APPENDIX E.2

Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Addendum Letter Report

PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ADDENDUM LETTER REPORT FOR SIGNATURE IMPROVEMENTS TETERBORO AIRPORT MOONACHIE BOROUGH, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

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Submitted To:

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August **2025**
001642424

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Langan has completed a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for the proposed alternative build location associated with Signature Flight South Improvement Project located within Block 76, Lot 1.02 of the Teterboro Airport South Brunswick, Moonachie Borough, Bergen County, New Jersey. The overall project includes the construction of new airplane hangars and associated airplane apron parking areas for two extant Fixed Base Operators (FBO) at Teterboro Airport (TEB).

Regulatory oversight for the project includes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Land Resource Protection (DLRP) permits and approvals are anticipated as part of the project. Pursuant to DLRP rules and the New Jersey State Register Act (NJAC 7:4), State agencies must take into consideration the potential impacts a permitted, funded, or sponsored project may have upon historic and archaeological properties listed on or eligible for the New Jersey State and/or National Registers of Historic Places. As such, Langan employed a cultural resources assessment to determine the project's potential to cause such impacts.

A previous cultural resources investigation conducted by E2 Project Management, LLC (E2PM) addressed the preferred locations for proposed improvements. Minor changes to the proposed layouts of these areas are not significant and are within the limits of E2PM's previous investigation. As such, they are not addressed in this report.

Conditions within the alternative build location associated with the proposed Signature South improvements consist of overgrown wetlands with tall reeds and drainage channels. The north portion of the project location adjoins the main Signature South facilities present at the Teterboro Airport. Continuing south are the wetlands and marshes which dominate the topography of the area. Vegetation within the wetlands can be described as areas of dense deciduous wetlands interspersed with open areas possessing tall growing reeds which include invasive phragmites. Relief is generally flat and level with sharp undulations caused by drainage channels intended to manage the soggy conditions presented by the wetlands.

Environmental data thoroughly documents the presence of inundated wetlands within the area which would have deterred utilization and inhabitation by past peoples. Surficial geology indicates the area has spent much of its past underwater. The history of inundation would have made the area unfavorable to early settlement as substantial modifications to the landscape would have been necessary to allow for settlement. Historic documentation indicates certain enterprising individuals attempted such endeavors in the areas proximal to the alternative build location in the 1900's, however their efforts were met with limited success as flooding remained a persistent problem. Soil progressions mapped within the area indicate limited sections of cut and fill which would have a negative impact for the presence of archaeological deposits. Areas not subject to cut and fill possess soils characterized as poorly drained and frequently flooded muck and peat bogs. In addition, the presence of invasive phragmites provides additional evidence for past ground disturbance as the species has only recently been introduced to the state (Saltonstall 2002).

The tax parcel of the proposed alternative build location includes one structure that is over 50 years in age. The structure at 90 Moonachie Avenue is of low architectural style and has no physical connection to the significant history of the Teterboro Airport. No additional research into the property is recommended as the proposed project as it is currently designed should have no impact on the structure.

The background research shows the project location has been continuously inundated through the entirety of Precontact history up to the present day. As a result of possessing factors highly unfavorable to human settlement, as well as multiple documented episodes of cut, fill, and draining episodes, the project area associated with the alternative build location for the Signature Flight South improvement project is assessed as possessing no potential for intact Precontact and Historic archaeological deposits. As a result, Langan does not recommend additional cultural resource studies for the project as designed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Signature Flight Support contracted Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, LLC (Langan) to complete a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment of an alternative build location for the Signature South Flight Improvements Project at Teterboro Airport as part of a permit application being prepared and submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The overall project includes the construction of new airplane hangars and associated airplane apron parking areas for two extant Fixed Base Operators (FBO) at Teterboro Airport (TEB. Regulatory oversight for the project includes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Land Resource Protection (DLRP) permits and approvals are anticipated as part of the project. Pursuant to DLRP rules and the New Jersey State Register Act (NJAC 7:4), State agencies must take into consideration the potential impacts a permitted, funded, or sponsored project may have upon historic and archaeological properties listed on or eligible for the New Jersey State and/or National Registers of Historic Places. As such, Langan employed a cultural resources assessment to determine the project's potential to cause such impacts. Qualifications of key personnel are presented in Appendix A.

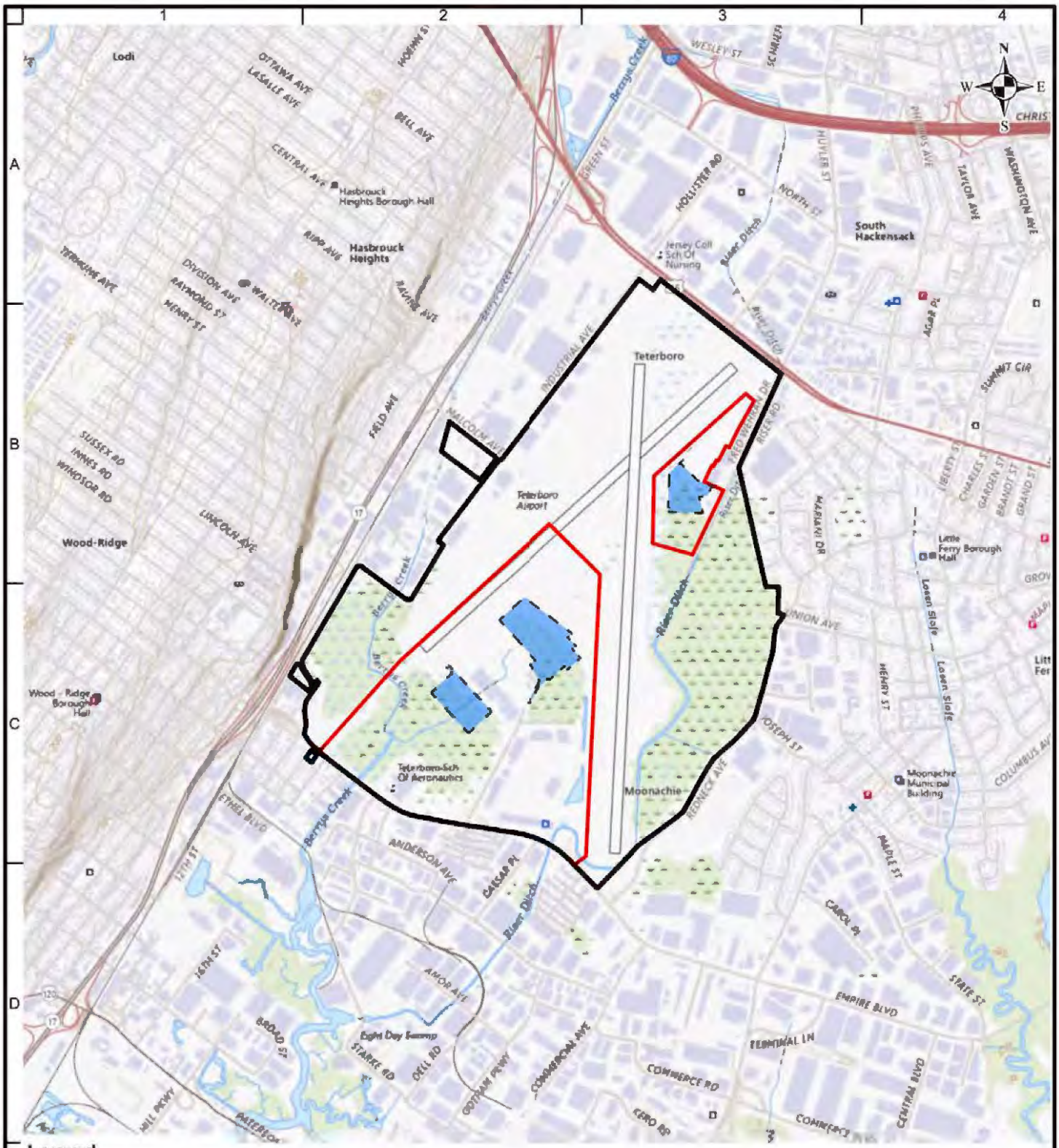
A previous cultural resources investigation conducted by E2 Project Management, LLC (E2PM) addressed the preferred locations for proposed improvements. Minor changes to the proposed layouts of these areas are not significant and are within the limits of E2PM's previous investigation. As such, they are not addressed in this report.

1.1 Site and Project Description

The project site is situated in Block 76, Lot 1.02 Moonachie Borough, Bergen County, New Jersey (see Figures 1 through 3). To the north is a series of airplane hangars and paved runways, and a small office building associated with the airport resides to the south. Charles Lindberg Drive runs along the east boundary of the site and the west boundary parallels an access road connecting Moonachie Avenue to the runways. A tributary of Berrys Creek bisects the project location in a northeast to south orientation. Terrain consists of relatively flat and level wooded wetlands.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The APE is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as: "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause charges in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking."



Legend

- Teterboro Airport
- Direct Effects APE
- Indirect Effects APE

2,000 0 2,000

SCALE IN FEET

Notes:

USGS National Map, 2025

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Project	**SIGNATURE FLIGHT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT BUILD ALTERNATIVES** Block 76, Lot 1.02 Teterboro Airport BERGEN NEW JERSEY
Figure Title	**USGS NATIONAL MAP**
Project No.	001642424
Date	8/5/2025
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Figure No.	1
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Legend

- Teterboro Airport
- Direct Effects APE
- Indirect Effects APE

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Notes:

ESRI Online Aerial Imagery, 2025

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Project

SIGNATURE FLIGHT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT BUILD ALTERNATIVES

