

Willow Island Park Enhancements Committee Meeting –Agenda

Contract # C1001636

Date: 11/22/2022 @ 4pm

Project Timeline

Date awarded: 12/8/19

Contract start date: 5/1/2020

Contract end date: 4/30/2025

1. Housekeeping

Introductions (as needed); Sign-in Sheet; Handouts

2. Review Documents Submitted by Whitham (consultants) - 11/5/2022

- Proposed Timeline
- Stakeholder Notes
- Ecological Screening Package
- Concept Plans L-001 & L-002

3. Next Meeting - Committee Consultation with Whitham

- Anticipating a meeting in early December (consultants will utilize Zoom) - please confirm availability.
- Following that meeting we will schedule a second public informational session to present the concept designs and gather public input - anticipated in January/Early February.

Willow Island Park Enhancements Committee

Meeting

11/22/22 4pm - 5pm

	Printed Name	Organization	Signature
1	Vanek Chittenden	Prasset River Heritage	Vanek Chittenden
2	Mike Scriminger	4th Coast Entertainment	Mike Scriminger
3	SEAN O'BRIEN		Seán O'Brien
4	Tim Bacon	village	Tim Bacon
5	Jeri Reed	village	Jeri Reed
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Willow Island Park Enhancements Committee Meeting Minutes

Contract # C1001636

Date: 11/22/2022

4:00pm - 5:00pm

Meeting Attendees: Varick Chittenden, Mike Scriminger, Sean O'Brien, Tim Bacon (Village Superintendent), Jeni Reed (Economic Development Assistant)

Project Discussion

Proposed Timeline (Submitted by Whitham 11/5/22)

- The timeline looks appropriate in terms of the grant agreement; completion of the project would fall within the deadline requirements for the grant.
- There were some concerns regarding proposed procurement for construction occurring during the winter season of 2023/2024.

Stakeholder Meeting Notes

- The notes from the stakeholder meetings were very clear and thorough
- We need to make sure we are consistent in discussions regarding the name of the island (Willow Island) vs the municipality owned park located on the lower portion of the island (Canton Island Park)

Ecological Screening Package

- Nothing of particular concern
- Interesting notes regarding the existence of mussels along the shoreline
- Potential bank erosion is noted and addressed

Concept Plans (L-001 & L-002)

- John Larrance provided some written ideas regarding the proposed plans (see attached)
- Both Sean O'Brien and Mike Scriminger provided some additional input sketched over copies of the plans (see attached)
- Parking:
 - The parking lot should at minimum maintain its current capacity
 - Where is the best location for potential food trucks/vendors during a festival?
- Path:
 - Needs to be a minimum of 8 feet wide and appropriate for vehicles to use for maintenance and potential performance equipment (sound system, instruments, etc)
 - Needs to be fully accessible (use of a material appropriate for wheelchairs, etc)
- Stage:
 - Would recommend placing it downstream a bit further than proposed on plan L-002
 - The location and facing of the stage and audience are generally unaffected by traffic noise as noted by previous concert goers
 - Stone seating proposed to either side of the stage poses potential issues for performances (which way do performers face, etc)
 - Suggestion: angle the seating and move upstream (toward the road) from the current location
 - Flooding and icing will be a concern regardless - the pad for the stage must be appropriate for this
- Lighting:
 - The location is likely impractical for nighttime activities, but lighting is essential to maintain the safety of the park and bring electrical connections down to the end of the island
- Is the potential for an outdoor ice rink on the island in the winter accounted for?

- There was discussion on if the outdoor rink at the Pavilion serves this purpose and one on Willow Island would be unnecessary
- Playground:
 - Move in either direction (uphill or downhill) on plan L-002
 - OR locate similar to L-001 for improved visibility
 - Keep it close to the road for accessibility and to encourage use, and also close to the restroom - even if people don't use the rest of the island they may stop just for the play area
- Restrooms:
 - What are the thoughts at this time for this - is everything still under consideration (including composting toilets)?

Next Meeting Scheduling

- Consultants requesting a Zoom meeting to discuss the proposals and next steps
- December 15, 2022 at 4pm - Municipal Boardroom



Jeni Reed <jreed@cantonny.us>

Willow Island Updates & Meeting Scheduling

John Larrance <jlarrance@stlawu.edu>
To: Jeni Reed <jreed@cantonny.gov>

Fri, Nov 18, 2022 at 8:17 PM

Jeni,

Being a designer I couldn't help doing a sketch or two of what I think will work well.

Place large rocks 18" to 24" high around the edge of the Island. This should keep the geese out and most of n Ice run out.

Build the Amphitheater/stage about where GRH had it. Up river 50 feet or so from the Amphitheater on the island build a curved reinforced concrete retainer wall about 4' high (could be heavy rock wall) berm-ed on down river side to block any Ice flow. Tapered as it nears the walking paths on each end.

The stage should be 3 to 4 feet above ground level. The ground should be level 12' in front of the stage then slope up away from the stage for 50 to 60 feet - to commence 4' higher than the base of the stage. A wall to hold this sloped audience berm in place with Juniper trees grown around the walled berm to block road noise.

The back center of the audience berm could have a building housing restrooms with access to the flat roof of the OH for running sound and light if required. There would also be a couple ramped walked walkways at the back of the berm between the trees for audience access.

The play ground would be in the same spot as the GRH design indicates with 4' safety fence around it; or at least on the river side.

I shoot for winter sliding should run through the present sculpture slope.

The walkway around the island should be lite up with LED lights that match our street lights. (like SLU installed)

Parking as per GRH design is good.

