift of Norrie park in 1934 – probably by the Norrie family circa 1925 following the death of young Lewis Gordon Norrie; maintenance building was pre-1934 barn. The Eames Burial Ground is a late 18th to early 19th century family cemetery with at least 11 gravestones.	Pump House (43) and the Water Tower/Ice House (44) are currently vacant and in disrepair. Gazebo: Gazebo/Picnic shelter. C.C.C. Maintenance Building: Storage and maintenance. Taconic Regional HQS: Former Staatsburg school adaptively re-used to house Regional HQS.	Pump house and Water Tower: Permit activities that are compatible with historic uses; preserve and interpret structures. Gazebo & C.C.C. Maintenance Building: Permit activities that are compatible with historic uses. Taconic Regional HQS: Permit activities that are compatible with historic uses. Carriage Roads, fieldstone walls and Landscape features should be preserved and restored where possible. The Eames Burial Ground should be maintained and preserved.

Management Zones	**Key Characteristics and Features**			**Historic Significance**	**Current Uses**	**Use Evaluation Criteria**
	Structures (Bldg#)	Landscape	Circulation			
Zone 2 Hoyt Estate	Hoyt House,(19) Cow Barn(13) Potting Shed(14) Five Bay Garage(15) One Car Garage (16) Carriage Barn & Stable (17) Reservoir (18) Hoyt Pump House (42)	Designed Landscape Five designed historic vistas of Hudson River Approach drive leading through estate to Hoyt House Carriage Roads One or more quarries probably related to house construction.	Main approach drive from Old Post Road to Hoyt House, including curved stone walls at Old Post Road entrance. A secondary road leads from Hoyt House south to the Mills Estate. This road connected to the Lewis dock on the Mills parcel. Numerous small roads linked the main approach drive to key estate features; The Dock, the barn, the garage and the cottage.	Highly significant; historic structures and landscape are essential intact and associated with property's period of significance. One of the only intact Calvert Vaux structures and designed landscapes.	All of the Hoyt Estate structures are currently vacant. Parks has an active Request For Proposal for a compatible use long term lease.	Hoyt House Complex: Permit activities that are compatible with historic uses. Deteriorated structures should be repaired according to the Secretary of Interior Standard's. Designed landscape should be maintained and restored. Water Reservoir should be preserved and maintained.
Zone 3 19th Century Farmhouses	Endikill Cottage(21) Hays House (23) Russell Farm (24) Huntington Barn (28) Huntington House (29) Residence (51) Residence (79)	Limited residential landscapes with the exception of Huntington House. Huntington House includes barns and farm landscape.	Individual lots with small drives spread throughout the Parks.	Significant historic structures related to the 19th century development of the area. Structures are included in National Register Listing.	Farmhouses are primarily used by Parks for staff housing. Hays House is currently vacant. Huntington barns are vacant and in a state of disrepair.	Residences should be continued to be used in a compatible manner with historic uses. Note all interior and exterior alterations to these structures are subject to review according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation.
Zone 4 C.C.C. Camp & Campground	C.C.C. Comfort Stations (59 & 73) C.C.C. Cabins (58, 60-68)	Designed campground landscape with views of Hudson River.	C.C.C. built roads and pathway system throughout the campground area.	Significant historic structures relating to the Civilian Conservation Corp activities in the Parks.	Cabins and comfort stations used for camping.	C.C.C. Cabins: Permit activities that are compatible with historic uses. Preserve and interpret C.C.C. features. The landscape should be preserved and historic views should be restored.