Block 76, Lot 1.02
Teterboro Airport

BERGEN NEW JERSEY

Figure Title

AERIAL VIEW MAP

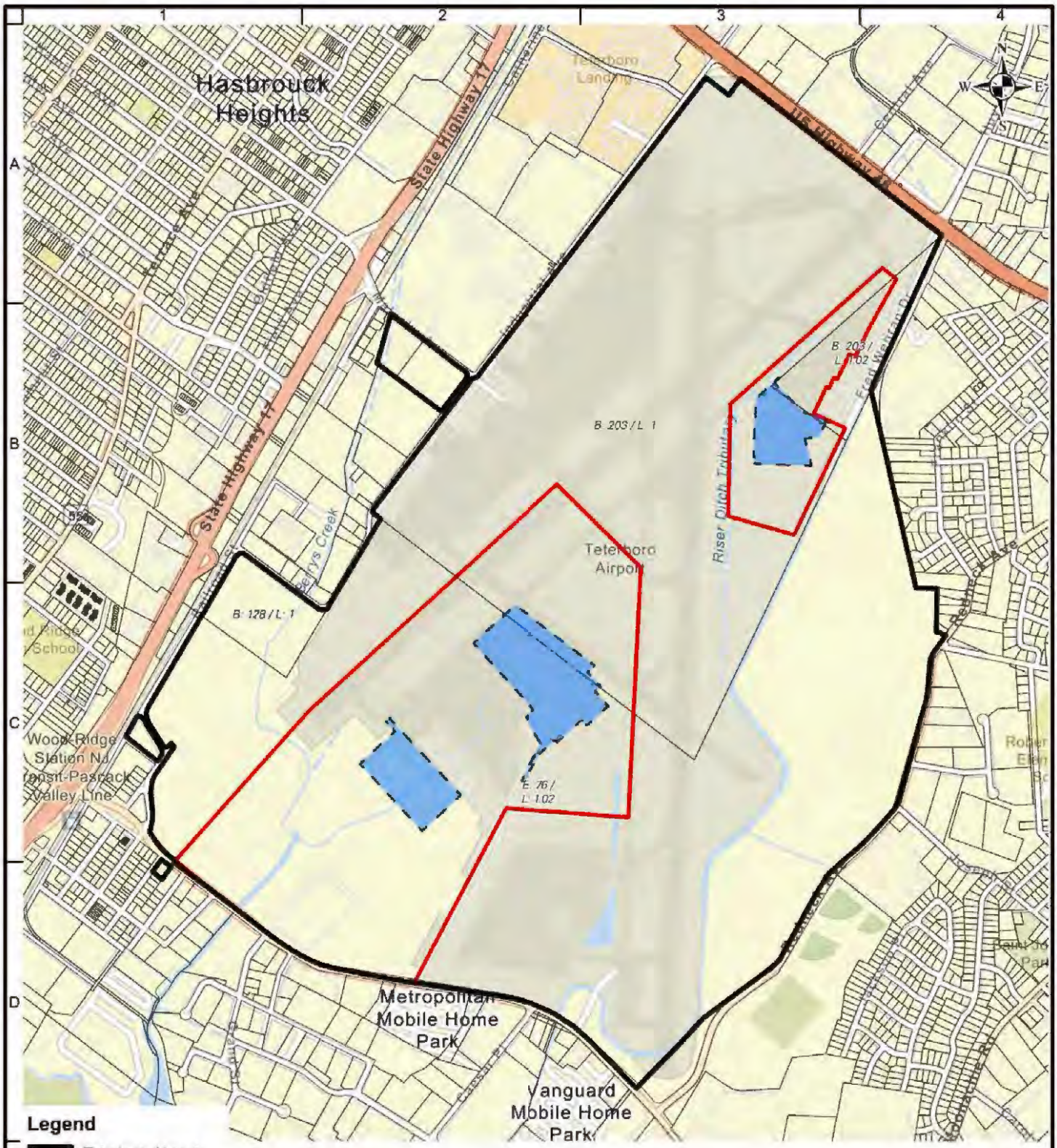
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Project
SIGNATURE FLIGHT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT BUILD ALTERNATIVES
Block 76, Lot 1.02
Teterboro Airport
BERGEN NEW JERSEY

Figure Title
TAX PARCELS MAP

Project No.	001642424
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Criteria for Evaluation

A project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking". Project effects on historic resources can include both physical effects and contextual effects. Physical effects can incluce physical destruction, demolition, damage or alteration of a historic resource. Contextual effects can include isolation of a property from its surrounding environment; the introduction of visual or audible elements that are out of character with the property or that alter its setting and context; or elimination of publicly accessible views to the resource.

Direct Effects

The APE for Direct Effects includes portions of the project area to be physically impacted by the current project. The Signature South Flight Improvement Project plans to construct new airplane hangars and associated airplane apron parking areas for two extant Fixed Base Operators within Block 76, Lot 1.02. The APE for Direct Effects is comprised of the proposed limits of ground disturbances pertaining to the proposed project as it is currently designed.

Indirect Effects

The APE for Indirect Effects generally includes the locations may be subject to secondary impacts caused by project activity. These indirect effects could include, but are not limited to visual intrusion, vibration impacts, or changes in the general character of an area. The APE for Indirect Effects includes the commercial building located at 90 Moonachie Avenue, which was constructed over 50 years ago.

2.0 RESEARCH GOALS AND DESIGN

The purpose of a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment is to assess the project area's potential to contain cultural resources which may be eligible for inclusion on the State and or National Registers of Historic Places (NRHP) that may be impacted by a given undertaking. The first step in achieving this goal is to establish land use history and to contextualize the project area's past development through background research. Sources consulted for background research include environmental data, previously identified resources, past surveys, historic cartographic research, establishment of land ownership succession, and other historic records which contextualize the development of the project location and its vicinity. The second goal is to utilize the gathered data to create a sensitivity assessment which delineates the project area into sections of high, medium, and low potential for the presence of archaeological sites and to account for areas excluded from field survey consideration. A Phase IA report titled *Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment, Signature East and Signature South Improvements, Teterboro Airport, Teterboro and Moonachie Townships, Bergen County, New Jersey* written by the consultants at E2 Project Management (E2PM) thoroughly documented a detailed land use history of the Teterboro Airport and provided a sensitivity analysis for the initial proposed construction areas. As this is an addendum letter report for an alternative development location associated with the Signature South Improvement project, the report scope will be limited to the location of the alternative build site. The report authored by E2PM will be synthesized and referenced to provide background context as necessary.

2.1 National Register of Historic Places Criteria

Determinations of significance are based on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) Criteria. It should be noted that properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register can be both architectural and archaeological resources. Significant historic properties include districts, structures, objects or sites that are at least 50 years in age and which meet at least one of the National Register criterion. Criteria used in the evaluation process are specified in 36 CFR Part 63. To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property(s) must possess:

> the quality of significance in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture [that] is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:
>
> (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
> (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
> (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, or
> (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. A noncontributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because: a) it was not present during the period of significance; b) it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes; or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

2.2 Criteria of Adverse Effect

Whenever a historic property may be affected by a proposed undertaking, Federal agency officials must assess whether the project constitutes an adverse effect on the historic property by applying the criteria of adverse effect. According to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5) is as follows:

(1) An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that would qualify it for inclusion in the National Register, in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the origina evaluation for the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or cumulative.

(2) Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to (36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)):
   (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
   (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;
   (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
   (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
   (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
   (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
   (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to

ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

A finding of adverse effect or no adverse effect can occur based on the extent of alteration to a historic property, and the proposed treatment measures to mitigate the effects of a proposed undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(3)(b):

> The agency official, in consultation with the HPO and Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), may propose a finding of no adverse effect when the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria of § 800.5(a)(1) or the undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed, such as the subsequent review of plans for rehabilitation by the HPO/THPO to ensure consistency with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines, to avoid adverse effects.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

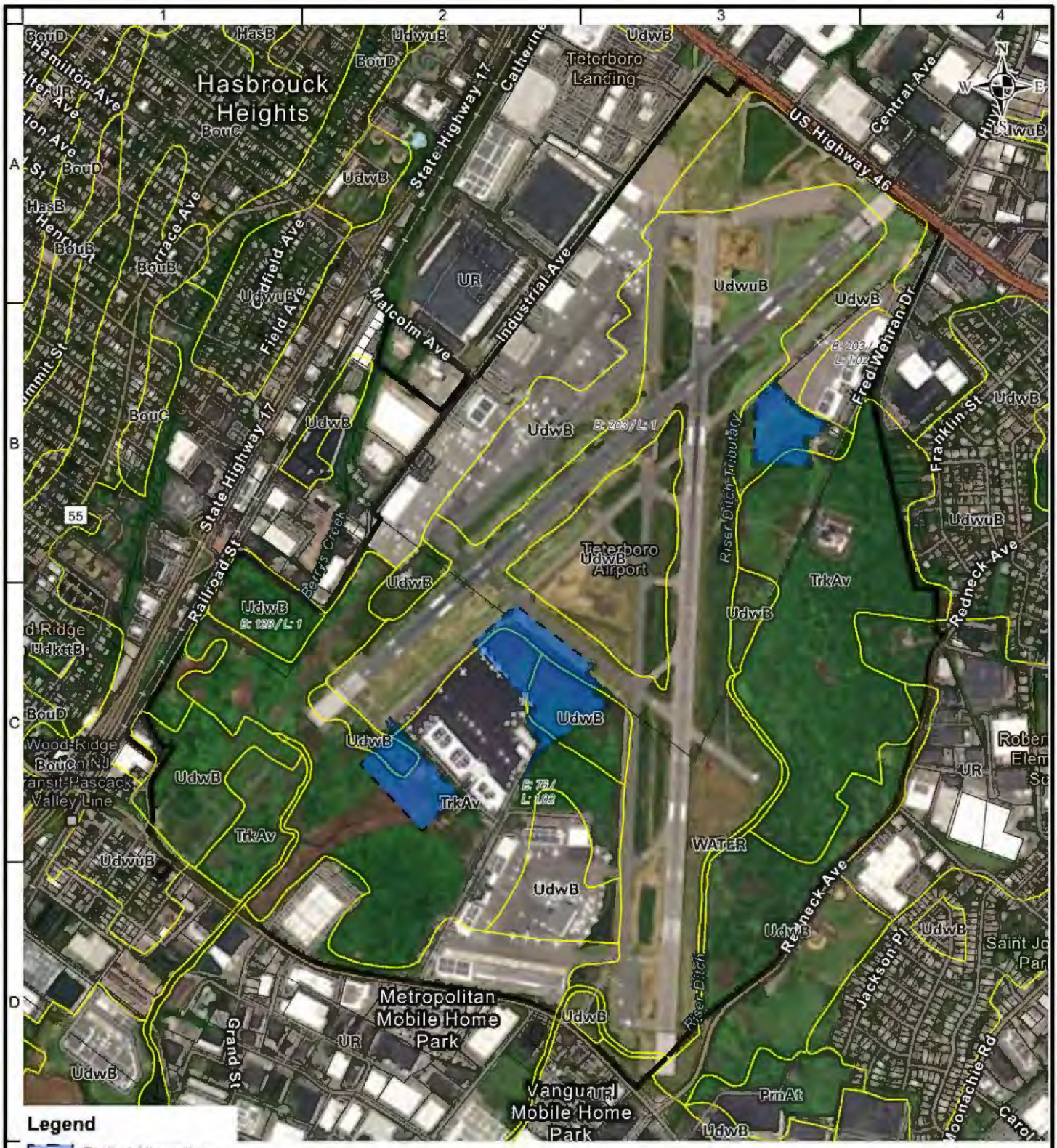
The Piedmont physiographic province of New Jersey encompasses the entire project area, and it composes 1,600 square miles while making up approximately 1/5th of the state. The Piedmont is underlain by sedimentary and igneous rock dating from the Triassic and Jurassic periods, about 240 to 140 million years old. The Piedmont landscape is primarily comprised of a low rolling plain with series of high ridges, with a highest point of 914 feet above sea level at Barren Ridge. The province generally ranges in elevation from 300 – 400 feet (Dalton 2003). The project area contains bedrock geology of the Passaic Formation with formations of argillite, shale, siltstone, and sandstone. This bedrock formed during the Lower Jurassic and Upper Triassic periods (NJ Geoweb 2025). The surficial geology of the alternative build location is divided between Salt Marsh Estuarine Deposits and Lower Post Glacial Stream Terrace Deposits (NJ Geoweb 2021). Estuarine deposits occur up to 30-feet in thickness and are associated with salt marshes, tidal flats, and tidal changes that occurred during the Holocene period over the past 10,000 years. Stream Terrace deposits are associated with post glacial deposition occurring between 15,000 and 10,000 years ago as rivers and streams cut into older, underlying deposits (Stanford 2008).