MIKE



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NOTICE: THIS DRAWING IS A CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OR RECORDING. ANY CHANGES TO THIS DRAWING MUST BE APPROVED BY THE DESIGNER. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BEAL AND SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF BEAL. NO PART OF THIS DRAWING IS TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF BEAL. A 15% DEPOSIT IS REQUIRED UPON COMMENCEMENT OF DESIGN.

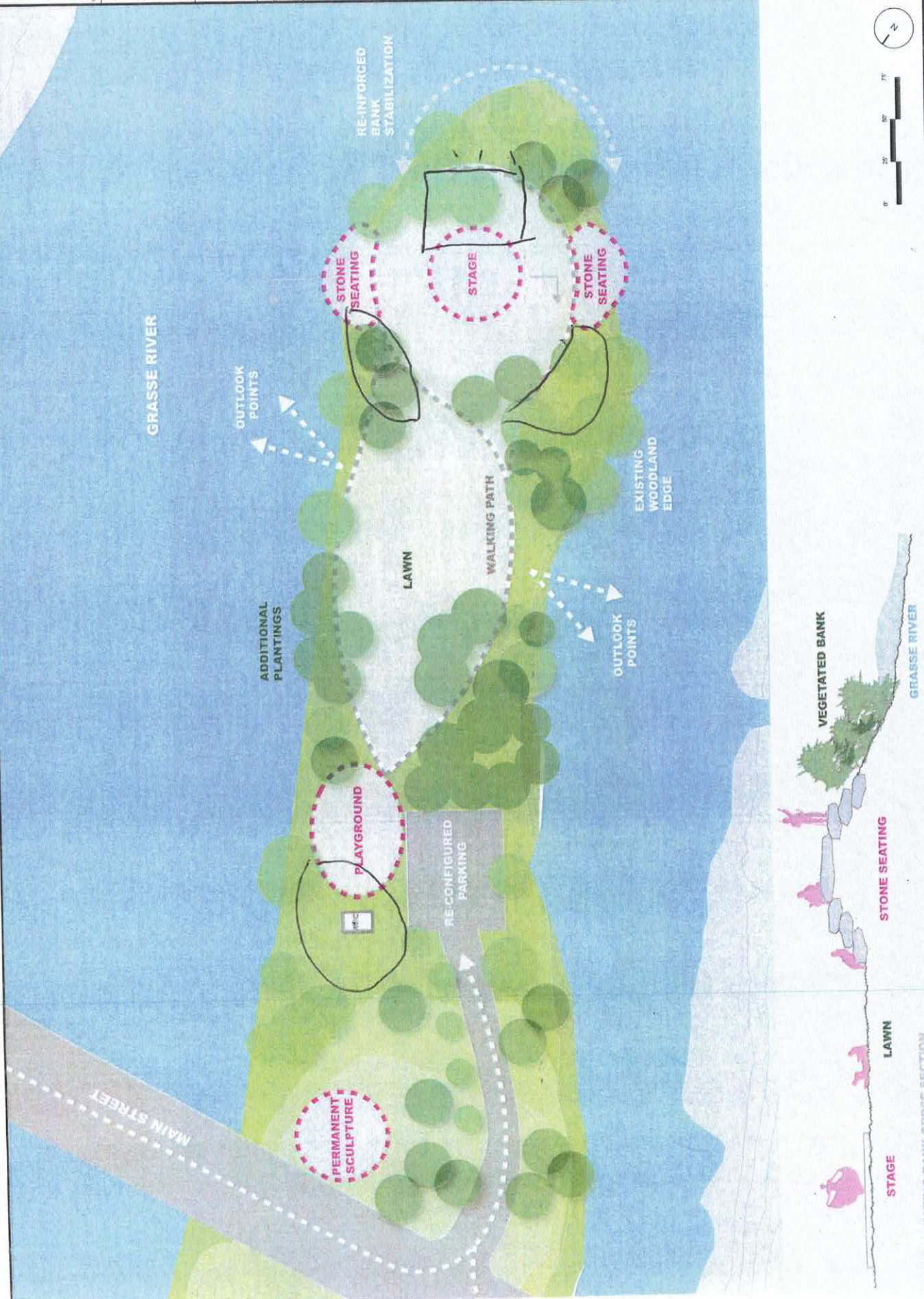
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

WILLOW ISLAND
VILLAGE OF CANTON
CANTON, NEW YORK, 13617
MAIN STREET
JVM
2022.14
PROJECT NO.
2022.10.07
DATE
JVM
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY

COLOR
CONCEPT
PLAN 2

1"=25'
SCALE

L-002



STONE SEATING BANK CROSS SECTION



WHITHAM
142 East Street, P.O. Box 8, Elmont, NY 11412

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SCALE
NOTE: THIS PLAN IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE EXISTING CONDITIONS AND THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA PROVIDED HEREON. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