Management Zones	**Key Characteristics and Features**			**Historic Significance**	**Current Uses**	**Use Evaluation Criteria**
	Structures (Bldg#)	Landscape	Circulation			
Zone 5 Livingston-Mills Estate (former) Intact portion of the former estate encompassed in Ogden Mills and Ruth Livingston Mills State Park.	Staatsburgh (1) Carriage Barn (2) Power House (6) Tree House (7) Water Tower (9) Gardener's House (12) Gardener's Garage (10) Gardener's Garage (11) Dairy Barn Complex(32,33,34,36, 37,38) Boarding House(40) Boarding House Garage (41) Greenhouse Complex (site)	Great lawn. Remnants of ornamental plantings and historic drive. Vistas of Hudson River. Designed landscape of the historic. Greenhouse Complex site.	Main estate drive: historic entry to house includes winding path with framed vistas; cobblestone gutters, stone bridges and culverts. Dairy Barn complex set on east side of Old Post Road with separate entrance. Defined circulation route within the Greenhouse complex including access roads and pathways.	Highly significant; historic structures and landscape are essential intact and associated with property's period of significance. Central core of remaining intact features of the Mills Estate. Comprises the mansion and adjacent landscape, barns complex and estate houses.	Staatsburgh: museum with guided tours. Gardner's House used for residence and weddings. Boarding House used as a residence. Dairy Barn complex used for maintenance operations. Greenhouse Complex is maintained and interpreted.	Staatsburgh: Permit activities that are compatible with its historic uses; preserve and interpret main house to Ogden and Ruth Livingston era. Gardner's House & Boarding House: continued residential use or compatible uses that maintain the historic integrity of the structure. Dairy Barn Complex: permit activities that are compatible with historic farm uses; preserve and interpret buildings to Mills era. Gardens, lawns and vistas should be maintained or restored. Maintain and preserve Greenhouse Complex and expand interpretation.

Management Zones	Key Characteristics and Features			Historic Significance	Current Uses	Use Evaluation Criteria
	Structures (Bldg#)	Landscape	Circulation			
Zone 6 Dinsmore Golf Course	Golf Cart Storage (25) Golf Course Shed (26) Dinsmore Club House (27) Gas Pumps (35)	North Nine – historic designed golf course associated with Mills Estate. The "north nine" was constructed in the 1960s on part of the original Mills gift parcel and about 40 areas north of that which was donated by the Hull family. Prior to that the Hulls donated the historic "Staatsburg Golf Course" which occupied essentially the "south" nine currently. One fairway or green of that c. 1895 course was slightly over the property onto the Mills parcel.	Entrance on U.S. Route 9. The order of play on the golf course defines the primary circulation route.	Significant; historic designed landscape – the south nine is essentially intact and associated with property's period of significance. This was one of the earliest golf courses in the Hudson Valley, reputedly second or third oldest in NYS.	Seasonal golf and cross county skiing.	Permit activities that are compatible with current uses. Compatible activities include seasonal golf and cross-county skiing.
Zone 7 Hopeland	Two bridges over the railroad tracks.	Elements of designed estate landscape.	Trail and service vehicle use.	Significant historic landscape. Structures relating to estate have been lost.	Passive recreation; hiking, bird watching and fishing.	Permit activities that are compatible with preserving and protecting historic and natural features. Provide information on important environmental/historic landscape features and their protection. Compatible activities include environmental education programs, hiking, bird watching and fishing

Management Zones	**Key Characteristics and Features**			**Historic Significance**	**Current Uses**	**Use Evaluation Criteria**
	Structures (Bldg#)	Landscape	Circulation			
Zone 8 Marina	Marina Office(70) Concession (72) Transformer Vault (74) Norrie Point Shed(75) DEC Boat Shed (76) Norrie Point Environmental Center (77)			The Norrie Point Environmental Center and the Transformer Vault were originally constructed by the C.C.C. in the 1930's.	The structures all support Marina activities. The Norrie Point Environmental Center has a conference center, research lab and exhibit space.	Permit activities that are compatible with current uses. Preserve and interpret C.C.C. structures.

Appendix J: Coastal Assessment Form Addendum: Coastal Policy Discussion

NYS coastal policies are organized under major headings. Those policy areas and specific policies applicable to the master plan are listed with a brief discussion on the extent of consistency of the master plan with the coastal policy.

Refer to Chapter 7, Environmental Impacts and Mitigation, under Relationship to other Programs, for an explanation of the general applicability of the coastal program to state agency actions, as well as OPRHP's certification of consistency with state coastal policies.

Development Policies

POLICY 2- FACILITATE THE SITING OF WATER-DEPENDENT USES AND FACILITIES ON OR ADJACENT TO COASTAL WATERS

Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh currently provides both water-dependent and water-enhanced uses. The Master Plan will be consistent with this policy as all of these uses will continue under the proposed plan and will be enhanced as well. Various actions described in the Master Plan support water-dependent recreational uses such as fishing, boating, and wildlife viewing. The parking area at Norrie that is both necessary for functioning of water-dependent uses such as the marina and water-enhanced uses such as programs at the Norrie Environmental Center will be improved. A new ADA fishing platform will also be constructed. Water-enhanced uses such as shoreline trail improvements; additional environmental programming and wildlife viewing are also encouraged and facilitated by the implementation of the master plan.