Hydrology is associated with a tributary of Berrys Creek which bisects the area covered by the alternative build location. Berrys Creek drains into the Hackensack River, which in turns drains into the Newark Bay. The Hackensack watershed covers approximately 197-square miles and includes 59 municipalities, the majority of which are urbanized (U.S. Fish and Wildlife 2007). The Newark Bay drains into the Raritan Bay through the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull waterways. The Raritan Bay ultimately empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

Soils within the project area consist of Westbrook, Ipswich, and Sandyhook soils, 0 to 2-percent slopes (TrkAv) (see Figure 4, Table 1). The series forms in tidal marshes and are classified as very poorly drained and frequently flooded. Parent material associated with the series consists of partially decomposed organics overlying loamy mineral inclusions. A small portion of the area is classified as Udorthents, wet substratum, 0 to 8-percent slope (UdwB). Udorthents are classified as well drained and consist of non-native soils deposited through cut and fill episodes. There is no standard pedon associated with Udorthent soils.

Table 1:
Soils Found Within the APE

Westbrook, Ipswich, and Sandyhook (TrkAv)	Oe	0-19	Very Dark Gray (10YR3/1)	Mucky Pete
	Cg	19-59	Very Dark Gray (5Y3/1)	Silt Loam



Notes:
ESRI Street Maps, 2025

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Project
SIGNATURE FLIGHT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
BUILD ALTERNATIVES
Block 76, Lot 1.02
Teterboro Airport
BERGEN NEW JERSEY

Figure Title
USDA SOIL MAP

Project No.	Figure No.
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4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As this report represents an addendum to a previously conducted Phase IA Assessment associated with a larger development area within the same property, a full recapitulation of the historic development of the surrounding region is unwarranted. Instead, the following is a site-specific history synthesized from a 2023 report titled *Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment, Signature East and Signature South Improvements, Teterboro Airport, Teterboro and Moonachie Townships, Bergen County, New Jersey* submitted by the consultants at E2 Project Management (E2PM). The Phase IA report authored by E2PM thoroughly documented the land use history of the Teterboro Airport and provided a sensitivity analysis for the initial proposed construction areas. The background research provided by E2PM in the Phase IA report includes a review of deeds, historic documents, maps and atlases, aerial imagery, and known sites and surveys relevant to the project location.

4.1 Precontact Development

The following overview presents early Native American lifeways as understood through the lens of archaeological research, anthropological study, oral history, and even historic documentation. This overview addresses four primary periods defined by specific cultural behaviors identified over thousands of years of pre-European contact occupation of the Americas—the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Contact periods. The Archaic period is subdivided into Early, Middle, Late, and Transitional subperiods and the Woodland period is similarly divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. Table 2 presents a general timeline of each period and subperiod.

Table 2:
Pre-Contact Periods in Years Before Present (BP)

Paleo-Indian	12,500 – 7,000 BP
Archaic	10,000 – 2,700 BP
Woodland	2,700 BP – 500 BP
Contact	400 – 250 BP

Paleoindian Period

People have occupied New Jersey since the Paleoindian period with sites characterized by distinctive fluted lanceolate points. Several Paleoindian period sites are known throughout New Jersey and the immediately surrounding areas including, but not limited to, the Plenge Site, located in Franklin Township, Warren County, the Snyder Site, the Port Mobil Site, located on the western shore of Staten Island; the Zierdt Site, located in Sussex County; the Dutchess Quarry Cave Site, located in southeastern New York State; and the Abbott Farm Site, located near Trenton. Of these, The Port Mobil Site has been written about extensively and provides a wealth of knowledge regarding this period of New Jersey's cultural past (Eisenberg 1978; Funk 1977; Kraft 1977).

The Port Mobil Site, dated to 10,000 BP, is interpreted as a small resource-procurement/hunting encampment (Eisenberg 1978; Funk 1977). Recovered artifacts included fluted points, unfluted trianguloid points, gravers, scrapers, borers, and knives. Radiocarbon dates derived from preserved pollen suggest that around 17,000 BP a slow warming trend followed the Pleistocene

glacial retreat which ushered in more herbaceous vegetation consisting of mosses, lichens, and sedges. By ca. 13,000 BP this vegetation became supplanted by open-parkland vegetation followed by mixed-forest dominated by spruce and pine. Pine became the dominant vegetation in central New Jersey sometime after 12,000 BP coincident with the beginning of what is now called the Paleoindian period. At the onset of the Paleoindian period the ocean lay below its modern level with what was then the coastline laying significantly farther east of its present position almost near the margins of the continental shelf (Marshall 1982).

Current scholarship suggests that Paleoindian subsistence orbited around hunting game with calories and nutrients supplemented by the gathering of plant foods. However, such resources tend to leave little to no trace in the archaeological record. A study conducted by Pagoulatos (1992) of known Paleoindian sites in New Jersey suggests a preference for high, well-drained ground, near streams or wetlands, offering vantage points for observing game and collecting edible plants. Given the amount of sea-level change which has occurred since the Paleoindian period, it is probable that many such sites were once situated on what is now the ocean floor stretching as far east as the margins of the continental shelf (Marshall 1982).

Archaic Period

Warmer climates during the Holocene prompted population expansion and the emergence of new technologies and subsistence strategies specific to the Archaic period. New technologies included expanding the artifact types employed to diversify subsistence, while hunting remained core to procuring sustenance. New Jersey generally recognizes three major subperiods: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic while a fourth termed the *Terminal Archaic* or *Transitional Period* is sometimes recognized in parts of New Jersey and in adjoining areas of New York and Pennsylvania (Kraft and Mounier 1982a).

Investigations at sites in the Upper Delaware River Valley such as the Harry's Farm Site (Kraft 1975), the Rockelein Site (Dumont and Dumont 1979), and the Shawnee-Minisink Site (McNett et. al 1977) have shaped our understanding of Early Archaic period (10,000 to 8000 BP) sites, especially the proliferation of corner-notched, stemmed, and bifurcate-stemmed projectile points (Broyles 1971; Coe 1964). Many coastal plain sites have also provided Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts, often found with Paleoindian artifacts (Berger 1988). This correlation suggests that even though lithic technology changed between the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, Native American lifeways did not. Early peoples used the same basic adaptation and subsistence strategies as before and simply adopted a new technological expression rather than a whole cultural paradigm shift (Gardner 1974). Underscoring this interpretation of early peoples is the fact that New Jersey's environment simultaneously underwent a dramatic change.

As glaciers retreated, temperatures increased, and tundra gave way to boreal forest dominated by pine with limited oak trees (Sirkin 1977). The remaining large game headed north to cooler places while deer, moose, elk, bear, and small mammals flourished. While Early Archaic-period settlement patterns followed those established during the Paleoindian period, settlement in warmer regions, like New Jersey's coastal plain and the Delmarva Peninsula, expanded along the smaller estuarine environments (Berger 1986:III-19). It should be noted that New Jersey's relative scarcity of Early Archaic sites could be attributed to the northward migration of large game drawing Native American populations from the coastal plain.

Middle Archaic sites (8000 to 6000 BP) are rare in the region likely due to unclear typological definitions for this period. So little is known about the Middle Archaic period that it is often linked with either the Early or Late Archaic (Kraft and Mounier 1982a). The scant traces found suggest

exploitation of a broader resource base than in earlier periods as well as a greater reliance on argillite as a lithic material. Middle Archaic settlement models suggest two site types: 1) large group activities situated to maximize access to a wide variety of resources and 2) small group activities such as forays from base camps or staging areas. Larger sites tended to occur on floodplains and low terraces of major rivers/streams or near marsh, swamp, and estuarine environments while smaller sites occupied a wider variety of environmental settings (Berger 1986:III-21-22).

Late Archaic period (6000 to 4500 BP) sites occur in greater frequency and reflect a longer duration occupation compared to earlier periods. This change in behavior suggests an increase in both sedentism and in Native American populations. Narrow-bladed notched and stemmed projectile points, including Lackawaxen, Poplar Island, Lamoka, and Sylvan types, are associated with the Late Archaic period. Additional tools include atlatl weights, ground stone and pecked-stone implements, heavy and light woodworking tools, net sinkers, and food-grinding implements (Kinsey et al. 1972; Kraft 1975). Tools focused on food processing reveal increased use of gathered wild plants while net sinkers, stone-boiling features, and shell remains indicate increased fishing and shell fishing.

As the climate became warmer and somewhat drier, vegetation became fully temperate deciduous forest with increases in hickory and pine and overall decreases in oak. The change in the ecosystem resulted in a more open forest with a higher carrying capacity for wildlife. Alder and birch also made their first appearance on New Jersey's Coastal Plain around 3950 BP while the rising sea level resulted in an increase in swamps and marshes (Carbone 1976; Curry and Custer 1982; Sirkin 1977).

Studies on Late Archaic settlement indicate three models: 1) a central-based wandering system, 2) shifting base camps or 3) territorial mobility with resource-driven base camps. In the first model, a fixed base camp is occupied on a semi-sedentary basis while seasonal or constant forays to other camps would occur with the base camp periodically or seasonally abandoned and reoccupied during later parts of the annual cycle. The second model involves a shifting base-camp location changing when local resource bases became depleted or as seasonal resources became available in other areas. The third model proposes restricted wandering within a given territory, with periodic group consolidation at changing base-camp locations as resource availability allowed (Berger 1986:III-27).

The Terminal Archaic or Transitional period (4500 to 3000 BP) is marked by broad-bladed projectile points such as Susquehanna and Perkiomen types while the expanding-stem Orient Fishtail point also appeared during this time, persisting well into the Woodland period. Soapstone, or steatite, vessels along with materials from New Jersey Coastal Plain sites of this period demonstrate interregional trade and suggest residential stability, since stone bowls are not transported easily from site to site. A major habitation and mortuary site from this period was reported at the Savich Farm in Marlton, New Jersey containing the cremated remains of about 52 individuals, some accompanied by grave goods, suggesting incipient social ranking (Regensburg 1971).

Woodland Period

The Woodland period (3000 BP to AD 1600) includes three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late. The production of ceramic vessels delimits the Early Woodland (1150 BC to AD 1) from the Late Archaic along with a trend toward greater sedentism, subsistence specialization, and cultigen experimentation. The development of ceramics followed a progression from Marcey Creek and Ware Plain types, consisting of flat-bottomed, straight-sided vessels with lugs or handles,

followed by Vinette I conical-based, coarse-gritted, coil-constructed vessels with interiors and exteriors covered with the marks of cord-wrapped paddles (Kraft 1975; Williams and Thomas 1982). New Jersey's Early Woodland sites also tend to contain Meadowood projectile points.

The Early Woodland period is characterized by two settlement models. The first indicates base camps near resource-rich areas where small groups exploited the nearby resources but remained within the base camp's environmental setting. The other model, supported by current data, indicates seasonal specialized procurement and processing sites focused on resources such as anadromous fish runs or coastal settings (Berger 1986:III-30).

Technological changes during the Middle Woodland period (AD 1 to 700) included refinement away from coarse cord marked pottery to net impressed and zoned ceramics. Lithic tools changes included forms such as Rossville, Fox Creek, and Jack's Reef projectile point types. Common processing implements associated with this period included pestles, hammer stones, and anvil stones suggesting increased plant-based subsistence while net sinkers attest to the continued exploitation of fish resources (Stewart 1985; Williams and Thomas 1982).

Settlement patterns identified during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods persisted modified only by increased sedentism and the use of semipermanent base camps. Site location models also echoed Late Archaic/Early Woodland models reflecting an increasing emphasis on riverine and estuarine/coastal areas (Berger 1986:III-32).