WILLOW ISLAND
VILLAGE OF CANTON
CANTON, NEW YORK, 13617
MAIN STREET

COLOR
CONCEPT
PLAN 2

1"=25'
SCALE
PROJECT NO. 202214
DATE 10/20/2022
DRAWN BY JWM
CHECKED BY

L-002



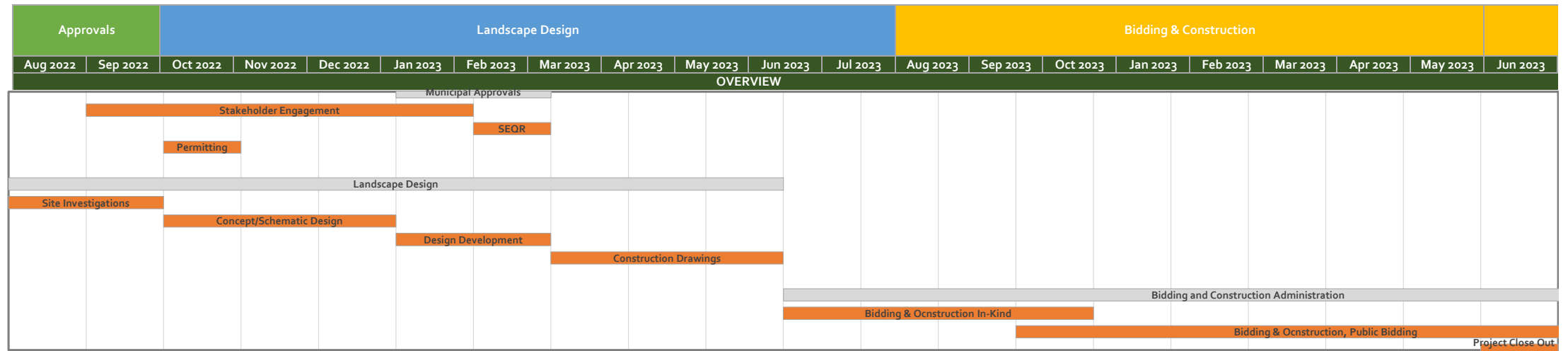
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Landscape Architecture Schedule

VILLAGE OF CANTON
 WILLOW ISLAND PARK
 3-Nov-22



TASK	START (month)	DURATION (in months)
Municipal Approvals	6	2
Stakeholder Engagement	2	5
SEQR	7	1
Permitting	3	1
Landscape Design	1	10
Site Investigations	1	2
Concept/Schematic Design	3	3
Design Development	6	2
Construction Drawings	8	3
Bidding and Construction Administration	11	12
Bidding & Construction In-Kind	11	4
Bidding & Construction, Public Bidding	14	8
Project Close Out	20	1



Notes from Stakeholder Groups

Session 1: 2-3pm

All Team Members + Recreation Committee/Superintendent/DPW (Municipal Courtroom)

Leigh Rodriguez. Director Economic Development

Jenni Reed - Assistant

Meagan Richard - Rec - maintenance along with DPW

John Thompson - Rec

Rick Delorme DPW

Tim Bacon - Super intendent

Beth Laraby -

1. Concerns

1. Bathroom situation? Pumping up or holding tank, water is easy hydrant break off. (Tank, Composting, Seasonal port-a-john)
 1. Camper set up costly 50k min.
 2. Might be grant funded
 3. Parks would maintain permanent bathroom
 1. Washable, cleanable, drains in the floor
 2. Consideration around maintenance weed whacking
 4. Capacity - depends on what happens at the park, traffic, scale of structures.
2. Traffic DOT -
 1. Connectivity with the island across the street
 2. Path under feasibility study
 3. Flooding issues
 4. Common to have entire island under water/ice
3. Parking -
 1. Six spots existing
 2. Sidewalk is narrow
 3. Re-do parking lot to get min 20 spaces
 4. Can the sculptures be moved?
4. Recent Events
 1. School concerts
 2. IGA parking lot contract to lease across the way
 3. Beautiful school concerts - can't hear the traffic - 100's of people in attendance
5. Name
 1. Referred to as Willow Island
 2. Designated as "Canton Island Park" in a contest - family invested in having this name on sign.
6. Utilities
 1. Power existent - Street panel - no problem - new service entrance
 2. Dave - village electrician
 3. Security light on a sensor - LED
 4. New lighting as part of the design
7. Rec concerns
 1. Design for ease of maintenance
 2. Green alternatives pervious pavement - high water table.

3. Keep it simple to mow and weed whack so that it looks great and is easy to maintain - we like the natural look - 6' wide mowers.
8. Children's play area
 1. Concept keep the natural beauty - natural elements for play area Reference-Ives Park in Potsdam and the WILD center in Tupper Lake, both are great examples.
 2. Would go over well, park near the playground.
 3. Concern about playground surrounded by water - child safety
 4. Dangerous water area - strategic location.
 5. Reference - Imagination station at Partridge restaurant in Potsdam.
 6. Place for children to play while adults listen to music.
 7. Woodchips for children's play area. / Artificial turf / sand must be rototilled.
 8. Reference - Taylor Park Beach which is also located on the river and is in a flood zone.
 9. Woodchip consistent with the Heritage side of the island.
9. Stability of the edge of the island - bank erosion - filling in holes 10 feet in from the shore.
 1. Permit to place stone.
 2. DEC likes this use of stone- Michele mentioned this
10. Trees - planting plan for stabilization
 1. Save existing trees.
 2. Forest management plan done - risk tree assessment -all tree inventory - ask Leigh Mapped on GIS and physical report.
 3. Village has agreed with tree committee to plant 4 more trees.
11. Erosion prevention tree and shrub species such as willow.

Session 2: 3-4pm

All Team Members + Tree Committee (Municipal Courtroom)

Richard Grover - 12 years ago declared Tree City USA Chair of committee - advisory committee, no budget or staff. Writes grants for trees. Former director of planning, landscape arch.