Actions proposed under the master plan are compatible with existing/adjacent uses (mainly park land) and protection of other coastal resources (no actions will negatively impact coastal resources.)

Fish and Wildlife Policies

POLICY 7- SIGNIFICANT COASTAL FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS WILL BE PROTECTED, PRESERVED, AND WHERE PRACTICAL, RESTORED SO AS TO MAINTAIN THEIR VIABILITY AS HABITATS.

The park is located next to two Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats (SCFWH): the Vanderburgh Cove Shallows located off of the northern part of Mills' shoreline and the Kingston Deepwater habitat located due west, in the center of the Hudson River. The Master Plan will not affect these areas and calls for increased protection of water resources as outlined in Chapter 6 under Natural Resource Management Strategies. These include protection and management of the freshwater tidal swamp community at the mouth of the Indian Kill, and also other protection measures for park wetlands, streams and river shoreline.

In addition, the designation of a BCA within the park will promote protection and recognition of habitat areas along the river. Such designation will encourage the public to support or visit the park because of the bird species that may exist there and to be more sensitive to their habitats

The plan also calls for an evaluation of ways that marina operations can potentially reduce impacts on river water quality and possibly participate in a "Green Marina" program. Boaters using the marina's launch will be encouraged to clean their boats when leaving the river and to place vegetation in a disposal station to be installed at the marina boat launch. Actions coordinated with

the town to improve the runoff from upstream areas will in turn improve the water quality of the Indian Kill and the Hudson River.

Flooding and Erosion Hazards Policies

POLICY 12- ACTIVITIES OR DEVELOPMENT IN THE COASTAL AREA WILL BE UNDERTAKEN SO AS TO MINIMIZE DAMAGE TO NATURAL RESOURCES AND PROPERTY FROM FLOODING AND EROSION BY PROTECTING NATURAL PROTECTIVE FEATURES INCLUDING BEACHES, DUNES, BARRIER ISLANDS AND BLUFFS.

The rehabilitation of the Norrie marina parking lot and the construction of an ADA fishing platform at Norrie are the only proposed development actions located within a flood hazard area. These projects are not expected to affect any natural protective features. Trail improvements, including rerouting segments of trails, particularly along the river will move recreation away from areas that have experienced erosion.

General Policy

POLICY 18- TO SAFEGUARD THE VITAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS OF THE STATE AND OF ITS CITIZENS, PROPOSED MAJOR ACTIONS IN THE COASTAL AREA MUST GIVE FULL CONSIDERATION TO THOSE INTERESTS, AND TO THE SAFEGUARDS WHICH THE STATE HAS ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT VALUABLE COASTAL RESOURCE AREAS.

The actions proposed in the master plan will not significantly impair valuable coastal waters and resources. The master plan has been developed through a process which takes into account the social, cultural, economic and environmental interests of the state. This process is described in Chapter 1, Planning and Environmental Review, Principles and Policies. OPRHP has also encouraged the application of ecosystem-based Management principles (Chapter 1, OPRHP Policies, EBM) to provide direction for the conservation and protection of coastal and watershed ecosystems, while considering social and economic interests.

Public Access Policies

POLICY 19- PROTECT, MAINTAIN, AND INCREASE THE LEVEL AND TYPES OF ACCESS TO PUBLIC WATER-RELATED RECREATION RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

Mills Norrie Staatsburg provides significant public access to over two miles of Hudson River shoreline, as well as access through the marina and car-top boat launch sites for on-water uses. The Master Plan is consistent with this policy as it preserves these types of activities, and also proposes to improve recreational access. Marina improvement plans are currently underway and Canada goose management will continue in order to keep the marina dock and parking area clean. The proposed improvements to car-top boat launching facilities, development of an ADA accessible fishing pier at Norrie, and the continuation of kayak rentals maintains and increases access to water-related resources.

Recreation Policies

POLICY 21- WATER-DEPENDENT AND WATER-ENHANCED RECREATION WILLBE ENCOURAGED AND FACILITATED, AND WILL BE GIVEN PRIORITY OVER NON-WATER-RELATED USED ALONG THE COAST.