Late Woodland (AD 700 to 1600) sites are the most common in New Jersey with large camp sites usually on major rivers as semi-permanent multi-seasonal base camps. Abundant smaller sites tend to occur on tributaries and near natural springs utilized as temporary or seasonal camps. Horticulture dominated subsistence during this period supplemented by hunting, gathering, and fishing. Late Woodland tools exhibit slight stylistic changes and tended to derive from locally sourced materials but primarily resembled earlier periods exploiting a broad resource base. Diagnostics include triangular points, collared and collarless ceramic vessels with cord marking and incised geometric motifs, and various ground, chipped, and pecked stone tools (Berger 1989:III-8).

Late Woodland period settlement patterns utilize two models: year-round base camps with small seasonal forays and seasonal base camps focused on resource exploitation (Berger 1986:III-39-40).

Contact Period

By the time of early European exploration, the Unami branch of the Lenape (named the "Delaware") occupied New Jersey and its surrounding regions (Goddard 1978; Kraft 1986). The Algonquian-speaking group lived in loose, autonomous bands grouped in small, dispersed settlements contrary to the "tribes" often used to describe Native American groups (Kraft 1981). Through continuous contact with early European traders and settlers, the Unami assimilated into European culture at the expense of their long-held traditions and became reliant on European goods traded for land and furs.

By 1759 after over a century of warfare, disease, and alcoholism only 300 Lenape remained in the Province of New Jersey. By 1801 only a handful of family groups remained in the state. Today, Lenape descendants live largely in Oklahoma and Canada (Kraft 1986).

4.2 Development of the Project Area

The 1781 map *A Sketch Map of the Northern Parts of New Jersey* by John Hills, depicts the alternative build location as situated within tidal wetlands associated with the Hackensack River (Hills 1781). Historic accounts found in land deeds and Thomas Gordan's gazetteer through the 1800's are consistent in the description of the area as comprised of "more than half swamp marshes and cedar swamps" (Holden 2009, E2PM 2023). Thomas Gordan's 1833 *A Map of the State of New Jersey*, G.M Hopkins' 1861 *Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic*, George H. Cook's 1889 *Topographical Map of the Counties of Bergen, Hudson, and Essex*, and the USGS published 1903 USGS Paterson Quadrangle Topographic Map all depict the project location as undeveloped with wetland or inundated terrain (Gordon 1833, Hopkins 1861, Cook 1889, USGS 1903).

The 1900's marked the beginning of development within the boundaries of the Teterboro Airport as Frederick Kuhnert purchased a 15-acre parcel within the boundaries of Lodi Township (E2PM 2023). Kuhnert, along with his business partner Matthew Andronico, purchased the plot with the intention to establish the Kuhnert Aerial Construction Company. Part of Kuhnert's and Andronico's ambition included the construction of an aerodrome to host exhibitions and airshows in order to showcase Kuhnert's inventions. The construction of the aerodrome required the filling and grading of wetland, though flooding continued to plague operations (E2PM 2023). The project started by Kuhnert saw some success until the Bleriot Aeroplane Company leased the airfield. Under Bleriot's direction, operations shifted toward functioning as a flight school and experimentation began with wireless communication between airplanes and ground stations.

The expansion of the airfield accelerated beginning in 1917 when Walter C. Teter purchased 700-acres of swamp and marsh which he intended to drain and fill for industrial use. To this end, Teter lobbied the State Assembly to separate his land from the surrounding communities (E2PM 2023). Teter's influence proved successful against local opposition and Teterboro Borough was formed from lands formerly under the jurisdiction of Hasbrouck Heights, Moonachie Borough, Lodi Township, and Little Ferry Borough. Teter's purchase paved the way for new enterprises and the Wittemann-Lewis Aircraft Company purchased lands within the newly drained and filled swamps in 1918. The company constructed three buildings and a large airstrip in support of their operations which included the conversion of surplus World War I aircraft into mail carriers for use by the United States Airmail Service, and military contracts which led to the development of experimental bomber planes (E2PM 2023).

In 1923, the Wittemann-Lewis Company sold their Teterboro factories to Anthony Fokker. Fokker previously created planes used by Germany in World War I, including the plane piloted by Manfred Richthofen, known as the "Red Baron" (Holden 2009, E2PM 2023). Fokker renamed the factory the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation and under his guidance the facilities could produce up to 360 aircraft per year. In 1925, the Wright Aeronautical Company purchased land within the same marshes for their own enterprises as they constructed their own hangar and additional ancillary building. Photographs from the 1920's show that despite the implemented draining and filling maintenance flooding remained a persistent problem (Holden 2009, E2PM 2023).

Colonial Air Transport joined in the ongoing development of the Teterboro marshes with the addition of their own mail and express terminal in 1926. The proximity to New York City, the land's established use as an airfield, and the presence of Atlantic Aircraft, which constructed several of the craft in the fleet, allowed Colonial to utilize their new facility as its New York terminal. By 1927, the aviation industry within Teterboro had grown enough that Bergen County

officials advocated the Hoover Commission choose the site as the service provider for the Atlantic Seaboard (E2PM 2023). Challenges with drainage management persisted as the 1930 aerial imagery includes visible standing surface water and trenched runoff channels (USDA 1930). Portions of what now comprises the Teterboro Airport show heavy development, though areas associated with Signature South and the alternative build location remain undisturbed.

Downturn soon followed this period of growth as a design flaw in the Fokker F-10TWA resulted in a deadly and highly publicized crash in 1931. The publicity led to the ruin of Anthony Fokker's professional reputation and his Atlantic Aviation company lost a substantial amount of business (E2PM 2023). The American economy continued to struggle through the Great Depression and the hangar's served as meeting places for social get-togethers. Wright Aeronautical continued to function for a time during this period as they fulfilled government contracts, however as the contracts dried up and demand waned their workers would eventually go on strike. In 1937, the Bendix Aviation company purchased a large tract of land in Teterboro with the intent to construct a 3-million-dollar factory. Bendix would relocate their manufacturing from Indiana to New Jersey, bringing an estimated 2,000 jobs. The resulting boon to jobs and local commerce led to the borough changing its name to Bendix in 1937, though the name would eventually revert to Teterboro in 1943 (E2PM 2023).

In 1941, Fred Wehran purchased the Bendix/Teterboro airport. Despite Wehran's purchase, the United States Army came to control the facility through the War Department to support the country's involvement in World War II (E2PM 2023). The airport remained under military control until 1946 when it was returned to Wehran who sold it just three years later in 1949 for 3-million-dollars to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. The Port Authority began a campaign to improve the facilities and invested 10.5-million-dollars towards various upgrades.

The Teterboro Airport underwent extensive development following the Port Authority's acquisition. The development can be seen in aerial imagery dating to the mid 1900's which depicts additional hangars, towers, and buildings throughout various parts of the airport (NETR 1953, 1954). The area associated with Signature South remains as overgrown wetlands until the early 2000's with the construction of the facilities which still occupy the area (NETR 2002, 2006). The alternative build location adjoins the extant facilities associated with Signature South but otherwise persists as overgrown wetlands (E2PM 2023).

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The purpose of a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment is to assess the project area's potential to contain cultural resources which may be eligible for inclusion on the State and or National Registers of Historic Places (NRHP) and which may be impacted by a given undertaking. The first step in achieving this goal is to identify any previously recorded archaeological resources within or adjacent to the APE which may be eligible for inclusion on the State and or National Registers of Historic Places (NRHP) through background research. Sources consulted for background research include environmental data, previously identified resources, past surveys, historic cartographic research, establishment of land ownership succession, and other historic records which contextualize the development of the project location and its vicinity. The second goal is to utilize the gathered data to create a sensitivity assessment which delineates the project area into sections of high, medium, and low potential for the presence of archaeological sites and to account for areas excluded from field survey consideration.

5.1 Pedestrian Reconnaissance

On July 24, 2025, Langan conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance of the Signature South alternative build location as part of the Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment. Pedestrian reconnaissance is an important step for evaluating a project area's potential to contain intact archaeological deposits and above ground resources as it allows for the ground truthing of remotely collected data and provides an update to current site conditions. Conditions within the alternative build location associated with the proposed Signature South improvements consist of overgrown wetlands with tall reeds and drainage channels (see Figure 5 and Photographs 1 to 7). The north portion of the project location adjoins the main Signature South facilities present at the Teterboro Airport. Continuing south are the wetlands and marshes which dominate the topography of the area. Vegetation within the wetlands can be describes as areas of dense deciduous wetlands interspersed with open areas possessing tall growing reed which include invasive phragmites. Relief is generally flat and level with sharp undulations caused by drainage channels intended to manage the soggy conditions presented by the wetlands.

5.2 Assessment of Archaeological Resource Sensitivity

Precontact Archaeological Sensitivity

Sensitivity for the presence of Precontact Archaeological Resources is generally derived from the presence of environmental factors which would have been favorable for use and/or settlement by Native Peoples. For example, the presence of water resources would have provided numerous benefits including access to potable water, rich and diverse exploitable floral and faunal habitats, and avenues for navigating the landscape. Sources of raw lithic material would have facilitated stone tool production and provided fundamental materials for expedient shelters in inclement weather. The presence of upland features and well drained soils allowed for continued settlement during flooding events and wet seasons. As a result, factors considered favorable for settlement include soils with drainage classification of moderately well drained or greater, proximity to water resources, presence of upland landforms, raw lithic materials, presence of remnant glacial features, and the presence of seasonal food sources. An additional factor is azimuth with a partiality toward south-facing exposures which exploit the sun's warmth and light.



Legend

- Project Alternatives
- Teterboro Airport
- Photo Number/ Angle

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SCALE IN FEET

Notes:
ESRI Aerial Imagery, 2025

LANGAN
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NJ Certification of Authorization No. 24GA27996400

Project
SIGNATURE FLIGHT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT BUILD ALTERNATIVES
Block 76, Lot 1.02
Teterboro Airport
BERGEN NEW JERSEY

Figure Title
PHOTO KEY MAP

Project No.	001642424
Date	8/4/2025
Scale	1"=1,204'
Drawn By	TJN
Figure No.	5
	Sheet 1 of 1

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Path: \\langan.com\data\NY\data4\001642424\Outbound\Cultural Resources\CR_TEB_Mapping.aprx Date: 8/4/2025 User: swieczorek Time: 12:06 PM



Photograph 1:
Overview of Alternative Build Location from Signature Flight South main facility.
View south. Nance 07/24/2025



Photograph 2
Overview of Alternative Build Location from west end of project area.
View south. Nance 07/24/2025



Photograph 3
Overview of Alternative Build Location from west end of project area with culvert. View southeast. Nance 07/24/2025



Photograph 4
Overview of Alternative Build Location. View southeast. Nance 07/24/2025



Photograph 5
Overview of Alternative Build Location. View southeast. Nance 07/24/2025



Photograph 6
Overview of Alternative Build Location. View south. Nance 07/24/2025



Photograph 7
Overview of extant Signature Flight South facilities. View east. Nance 07/24/2025.

With regards to the potential presence of Precontact archaeological resources, the alternative build location associated with the proposed Signature South improvements is assessed as having low to no potential to contain such resources (see Figure 6). Environmental data thoroughly documents the presence of inundated wetlands within the area which would have deterred utilization and inhabitation by past peoples. Surficial geology indicates the area has spent much of its Precontact past underwater. Soil progressions mapped within the area indicate sections of cut and fill which would have a negative impact for the presence of archaeological deposits and are excluded from survey consideration as a result. Areas not subject to cut and fill possess soils characterized as poorly drained and frequently flooded muck and peat bogs. In addition, the presence of invasive phragmites provides additional evidence for past ground disturbance as the species has only recently been introduced to the state (Saltonstall 2002).