Community Forest Plan - LBS ecological (Miguel)

Rick Delorme

1. Concerns/Comments
 1. Undeveloped green space
 2. Trees, shrubs invasive species, buckthorn, honeysuckle
 3. Island lacks shade trees on North/West side
 4. Trees of poor quality - ice damage
 5. Trees are indicators of ice flow when flooding
 6. Trees to abate noise pollution
 7. Decelerating trucks = noise
 8. Unsightly view of the old IGA to the east - trees
 9. Loading up eastern side with conifers, Northern white cedar, Cedar grove on eastern shore
 10. Some deer pressure
 11. Beaver girdled trees - protecting from beaver damage.
 12. Memorial trees - 8-9 years ago memorial trees - George Gibson benefactor - planted trees - Pin oak, catalpa, tulip trees - check tree inventory. Amelanchier George Gibson trees.
 13. Would like to expand memory tree program. Subcommittee to look at memory trees. Ben Buddleman
 14. How does the memory tree program work?

1. NC not just for people but also events. Rescue squads.
2. Canton and Potsdam as sister towns. 4 colleges
15. Integration of memorial trees with plaques.
16. Planting plan - Village of Canton chooses the trees. Native trees. Crack Willow at the point of the island.
17. Equity match - donation of trees.
18. Careful of the # of trees for maintenance - plant 10 trees a year.
19. Removal of damaged trees
20. Trees for Tribes program. – Michele described free trees from the NYSDEC
21. Planting bare-root trees - lends itself to citizen planting.
22. Stones or boulder garden near southern tip of the island. Check trees to see where the ice goes. Partially bury ADK boulders that match the exposed rock in the river. Ice break.
23. Bird habitat - tree and shrub selections in the area Canada Geese opportunity to bring bird life - protected area
24. Erosion protection – removal of invasives - but they are currently holding in the soils. Possibly leave the buckthorn shrub roots in place.
25. 20 feet away from the river. - no chemical usage to kill roots.
26. Consider the maintenance - stage out the plantings.
27. Steve Sherwood - DEC forester
28. Beaver protection might actually help protect trees from the mowers as well.

Session 3: 4-5pm

Group A - GRH (Municipal Courtroom)

Group B - Sustainability Committee (Municipal Courtroom)

Sustainability committee - Pat Alden, Anne

GRH - Anika, Tom, Pete, Varick, Louise

1. Rights of the River Initiative - What does the river want - Anne
2. Flooding and high waters changing the amount of land to do the design on
 1. Mitigation - can't change conditions design to cooperate with the flooding, precedents for river front properties, consideration of materials, location
3. Geese
4. 2017 - intent - develop a shared vision of the future of Willow Island - limited picnic, public sculptures, interactive seasonal recreation.
5. Hurdles - Noise issue heavy traffic use. Corner of Rt 68 / 11 busiest in the county - traffic jams research on decimal levels.
6. Parking - how to introduce more - village and public parking
7. Traffic flow out of the island - will the study include ways of looking at traffic flow and movement - people movement to determine usage constraints.
8. Work with traffic engineers
9. Major construction slowed traffic to a halt, DOT regional office in Watertown did in-depth study of traffic
10. Parking lot on the mainland - can that be leased?
11. Concerts in Bend in the River.
12. Passive Green Space private and public on the same size.
13. Heritage Park (early industrial and natural reliance on the river) has been so successful that we had the idea of creating something of equal success.

14. Sculpture park - visual arts and the performance art.
 1. Compelling to enjoy music with river backdrop
 2. Enhance the downtown - economic driver.
15. A consolidated park with the two properties - management - who is responsible for maintenance. What happens to the concept of ownership - options for maintenance.
16. Shared management - GRH not interested in being the managers of the park.
17. Norwood has a successful concert series - to look into their example. Possible partnerships.
18. Restrooms
 1. Sewer and water are on the opposite side of the street. Temp. Facility port-a-john or a composting toilet.
19. Make sure the river is the focus. Where do you locate the performance space so that people are looking at the river while they enjoy the music. Opportunity for the community to make things happen.
20. Annual festivals - opportunity space.
21. Envisioning the Island - when the dams at the front to the islands were in place great postcards of people skating on that pond. What can happen on the island during the winter?
22. Fire Dept created a public ice rink on the island.
23. Rights of the River People - Anne
24. Complementarity with what happened in Heritage Park - Let the island be an island.
25. Art installations incorporated into the river
26. GRH owners of the private might turn over title to the village - advantages to Partnerships with contractual relationship. Arts org. Contractual agreement.
27. GRH and the village have a very harmonious relationship.
28. Sculpture Park rotation - in the future... Changed out every couple of years at low costs - gift to the community - creates new interest. Possibilities for a commissioned piece in a certain spot.
29. Peter Wycoff - committee for the selection of sculptures.
30. Consider place-based installations - occasional flood and ice events.
31. Andy Goldsworthy Art - ephemeral - Mention of bringing in Patrick Dougherty - Rebecca mentioned local willow artist Bonnie Gale
32. Having clear concept of capacity for performances will help assure people.
33. People drawn to the island to do things having art and music installations that are appreciated best by small groups rather than a performance space. If you want a larger performance space, you have Bend in the River but you lose the connection to the downtown. It's not a bad thing to walk to an event.
34. Playground - not built out of synthetic materials - natural playground. Slope - natural slide - sculptural materials as a playground.
35. Space will get used all the time if designed for small groups, weddings, reunions. Site for teaching space.
36. Bonnie Gale, getting students involved.
37. Sound installation like the one at the WILD center.
38. Nature Up North - Erica Barthelmess

Notes from the Community Meeting

Historian - village naming contest - portion owned by the village **Canton Island Park** - Project covering all of the space thus we are calling the project Willow Island Enhancements.