Mills Norrie Staatsburg provides both water-dependent and water-enhanced recreation. Water-dependent recreation activities provided at park include a boat launch and marina, fishing

opportunities and kayak rentals. Water-enhanced recreation activities include camping, cabins, picnicking, trails, scenic views from the golf course and the historic site, and environmental educational opportunities at the Norrie Environmental Center. All of these activities will be continued and enhanced under the proposed Master Plan.

Historic and Scenic Resources Policies

POLICY 23- PROTECT, ENHANCE AND RESTORE STRUCTURES, DISTRICTS, AREAS OR SITES THAT ARE OF SIGNIFICANCE IN THE HISTORY, ARCHITECTURE, ARCHAEOLOGY OR CULTURE OF THE STATE, ITS COMMUNITIES, OR THE NATION

The proposed master plan is consistent with this policy as significant historic and cultural resources within Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh will be protected and where feasible, restored. The plan calls for the preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report and Structures Reports to document these resources and plan for their protection and restoration. Currently vacant historic structures will be protected and where feasible, adaptively re-used. Staatsburg State Historic Mansion will undergo rehabilitation, and the estate's stone wall will be repaired. Relocating the maintenance area to a new location will result in the protection of the historic Carriage House and Dairy Barn, which are impacted by their current use as storage and maintenance facilities. A new CCC interpretive trail and the rehabilitation of the Greenhouse/Treehouse area will provide enhanced cultural resource interpretive opportunities at the park. A proposed new ADA accessible cabin will be reviewed to insure its design is consistent with the surrounding CCC-era cabin architecture and setting. The implementation of Zone Management will improve the management of historic landscapes and structures and, in turn, better protect these significant cultural resources.

POLICY 24 - PREVENT IMPAIRMENT OF SCENIC RESOURCES OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE.

All of Mills-Norrie-Staatsburgh is located within the Estates District Scenic Area of Statewide Significance. The unique aesthetic values of the landscape, its public accessibility and public recognition were important considerations throughout the master planning process. The protection of the high scenic value that exists here was a major goal of the Master Plan and these resources will not be impaired in the implementation of any of the actions proposed under the plan. The plan calls for maintenance of existing significant scenic vistas and the restoration of scenic views that have been lost over time. In addition, OPRHP will continue to monitor adjacent uses and proposals to ensure that there are no impacts on the viewshed of the park.

Water and Air Resources Policies

POLICY 33- BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WILL BE USED TO ENSURE THE CONTROL OF STORMWATER RUNOFF AND COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS DRAINING INTO COASTAL WATERS.

POLICY 37- BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WILL BE UTILIZED TO MINIMIZE THE NON-POINT DISCHARGE OF EXCESS NUTRIENTS, ORGANICS AND ERODED SOILS INTO COASTAL WATERS.

The Master Plan will be consistent with these policies as it calls for coordination with the Town of Hyde Park to ensure that upland land use decisions will not have an adverse impact on low lying areas (specifically, the park, golf course and the hamlet of Staatsburg). In addition, the plan recommends that OPRHP work in concert with the Town of Hyde Park and the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District to identify storm water management measures to help mitigate the existing problem at the golf course.

Storm water management improvements (bio-filtration swales, etc.) will be included in the redesign of the parking area for the marina and Norrie Point Environmental Center, to provide more protection the water quality of the Indian Kill and the Hudson River. In addition, the agency will institute a review of the marina's "Best Management Practices" to ensure that operations are not inadvertently adversely impacting the Indian Kill and this will include working with NYSDEC regarding "Green Marina" programs.

Various trail improvements, and golf course drainage improvements, will help control non-point discharge of water and nutrients. Best Management Practices' for Canada goose control will result in fewer nutrients entering the river as well.

Wetland Policies

POLICY 44 - PRESERVE AND PROTECT TIDAL AND FRESHWATER WETLANDS AND PRESERVE THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THESE AREAS.

Protection of wetlands and all water resources was an important goal of the Master Plan. The provisions to protect wetlands and their benefits are described within the Natural Resource Protection Strategies section of Chapter 6, and include not only the Freshwater Tidal Swamp and wetland, stream and river protection strategies but the invasive species management, and storm water management strategies will also provide increased protection of these resources as well. The Master Plan will be consistent with this policy through the implementation of these strategies