Figure 6: Archaeological Sensitivity within Project Area

Historic Archaeological Sensitivity

Sensitivity for Historic Period archaeological sites is associated with the presence of mapped structures and historic roadway alignments. Mapped structures and roadways can be identified through several resources including the NJHPO LUCY database, historic atlases and maps, aerial imagery, deeds and historic records, and pedestrian reconnaissance efforts. Additionally, historic site occupation has been found to follow settlement patterns associated with the settlement patterns of Native Peoples. As such, the environmental sensitivity factors considered for Precontact occupation are applied to Historic sensitivity as well. Also informing the potential for historic archaeological resources is map-documented evidence of historic roadways and/or historic structures. Since many historic map publishers operated on a subscription system, a subscriber paid to have their home included. As a result, less wealthy or more thrifty property owners may not appear on historic maps. Yet, since these same landowners required access to nearby roadways, older roads suggest that undocumented dwellings could exist along their periphery.

With regards to the potential presence of Historic archaeological resources, the alternative build location associated with the proposed Signature South improvements is assessed as having low to no potential to contain such resources (see Figure 6). As discussed in the Precontact assessment, the history of inundation would have made the area unfavorable to early settlement as substantial modifications to the landscape would have been necessary to allow for settlement. Historic documentation indicates certain enterprising individuals attempted such endeavors in the areas proximal the alternative build locatior in the 1900's, however their efforts were met with limited success as flooding remained a persistent problem. A review of available historic documentation including maps, aerial imagery, deeds, and publications indicate the alternative build location, and the adjoining Signature South facilities remained undisturbed until the early 2000's after the airport fell to the ownership of the New York and New Jersey Port Authority. As the Signature South facilities do not exceed 50-years in age, associated deposits potentially present within the project location would not meet the minimum requirements to be considered a significant resource.

6.0 ARCHITECTURE

The APE for Indirect Effects for the alternative build location associated with the proposed Signature South improvements is limited to the structure at 90 Moonachie Avenue. The structure, constructed over 50 years ago, is located to the south of the alternative build location with an area of wetlands between the alternative build location and the structure. Because of its low architectural style and no physical association to the significant history of the Teterboro Airport, the project as it is currently designed should have no detrimental impact to the building. The Intensive Level Survey form for 90 Moonachie Avenue is included in Appendix B.

90 Moonachie Avenue



Photograph 8
90 Moonachie Avenue facing north. Nance 07/24/2025.

90 Moonachie Avenue is a one-and-one-half story, two-toned brick commercial building that was constructed ca. 1960 as an accessory building for the Teterboro Airport. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey constructed 90 Moonachie Avenue to house their offices, sitting on undeveloped marshland to the south of the main airport. Since its construction in ca. 1960, 90 Moonachie Avenue has sat separate from the airport for its use as a public-facing building. The structure now houses the Port Authority, Teterboro Airport Limousine, and Freedom Express Jets. The red and buff brick façade has a cast stone flat cornice at the roofline and a flat cast stone rail at the water table. The easternmost four bays slightly protrude from the main plane of the rectangular structure. The center bay consists of double glass panel doors, with metal casement sidelights and metal casement transom window above the doors. The central entryway is surmounted by a flat metal awning, and a sanserif "90." The third bay from the western end

has a single glass panel door with metal casement transom window. This entryway is also surmounted by a flat metal awning. The other bays all contain a centered 3-light metal casement window with a hinged middle light.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Langan has completed a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for the proposed alternative build location associated with Signature Flight South Improvement Project located within Block 76, Lot 1.02 of the Teterboro Airport South Brunswick, Moonachie Borough, Bergen County, New Jersey. The overall project includes the construction of new airplane hangars and associated airplane apron parking areas for two extant Fixed Base Operators (FBO) at Teterboro Airport (TEB).

Regulatory oversight for the project includes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Land Resource Protection (DLRP) permits and approvals are anticipated as part of the project. Pursuant to DLRP rules and the New Jersey State Register Act (NJAC 7:4), State agencies must take into consideration the potential impacts a permitted, funded, or sponsored project may have upon historic and archaeological properties listed on or eligible for the New Jersey State and/or National Registers of Historic Places. As such, Langan employed a cultural resources assessment to determine the project's potential to cause such impacts.

A previous cultural resources investigation conducted by E2 Project Management, LLC (E2PM) addressed the preferred locations for proposed improvements. Minor changes to the proposed layouts of these areas are not significant and are within the limits of E2PM's previous investigation. As such, they are not addressed in this report.

Conditions within the alternative build location associated with the proposed Signature South improvements consist of overgrown wetlands with tall reeds and drainage channels. The north portion of the project location adjoins the main Signature South facilities present at the Teterboro Airport. Continuing south are the wetlands and marshes which dominate the topography of the area. Vegetation within the wetlands can be describes as areas of dense deciduous wetlands interspersed with open areas possessing tall growing reed which include invasive phragmites. Relief is generally flat and level with sharp undulations caused by drainage channels intended to manage the soggy conditions presented by the wetlands.

Environmental data thoroughly documents the presence of inundated wetlands within the area which would have deterred utilization and inhabitation by past peoples. Surficial geology indicates the area has spent much of its past underwater. The history of inundation would have made the area unfavorable to early settlement as substantial modifications to the landscape would have been necessary to allow for settlement. Historic documentation indicates certain enterprising individuals attempted such endeavors in the areas proximal the alternative build location in the 1900's, however their efforts were met with limited success as flooding remained a persistent problem. Soil progressions mapped within the area indicate limited sections of cut and fill which would have a negative impact for the presence of archaeological deposits. Areas not subject to cut and fill possess soils characterized as poorly drained and frequently flooded muck and peat bogs. In addition, the presence of invasive phragmites provides additional evidence for past ground disturbance as the species has only recently been introduced to the state (Saltonstall 2002).

The APE for Indirect Effects contains one structure that is over 50 years in age. The structure at 90 Moonachie Avenue is of low architectural style and has no physical association to the

significant history of the Teterboro Airport. No further work pertaining to historic architecture is recommended for the project as designed.

The background research shows the project location has been continuously inundated through the entirety of its Precontact history up to the present day. As a result of possessing factors highly unfavorable to human settlement, as well as multiple documented episodes of cut, fill, and draining episodes, the project area associated with the alternative build location for the Signature Flight South improvement project is assessed as possessing no potential for intact Precontact and Historic archaeological deposits. As a result, Langan does not recommend additional cultural resource studies for the project as designed.

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APPENDIX A

QUALIFICATIONS OF PREPARERS

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Senior Staff Archaeologist

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Nance is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 8 years of experience in the Cultural Resources Management (CRM) field. Conducted archaeological investigations at all levels of study: Phase Ia Documentary Review and Sensitivity Assessment; Phase Ib Subsurface Survey; Phase II National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation; and Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation at multiple sites in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States. Experience includes excavations at prehistoric sites dating to the Archaic through the Late Woodland periods and historic domestic sites dating to the eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Project completed in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 regulations, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), Department of the Interior Director's Order # 12, and state/local regulations (e.g. New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act Rules, New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Permitting, New Jersey Highlands Act, Pennsylvania History Code).



EDUCATION

M.Sc., European Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

B.A. of Anthropology, West Chester University, Archaeological Field School

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Registered Professional Archaeologist

SELECTED PROJECTS

- **Dynamic Earth, LLC. Phase IB Cultural Resources Investigation, Block 241, Lot 18, City of Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-December 2024** - Oversaw and coordinated Phase IB Archaeological Investigation within project limits at Block 241, Lot 18 Borough of Alpine, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included coordination and supervision of field crew, overseeing mobilization effort for conducting fieldwork, development of site health and safety plan, submission of safety forms, technical report production, composition of artifact catalog and artifact analysis, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Dykstra Walker Design Group, Phase IB Cultural Resources Investigation at Frick Estates, Block 55, Lots 25.01, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, Borough of Alpine, Bergen County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-November 2024** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Investigation within project limits at the Frick Estates, Borough of Alpine, Bergen County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, coordination and supervision of field crew, development and implementation of site health and safety plan, and on-site employee training. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, composition of artifact catalog and artifact analysis, and GIS map compositions.*

**Work performed prior to joining Langan.*

- **Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Rutgers-Camden Cooper Street Gateway Project 413-421 Cooper Street and 418-432 Lawrence Street, Block 97 Lots 59-67 and 69-75-City of Camden, Camden County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist July-October 2024** - Conducted Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Rutgers University-Camden campus in the City of Camden, Camden County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included monitoring machine assisted excavations, plotting and manual excavation of excavation units, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, coordination and supervision of field crew, on site employee training, overseeing work site health and safety protocol, coordination of ancillary project activities, and submission of weekly progress updates. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **NorthPoint Development, Supplemental Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Pointer's Auburn Road, Block 45 Lot 1.03 Pilesgrove Township-Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist June 2024** - Conducted Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for proposed development site in Pilesgrove Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units at identified 19th century historic site, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation for identified archaeological sites, and coordination, supervision, and training of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production and NRHP eligibility recommendations, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **Confidential Client, Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Lakedale Switching Station, Block 1101, Lots 5.01, 6, and 7.01; Block 1901, Lot 1; Block 2001, Lots 3, 6, 6.01, 10, and 11; and Block 2801, Lot 1 Winslow Township, Camden County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-May 2024** - Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for proposed colocation of an electrical switching station within Winslow Township, Camden County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included assessment of archaeological potential within project location via environmental data, background research, and site visitation; technical report composition; and site photography and documentation. Additional responsibilities included site access coordination and enforcing adherence to safety protocols.*
- **Diversified Properties, LLC. Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Peter I. Doremus House and the Richard Husk House Archaeological Sites, Block 59 Lot 13 and 15, Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist February-May 2024** - Conducted Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for proposed development site in Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Field

responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units at identified 18th century historic domestic and tavern sites, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation for identified archaeological sites, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production and NRHP eligibility recommendations, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*

- **K. Hovnanian, Phase IB Cultural Resources Investigation at Arney's Mount Road, Block 786.01, lots 13, 14.01, and 22-Pemberton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-January 2024-Ongoing** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey within project limits at Arney's Mount Road, Pemberton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, composition of artifact catalog and artifact analysis, and GIS map compositions.*
- **NorthPoint Development, Supplemental Phase Ib Archaeological Investigation Pointer's Auburn Road, Block 45 Lot 1.03 Pilesgrove Township-Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist January 2024** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Survey in Salem County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included organizing field-crew, planning and executing controlled surface collection, shovel test-pit excavation, identification of multicomponent archaeological sites and associated cultural materials, interpreting soil profiles and landscape features, recordation of field activities, data recording with handheld GPS unit, and artifact analysis and curation.*
- **NPS Morristown National Historic Park, Archaeological Monitoring Oil Tank Removal and Installation Morristown National Historic Park 586 Tempe Wick Road, Morristown, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-December 2023** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring at Morristown National Historic Park for removal and installation of underground oil storage tanks, new utility lines, and fencing. Field responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, and photo-documentation of site activity. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Langan Engineering, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Rutgers Camden Cooper Street Gateway Project 413-421 Cooper Street and 418-432 Lawrence Street, Block 97 Lots 59-67 and 69-75-City of Camden, Camden County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-November 2023** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey at the Rutgers University-Camden campus in the City of Camden, Camden