Civil Engineer - Mark 100 yr. Flood, floods every spring, winter village uses the island to dump snow. 2003 traffic study 16,090 cars avg / day. Mentioned Bend in the River Park as a better option, mentioned the sewer is on the opposite side of bridge. Suggestion to improve signage, ADA compliant bathrooms, Frederick Remington sculpture or H.J. Rushton Canoe 1874-1917 tribute with a water feature rather than abstract art.

Mike Carl-Enhancing Island in its natural state, aware of the 100 yr. Flood. Handicap accessibility, natural playground with interpretive signs. Not good space for performances - however if so, use

portable stage that can be removed and that won't block the view and can be shared with other municipalities. Permanent structures require more maintenance. Vandalism and too much competition of music venue spaces.

Richard Grover - recap of his stakeholder session, traffic and vehicular circulation on island should be considered. Spoke to the foot bridge under the bridge - DOT rejected this as a hazard during high water. People will try parking on Heritage Island but there isn't any safe pedestrian passage from one side to the other. Danger of people wanting to cross the highway - enhance parking availability on Rt 11.

Sean - (Band instructor) The island is an asset and an opportunity - urgent to use space as a benefit to our downtown area. Traffic on Rt. 11 is an opportunity.

Successful event - 100's of people came to music event on the island. Most people parked downtown and walked down. Imagining events of 50-200 people.

Beth - music set up on the edge of the parking lot projecting out toward the southern tip of the island. Traffic in Norwood at their music event is even more noisy. Vandalism problems happen everywhere. Not a saturation for live music.

Leigh - not mutually exclusive Bend in the River enhancements are possible in the future.

Greg - supports building on the natural assets of Canton - walkable community, traffic won't go away - how do we design the community spaces to accommodate this necessary artery through the community.

Matthew Mazzota-Heritage Park holds the past this side of the park holds what's yet to come, our future. A light touch. Canton in our DNA appreciates nature - specializes in transforming theatres. Flooding - structure above with sight lines preserved. See all sides of the water. Designed a theatre - Store Front Theatre closed to traffic during events. Summer might have 8 events - could one lane of main street be closed to make it more walkable? Parking for people less mobile preference in willow park and use of the adjacent lot old Family dollar. Conceptualize past into the future.

Mike - 8-10 performances - board of Remington museum - a well-designed mechanically operated stage so that it can be removed and reverted to a passive green space. Municipal cooperation with small munis that can't afford a stage.

Beth - Noise was not a problem during those school concerts and people did not try to cross the street.

Leigh - work with police department cones lined up at the bike lane to create a wider space for pedestrians to access the island more safely. Event series this becomes a known thing.

Peg McBeth - we might not be able to use the privately owned parking lot (future tire shop) River front property - serious mosquito problem.

Mark - Noise study? Jake brakes

Richard - dismiss the myth that we must build things downtown to revitalize the downtown (rant). Favorable to the idea of a performance space - picked the wrong site. Pro - bend in the river.

Local musician - we have a culture of music with no performance stages - beautiful little park - just build a pad for different performance spaces.

Thought for the board - 500k grant - please consider maintenance of these new spaces - capacity of the village to keep up. Consider improving other spaces.

Matt M. - drawing people together to watch movies - performance space where you can experience the island and the river itself. Done well could be a jewel of the community. Experiential point of view.

Stakeholder group question. Leigh - advisory groups expressed their thoughts outside of this space. Trying to understand where the "big brother" is coming from. (Comment from community member who was unaware of the stakeholder groups)

November 4, 2022

SCE #22061

Ms. Michele Palmer
PLA, ASLA, LEED GA
Whitham Planning & Design
142 E. State Street, Suite B
Ithaca, NY 14850

**Re: Ecological Screening Package
Willow Island Park Enhancements
Local Waterfront Revitalization Program
Village of Canton, New York**

Dear Ms. Palmer:

In accordance with our Scope of Services, Shumaker Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, D.P.C. (SCE) performed an Ecological Screening at Willow Island in the Village of Canton, St. Lawrence County, NY. This field investigation was completed on behalf of Whitham Planning & Design on August 22, 2022. The intent of the visit was to determine the general ecology, habitat characteristics, and boundaries of jurisdictional wetland and stream resources.

Desktop Resource Review

The surveyed project area consists of approximately 2.5 acres of the island south of Main Street and is herein referred to as the Site. The Site is accessed from Main Street that traverses the northern portion of the island. The Site includes the portions of Willow Island Park south of Main Street and to the water's edge. There were no wetlands as a result of this investigation, but the ordinary high water mark of the Grasse River was recorded.

The site in Canton is adjoined by Main Street that runs along the north border of the Project Boundary and continues west and east of Willow Island, the Grasse River which flows north to south around the island, and both residential and commercial property. The NWI mapper does not indicate the presence of any wetlands on the site. The ERM mapper does not indicate the presence of wetlands or any NYSDEC classified streams onsite.

Prior to the field survey effort, several sources were consulted to obtain background information including:

- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM)
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map published by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- St. Lawrence County Soil Survey Map
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife IPaC Service
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain mapping
- Aerial photography, and contour mapping.

The county soil survey shows that the site contains the following mapped soils: Redwater fine sandy loam (Rd) and Urban Land (Ur). The soils range between 0-11% hydric, with Redwater fine sandy loam measuring at the 11% hydric. The Subject Property is seen to contain a majority of upland soil types.

Ecological Screening Findings

This wetland screening effort confirmed the absence of wetlands within the project boundary, however the Grasse River is adjacent to the project site. The site boundary is identified per the attached Figure 1. Wetlands are not present based on the lack of hydric soil indicators, hydrophytic vegetation, and wetland hydrology indicators.

The Grasse River surrounds the entirety of Willow Island. The Grasse River is a perennial stream with NYSDEC A classification and A standard per the Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM). Substrate within the Grasse River is a mix of sand and cobble. The river is approximately 180 feet wide from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) with a depth ranging from 3-12 feet. According to the ERM Mapper and the field visit, the Grasse River is located within the vicinity of a rare freshwater mussel. Any disturbance to the bed or banks of the Grasse River will require an Article 15 Protection of Waters permit. If work occurs below the OHWM, a Nationwide Permit would be required for in-water impacts, and a NYSDEC Section 401 Blanket Water Quality Certification would also be required.

Typically, freshwater mussels are found to live in flowing water, however they can be found anywhere from small streams to large rivers. Mussels bury in onto the stream substrate, and in areas of good habitat thousands of individuals can concentrate in an area creating a Mussel Bed. In addition to freshwater mussels, according to the USFWS, the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) has the potential to have suitable habitat present within the region, which would entail the presence of any milkweed. The monarch butterfly is currently listed as a federal candidate species and slated to be listed on the endangered species list by 2024. No significant concentration of milkweed however is present within the project area.

According to the New York Natural Heritage Program database, three rare species have been document at the project site or in it's vicinity. The eastern pearlshell (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) is a NY unlisted species, but it is listed to be imperiled in NYS, has been document in a stretch of the Grasse River adjacent to the project site on August 7, 2020. If in water work is to be conducted, a freshwater mussel survey would be required. In addition, two state threatened plants were found to be 0.5 mile downstream of the project site; Drummond's rock cress (*Boechea stricta*) and meadow horsetail (*Equisetum pratense*). Drummond's rock cress was documented on June 02, 2002, and meadow horsetail was document on June 08, 2001. Per NYNHP, were found in a low sandy area with grasses with paths along both sides of the shore of the island. It is determined that it is not likely that either species would be found within the project boundaries because most of the project area is mowed and lacks sandy soils, however on the banks of the Grasse River where there are sandy soils either plant could be present.

Comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. No threatened or endangered species however were observed within the project boundary.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Markku McGlynn at our Albany office at mmcglynn@shumakerengineering.com.

**Willow Island
Canton, St. Lawrence County, NY**

**November 4, 2022
Page 3**

Very truly yours,
**SHUMAKER CONSULTING ENGINEERING
& LAND SURVEYING, D.P.C.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Hefferon', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jessica E. Hefferon
Environmental Scientist I

Enclosures

- Site Location Map
- Project Site Photo Sheet
- USDA Soil Survey Map
- NYNHP Letter
- IPaC Species Coordination




Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Legend
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Boundary OHWM Soil Type NYSDEC Wetlands NWI Wetlands ① Photograph Location

FIGURE 1
Environmental Screening Map

Canton, New York
St. Lawrence County



Consulting Engineering & Land Surveying, P.C.

0 30 60 120 180 240 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

1:1,200

PHOTOGRAPHS

Project Name & Job Number: Willow Island 22061

Project Address(es): Willow Island, Canton, NY 13617

Photo Number: 1

Photo Date: 08/22/2022

Photo Location: Willow Island

Direction Facing: North

Photo Description: Entrance Road to the property



Photo Number: 2

Photo Date: 08/22/2022

Photo Location: Willow Island

Direction Facing: South

Photo Description: Willow Island south of Main Street.



Photo Number: 3

Photo Date: 08/22/2022

Photo Location: Willow Island

Direction Facing: North

Photo Description: East side of Willow Island, pictured Grass River and Main Street bridge.



Photo Number: 4

Photo Date: 08/22/2022

Photo Location: Willow Island

Direction Facing: East

Photo Description: Art sculptures on Willow Island south of Main Street, part of the Heritage Trail.



Photo Number: 5

Photo Date: 08/22/2022

Photo Location: Willow Island

Direction Facing: South

Photo Description: Grass River south of Willow Island.



Photo Number: 6

Photo Date: 08/22/2022

Photo Location: Willow Island

Direction Facing: North

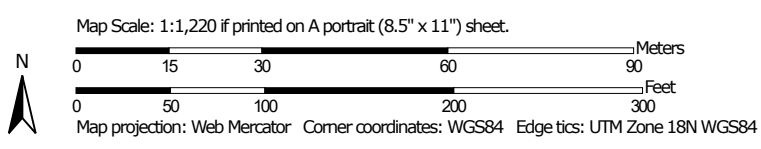
Photo Description: Eastern Elliptio (*Elliptio complanate*) found north of the Project Boundary on Willow Island.



Soil Map—St. Lawrence County, New York




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.




MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: St. Lawrence County, New York

Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 10, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 20, 2021—Nov 6, 2021

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

Map Unit Legend

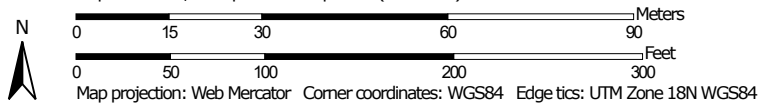
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Rd	Redwater fine sandy loam	1.8	71.9%
Ur	Urban land	0.4	13.7%
W	Water	0.4	14.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.6	100.0%

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—St. Lawrence County, New York




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:1,220 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.









MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)







 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils







Soil Rating Polygons

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available


Soil Rating Lines

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: St. Lawrence County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 10, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 20, 2021—Nov 6, 2021

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

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Rd	Redwater fine sandy loam	11	1.8	71.9%
Ur	Urban land	0	0.4	13.7%
W	Water	0	0.4	14.4%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.6	100.0%

Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program

625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757

P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925

www.dec.ny.gov

October 31, 2022

Jessica Hefferon
Shumaker Land Surveying and Consulting LLC
143 Court St
Binghamton, NY 13901

Re: 22061 Willow Island Park Enhancements
County: St Lawrence Town/City: Canton

Dear Jessica Hefferon:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities that our database indicates occur in the vicinity of the project site.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our database. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the NYS DEC Region 6 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r6@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,



Heidi Kraehling
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program



The following rare plants, rare animals, and significant natural communities have been documented at your project site, or in its vicinity.

We recommend that potential impacts of the proposed project on these species or communities be addressed as part of any environmental assessment or review conducted as part of the planning, permitting and approval process, such as reviews conducted under SEQRA. Field surveys of the project site may be necessary to determine the status of a species at the site, particularly for sites that are currently undeveloped and may contain suitable habitat. Final requirements of the project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts are determined by the lead permitting agency or the government body approving the project.

The following animal, while not listed by New York State as Endangered or Threatened, is of conservation concern to the state, and is considered rare by the New York Natural Heritage Program.

<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>NY STATE LISTING</i>	<i>HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS</i>
Freshwater Mussels			
Eastern Pearlshell	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Unlisted	Imperiled in NYS
Documented in a stretch of the Grass River adjacent to the project site. 2020-08-07.			13915

The following plants are listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State, and/or are considered rare by the New York Natural Heritage Program, and are a vulnerable natural resource of conservation concern.

<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>NY STATE LISTING</i>	<i>HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS</i>
Vascular Plants			
Drummond's Rock Cress	<i>Boechera stricta</i>	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS
Documented within 1/2 mile downstream of the project site. 2002-06-02: A low sandy area with grasses, Equisetum arvense, and poison ivy. There are paths along the shore on both sides of the island.			6393
Meadow Horsetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS
Documented within 1/2 mile downstream of the project site. 2001-06-08: A low sandy area with grasses, Equisetum arvense, and poison ivy. There are paths along both sides of the shore of the island.			7531

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

If any rare plants or animals are documented during site visits, we request that information on the observations be provided to the New York Natural Heritage Program so that we may update our database.

Information about many of the rare animals and plants in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org.

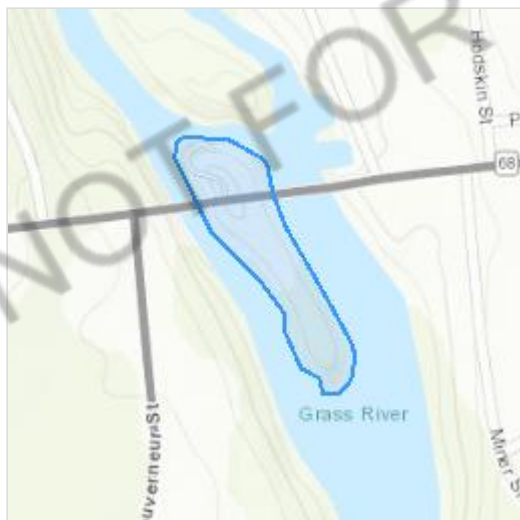
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

St. Lawrence County, New York



Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (607) 753-9334

📅 (607) 753-9699

✉ fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

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

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation->

[measures.pdf](#)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<p>American Golden-plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</p>	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
<p>Belted Kingfisher <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 25
<p>Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399</p>	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 31
Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8745	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>

Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda*

Breeds May 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9294>

Wood Thrush *Hyllocichla mustelina*

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum

probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

- The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

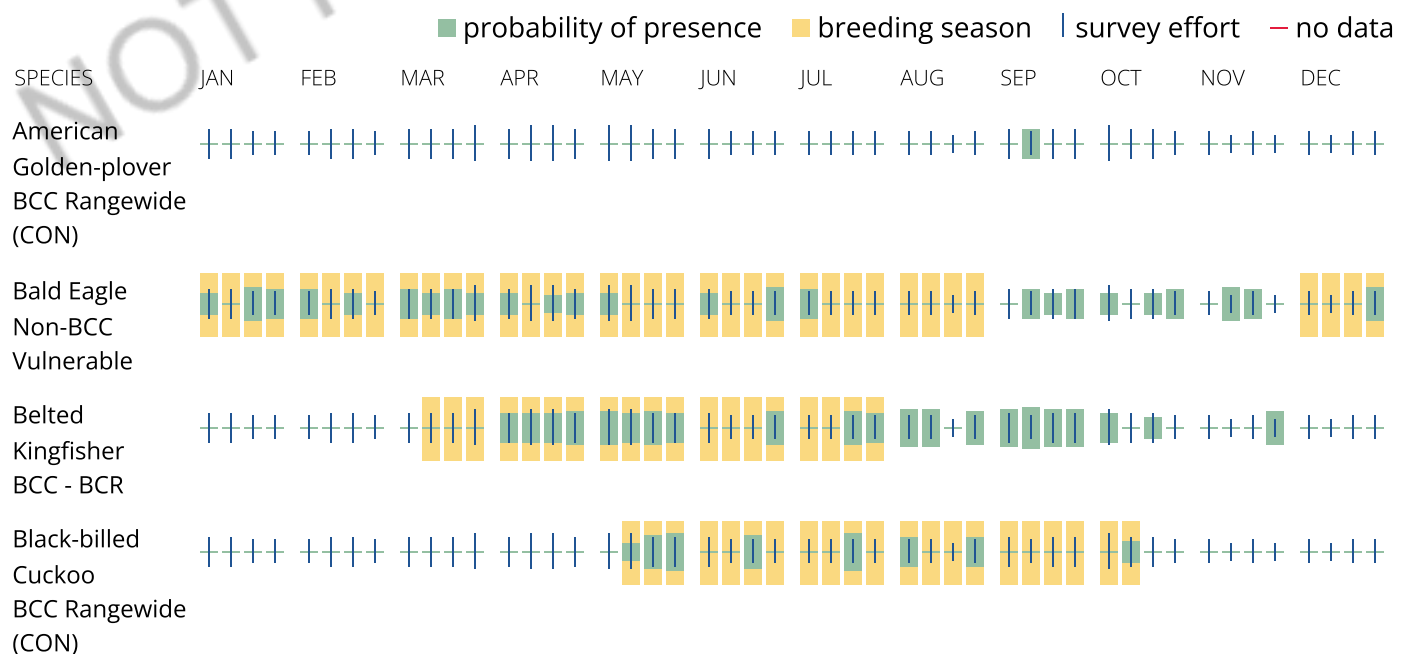
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