County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included conducting GPR survey, plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included interpreting GPR radiograph results, organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*

- **Woodmont Properties, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Proposed Development Site, Block 102 Lots 5 and 6, Block 106 Lot 1 Plainsboro Township, and Block 99 Lots 14.04, 8.041, and 3.213 South Brunswick Township-Middlesex County, New Jersey**. Project Archaeologist-October 2023 Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for proposed development site within the Princeton Nurseries Historic District in South Brunswick Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included assessment of archaeological potential within project location via environmental data, background research, and site visitation; technical report composition; and site photography and documentation.*
- **STV Energy Services Archaeological Monitoring Report Jacobs Creek Pipeline Relocation-Hopewell and Ewing Townships, Mercer County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-September 2023** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring at for pipeline relocation along Jacob's Creek in Mercer County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, and photo-documentation of site activity. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, summary of vibration monitoring report, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Langan Engineering, Phase Ib Subsurface Archaeological Survey Roxbury Commerce Center, Block 6701 Lots 1, 4, and 5 Roxbury Township and Block 70.01, Lot 1 Mount Arlington-Morris County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-September 2023** - Composed technical report detailing results of Phase Ib Archaeological Survey conducted in Roxbury Township, Mount Arlington and Morris Counties, New Jersey. Responsibilities included artifact analysis and interpretation, artifact photography, GIS map composition, and technical report production.*
- **Dynamic Engineering, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Proposed Warehouse Development 2001 Briggs Road, Block 510 Lots 3 and 3.01-Mount Laurel Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-September 2023** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for proposed warehouse development in Mount Laurel Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submissior of safety forms,

technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*

- **NorthPoint Development, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Pointer's Auburn Road, Block 45 Lot 1.03 Pilesgrove Township-Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist August 2023** - Conducted Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for proposed development site in Pilesgrove Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units at identified 19th century historic site, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation for identified archaeological sites, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production and NRHP eligibility recommendations, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **NorthPoint Development, Phase Ib Archaeological Survey Pointer's Auburn Road, Block 45 Lots 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 1.06, & 1.07 Pilesgrove Township-Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist July 2023** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey at proposed property development site in Pilesgrove Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, site boundary delineation, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production and NRHP eligibility recommendations, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **Langan Engineering, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Proposed Development Site 3000 Continental Drive, Block 200 Lot 1-Mount Olive Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-June 2023** - Conducted Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for proposed development site in Mount Olive Township, Morris County, New Jersey. F eld responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units around former schoolhouse foundation, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation for identified archaeological sites, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production and NRHP eligibility recommendations, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*

- **Langan Engineering, Supplemental Phase Ib Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Proposed Kelly North Development Site, Block 236 Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 17.01, 17.02, and 19, Harding Highway-Carneys Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-June 2023** - Conducted Phase Ib and II Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for proposed development site in Carneys Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units related to identified historic and prehistoric sites, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation for identified archaeological sites, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **D4 Properties, LLC. Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, Proposed Tinsley at Greenwich 717 Route 173, Block 31, Lot 12-Greenwich Township, Warren County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-May 2023** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for proposed development site in Greenwich Township, Warren County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submissior of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **STV Incorporated, Phase I Archaeological Investigation Adelphia Easton Road Interconnect Access Road-Hellertown, Lower Saucon Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Project Archaeologist-April 2023** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for utility access road construction in Lower Saucon Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Pleasant Way Holdings, LLC Phase Ia Cultural Resources Investigation 16 Pleasant Avenue Block 2903 Lots 23, 24, and 29.-Township of Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey** - Project Archaeologist- March 2023 Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for proposed development site at 16 Pleasant Way in Township of Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included assessment of archaeological potential within project location via environmental data, background

research, and site visitation, GIS map compositions, technical report composition, and site photography and cocumentation.*

- **Langan Engineering, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Proposed Development Site, Kelly Farm South Block 255 Lot 12, Course Landing Road-Carneys Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-February 2023** - Conducted Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for proposed development site in Carneys Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **Langan Engineering, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Proposed Development Site, Block 254 Lots 2, 3, 4, 4.01, 4.03, 5, 6, and 7, and Block 255 Lots 5, 5.01, and 5.02, Forrest Lane-Carney's Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-February 2023** - Conducted Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for proposed development site at Forest Lane in Carneys Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation, identification of historic and prehistoric artifacts, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **Langan Engineering, Phase Ib Archaeological Survey Proposed Route 40/48 Combined Improvements-Carney's Point and Pilesgrove Townships, Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-January 2023** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for proposed improvements to Route 40/48 in Carneys Point and Pilesgrove Townships, Salem County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Langan Engineering, Phase Ib Archaeological Survey Proposed Development Site, Block 236 Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 17.01, 17.02, and 19, Harding Highway-Carneys Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-January 2023** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey at proposed property development site in Carneys Point

Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, site boundary delineation, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified historic and prehistoric archaeological sites.*

- **Langan Engineering, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Proposed Development Site 3000 Continental Drive Block 200 Lot 2-Mount Olive Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-December 2022** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey at proposed property development site in Mount Olive Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, site boundary delineation, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **Langan Engineering, Phase Ib Archaeological Investigation Arsenal Trade Center Section 3, Block 47 Lot 1 and Block 50 Lot 1-Sayreville Borough, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-December 2022** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for at Arsenal Trade Center in Sayreville Borough, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, safety training coordination and implementation of safety protocols, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Wanaque Exchange, LLC, Phase Ib Archaeological Investigation Proposed Development Site, Block 400 Lots 11, 12, & 13; Block 460 Lot 9: 30 Union Avenue-Wanaque Borough, Passaic County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-November 2022** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for proposed development in Wanaque Borough, Passaic County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, metal detection survey, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*

- **STV Energy Services, Archaeological Monitoring Report Montour Powerplant Gas Co-Firing Pipeline-Derry Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania. Project Archaeologist-November 2022** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring at Montour Power Plant for implementation of Archaeological Avoidance and Protection Plan to ensure avcidance of adverse effects to known archaeological sites. Field responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, and photo-documentation of site activity. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, and GIS map compositions.*
- **NPS, Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Archaeological Monitoring Skinner's Falls Life Vest Station Upgrades-Town of Cochecton, Sullivan County, New York. Project Archaeologist-October 2022** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring at Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River for removal and installation of water safety bollards and accompanying signage. Field responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, and photo-documentation of site activity. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Gannett Fleming, Phase I Archaeological Investigation Lake Chillisquaque Dam Auxiliary Spillway Improvements-Anthony Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania. Project Archaeologist-October 2022** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for Lake Chillisquaque Dam improvements in Anthony Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwcrk, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **Bluewater Property Group, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Proposed Development Site Block 256, Lot 1, Tomlin Road Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-September 2022** - Conducted Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for proposed development site in Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and systematic excavation of shovel test pits and test units, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and recordation, site boundary delineation, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*

- **Bluewater Property Group, Phase Ib Archaeological Survey Proposed Development Site Block 256, Lot 1, Tomlin Road Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist- July 2022** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey at proposed property development site in Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, site boundary delineation, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, GIS map compositions, and registration of identified archaeological sites.*
- **Capodagli Property Company, LLC/Meridia, LLC, Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey and Alternatives Analysis 1 Robbins Parkway-Toms River Township, Ocean County, New Jersey** - Research Assistant-May 2022 Conducted deed research at Ocean County Hall of Records and composed title chain for three historic properties. Completed photo documentation of historic properties.*
- **PSEG, Phase I Archaeological Investigation Proposed Ferber Farm Mitigation Area-Chatham Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-April 2022** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for PSE&G environmental mitigation area in Chatham Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **STV Incorporated, Phase Ia Cultural Resources Assessment-UGI Gas Pipeline Replacement Lehigh River Crossing-Bethlehem, Lehigh and Northampton County, Pennsylvania** - Project Archaeologist-February 2022 Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for proposed pipeline replacement in the City of Bethlehem, Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania. Responsibilities included assessment of archaeological potential within project location via environmental data, GIS map compositions, background research, and site visitation, technical report composition, and site photography and documentation.*
- **PSEG, Phase Ib Archaeological Investigation, Livingston Substation-Livingston Township, Essex County, New Jersey. Crew Chief/Research Assistant-November 2021** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey for improvements to PSE&G's Livingston Substation, Essex County. New Jersey. Field responsibilities included plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity and historic structures on site, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included organizing paperwork, digitizing

field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*

- **Tim Kronk Designs, Roseland-to-Lambertville PSEG Wireless Telecommunication Facility Colocation, Long Hill Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist-October 2021** - Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for wireless telecommunication facilities colocation in Long Hill Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included; assessment of archaeological potential within project location via environmental data, background research, and site visitation; technical report composition; and site photography and documentation.*
- **STV Incorporated, Jacob's Creek HDD, Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey** - Project Archaeologist-September 2021 Conducted full Phase I archaeological evaluation for pipeline realignment and horizontal directional drilling at Jacob's Creek in Hopewell Township, New Jersey. Included background research, Phase IA evaluation, Phase IB excavations, field record keeping, interpretation of field results, technical report writing, and site photography and documentation.*
- **Barton Ross & Partners LLC Phase Ia Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Management Plan, Ackerman Dewsnap (Bishop) House-Saddle River, Bergen County, New Jersey** - Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessment and resource management for proposed development site at the Ackerman Dewsnap Bishop Historic House in Saddle River, Bergen County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included assessment of archaeological potential within project location via environmental data, background research, and site visitation; technical report composition; site photography and documentation, and GIS map compositions and analysis.*
- **RSK Housing Development, Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. Research Assistant-August 2021** - Conducted deed research at Ocean County Hall of Records and composed title chain for three historic properties. Completed photo documentation of historic properties.*
- **Homeland Towers, NJ106-Allamuchy, Allamuchy Township, Warren County, New Jersey** - Project Archaeologist-May 2021 Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for wireless telecommunication facilities installation in Allamuchy Township, Warren County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included assessment of archaeological potential within project location via environmental data, background research, and site visitation; technical report composition; and site photography and documentation.*
- **PSEG, Trenton-to-Burlington ROW, Archaeological Crew Chief/ Research Assistant, July 2019-September 2021** - Conducted archaeological monitoring on PSE&G's Trenton-to-Burlington transmission line right-of-way in Burlington County, New Jersey. Included photo-documentation of work progress on site, recordation of field notes, coordination with contractors and work crews, map composition, technical report writing, site and

landscape interpretation, composing HASP and maintaining safety forms, and conducting background research.*