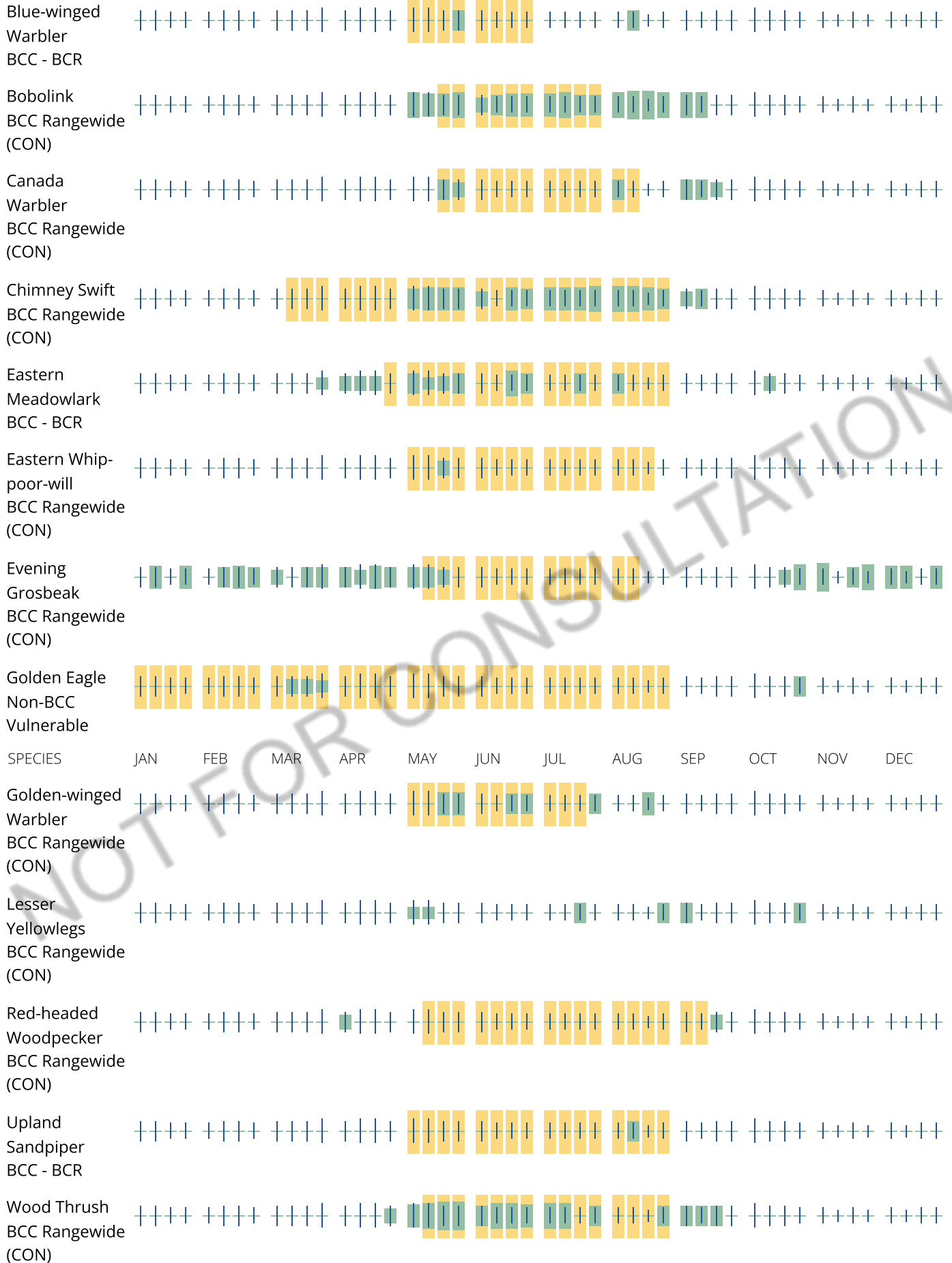
No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn

more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the [John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System](#) (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local [Ecological Services Field Office](#) or visit the [CBRA Consultations website](#). The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

There are no known coastal barriers at this location.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the [official CBRS maps](#). The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: <https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation>

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE

[Riverine](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION



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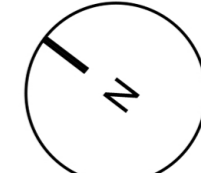
WILLOW ISLAND
VILLAGE OF CANTON
MAIN STREET
CANTON, NEW YORK, 13617

COLOR CONCEPT PLAN 1

1"=25'
SCALE

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**COLOR
CONCEPT
PLAN 2**

1"=25'
SCALE

202214 PROJECT NO.	MJE DRAWN BY
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