- **PSEG, Brunswick-to-Trenton ROW, Archaeological Crew Chief/ Research Assistant, July 2019-April 2021** - Conducted archaeological monitoring on PSE&G's Brunswick-to-Trenton transmission line right-of-way in Mercer County, New Jersey. Included; photo-documentation of work progress on site, recordation of field notes, coordination with contractors and work crews, map composition, technical report writing, site and landscape interpretation, composing HASP and maintaining safety forms, and conducting background research.*
- **PSE&G, Mount Laurel Gas M&R Station, Mount Laurel Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. GIS Specialist-May 2021** - Composed GIS exhibits in support of environmental review for PSE&G Mount Laurel Gas M&R Station in Mount Laurel Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Compositions included aerials, USGS maps, FEMA flood hazard analysis, waterbody locations and classifications, parcel and municipal boundaries, city planning zones, and threatened and endangered species landscape.*
- **Capodagli Property Company, LLC/Meridia, LLC, Freedom Pier, Gloucester City, NJ, Archaeological Crew Chief/ Research Assistant, March 2021- Ongoing** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Shovel-Test Survey at Freedom Pier in Gloucester City, Camden County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included; plotting and excavation of shovel test pits, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis, and coordination and supervision of field crew. Post field-work activities included; organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging and interpretations, and GIS map compositions.*
- **PSE&G North Brunswick 69kV OP-Upgrades DRCC Raritan River Crossing, North Brunswick, New Jersey. GIS Specialist-February 2021** - Composed GIS exhibits in support of environmental review for PSE&G 69kV Outside Plant upgrades DRCC Raritan River Crossing project in North Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Compositions included aerials, USGS maps, FEMA flood hazard analysis, waterbody locations and classifications, and parcel and municipal boundaries.*
- **NPS, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, NJ, Project Archaeologist, December-January 2020** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area for replacement of underground privy tanks at Camp Mohican, Hardwick Township, Warren County, New Jersey. Field responsibilities included; archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, photo-documentation of site activity, feature analysis and impact mitigation, and coordination with NPS personnel and contractors. Post field-work activities included; organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, artifact cataloging, and GIS map compositions.*

- **NPS, Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, PA, Project Archaeologist, October 2020** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring in the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) for construction activities associated with remediation of park radio tower in Pike County, Pennsylvania. Field responsibilities included; archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, and photo-documentation of site activity. Post field-work activities included; organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, and GIS map compositions.*
- **NPS, Morristown National Historic Park, NJ, Project Archaeologist, August 2020** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring at Morristown National Historic Park for road improvements to park infrastructure. Field responsibilities included; archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, and photo-documentation of site activity. Post field-work activities included; organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, and GIS map compositions.*
- **CEC, Inc., Borrowing Pits Montour County, PA, Crew Chief/Research Assistant, June 2020** - Conducted Phase IB Archaeological Survey in Montour County, Pennsylvania. Responsibilities included organizing field-crew, planning and executing controlled surface collection, shovel test-pit excavation, identification of multicomponent archaeological sites and associated cultural materials, interpreting soil profiles and landscape features, recordation of field activities, data recording with handheld GPS unit, and artifact analysis and curation.*
- **PSEG Trenton-to-Burlington ROW, Archaeological Crew Chief/ Research Assistant, April 2020** - Conducted archaeological monitoring in Burlington County, NJ for improvements associated with PSE&G's Trenton-to-Burlington transmission line. Included; photo-documentation of work progress on site, recordation of field notes, coordination with contractors and work crews, map composition, technical report writing, controlled surface collection, processing and interpreting artifact finds, site and landscape interpretation, composing HASP and maintaining safety forms, and conducting background research.*
- **NPS, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, NJ, Project Archaeologist, March 2020** - Conducted Archaeological Monitoring in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area for access road improvements associated with PSE&G's Roseland-to-Bushkill transmission line right-of-way. Field responsibilities included; archaeological monitoring of construction activities, soil profile analysis and drawing, field record keeping, and photo-documentation of site activity. Post field-work activities included; organizing paperwork, digitizing field notes, submission of safety forms, technical report production, and GIS map compositions. All work conducted to NPS project standards pursuant to ARPA permit 2019.DEWA.02.*

- **Small Site Cell Towers, NJ, Project Archaeologist, December 2019** - Cultural Resource investigation for two cell tower sites in Middlesex County, New Jersey. Responsibilities included; preparing shovel test excavation map and plan, site background research, technical report composition, and artifact processing and analysis.*
- **Zufall Health Center West Orange, NJ, Crew Chief/Research Assistant, November 2019** - Conducted Phase IB shovel test survey for Zufall health center in West Orange, New Jersey. Responsible for designing shovel testing grid, excavating shovel test pits, coordinating with GPR team in identification of subsurface anomalies, evaluating features encountered curing excavations, interpretation and analysis of soil profiles, recordation of field notes, artifact processing and cataloging, and creating graphics for report inclusion.*
- **Montour County Historic Viewshed Study, Montour County, PA GIS Specialist, October 2019** - Provided GIS map compositions and graphics support for Determination of Eligibility in historic farm viewshed study in Montour County, Pennsylvania. Responsibilities included mapping historic structures and property boundaries, georeferencing historic maps, adjusting existing graphics for report inclusion, and organizing photographs of historic structures and viewsheds.*
- **Fort Wadsworth Gateway National Recreation Area, Project Archaeologist, October 2019** - Conducted archaeological monitoring for geotechnical boring activities at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York. Responsible for documenting mechanized excavations, evaluating encountered soil horizons, interpreting surrounding landscape, writing technical report, and composing report graphics. All work conducted to NPS project standards pursuant to ARPA permit 2019.GATE.03.*
- **First Light Dam Relicensing, MA, NH, and VT - Archaeological Field Technician, August-September 2018** - Phase I survey along Connecticut River. Responsible for excavations, artifact identification, in-situ artifact handling and recording, field notes and observations, soil profile drawings, organizing and maintaining paperwork, washing artifacts, and equipment maintenance and repair.*
- **Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, NJ and PA, Archaeological Field Technician February 29—September 9 2016** - Archaeological resources testing and mitigation conducted prior to construction activities in compliance with sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In situ artifact identification and analysis, recording stratigraphic profiles, feature identification, field record keeping, planning and executing unit excavations, site mapping, and monitoring during machinery excavations. Ex situ artifact washing, artifact cataloging, analysis by artifact type and distribution. Performing resource protection and site inspection at culturally sensitive sites via video and photograph monitoring. Potential site identification and assessment resulting from prescribed burn treatments. Compliance report writing for conducted surveys and excavations. GPS and GIS data recording and information display. Conducted soil flotation processing and analysis of Delaware Water Gap

National Recreation Area accessions. Public outreach and education directed towards visiting Native American groups. Experimental archaeology focused on clay processing, tempering, and firing. Conducted inventory, organization, cataloging, rehousing, and de-accessioning of museum resources. Assisted in coordination and conduction of Native American Youth Camp.*

- **Historic Preservation Training Center, Allee House Restoration Project, DE, Archaeologist, 2015-2016 November 2- February 12** - Co-lead on Phase I and Phase II excavations at Bombay Hook Wildlife Refuge in Delaware. Planning and excavating test units focused around house constructed in 1750's. In situ artifact identification and analysis, recording stratigraphic profiles, feature identification, field record keeping, planning and executing transect and unit excavations, and site mapping. Ex situ artifact washing, artifact cataloging, analysis by artifact type and distribution, and co-authored technical site report. All work done in compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act on managing cultural resources. Project included university student coordination and instruction on archaeology field and lab techniques.*

DANIELLE PAPE

SENIOR STAFF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

NATURAL RESOURCES

Ms. Pape is a seasoned architectural historian with over 9 years of experience in historic preservation at sites across the northeast. She specializes in analyzing historic structures through archival research and site investigations. Prior experience as an architectural conservator has strengthened her skills in conditions assessments, materials analyses, and developing building chronologies.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Level I Documentation, Alternatives Analyses, Proposed Commercial Development, Perth Amboy, NJ*
- Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment and Master Site File Historic Architectural Survey, Proposed Commercial Development, Lakeland, FL*
- Cultural Resource Management Plan, National Register of Historic Places Historic District, Millville, NJ*
- Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Level I Documentation, Proposed University Development, Camden, NJ*
- Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment and Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey, Proposed Housing Development, Alpine, NJ*
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form Preparation, Commercial Structure, Short Hills, NJ*
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form Preparation, Residential Historic District, Millburn, NJ*
- Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment and Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey, Proposed Housing Development, Pohatcong, NJ*
- Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment and Historic Architectural Survey, Proposed Development, Hancock County, MS*
- Historic Preservationist (Tasks included conditions survey, preparing protection plans, participating in stakeholder meetings), MTA Subway Station Rehabilitation Projects (Five projects between 2017 and 2023), New York, NY*
- Historic Preservationist (Tasks included conducting cleaning and paint removal testing, QA/QC review for contractor activities, preparing restoration specifications), MTA Substation Rehabilitation Project, New York, NY*
- Contributed to Historic American Building Survey documentation through materials analyses and building archeology, Proposed Preservation Activities at Historic Museum Site, New Paltz, NY*
- Conditions Assessment and Repair Recommendations, Proposed Exterior Church Renovation, Bronxville, NY*
- Conditions Assessment and Repair Recommendations, Proposed Exterior Renovation of Federal Courthouse in Conjunction with Proposed Addition, Toledo, OH*



EDUCATION

M.S., Historic Preservation
University of Pennsylvania

B.A., Architectural Studies and Art History
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

AFFILIATIONS

American Institute for Conversation (AIC), Professional Associate

Association for Preservation Technology (APT), Northeast Chapter

**Work performed prior to joining Langan.*

- Historic Research and Repair Recommendations, Restoration of Masonry Bridge within a National Historical Park, Vincennes, IN

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, AND PRESENTATIONS

Pape, Danielle, "A Tale of Two Angels: The Restoration of Two Cemetery Memorials," APT Northeast Symposium 2022, Hudson, NY

Pape, Danielle, "Materiality Matters: Restoring Two Cemetery Monuments," ICRI Metro New York Chapter Annual Symposium 2023, New York, NY

APPENDIX B

NJHPO ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORMS

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 90 Moonachie Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 90 *(Low)* *(High)* *Apartment #:* *(Low)* *(High)*

Prefix: *Street Name:* Moonachie *Suffix:* AVE *Type:*

County(s): Bergen County **Zip Code:** 07074

Municipality(s): Moonachie Borough **Block(s):** 76

Local Place Name(s): **Lot(s):** 1.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)**

Description:
See Building Form.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark:

National Register:

New Jersey Register:

Determination of Eligibility:

SHPO Opinion:

Local Designation:

Other Designation:

Other Designation Date:

Photograph: *5" x 3.5" – mount photos as indicated. For portrait-oriented photos, mount with the top to the left.*



Survey Name: Teterboro Airport Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Addendum Date: July 30, 2025

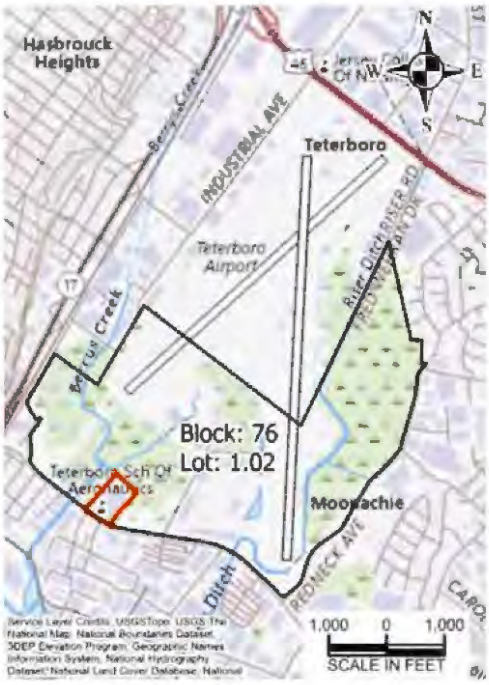
Surveyor: Danielle Pape, Senior Staff Architectural Historian

Organization: Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, LLC

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:

Historic Aerial Imagery. Various Dates. Accessed online via www.historicaerials.com
Holden, Henry M. *Images of America: Teterboro Airport*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing. 2009.
The Record. Hackensack, NJ. Accessed online via www.newspapers.com. Various dates.
United States Geological Survey Topographic Map. *Paterson Quadrangle*. 1903.

Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 90 Moonachie Avenue
Historic Name:
Present Use: Commercial
Historic Use: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1960 **Source:** Aerial Imagery
Alteration Date(s): **Source:**
Designer: Unknown **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: Unknown **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Vernacular International Style
Form: **Stories:** 1 1/2
Type: **Bays:** 27
Roof Finish Materials: Rolled Asphalt Sheeting
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description:

90 Moonachie Avenue is a one-and-one-half story, two-toned brick commercial building that was constructed ca. 1960 as an accessory building for the Teterboro Airport. The red and buff brick façade has a cast stone flat cornice at the roofline and a flat cast stone rail at the water table. The easternmost four bays slightly protrude from the main plane of the rectangular structure. The center bay consists of double glass panel doors, with metal casement sidelights and metal casement transom window above the doors. The central entryway is surmounted by a flat metal awning, and a sanserif "90." The third bay from the western end has a single glass panel door with metal casement transom window. This entryway is also surmounted by a flat metal awning. The other bays all contain a centered 3-light metal casement window with a hinged middle light.

Interior Description:

Not accessible.

Setting:

90 Moonachie Avenue is located on the southern bouncary of the Teterboro Airport along a public road. The building is surrounded on the remaining three boundaries by undeveloped land, with Berrys Creek to the west. The undeveloped land separates 90 Moonachie Avenue from the airport terminals to the north and east. To the south of the building is largely commercial development, with a residential neighborhood to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

As early as 1825, deeds for the lands that now encompass the Teterboro Airport described the property as "more than half salt marsh and cedar swamp" (Holden 2009). Historic maps show that the land that contains 90 Moonachie Avenue remained undeveloped, with several structures appearing to the south of Moonachie Avenue in the 1903 topographic *Paterson Quadrangle*. In 1917, Walter C. Teter purchased 700 acres of the undeveloped wetlands with the plan to drain and infill the swampland and convert it into industrial space (*The Record* March 7, 1917). The land was somewhat improved land was next purchased by the Wittemann-Lewis Aircraft Company in 1918 (*The Record* September 10, 1919). The company then sold the land following World War I to Dutch airplane designer, Anthony Fokker, who intended to establish a large airport within six miles of Times Square (*The Record* August 23, 1923). The Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey also purchased a plot of land in the marshes to establish a hangar for their own aircraft, increasing the size of the airport (*The Record* October 30, 1925). By the early 1930s, the Teterboro Airport served as a popular regional airport. Following several short ownership stints during the Great Depression, the Teterboro Airport was purchased by Fred Wehran, a former Marine, in 1941 but soon after it came under the management of the United States Army through the War Department and the United States' involvement in World War II, closing all civilian air traffic. After the war, the Atlantic Aviation Corporation was established as the prominent fix-base operator at the airport. In 1949, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey purchased the airport for $3 million (Holden 2009). The Port Authority constructed 90 Moonachie Avenue to house their offices, sitting on undeveloped marshland to the south of the main airport. Since its construction in ca. 1960, 90 Moonachie Avenue has sat separate from the airport for its use as a public-facing building. The structure now houses the Port Authority, Teterboro Airport Limousine, and Freedom Express Jets.

Significance:

90 Moonachie Avenue is of vernacular International style design, with no credited architect. As an accessory building for the Teterboro Airport with no airport-use beyond commercial and office space, the building holds no connection to the significance of the history of the airport.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:

90 Moonachie Avenue is of low architectural style with no physical ties to the significant history of the Teterboro Airport. The structure retains integrity of form, materials, and style, but is of no great significance. 90 Moonachie Avenue is not recommended as eligible for listing on the New Jersey State or National Register of Historic Places.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non-Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Narrative Boundary Description:

90 Moonachie Avenue sits on the southern boundary of Moonachie Borough, Bergen County, New Jersey Tax Parcel Block 76, Lot 1.02. The structure is a small section of the overall tax parcel of the southeast portion of the Teterboro Airport.

APPENDIX E.3

SHPO Consultation

HPO Project # 17-2181-3
HPO-C2026-031

U. S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Airports Division - Eastern Region
1 Aviation Plaza, Suite 516
Jamaica, New York 11434

February 4, 2026

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

Via email: NJHPO@dep.nj.gov

RE: Facilities Redevelopment Project at Teterboro Airport, Teterboro and Moonachie Townships, Bergen County, New Jersey
Initiation of Section 106 Consultation

Dear New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer:

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (Port Authority), as the owner of Teterboro Airport (TEB or the Airport), is sponsoring a proposal by Signature Aviation (Signature) to construct additional apron, hangar, and supporting space (Proposed Project) at two of Signature's Fixed Base Operator (FBO) facilities at TEB—Signature East and Signature South. The proposed development would provide additional apron and hangar space to alleviate congestion, improve operational efficiency, and enhance safety at Signature facilities.

The proposed development at TEB constitutes an undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended and re-codified (54 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 306108), and its implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), as lead federal agency for the undertaking, is responsible for ensuring compliance with Section 106, as well as the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.).

The Proposed Project was previously reviewed by the NJHPO in 2017 as part of a NEPA review that was not completed. The purpose of this letter is to initiate formal Section 106 consultation with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) and to formally notify the NJHPO that FAA intends to use the NEPA process for compliance with Section 106, as established by 36 CFR § 800.8(c).

Description of the Proposed Project

The Proposed Project includes construction of aircraft aprons, hangars, and supporting facilities at the Signature East and Signature South sites within Airport property. The proposed development at the Signature East site would be located immediately southwest of the existing Signature facilities, as shown in **Exhibit 1**. Site development at Signature East would include construction of the following:

- 40,500-square-foot hangar structure with 36,000 square feet of hangar space and 4,500 square feet of FBO terminal facilities;
- 170,000-square-foot (3.9-acre) aircraft apron; and
- 10,000-square-foot automobile parking lot.

The proposed development at the Signature South site would be directly northeast of existing Signature South facilities, as shown in **Exhibit 2**. Site development at Signature South would include construction of the following:

- 95,000-square-foot hangar structure including two 40,000-square-foot aircraft hangars (80,000 square feet of new hangar space) with 22,500 square feet of FBO terminal facilities, consisting of two levels (Level 1 = 15,000 square feet; Level 2 = 7,500 square feet);
- 227,000-square-foot (5.2-acre) aircraft apron;
- 28,700-square-foot automobile parking lot; and
- 30-foot-wide access drive, approximately 700 feet in length, connecting the proposed parking area to the existing Signature South parking facility.

The Proposed Project has not substantively changed since the previous review by the NJHPO in 2017; the proposed undertaking would occur on the same proposed locations, but the total proposed development is slightly less than previously contemplated.

Proposed Area of Potential Effects

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(d) as follows: "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking." Historic properties are defined as cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The construction and operation of the Proposed Project and its alternatives were reviewed to define an appropriate APE for evaluating potential direct and indirect impacts on historic, archaeological, and cultural resources. The Direct APE encompasses areas where construction and related ground disturbance could cause physical damage to, or destruction of, a resource or its setting. The Indirect APE includes areas where visual, audible, or atmospheric changes could alter the characteristics of a historic resource that qualifies it for inclusion in the NRHP. **Exhibit 3** depicts both the Direct and Indirect APE for both Signature facilities.

Direct APE

The Direct APE is approximately 31 acres and is comprised of three non-contiguous areas at the Airport. These areas are expected to be physically affected by construction activities associated with the Proposed Project, which may include grading, landscape modification, trenching, excavation, and the installation of fencing or utilities. Existing site conditions within the Direct APE include both undeveloped forested and emergent wetland areas, as well as previously disturbed portions of the Airport's airfield. No buildings or structures are present within the Direct APE at either Signature East or Signature South.

Indirect APE

The Indirect APE encompasses approximately 233 acres surrounding the proposed development at both Signature East and Signature South. This area includes locations where indirect effects, such as light emissions, noise, and air emissions, may occur as a result of the Proposed Project. Current development within the Indirect APE includes existing Signature facilities, such as aircraft hangars, paved apron areas,

surface parking lots, and terminal facilities. The Indirect APE also includes airfield and Airport infrastructure, including portions of existing runways, taxiways, and service roads. Undeveloped portions of the Indirect APE include wetlands, streams, and forested areas as well as disturbed portions of the Airport's airfield.

Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment

A Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted in 2023 for both sites, examining the Direct and Indirect APEs. In 2025, an alternative site was added for consideration and an Addendum to the Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment prepared. No previously recorded NJ State or National Register listed or eligible properties within the APE for either location were identified. In addition, no buildings meeting the 50-year threshold for New Jersey or National Register listing are present within the APEs. As a result, the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties as none are present. No further survey is recommended for historic architecture.

Results of the Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment concluded that the Signature South Direct APE is considered to have low to no sensitivity for historic archaeological resources while portions of the Signature East Direct APE are considered to have low sensitivity for historic archaeological resources. A section of the Signature East Direct APE is also characterized as previously disturbed in association with the grading, filling, cutting, and earthwork employed to establish an access road. As such, this disturbed area is not considered sensitive for archaeological resources.

Historical, Architectural, Archaeological, and Cultural Resource Assessment

The NJHPO issued a letter on September 17, 2017 concurring that no further archaeological or architectural consideration as part of the proposed undertaking was recommended (see attachment). Based on the results of the 2024 Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment, no portions of the APEs are located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites. Additionally, the APEs do not contain or are substantially contiguous to any buildings or archeological sites or district listed on or been nominated by the NJHPO for inclusion on the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

The Proposed Project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect impacts to historic or archaeological sites listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP. The FAA is proposing initiation of National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 coordination and, as necessary, formal consultation with the NJHPO. This notification is being sent as part of the process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in the EA, and specifically to:

- Advise your agency of the preparation of the EA
- Request any relevant information regarding the Airport environs
- Solicit early comments regarding potential historic and cultural resource issues for consideration during the preparation of the EA
- Request concurrence with the proposed APEs (see Exhibit 3)
- Request concurrence with the FAA's preliminary determination of no effects to historic resources.

The FAA requests your consideration of the enclosed information, as well as any relevant information your agency may have regarding the proposed APE and potential historic and cultural resource issues to be considered during preparation of the EA. We respectfully request your input within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please direct any comments or information to me by phone at 718-553-2511 or via email at marie.jenet@faa.gov.

Sincerely,

MARIE C JENET

Digitally signed by MARIE C JENET
Date: 2026.02.04 16:26:46 -05'00'

Marie C. Jenet
Environmental Program Manager
Eastern Region

cc: Port Authority

Attachments in one pdf file:
Exhibit 1: Proposed Signature East Site Plan
Exhibit 2: Proposed Signature South Site Plan
Exhibit 3: Direct and Indirect Area of Potential Effects
Letter from Katherine J. Marcopul, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, NJHPO, 9/17/17
Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment
Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment Addendum Letter Report

I concur with your finding that there are **no historic properties affected** within the project's area of potential effects. Consequently, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), no further Section 106 consultation is required unless additional resources are discovered during project implementation pursuant to 36 CFR 800.13.

Katherine J. Marcopul 2.25.26

Katherine J. Marcopul Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer