PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

Applicant:
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Palisades Region

Facility:
Harriman State Park – Lake Sebago
488 Seven Lakes Drive
Pomona, NY 10970

NYSDEC Application Number:
3-9903-00135/00001 (P3S)

As Required by:
NYSDEC Commissioner's Policy Guidance CP-29

Submitted to:
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 3 Division of Environmental Permits
21 S. Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, NY 12561

Prepared By:
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Palisades Region

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CP-29	Commissioner Policy 29, Environmental Justice and Permitting
NOCA	Notice of Complete Application
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSOPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
PEJA	Potential Environmental Justice Area
PPP	Public Participation Plan
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

I. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE

This Public Participation Plan (PPP) has been prepared by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) (hereinafter referred to as "applicant") to fulfill and comply with the requirements of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation **Commissioner Policy 29, Environmental Justice and Permitting (CP-29)** for their proposed Rehabilitation of Lake Sebago within Harriman State Park Project, that requires a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit application and which has been determined by NYSDEC to potentially impact one or more potential environmental justice area (PEJA) (See Figure 1).

This PPP has been developed in accordance with the procedures established in CP-29 Section V.D and it aims to help ensure meaningful and effective public participation throughout the NYSDEC environmental permit review process. Public participation in the NYSDEC environmental permit review process means a program of activities that provides opportunities for stakeholders to be informed about and involved during the review of a proposed action.

The objective of this PPP is to outline and describe the program of activities that the applicant will implement to actively seek and enhance public participation during the application review process.

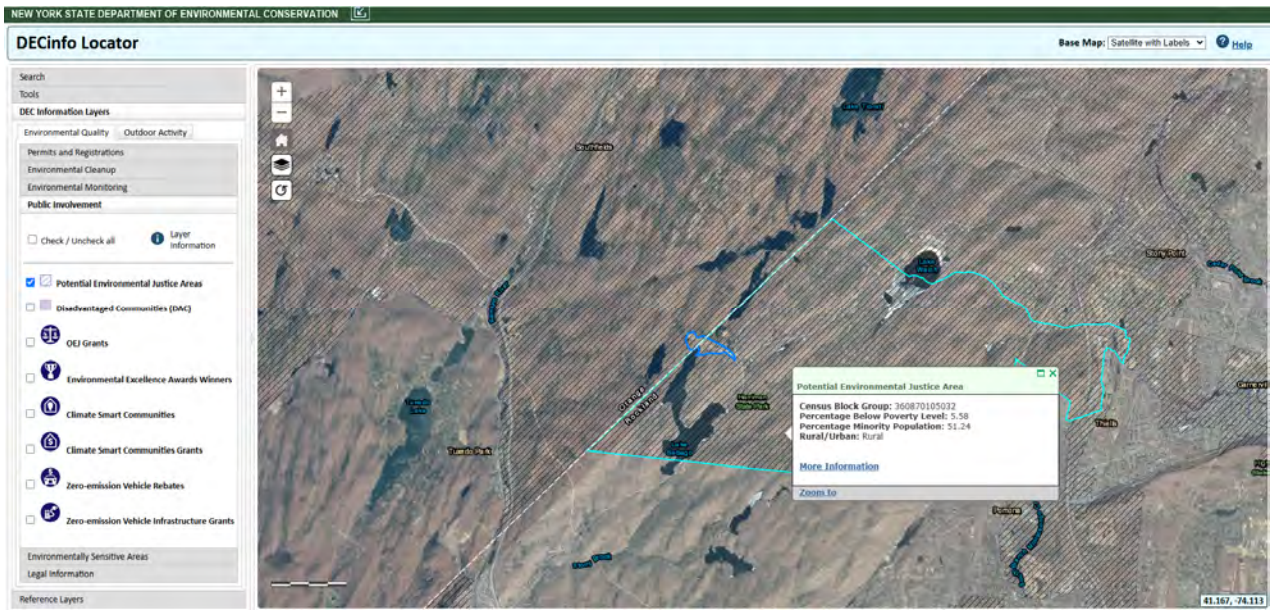

Figure 1. Project Location and Potential Environmental Justice Area(s)

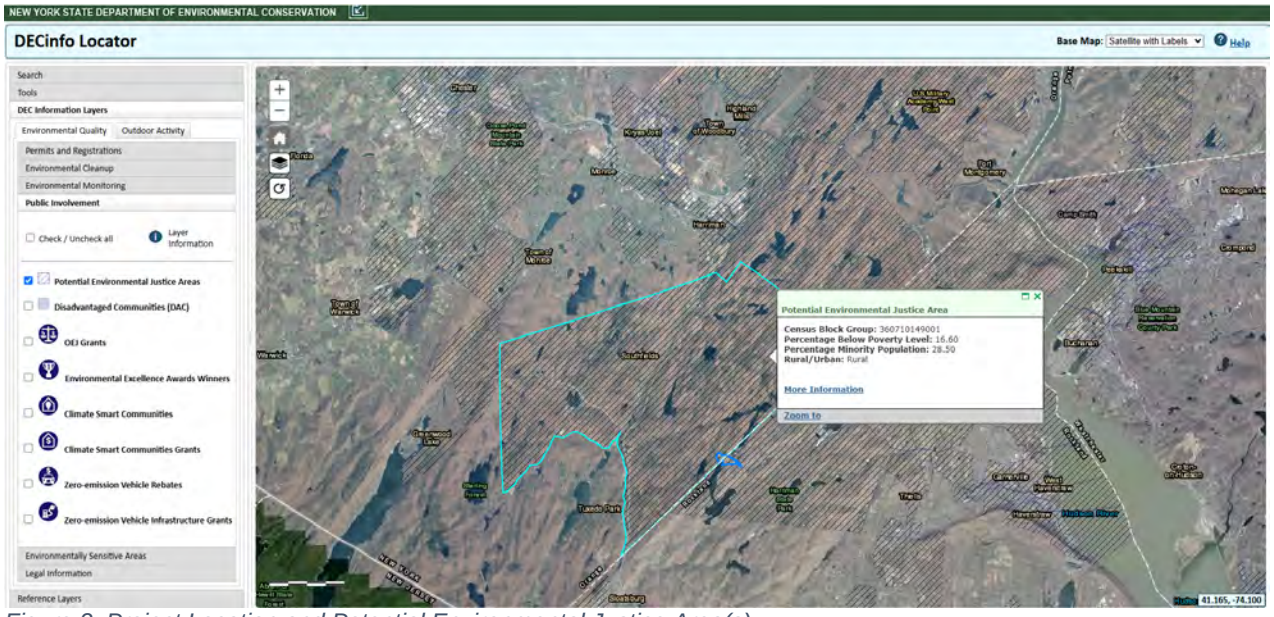

Figure 2. Project Location and Potential Environmental Justice Area(s)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROPOSED ACTION

Project Overview

The applicant proposes the rehabilitation of Lake Sebago beach, bathhouse, and ancillary elements within Harriman State Park to facilitate its reopening as a public recreational destination. Project activities include restoration of the swimming beach and water depths of the swimming area within the lake, daylighting of the former Stillwater Creek connecting Lake Kanawauke and Lake Sebago, establishment of tent campsites with restroom building, rehabilitation of park buildings, new buildings, parking areas including green infrastructure and EV charging, potable water wells, and replacement of the onsite wastewater management system. All design measures of the project, including wastewater treatment, will contribute to the enhancement of water quality within the lake and will not contribute to any elevation of harmful algae blooms. The project design intends to restore ecological function and create a balance between patron capacity and activities, sustainable maintenance, and environmental stewardship, working within the limitations of the natural landscape. It is meant to be a model of climate resilience and is designed with a long-term vision to a watershed scale, including mechanisms to better manage facility visitorship to improve visitor experience and environmental quality, prioritization of water quality, daylighting of Stillwater Creek, and overall naturalization of the park landscape. To implement the proposed project, the applicant has submitted an application to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for Dams and Impoundment Structures, a 401 Water Quality Certification, and Individual SPDES and SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001) permits to facilitate daylighting the stream and construct the necessary WWTP improvements to bring the WWTP back online and improve water quality.

Nature of Proposed Project/Action and Purpose

This project proposes the rehabilitation of the Lake Sebago beach, bathhouse, and ancillary elements within Harriman State Park to facilitate its reopening as a public recreation destination (proposed project). The proposed project will rehabilitate the promenade, swimming area, and bathhouse; restore and enhance delineated wetlands; daylight the historic Stillwater Creek which is currently conveyed from Lake Kanawauke to Lake Sebago through two underground spillway pipes; create a tent campground; replace the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) onsite; construct new maintenance and restroom buildings; establish picnic and play areas; and implement green infrastructure and stormwater management measures throughout the park. The replacement WWTP will be equipped with enhanced nitrogen and phosphorus removal treatments and will discharge treated water through the existing WWTP outfall. The WWTP replacement will be authorized under a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit. All design measures of the project, including the WWTP replacement, will contribute to the enhancement of water quality within Lake Sebago.

Rehabilitation activities include:
• Restoration of the swim beach including removal of surface sediment and its replacement with clean sand and/or soil, which would take place partially within existing wetlands that have become established since 2011;
• Removal of sediment from the swimming area within Lake Sebago and its replacement with clean sand;
• Modification of the New Sebago Beach Dam to remove portions of the spillway, concrete risers, and embankment;
• Creation of a stream corridor and wetland/floodplain complex to daylight Stillwater Creek, which will result in impacts to existing wetlands;
• Restoration or enhancement of existing wetlands and creation of new wetlands;
• Rehabilitation of the existing promenade that forms a semi-circle between the bathhouse and the swim beach, including extension of the east terminus and west terminus which will result in modification of the existing retaining walls in Lake Sebago; and
• Construction of a new upper parking lot which will result in impacts to existing wetlands.

Lake Sebago has been closed since 2011 due to damage sustained from Hurricane Irene and, at a minimum, requires repairs to restore public access. The project design intends to restore ecological function and create a balance between patron capacity and activities, sustainable maintenance, and environmental stewardship, while working within the limitations of the natural landscape. It is meant to be a model of climate resilience and is designed with a long-term vision to a watershed scale, including reduction of park visitors to improve visitor experience and environmental quality, prioritization of water quality, and overall naturalization of the park landscape.

Potential Impacts

IMPACT ON LAND
Depth to groundwater varies within the project site with an average depth of at least 6.5 feet from the surface but can occur within 3 feet of the surface in areas close to surface

waters or wetlands within the project site. In general, the water table is closest to the surface in areas near Lake Sebago, including around the bathhouse, near the delineated wetlands, and along the proposed Stillwater Creek corridor. The following construction activities would be conducted in areas where groundwater may be within 3 feet of the ground surface:

Excavation for upgraded utilities;
Repairs to the foundation of the existing bathhouse;
Excavation of sand and soil from the top 12 inches of the beach area;
Removal of organic material from the top 12 inches within the swimming cells in the lake;
Excavation of soils along the Stillwater Creek corridor; and
Excavation of soils in the created wetland area south of the Creek's confluence with Lake Sebago.

Sand, sediment, and soils removed from these areas would be stockpiled for reuse onsite, particularly along the proposed daylighted stream corridor. The results of soil sampling conducted at the site in March 2024 identified low levels of VOC, SCOVs, metals, and pesticides in one or more samples, none of which were detected at concentrations above their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste criteria. Similarly, groundwater sampling results indicated that no analytes were detected above their respective laboratory method detection limits. Because contaminants were not found at elevated levels in soil or groundwater, the excavation and relocation of materials does not have the potential to adversely affect groundwater quality. The materials removed from Lake Sebago and the swimming beach would be replaced with clean sand and would not result in a significant change in water depth or changes to the water table. Construction activities within Lake Sebago, existing and proposed created wetlands, and the proposed daylighted stream corridor would be conducted in accordance with permit conditions issued by the NYSDEC and USACE, including any measures to protect groundwater. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse effects on groundwater resources.

Most of the construction activities for the project would involve construction outside of areas with slopes greater than 15 percent. If construction takes place within or adjacent to areas with slopes greater than 15 percent, excavated areas would be carefully stabilized, and standard construction safety measures would be implemented to ensure equipment is used in a safe manner near slopes. Erosion and sediment control measures implemented in accordance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that is required to be prepared under the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001) would minimize the potential for erosion in or adjacent to areas with steep slopes. The SWPPP would be provided to NYSDEC for review and approval prior to construction in accordance with the requirements of the SPDES General Permit. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse effects on steep slopes.

Bedrock outcroppings are present in portions of the project site. The "adventure play" area that would be established west of the bathhouse would be in an area containing exposed bedrock but would not require the removal or alteration of any of the rock. Areas along the slope between the tent camping area and Lake Sebago also contain exposed bedrock

that would not be affected by the project activities. The swim beach, bathhouse, picnic lawns, parking areas, and daylighted stream corridor do not contain exposed bedrock that could be affected by project activities. Trenching for utilities within the project site could encounter bedrock, and if rerouting is not possible, bedrock may need to be removed to allow for the routing of upgraded utilities and other construction activities where it is encountered. Should any blasting be required, it would be conducted in accordance with best management practices to minimize the potential impacts from noise on wildlife. With these measures in place, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse effects on bedrock.

Construction for the project would be conducted in two phases that would be completed over the course of about 5 years as funding becomes available. The park would be reopened to the public following the completion of work in Phase 1, and construction for Phase 2 has been designed so that the portions of the project site completed during Phase 1 would remain open and accessible for public use. Construction for Phase 1 would be covered under a SWPPP developed in accordance with the SPDES General Permit to minimize potential impacts from stormwater discharges during construction. For both phases, some construction activities would be restricted during certain windows of the year to protect wildlife.

Phase 1 would be completed between the spring of 2025 and spring of 2028 and would focus on the dam removal and installation of infrastructure and utilities. Activities would include installation of utilities (i.e., potable water, sanitary waste, electrical), construction of the wastewater treatment plant and maintenance building, excavation of the stream corridor for the proposed daylighted Stillwater Creek, excavation and grading for the enhanced wetland south of the Creek where it meets Lake Sebago, and construction of the bridge over Stillwater Creek along Masonic Camp Road. A temporary staging area would be established adjacent to the proposed Stillwater Creek corridor at the beginning of Phase 1. For the proposed daylighted creek, 8 inches of surface material would be removed along the proposed stream corridor and stockpiled in a designated area for reuse onsite. Additional excavation would be conducted within the planned stream channel to create the desired gradient once the surface material has been removed.

Phase 1 would also include construction and rehabilitation of the upper and lower parking lots, creation of an overflow parking lot near the park entrance, construction of park buildings and core design elements like the promenade, circulation paths, and restoration of the Lake Sebago swimming beach. Restoration of the swim beach would require the removal of vegetation that has become established on the beach since it was closed in 2011, raking to remove larger debris, minimal regrading, and replacement of surface materials with clean sand. It would also include in-water activities to remove a 12-inch layer of organic material from the lake bottom (estimated 770 cubic yards of material) followed by the placement of 6 inches of clean sand within the 67,500-square foot designated swimming area in Lake Sebago. The picnic and play areas would be constructed, and miscellaneous green spaces and park appurtenances would be installed during Phase 1. The Lake Sebago swimming beach and associated infrastructure would be re-opened to the public upon the completion of Phase 1 in the spring of 2028.

Phase 2 of construction would be scheduled for a later date based on the availability of funding and would not affect the reopening of the park. This phase would focus on the campground, including the camp building and restrooms, tent sites, and campground road. A second guard booth and bypass lane for campers would also be installed at the entry road during Phase 2.

Ground disturbance and vegetation removal during construction have the potential to result in temporary increases in erosion. In accordance with NYSDEC requirements for the SPDES General Permit, a SWPPP would be developed for the proposed project and temporary soil erosion and sediment control measures would be established to minimize the potential for effects on water quality from erosion during construction activities. Measures would include silt fencing around the construction and staging areas, including a silt fence positioned along the lake shoreline. A turbidity curtain would also be deployed in the lake offshore from the construction area to minimize potential impacts of sediment resuspension. Inlet protection and stabilized construction entrances would be established in work zones throughout the project site. Following construction, native vegetation would be established throughout the project site to stabilize the soils, including along the daylighted Stillwater Creek where riparian and wetland vegetation would be planted along the channel and in the floodplain. The proposed project would also use pervious surfaces throughout the project site, including in the parking lots, to allow stormwater infiltration. The new upper parking lot would be constructed using gravel and geocell in the driving aisles with turf parking spaces to minimize the amount of new impervious surface, and the overflow parking lot would comprise gravel or crushed stone surfacing rather than asphalt. Stormwater runoff would be collected for recharge and/or filtered through green infrastructure and some stormwater would be directed underground to the daylighted Stillwater Creek in accordance with the approved SWPPP, thereby minimizing overland flow and associated soil erosion. Native vegetation would also be planted throughout the project site to stabilize the soils, including along Stillwater Creek and its floodplain and at the shoreline where the Creek meets Lake Sebago. With these measures in place during construction and operation of the park, the project would not result in significant adverse effects related to erosion.

IMPACT ON SURFACE WATER

The proposed project would remove the New Sebago Beach Dam at Masonic Camp Road to daylight Stillwater Creek, which once connected Lake Sebago and Lake Kanawauke. Currently, water from Lake Kanawauke is piped underground to Lake Sebago via two spillway pipes, and overflows and swales have formed along the approximate alignment of the former creek.

The proposed project would abandon the spillway pipes and restore Stillwater Creek to a surface waterbody flowing along this alignment through excavation and grading. It would also establish native vegetation along the banks of the stream corridor prior to removing the New Sebago Beach Dam, which would allow Stillwater Creek to return to its natural hydrology from Lake Kanawauke to Lake Sebago through this corridor. The proposed project has designed the stream corridor based on the hydrologic regime and conditions present at the site to maintain a stable channel and floodplain resilient to a range of flows. This would be done using a series of nested channels, including a low flow channel for

baseflow, a larger channel for bankfull discharge, and a floodplain area to convey storm flows. Within the channel, cascades, shallow pools, embedded woody debris, and series of log or stone vanes would be used to stabilize the streambed and slow the velocity of the surface water moving though the stream system. The floodplain would be established as a wetland complex with a combination of streamside vegetation and upland riparian plantings to provide resiliency by allowing higher storm flows to spread out and dissipate energy along the floodplain and within the channel. These areas would be planted with a mixture of native seed, shrubs, and trees to protect the soil and stabilize the area during flood conditions. Ultimately, stormwater from areas of the park around the bathhouse and promenade would be conveyed to the Creek through underground piping which will allow it to infiltrate and dissipate before reaching Lake Sebago. Wetlands would also be created or enhanced along the shoreline where Stillwater Creek meets Lake Sebago. The reestablishment of Stillwater Creek as a surface waterbody would result in beneficial effects with respect to aquatic resources, biota, wetland and riparian systems, water quality, and flood resiliency within the project site.

Because Stillwater Creek is currently conveyed from Lake Kanawauke to Lake Sebago underground through two large spillway pipes, it is not currently a surface waterbody. Therefore, the daylighting of Stillwater Creek would result in an increase of more than 10% in the surface area of a waterbody. As described above, the daylighting of the Creek would have beneficial effects for the project site.

The proposed project would result in the excavation of more than 100 cubic yards of material from a wetland or waterbody, and these activities would not have a significant adverse effect on these resources. The proposed project includes restoration of the swimming beach and lake and daylighting of Stillwater Creek. The restored swimming beach would be about 87,770 square feet (2 acres), including 24,767 square feet or 0.6 acres of delineated wetlands, and the swimming cells within the lake would be about 67,500 square feet (1.5 acres). The upper 12 inches of surface sediments in these areas would be removed and replaced with clean sand. Approximately 12 inches of sand would replace that removed from the beach, and 6 inches of sand would replace that removed from the swimming cells, resulting in a slightly deeper swimming area within the lake. These activities would result in the removal of approximately 3,865 cubic yards of organic material and sediments deposited by stormwater flows, including about 920 cubic yards within the delineated wetland, and the replacement of these materials with approximately the same amount of clean sand, resulting in a minimal change in the volume of material only within the swimming cells.

The clean sand placement is intended to improve recreational use of the beach and swimming areas within Lake Sebago by removing mud and muck that has been deposited in the shallow areas by Hurricane Irene in 2011 and subsequent rainfall events while the area has been closed to the public. An additional 8,700-square foot (0.2-acre) area south of the Stillwater Creek confluence may include one foot of surface excavation to facilitate wetland creation and restoration along the Lake Sebago shoreline. A silt fence would be installed at the edge of the water within the beach restoration area, and a full-length turbidity curtain would be installed in the lake around the area where sand replacement

would be conducted to minimize the potential effects of sediment resuspension farther out into the lake.

The proposed project would remove the submerged portions of the two existing drainage outfall pipes that connect the Lake Kanawauke spillway to Lake Sebago and convey water approximately 300 to 400 feet offshore from the swim beach. These pipes would no longer be functional following the dam removal and have exceeded their useful life. No sediment would be intentionally removed from the lakebed during the removal of the pipe sections. Removal of the pipes from Lake Sebago would be conducted using equipment based on a small floating platform secured with spuds that would be temporarily installed in the lake at the end of the pipes. The area would be surrounded by a turbidity curtain and the pipes would be cut and removed from the lakebed to the extent possible. Sediment would be allowed to settle naturally and the lake bottom would not be recontoured following the pipe removal, and work would be done in accordance with any applicable time-of-year restrictions.

The daylighting of Stillwater Creek would require the excavation of approximately 24,000 cubic yards of soil along the stream corridor, a portion of which was delineated as scrub/shrub and emergent wetlands, as described in the June 2024 Wetland Delineation Report. Soils excavated to create the stream corridor would be stockpiled for use onsite, likely within the stream corridor itself along the banks and in the floodplain areas. Removal of material from the stream corridor would restore Stillwater Creek to natural flow conditions with the removal of the New Sebago Beach Dam once the stream corridor is created and vegetation becomes established along its banks. None of the excavated materials from the beach, lake, or stream corridor would be removed for offsite disposal.

The project area does not contain tidal wetlands. The Wetland Delineation Report includes detailed descriptions of the freshwater wetlands delineated throughout the project site. Project activities that would impact these wetlands include the swim beach restoration, daylighting of Stillwater Creek, construction of the upper parking lot, and creation of the overflow parking area north of Masonic Camp Road near the entrance to the park. In total, these activities would result in the loss of approximately 64,767 square feet (1.5 acre) of delineated wetlands.

This loss would be offset by the creation and/or enhancement of wetlands within the project site, including 2.6 acres of new wetlands in the daylighted Stillwater Creek corridor and 0.9 acres of wetland restoration and enhancement that would be completed along the eastern edge of the stream corridor (0.46 acres) and along the shoreline of Lake Sebago south of Stillwater Creek (0.41 acres).

During construction, sediment and erosion controls implemented in accordance with the SWPPP would minimize the potential impacts of upland construction activities on freshwater wetlands and Lake Sebago. These include installation of a silt fence along the lakeshore and a turbidity curtain farther into the lake to contain any resuspended sediments, inlet filters, and stabilized construction entrances. With these measures in place, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts to wetlands or waterbodies.

Erosion and sediment control measures (e.g., silt fencing, straw bales, dust control) implemented in accordance with the SWPPP prepared for the project under the SPDES General Permit would minimize the potential for sediment discharge to Lake Sebago or wetland during upland construction activities. Native plantings would be incorporated to restore disturbed areas and native riparian species would be established along the daylighted Stillwater Creek corridor to stabilize the soils in these areas and help to reduce the potential erosion from stormwater runoff.

The creek would also reduce the amount of sediment that is transported from Lake Kanawauke to Lake Sebago by providing the opportunity for settling within the creek channel and reduce the velocity of the water discharging to the lake and therefore any sediment resuspension at the confluence with the lake. The proposed project would also incorporate pervious surface and green infrastructure throughout the project site to allow infiltration of stormwater runoff and further reduce potential erosion during precipitation or flooding events. As described above, in-water activities would be conducted using a full-length turbidity and other measures to minimize the potential effects of sediment resuspension on water quality during construction. Sediment resuspension would be temporary and minimal during replacement of surface materials with sand and during removal of the spillway pipes, and sediment dispersal would be limited by the turbidity curtain. Once these activities are complete, sediments would settle quickly over similar substrate and would not result in long-term adverse impacts to water quality or aquatic habitat.

The proposed project would not construct any new outfalls for discharge of wastewater. The former onsite WWTP would be replaced with a package plant of the same capacity as the existing WWTP and would use the existing outfall to convey treated water to Lake Sebago approximately 750 feet downstream from the swimming area. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impacts in terms of new outfall construction.

The implementation of erosion and sediment control measures during construction in accordance with the SWPPP and SPDES General Permit would minimize the potential effects of sediment resuspension during construction activities along the swim beach, Stillwater Creek corridor, and delineated wetlands throughout the project site. These measures would minimize the potential for reduced water quality in Lake Sebago from stormwater discharges during construction. The existing stormwater management system at the park has been damaged by storms such that uncontrolled stormwater flow has damaged existing infrastructure and continues to degrade the beach and shoreline of Lake Sebago. Stormwater management and green infrastructure measures would be incorporated into the project design to address these issues and reduce the potential impacts of runoff. Parking areas would integrate green infrastructure like turf, geocell, and other permeable surfaces to allow for initial infiltration and cooling of stormwater before it reaches any surface waterbodies. The Stillwater Creek channel would be designed to withstand a 500-year storm event and would allow dispersion of stormwater into the floodplain and wetland complex along its banks. The creek would capture sediment and filter nutrients as water flows towards the lake, reducing the overall sedimentation and nutrient input into Lake Sebago. A portion of the stormwater from the bathhouse and main parking area, which currently disperses via overland flow, would be directed via

underground piping to Stillwater Creek to allow for infiltration, mixing, and settling of sediments before it flows into Lake Sebago. This stormwater and the water in the creek would also disperse into the enhanced wetland area at its confluence with the lake, thereby limiting any adverse impacts from stormwater runoff and associated erosion. The overall naturalization of stormwater flow within the project site would result in beneficial effects on water quality.

As described above, increased turbidity during in-water construction activities would be temporary and its effects would be minimized with the use of protective measures like turbidity curtains. Sediment resuspension during replacement of surface sediments with clean sand and during removal of the spillway pipes would be temporary and would dissipate quickly when these activities are completed, and they would not result in long-term adverse impacts to water quality. Measures implemented in accordance with the SWPPP would minimize the potential for impacts related to stormwater discharge during construction. Post-construction stormwater management and green infrastructure measures would protect the water quality in Lake Sebago and Stillwater Creek. The daylighting of Stillwater Creek would allow for the capture of sediments and nutrients before they reach Lake Sebago, and the replacement WWTP would include enhanced phosphorus and nitrogen removal treatments to minimize the potential for harmful algae blooms in the lake. In all aspects, the project has been designed to contribute to water quality improvements within Lake Sebago and other waterbodies and wetlands in the park.

Herbicides may be used to treat areas of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and other invasive or nuisance species during site preparation, construction, and park operations. Any herbicide or pesticide treatments would be applied by a New York State certified and licensed operator and would be conducted in accordance with the OPRHP Integrated Pest Management Plan and any required NYSDEC approvals. Pesticide or herbicide application would be on an as-need basis and coordinated with the OPRHP Invasive Species Control Unit and Regional Staff. Special care would be taken if any application were to be required near a wetland or waterbody.

The proposed project does not require the construction of a new treatment facility or expansion of an existing facility, but it would replace the existing wastewater treatment plant onsite that is operated by OPRHP and treats wastewater produced within the Lake Sebago beach area. The existing WWTP was constructed in the 1950s to treat flows up to 67,000 gallons per day (GPD) and comprises two surface sand filter cells that do not meet the current NYSDEC standards for a circulating sand filter treatment system. The proposed project would replace the WWTP with a package treatment plant that would use the existing submerged WWTP outfall that conveys treated water to Lake Sebago approximately 750 feet downstream from the beach area. It is anticipated that the upgraded WWTP would produce flows up to 50,000 GPD, limited to the bathhouse building, restroom buildings, campground restrooms, and maintenance building. The WWTP would be equipped with enhanced phosphorus and nitrogen removal treatments to minimize the potential for algal blooms in Lake Sebago.

IMPACT ON GROUNDWATER

The proposed project would require up to an additional 45,000 GPD of potable water from the existing Lake Sebago Water Storage Tank, which currently serves the project site. This would be a minimal increase in water usage that would not create significant demand on the existing water supply and would only be required during the active season (April through October). Water service throughout the park is shut off in the off-season to avoid pipe freezing and extraneous water use. The increased service would require new supply lines for the restroom buildings, maintenance and WWTP buildings, and up to ten quick couplers around the project site in various locations. To support OPRHP personnel in the off-season, the proposed project would install two small-capacity potable groundwater wells at the maintenance and WWTP buildings that would operate year-round. Withdrawal from the groundwater wells would be minimal and would not result in an adverse impact to groundwater resources.

IMPACT ON FLOODING

The proposed project would modify existing drainage patterns by removing the New Sebago Beach Dam and daylighting Stillwater Creek. This would change the conveyance of water from underground piping to surface flow. The results of hydrologic and hydraulic studies conducted for the project identified the need for a 50-foot wide and 10-foot high culvert to accommodate flows from Lake Kanawauke to Lake Sebago beneath Masonic Camp Road, which would be accomplished with the proposed arch-style bridge and established stream corridor rather than a traditional culvert. The bridge crossing would be modeled as an arch culvert with an invert set at an elevation that allows it to act as a weir for upstream flows. The stream channel is designed to accommodate a 100-year storm without overtopping, and the floodplain system would ensure that a 500-year storm would not overtop the bridge or road. Establishment of vegetation along the banks of the daylighted stream and within its floodplain would stabilize the soil and allow for natural dispersal of floodwaters when they overtop the central stream channel. Enhanced and created wetlands along the Lake Sebago shoreline near the confluence of Stillwater Creek would also facilitate floodwater dispersal. This naturalized flow would result in beneficial effects with respect to flooding and would minimize the potential for loss of property or infrastructure during storm events. The stream slope would guide surface waters from the bridge invert to the existing elevation of Lake Sebago, with shallow and steeper sections to provide a variety of flow rates, ecological benefits, and aesthetic quality to naturalize the drainage pattern between Lake Kanawauke and Lake Sebago. A portion of the existing overland flow would be redirected from the promenade and bathhouse areas into Stillwater Creek via underground piping, thereby minimizing the potential effects of flooding on areas outside of the stream corridor. Stormwater management and green infrastructure measures would also provide opportunities for infiltration of stormwater throughout the project site.

As described above, the dam removal, stream daylighting, floodplain creation, wetland restoration and creation, and stormwater management measures throughout the project site would improve flood conditions within the project site. The primary purpose of naturalizing the drainage flows between Lake Kanawauke and Lake Sebago is to reduce the impacts of flooding at the project site. When Stillwater Creek becomes established, it would also accommodate some of the existing overland stormwater flow, instead allowing

for the conveyance of stormwater from impervious surfaces to the Creek where it can infiltrate and disperse before reaching Lake Sebago. The redirection of stormwater from overland flow to a more natural conveyance through the stream and floodplain would reduce the potential for property damage and losses from flooding. These project components would therefore have a beneficial effect on flood water flows at the site.

The New Sebago Beach Dam (ID No. 196-1282), which is at Masonic Camp Road between Lake Kanawauke and Lake Sebago, is not in need of repair or upgrade. The dam would be modified and partially removed as part of the proposed project to daylight Stillwater Creek. Stillwater Creek once connected the two lakes, and it currently flows into Lake Sebago through the two large spillway pipes that would also be removed with the project. Stillwater Creek would be returned to a natural surface flow with the creation of the stream corridor, establishment of the banks and floodplain vegetation, and removal of the dam. Once the stream corridor is created and stabilized, removal of the dam would include demolition of the concrete spillway riser and sections of the corrugated metal spillway pipes, filling the exposed portion of the pipes with grout or flowable concrete, and construction of a bridge at Masonic Camp Road where the dam and embankment are removed and Stillwater Creek passes beneath the road. Removal of the dam would restore the natural flow of surface water between Lake Kanawauke and Lake Sebago, resulting in beneficial effects to the associated riparian and wetland systems along the corridor.

IMPACTS ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS
Threatened, endangered, and/or species of concern under state and federal Jurisdiction have the potential to occur within the project site.

The Lake Sebago beach area was developed as a recreational resource and swimming destination and would be returned to this purpose with the proposed project. However, since the closure of the beach in 2011, portions of the site have become overgrown and provide habitat to a variety of wildlife, including the protected species listed below. The proposed project would maintain these natural environments to the extent possible while rehabilitating the recreational resources of the park. While the project would result in increased human activity when the park reopens compared to current conditions, regular activity would be primarily limited to previously developed areas like the bathhouse, promenade, and swimming beach. Newly developed areas would include the tent camping, the daylighted stream corridor, picnic and play areas, and additional parking. The upper parking lot would be constructed in an existing clearing and an overflow parking lot would be constructed off Masonic Camp Road. Development of these areas would require removal of about 30 trees, most of which are located along the historic stream corridor and may result in impacts to delineated wetlands. Creation of the stream corridor and associated floodplain and wetland complex would offset the loss of wetlands with the project and would provide new riparian habitat, resulting in an overall beneficial effect for wildlife.

Potential impacts to species listed as threatened or endangered by New York State or the federal government are evaluated in the sections below.

INDIANA BAT, NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT, TRICOLORED BAT

Indiana bats, northern long-eared bats, and tricolored bats have the potential to occur at the project site. Concerns for these species pertain to habitat removal and direct impact to individuals. NYNHP identified three historic hibernacula for northern long-eared bat within 5 miles of the project site, but these are not located at Lake Sebago and have not been surveyed in over 20 years. Hibernacula were not identified for Indiana bats or tricolored bats within 5 miles of the project site. Because the project site contains trees that could provide potential roosting and foraging habitat for bats during the active season, all tree removal associated with the proposed project would follow OPRHP tree cutting guidelines and would be conducted between November and March to avoid impacts to roosting or foraging bats. Additionally, the project has limited the number of trees that would be removed to only those necessary for the creation of the stream corridor and construction of the campground building and parking areas. Up to 30 trees are expected to be removed in total, some of which are in poor condition. This tree removal would not affect the availability of forested habitat onsite, which would largely remain undisturbed, including within the tent camping sites on the western side of the lake. Project activities would mainly be contained within previously disturbed areas of the park and would not result in fragmentation of the larger tracts of forested habitat that surround the Lake Sebago swimming beach. Additionally, the daylighting of Stillwater Creek and establishment of the associated wetland and floodplain complex with riparian and upland vegetation would provide new potential foraging habitat for bats. All artificial lighting installed as part of the project would be dark sky compliant and positioned at either bollard level or ground level such that it would not disturb bat behavior. Lighting would only be installed along essential pathways around the bathhouse, promenade, parking areas, and the maintenance and WWTP buildings.

TIMBER RATTLESNAKE

Timber rattlesnakes have the potential to occur onsite, particularly in rocky terrain and in edge habitats like roadsides, embankments, and field-forest edges. NYNHP (2024) indicates that timber rattlesnake has been documented in the area and has the potential to occur at the project site. Rattlesnake hibernacula have also been documented within 1.5 miles of the project site but are not listed as occurring at Lake Sebago (NYNHP 2024). The developed areas where most rehabilitation activities would take place are unlikely to support this species, but habitat for timber rattlesnakes could be present along Masonic Camp Road and in forested edges around the WWTP and upper parking lot. The project could result in a small reduction in potential habitat for timber rattlesnake in these areas that would not have significant adverse impacts to the rattlesnake population in the area. During construction activities, construction personnel and park staff would receive identification and encounter training for timber rattlesnake to minimize the potential for adverse interactions during construction and operation of the project. OPRHP also recommends that a snake monitor be onsite for construction taking place near forested edges, along Masonic Camp Road, and at the WWTP location between April 1st and October 31st. These areas have the highest likelihood of providing suitable habitat for timber rattlesnake. In smaller construction areas, snake-exclusion fencing would be installed to avoid the need for a monitor onsite. Additionally, certain site preparation activities like mowing, vegetation clearing, and grading can be conducted during the

winter months when snakes are not active to reduce impacts. OPRHP would provide contact information for approved rattlesnake monitors to contractors and project staff as construction documents are finalized.

Coordination with the OPRHP Regional Biologist would be ongoing as the scope of work for each construction phase is finalized to determine the specific level of protection required in various work zones to minimize the potential for adverse effects on timber rattlesnakes. With these measures in place, the proposed project would not adversely affect this species.

BOG TURTLE
Bog turtles have not been documented in the vicinity of the project site (NYNHP 2024) but have been identified by USFWS (2024) as having the potential to occur in the area. The project site contains wetlands and surface waters with shallow and slow-moving water, mucky soils, and open basking habitats that are potentially suitable for the species. Construction for the project would not take place in existing streams and would result in minimal impacts on delineated wetlands. To minimize the potential for impacts to turtles during construction, the Education and Encounter Plan for the project would include measures to identify and avoid bog turtles if they are encountered. Measures such as exclusion fencing and time-of-year restrictions could also be implemented in areas of the project site where bog turtles have the greatest chance of occurring based on habitat preferences. The proposed stream corridor and associated wetlands may provide potential habitat for bog turtles once the vegetation becomes established and the stream banks are stabilized. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect this species.

Potential impacts to species of special concern or conservation need, as listed by New York State or the federal government, are evaluated in the sections below.

EASTERN WORMSNAKE
Eastern Wormsnakes have been documented in the area and have the potential to occur within the project site. Eastern Wormsnakes can be found in a variety of habitats including wetlands, uplands, forests, and open communities. Due to the fossorial (i.e., burrowing) nature of eastern wormsnakes, it is not likely that they would be encountered during construction in previously disturbed and developed areas like the bathhouse, lower parking lot, and promenade. Excavation for the project in relatively undisturbed areas, like the stream corridor and campground area, would occur in habitats that could potentially be used by eastern wormsnakes. The project has been designed to minimize new disturbance to the extent possible, for example, by limiting the number of new parking spaces or minimizing the number of trees that would be removed. To further minimize the potential for impacts to eastern wormsnakes during construction, the Education and Encounter Plan for the project would include measures to identify and avoid eastern wormsnakes if they are encountered. In addition, surveys for the species would be coordinated with OPRHP to identify areas requiring additional protections. Measures such as exclusion fencing and time-of-year restrictions could also be implemented in areas of the project site where eastern wormsnakes have the greatest chance of occurring based on habitat preferences. Suitable habitat temporarily disturbed during construction would be restored or improved by the completion of the proposed project, which focuses on

naturalization of the park landscape. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect this species.

SPOTTED TURTLE
Spotted turtles have been documented in the area, and the project site contains habitats with shallow and slow-moving water, mucky soils, and open basking habitats that are potentially suitable for the species. The project has been designed to minimize potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies to the extent possible, and construction for the project would not take place in existing streams or wetlands with tussock sedge where there may be suitable habitat for spotted turtles. To further minimize the potential for impacts to turtles during construction, the Education and Encounter Plan for the project would include measures to identify and avoid spotted turtles if they are encountered. Measures such as exclusion fencing and time-of-year restrictions could also be implemented in areas of the project site where bog turtles have the greatest chance of occurring based on habitat preferences. The proposed stream corridor and associated wetlands and enhanced wetland areas may provide potential habitat for spotted turtles once the vegetation becomes established and the stream banks are stabilized. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect this species.

EASTERN BOX TURTLE
Eastern box turtles have been documented in the area, and the project site contains suitable habitat for the species. As described above, the project has been designed to minimize potential impacts to wetlands, waterbodies, and relatively undisturbed areas within the park to the extent possible. The focus of the project on naturalizing the park landscape, including the establishment of native vegetation throughout the site, would continue to provide habitat that may be used by eastern box turtle. Measures such as exclusion fencing and time-of-year restrictions could be implemented in areas of the project site where eastern box turtles have the greatest chance of occurring based on habitat preferences. To further minimize the potential for impacts to turtles during construction, the Education and Encounter Plan for the project would include measures to identify and avoid eastern box turtles if they are encountered. The proposed stream corridor and associated wetland and floodplain complex may provide potential habitat for eastern box turtles once the vegetation becomes established and the stream banks are stabilized. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect this species.

WOOD TURTLE
Wood turtles have been documented in the area, and the project site contains shallow and slow-moving water and open basking habitats that may provide suitable habitat for the species. The project has been designed to avoid impacts to wetlands and waterbodies to the extent possible and would have limited potential to directly affect wood turtles. Measures such as exclusion fencing and time-of-year restrictions could be implemented in areas of the project site where wood turtles have the greatest chance of occurring based on habitat preferences. To further minimize the potential for impacts to turtles during construction, the Education and Encounter Plan for the project would include measures to identify and avoid wood turtles if they are encountered. The proposed stream corridor and enhanced wetland areas may provide potential habitat for wood turtles once the

vegetation becomes established and the stream banks are stabilized. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect this species.

ARROWHEAD SPIKETAIL
Arrowhead spiketails have been documented in Harriman State Park east of Lake Sebago and have the potential to occur in wetlands or surface waters at the project site. The implementation of erosion and sediment control measures like silt fencing and turbidity curtains during construction would minimize the potential for runoff and sedimentation to affect potential dragonfly habitat. Maintaining riparian buffers, shaded microclimate, and hydrology, and minimizing activities that alter flow and temperature regimes would reduce the potential to impact arrowhead spiketails. The daylighting of Stillwater Creek and creation of the wetland and floodplain complex would serve these purposes and may provide potential habitat for arrowhead spiketails where habitat was not previously available. This includes the use of woody debris in portions of the restored stream, which could provide breeding habitat for arrowhead spiketails. Overall, the project design would focus on naturalization of the park landscape and would facilitate the restoration of natural hydrology along the historic flow path of Stillwater Creek, thereby improving potential habitat for arrowhead spiketail and other dragonflies. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect this species.

DUSKY DANCER
Dusky dancers have been documented in the project area, including along the waterfront of Lake Sebago. The implementation of erosion and sediment control measures like silt fencing and turbidity curtains during construction would minimize the potential for runoff and sedimentation to affect potential dragonfly habitat. The project has been designed to minimize potential impacts to delineated wetlands and surface waters to the extent possible, which would minimize direct impacts to dusky dancer habitat. Work along the Lake Sebago shoreline would be limited to removal of some vegetation from the swim beach and replacement of the surface sediments with clean sand, connection of the daylighted Stillwater Creek to the lake, and wetland restoration around the confluence of the creek and the lake. The project would not include shoreline stabilization or development along the shoreline that could reduce the prevalence of vegetation potentially used by dragonflies. The Stillwater Creek corridor would be established with native wetland, floodplain, and upland vegetation that could provide new habitat for dusky dancer dragonflies. The restoration of natural hydrology along Stillwater Creek's historic flow path would improve potential habitat for dusky dancers and other dragonflies. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect this species.

A portion of an approximately 34,050-acre expanse of Chestnut Oak Forest Significant Natural Community is mapped along the southern and northern edges of the project site. Species characteristic of this community were observed onsite during the May 23, 2023 site visit, including chestnut oaks, northern red oaks, white, oaks, mountain laurel, and low-bush blueberry. The only project activities that would occur at the northern or southern edges of the project site are the stream daylighting, construction of the upper parking and overflow lots, and any maintenance of the access road between Masonic Camp Drive and the southern end of the promenade that runs between the WWTP and stream corridor. Up to seven mature trees would be removed to construct the overflow parking lot, and two

mature trees would be removed to accommodate the camp building at the southwest corner of the upper parking lot. The project does not currently propose to remove any additional mature trees. The removal of these trees would be a minimal alteration that would occur along the edge of the existing forest canopy in the project site and would not create a significant adverse effect to the Chestnut Oak Forest Significant Natural Community. Ground disturbance for the project would be mainly limited to areas that contain existing park infrastructure like the bathhouse and other buildings, lower parking lot, promenade, swimming beach, and existing WWTP site. New ground disturbance for the upper parking area would be located in an existing clearing and would not require tree removal. Additionally, the parking areas at the project site would incorporate green infrastructure to minimize the potential effects of stormwater runoff on surrounding areas, including the Chestnut Oak Forest Significant Natural Community.

Herbicides may be used to treat areas of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and other invasive or nuisance species during site preparation, construction, and park operations. Any herbicide or pesticide treatments would be applied by a New York State certified and licensed operator and would be conducted in accordance with the OPRHP Integrated Pest Management Plan. Pesticide or herbicide application would be on an as-need basis and coordinated with the OPRHP Invasive Species Control Unit and Regional Staff. Special care would be taken if any application were to be required near a wetland or waterbody.

IMPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The project site contains multiple structures identified as contributing resources or potential contributing resources to the NR/SR-eligible Harriman State Park building district. Of these structures, the project activities would include rehabilitation of the Bathhouse and removal of the Hobos Camp structures and the Pavilion/Former Latrine building. In correspondence dated March 26, 2024, SHPO determined that the demolition of these structures would result in an Adverse Impact to historic resources and required the development of a Memo of Resolution (MOR). SHPO recommended that the following mitigation measures be included in the MOR: rehabilitation of Sebago Bathhouse as described in preliminary plans; continued SHPO review of rehabilitation plans for the landscape and related historic structures to ensure work is done in accordance with the Standards for Rehabilitation; interpretive signage depicting history of the site, including history related to Hobos Camp structures; and photographic and archival documentation of Hobos Camp buildings prior to removal. With these measures incorporated into the design, the project would not result in significant adverse effects on contributing resources to the Harriman State Park building district (NR/SR-eligible).

Consultation with OPRHP's Department of Historic Preservation (DHP) indicated that the project site has potential archaeological sensitivity and requested preparation of a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study (Phase 1A Study). Review for the Phase 1A Study identified at least five historical cemeteries within the Johnsontown area, the western portion of which includes the project site, and one of these cemeteries is located within the project site. The Phase 1A Study is included as Exhibit B-6 and concluded that areas in proximity to map-documented structures and undisturbed and level portions of the Area of Potential Effect have low to moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources dating to precontact period or 18th and 19th century occupation. However, areas in the vicinity of

historical cemeteries have moderate to high sensitivity for human remains associated with unmarked or undocumented graves. Excavation to create the Stillwater Creek corridor and ground disturbance associated with the WWTP facility replacement would be in or adjacent to areas of moderate to high archeological sensitivity near the David Johnson Cemetery/Sebago Cemetery #2. The Phase 1A Study concluded that a Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation should be conducted in coordination with OPRHP to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological resources in these areas.

Certain project activities have the potential to occur in the vicinity of archaeological resources associated with unmarked or undocumented graves. A Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation will confirm the presence or absence of archaeological resources that have the potential to be affected by project activities. To minimize potential impacts to archaeological resources, construction activities would also be conducted in accordance with protocols identified in an Unexpected Discovery Plan that will be drafted for the project in coordination with OPRHP.

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION

The project would rehabilitate the existing paved parking area adjacent to the bathhouse and establish a new parking area for the proposed campground comprising a combination of gravel, geocell, and turf. These two parking lots would provide a total of 625 spaces, which is less than the original 1,700 spaces that were available when the park was operational prior to 2011. An unpaved overflow parking lot near the entrance to the park would provide an additional 325 spaces. The upper and lower parking lots would include green infrastructure components to minimize the amount of new impervious surface and encourage stormwater infiltration.

The Lake Sebago Beach has been closed to visitors since 2011 and there are no existing bicycle or pedestrian accommodations that provide access to the park. The project would improve existing pedestrian accommodations within the park boundaries, including rehabilitation of the promenade and existing paths and the establishment of new pedestrian pathways from the beach area to the upper parking lot and the proposed picnic and play areas. The paths within the park would also accommodate bicycles in addition to small vehicles associated with park maintenance and emergency access. Masonic Camp Road would not have a designated bike lane, but there would be a shoulder wide enough to accommodate occasional bicycle traffic entering and leaving the park or approaching parking areas.

The park has been closed to the public since 2011, so its rehabilitation and reopening would reintroduce human activity during the active season (April through October) which would be an increase compared to current conditions. Because the project would provide fewer parking spaces compared to the original operations of the Lake Sebago Beach, it is anticipated that fewer people would regularly visit the site compared to conditions prior to 2011 when the facility was fully operational.

IMPACT ON NOISE, ODOR, AND LIGHT

Construction of the project would produce sound above ambient noise levels. The loudest noise producing activities during construction would occur generally between 8:00 AM and

5:00 PM and would be associated with the operation of heavy equipment and the demolition of existing structures. Additional noise would occasionally be generated by delivery or removal of materials by truck. While construction would result in noise above ambient levels, there is limited development in proximity to the project site that could be affected. The project site is in a central location within Harriman State Park and is surrounded by forest and otherwise undeveloped land. There are no residential or other recreational uses close enough to be affected by construction noise. After construction is completed, the project would not result in sound above noise levels established by local regulations.

The project includes replacement of the WWTP but would not result in routine odors. The WWTP would include odor control measures that would prevent any odors from reaching beyond the building. Additionally, there are no permanently occupied structures in the vicinity of the project site that could be affected by routine odors.

The project would include minimal outdoor lighting only for essential areas like the promenade, the bathhouse, campground building, and the pathways from the beach and campground to the parking areas. The lighting would be installed in bollards or at ground level along the paths and would not include any light poles or upward facing lights that could create sky-glow. All lighting installed within the park would be dark sky compliant to minimize potential impacts to wildlife. Additionally, park buildings would be closed and outdoor lighting would be turned off during the off-season between November and March. Only essential lighting for the park maintenance building and WWTP would be used year-round.

CONSISTENCY WITH COMMUNITY CHARACTER

As described in Section 10 “Impact on Historic and Archaeological Resources” the project site contains structures identified as contributing resources or potential contributing resources to the NR/SR-eligible Harriman State Park building district, and of these structures, the project activities would include rehabilitation of the Bathhouse and removal of the Hobos Camp structures and the Pavilion/Former Latrine building. The Bathhouse rehabilitation would balance the need for improved facilities with the historic character of the building by incorporating elements that reference or mimic its original features. The scale of the building would be similar to the existing structure and would be consistent with the surrounding park landscape. In accordance with SHPO’s recommendations, the Hobos Camp structures would be photographed and documented before their removal to avoid adverse impacts to historic resources. These structures are deteriorated and do not currently provide recreational opportunities to the public, and their removal would not adversely affect the character of the park. The design of the stream corridor, picnic and play areas, and swimming beach areas would be focused on maintaining and returning the park landscape to a naturalized landscape, including minimization of wetland impacts and restoration of the stream to its historic hydrology. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in adverse effects on the character of the park.

III. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION & CONTACT LIST

A contact list consisting of the names, addresses, phone numbers, or email addresses of stakeholders to the proposed action is provided in Appendix A. The contact list includes individuals and organizations with a direct stake in the proposed action and people and individuals and organizations that have expressed interest in the proposed project or similar projects affecting the same neighborhood or community.

To develop a draft contact list, the applicant reached out to the local community, civic and recreational organizations, and environmental groups and consulted the Palisades Interstate Park Commission to help identify stakeholders and develop an initial contact list.

The current contact list has been developed in consultation with NYSDEC by identifying stakeholders from the following categories: local government and elected officials; business owners, residents, and occupants; local civic, community, environmental and religious organizations; local news media; administrator/operator of any school or day care that live, work and/or represent a neighborhood or community within a 1 Mile Radius of the project area (see Figure 3).

The applicant will utilize this contact list to communicate and disseminate information about the proposed project/action and permit application review process to the affected community and stakeholders. At minimum, this includes distribution of the written information and outreach materials described in Section V to inform the community about upcoming public meetings and opportunities for public participation.

The contact list will be reviewed periodically and updated as appropriate throughout the permit application review process. The applicant will update the contact list with any new stakeholders identified during the public meeting or execution of other PPP components. In addition, individuals and organizations will be added to the contact list upon request. Such requests should be submitted to the project liaison identified in Section IV. Other additions to the contact list may be made at the discretion of the applicant or, at the request of the NYSDEC project manager, in consultation with other NYSDEC staff, as appropriate.

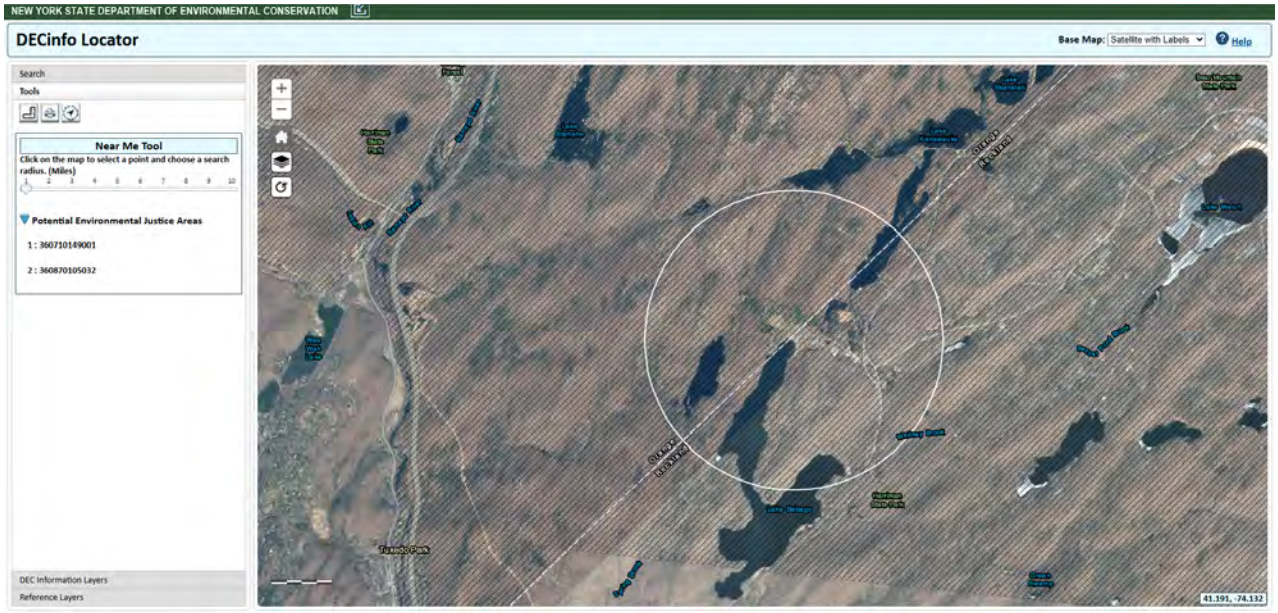

Figure 2. Outreach Radius Map – 1 Mile

IV. PROJECT LIAISON

A representative from the project team will be available during business hours at:

- Trevor Saksa – Senior Landscape Architect - NYSOPRHP
- (845) 889-3851
- Trevor.Saksa@parks.ny.gov
- 9 Old Post Road, Staatsburg, NY 12580

Impacted residents and interested stakeholders can contact the project liaison listed above to provide input to the project team, discuss any issues or concerns and/or to ask questions or request information. The project liaison shall respond in a timely manner and in the manner appropriate to question or information request received. The project liaison will be responsible for tracking and documenting public input, inquires, questions, and information requests received, along with responses provided.

V. PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

The applicant will utilize a range of engagement strategies and conduct various public outreach activities to facilitate participation, involvement, and direct communication with the affected community during the permit application review process. The applicant will implement the public outreach activities outlined below upon finalization and approval of this PPP by NYSDEC.

In compliance with the requirements of CP-29, the applicant will hold public information meeting(s) to keep the public informed about the proposed action and the environmental permit review process. At minimum, the applicant will prepare, distribute and post written information and materials, including a meeting notice and fact sheet, to encourage

dialogue and solicit input from interested stakeholders during the permit application review process. All public outreach materials and information will be prepared and presented in an easy-to-read, understandable format, using plain language free of legal terminology, and geared towards a non-technical audience.

The public meeting notice and fact sheet will be made available and disseminated in English. In addition, the public can contact the project liaison regarding the availability of language assistance and to request that the notice and fact sheet are translated into another language for comprehension by non-English speaking or limited proficiency stakeholders.

Public Meeting(s)

At the discretion of NYSDEC and, depending on the scale and nature of a project, one or more virtual public meeting(s) must be conducted to satisfy the intent of CP-29.

A meeting is typically required near the end of the permit application review process to inform the public about: the status of, or, if applicable, the availability of, final application materials and draft permits for review; the pending NYSDEC public comment period, and deadline to submit written comments to NYSDEC, if established; and eventual final decision. Meetings may also be held earlier, either pursuant to this plan or possibly even earlier during the initial design phase.

Public Meeting: At or Near Completeness

Applicant will facilitate a virtual public meeting or meetings on July 9th 2025 at 6:30pm to 7:30pm to:

- Inform the public about the proposed project/action and permit application review status.
- Provide the opportunity to for stakeholders to ask questions and express concerns about the project and identify how to obtain information or answers to questions after the meeting has concluded.
- Inform attendees how they may submit written comments on the permit application to the NYSDEC during the public comment period and, if available, identify any applicable deadlines.

Necessary Meeting Discussion Points and Requirements

All meetings will be facilitated by the applicant and/or representatives from their project team (project personnel) via WebEx. During the meeting, the applicant and/or representatives from their project team will present a brief overview of the project, including any relevant background information, details on the permitting action, scope of work, schedule, and community impacts. The second part of the meeting will include a question-and answer-portion where the floor will be open for attendees to ask questions, make remarks, and/or express concerns. In addition, the following discussion points will be addressed:

- Provide an update on the permit application review process and identify outstanding application requirements and future milestones in the application review process.
- Make it clear that the meeting is being held prior to NYSDEC's permitting decision for the project/action.
- Identify the location of the online document repository and provide directions on how attendees may obtain and review materials relevant to the application, documents related to the meeting and other public participation plan components.
- Identify and provide contact information for the project liaison and announce procedures for how attendees may obtain answers to questions after the meeting has concluded and interested stakeholders can submit questions, express concerns, or request additional information by telephone, email, and in writing.
- Announce any future outreach, opportunities for public participation, and /or required follow-up with attendees including, but not limited to: additional meetings and future mailings, including, but not limited to the Notice of Complete Application.

Attendance will be recorded during the virtual meeting using a virtual sign-in sheet. The applicant will track the number of attendees for all meetings held during implementation of this PPP and, where feasible and applicable, identify any affiliation of participants and interests represented at the meeting. In addition, the applicant will be responsible for documenting meeting notes or minutes, along with a record of comments and questions raised in the meeting and respective responses and answers provided. Attendees not identified on the contact list will have the option to be added in the event of future meetings or information sharing.

Virtual Public Meeting Notice Preparation and Distribution

Information regarding the details of the virtual public meeting(s) and how to participate via computer and/or telephone is contained in the reader-friendly meeting notice(s) shown in Appendix B. The notice has been prepared in English and will be translated into [TBD] by a certified translator. Through this notice, the public will be invited and encouraged to attend the public virtual meeting scheduled on July 9th, 2025.

Once the PPP has been approved by NYSDEC the public meeting notice will be posted and available in the online document repository described in Section VI of this document. At least two weeks in advance of the public virtual meeting, the notice will be published in the Times Herald Record, The Photo News, The Mid-Hudson News, and the Rockland County Business Journal which are newspapers printed, published, and circulated weekly and daily in the Hudson Valley in communities adjacent to the proposed action. In addition, the public meeting notice will be emailed, mailed and/or hand delivered (door-to-door) to the stakeholders identified in the contact list in Appendix A at least two weeks prior to the public virtual meeting.

Fact Sheet Preparation and Distribution

Factual information on the proposed project/action, including an overview, purpose statement, and potential impacts, is outlined in the reader-friendly fact sheet shown in Appendix C. In addition, the fact sheet outlines how interested stakeholders can: participate in the permit application review process; access the online document repository to review relevant application materials prior to the public meeting; and contact the project team to obtain additional information. The fact sheet has been prepared in English and will be translated into [TBD] by a certified translator.

Once the PPP has been approved by NYSDEC the fact sheet will be posted and available in the online document repository described in Section VI of this document. No later than 2 weeks prior to the public meeting, the applicant will distribute the fact sheet to provide stakeholders with relevant background on the proposed project/action and facilitate meaningful participation during the meeting. The fact sheet will be distributed together with the public meeting notice via email, mail and/or hand delivery (door-to-door).

The fact sheet(s) will also be posted within the vicinity of the project site and visible to the public. For example, they may be posted on some streetlight lampposts or bulletin boards located in the lobby of residential complex buildings or public facilities such as libraries, schools, or community centers within the project site.

Distribution of Notice of Complete Application

Once NYSDEC determines the application(s) for the proposed action/project is complete and provides the Notice of Complete Application (NOCA) to the applicant, the applicant will distribute the NOCA and draft permit, if applicable, to the meeting attendees and any identified interested parties, to provide notification regarding the start of the NYSDEC public comment period and to announce the deadline for submission of written comments to NYSDEC. If the NOCA is available at the time of the meeting, the applicant will distribute the NOCA at the public meeting. If the NOCA is not available at the time of the meeting, the applicant will provide explicit instructions on how to access the online repository and inform the attendees that, once available, the NOCA will be posted to the online document repository and will be distributed to attendees via email or mail as soon as possible, but no later than the date that the NOCA is published by the applicant in the print edition of a paid local newspaper that is circulated at least weekly and available in the municipality in which the project is located.

VI. DOCUMENT REPOSITORY

An online document repository has been established for the community and interested stakeholders to access and review information about the project. The online repository available at https://parks.ny.gov/parks/lakesebago/details.aspx will provide information and documents relating to the project and permit application.

The repository will be updated throughout the application process with project-related information and written materials (i.e., application forms and supporting materials, draft

permit, fact sheet, statement of basis (where applicable), the Notice of Complete Application provided by the NYSDEC, etc.).

VII. SUBMISSIONS

Progress Report

Final Summary Report and Written Certification

Upon completion of the enhanced public participation plan, the applicant will submit written certification to NYSDEC to certify that it has fully executed and complied with the approved PPP. The certification shall be signed by the applicant, or the applicant's agent, and submitted to NYSDEC prior to a final decision on the application.

As part of the certification, the applicant shall submit a final summary report documenting the implementation of this PPP. The report will summarize the activities that occurred in accordance with the PPP and will identify any substantive concerns raised by stakeholders during the public meeting, or, at any time throughout the permitting process and detail the applicant's response(s) to any such concerns or questions. The applicant will include, or append, any documentation that supports the final summary report, such as: the meeting sign-in sheet(s), record of attendees/participants, meeting presentation, notes or minutes, summary of questions and answers, and copy of newspaper notice or other proof of publication. In addition, the report will identify any changes or modifications to the proposed project that were made or considered by the applicant to address or reduce concerns surrounding the permit application.

The final summary report and written certification will become part of the application record and will be posted to the online document repository so that it is readily available to the public.

APPENDIX A
Contact List
(See Attached)

Interested Party	Address	Contact Name(s)	Email(s)	Phone Number(s)
Town of Haverstraw	1 Rosman Road Garnerville, NY 10923	Howard T. Phillips, Jr., Supervisor	supervisor@townofhaverstraw.org	(845) 429-2200
Town of Tuxedo	1 Temple Drive Tuxedo, NY 10987	David McMillen, Supervisor	supervisor@tuxedogov.org	(845) 351-4411
State Senator	45 Quaker Ave Suites 202 & 207 Cornwall, NY 12518-2146	James Skoufis	skoufis@nysenate.gov	(845) 567-1270
State Senator	1 Park Place Suites 302 & 303 Peekskill, NY 10566	Peter Harckham	harckham@nysenate.gov	(914) 241-4600
State Assembly	28 North Main St Suite 2 Florida, NY 10921	Karl Brabenec	brabeneck@nyassembly.gov	(845) 544-7551
State Assembly	8 Revolutionary Road Ossining, NY 10562	Dana Levenberg	levenbergd@nyassembly.gov	(914) 941-1111
County Executive, Rockland	11 New Hempstead Rd New City, NY 10956	Ed Day	CountyExec@co.rockland.ny.us	(845) 638-5122
County Executive, Orange	255 Main Street Goshen, NY 10924	Steven Neuhaus	ceoffice@orangecountygov.com	(845) 291-2700
Haverstraw	40 New Main Street Haverstraw, NY 10927	Michael Kohut, Mayor	michael.kohut@vohny.com	(845) 429-0300
Scenic Hudson	85 Civic Center Plaza Suite 300 Poughkeepsie, NY 12601	Ned Sullivan, President	nsullivan@scenichudson.org	(845) 473-4440
Groundwork Hudson Valley	22 Main Street Yonkers, NY 10701	Oded Holzinger, Executive Director		(914) 375-2151
Hudson Highlands Land Trust	20 Nazarath Way Garrison, NY 10524		info@hhlt.org	(845) 424-3358
Riverkeeper	744 Broadway Albany, NY 12207		info@riverkeeper.org	(518) 462-7434
Youth and Family Services - Village of Haverstraw	50 West Broad Street Haverstraw, NY 10927	Marion E. Breland, Director	frontdesk@vohny.com	(845) 429-5731
NAACP	44 Wall Street Suite 604 New York, New York 10005	Christopher Alexander, Executive Director	calexander@nysnaacp.net	(212) 344-7474
League of Conservation Voters	30 Broad Street #30 New York, NY 10004		info@nylcv.org	(212) 361-6350
Cornell Cooperative Extension - Rockland County	10 Patriot Hills Drive Stony Point, NY 10980		rockland@cornell.edu	(845) 429-7085
Orange County Land Trust	50 Ogden Drive New Windsor, NY 12553		info@OCLT.org	(845) 534-3690
Hudson Valley Pattern for Progress	P.O. Box 425 Newburgh, NY 12550		rdegroat@pfprogress.org	(845) 565-4900
United Way Rockland County	135 Main Street Nyack, NY 10960		info@uwrc.org	(845) 358-8929
The Haverstraw Collaborative	50 West Broad Street Haverstraw, NY 10927		Haverstraw.Collaborative@vohny.com	(845) 429-5731
Keep Rockland Beautiful	126 N Main Street Suite 200 New City, NY 10956		info@keeprocklandbeautiful.org	(845) 708-9164
St. John's Church in the Wilderness	119 St. John's Road		stjohnschurchinthewilderness@gmail.com	(845) 786-0366

St. John's Church in the Wilderness	Stony Point, NY 10980		stjohnschurchinthewilderness@gmail.com	(845) 786-0366
National Audubon Society	9 Thurlow Terrace, Suite 100 Albany, NY 12203	Michael Burger, Executive Director Eric Lind, Director of Center Programs and Education	michael.burger@audubon.org eric.lind@audubon.org	(518) 869-9731
New York New Jersey Trail Conference	600 Ramapo Valley Rd Mahwah, NJ 07430-1199	Josh Howard, Executive Director	jhoward@nynjtc.org	(201) 512-9348
C-2&3 Boy's Club of New York	91 5th Ave, 7th Floor New York, NY 10003	Stephen Tosh, CEO Sebastien Venaut, Camp Director	stephen.tosh@bcny.org sebastien.venaut@bcny.org	(212) 677-4120 (347) 505-5384
C-6, C-7&8 Mosholu Day Camp	Mosholu Monefiore Comm. Center 3450 Dekalb Ave Bronx, NY 10467	Mike Halpern, Asst. Executive Director Tanika Francis Rita Santelia, Director	mhalpern@mmcc.org santeliar@mmcc.org	(845) 323-5794 (718) 882-4000 Ext. 388 (718) 944-3278
K-1/K-31 Camp Homeward Bound	Coalition for the Homeless 129 Fulton Street New York, NY 10038	Tim Campbell, Deputy Executive Director Beverly McEntarfer, Director	tcampbell@cfthomeless.org bmcentarfer@cfthomeless.org	(212) 776-2030 845-942-4012
K-4, K-5, K-13 Camp Oratam and Kahagon, Camp Michikamau	YMCA of Greater Bergen County Part of the YMCA of the Orange 304 S Livingston Ave Livingston, NJ 07039	Robert Kilmurray, Camping Director Kenneth Riscinti, Facilities/Camping Director	rkilmurray@metroymcas.org kriscinti@metroymcas.org	201-487-6600 Ext. 1220 201-487-6600 Ext. 223
K-20 Camp K-20	Camp K-20 Inc. c/o Christine McMullan, Treas. 21 Dunham Ave Cranfor, NJ 07016	Christine McMullan, Treasurer Millie Hurd, Park Liason Linda Menze, Manager Dave Petroski, Chairman of the Board	cmcmullan2969@gmail.com mamahurd@aol.com lmenze@tds.net p.trosk@aol.com	908-451-7633 203-820-5914 603-731-8154 203-644-5456
K-22 Aesculapius	Aesculapius Club Inc. 30 Pacer Dr. Newburgh, NY 12550	Sarah V. Sheridan Jeffery Scott	svs241@gmail.com fscjas@optonline.net	973-796-7323 845-564-1197
BK-1 AMC Camp Breakneck	Appalachian Mountain Club PO Box 298 361 Route 16 Pinkham Notch Visitor Center Gorham NH, 03581	Timothy Palumbo, Manager Tara Barbera, Assistant Manager Christine Molinski, Regional Supervisor	tpalumbo@outdoors.org tbarbera@outdoors.org cmolinski@outdoors.org	908-208-3782 Ext: 56531 617-532-0636 Ext: 56531 973-534-3829
K-3 Camp Kanawauke	Hudson Valley DDSO Attn: Victoria Mann 7 Wilbur Road Thiells, NY 10984	Victoria Mann, Business Officer 2 John Knopf, Maintenance Supervisor 2 Bill Miuca, Plant Superintendent	victoria.mann@opwdd.ny.gov john.knopf@opwdd.ny.gov bill.x.miuca@opwdd.ny.gov	845-947-6117 845-947-6267 845-947-6249
K-24 Camp Ma-He-Tu	Lutheran Girls' Camp Association 6 Soundview Dr North Huntington, NY 11743	Pam Ialenti, Board Member Chris Ialenti, Board Member Kristin Stoeber, Treasurer, Board of Directors Audrey Parnell, Director Ellen Karl, President Janet Igoe Paddack	pialenti@mahetu.org shaftcorp@msn.com kstoeber@mahetu.org audrey@mahetu.org ekarl@mahetu.org igoe@mahetu.org	 718-383-6598 845-942-4508 908-216-8478 603-630-0818
SB-2 A.C.A	American Canoe Association Suite 210 Fredericksburg, VA 22401	Deirdre Power Beth Bloedow	deirdrepower@verizon.net bethbloedow@gmail.com	201-832-9351 718-241-9130
SB-3 Camp Nawakwa	Nawakwa Outdoor Association of NY, Inc PO Box 327 New York, NY 10009	Eve Mancuso, Board Chair Raymond Kozma David Hayes	evemancuso@gmail.com raymondkozma@gmail.com cingularsales@gmail.com	914-924-3832 971-406-3782 631-747-0132
Times Herald-Record	90 Crystal Run Road, Suite 310	Marc Davis, Planner	mdavis@th-record.com	1-888-620-1700

Times Herald-Record	Middletown, NY 10941	Mark Ferdinand, Planner	mferdinand@th-record.com	1-888-626-1700
The Photo News	20 West Ave Chester, NY 10918	Jeanne Straus, President	nyoffice@strausnews.com	(845) 469-9000
Mid-Hudson News	One Civic Center Plaza Poughkeepsie, NY 12601		news@midhudsonnews.com	
Rockland County Business Journal	506 Mountainview Ave Valley Cottage, NY 10989	Tina Traster, Editor & Publisher	ttraster@rcbizjournal.com	(646) 256-2884

APPENDIX B
Virtual Public Meeting Notice
(See Attached)

New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner Pro Tempore

Virtual Public Meeting: Rehabilitation of Lake Sebago within Harriman State Park

July 9, 2025 at 6:30 pm

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) has submitted an application to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for a Dams and Impoundment Structures Permit, a 401 Water Quality Certification, and an Individual SPDES and SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001) for the proposed Rehabilitation of Lake Sebago within Harriman State Park project. A Public Participation Plan has been developed in accordance with NYSDEC Commissioner Policy 29, Environmental Justice and Permitting (CP-29). The purpose of this meeting is to inform the public about the project and to involve the community during the SPDES permit application review process.

To Join Online

Click the following link:

https://meetny-gov.webex.com/meetny-gov/j.php?MTID=m104846de39f35c3ff0d422740cc9cf5e

To Call-in Using a Phone

Dial in using the following number:

+1-929-251-9612 US Toll (New York City)
+1-415-527-5035 US Toll

When prompted, enter the Meeting ID:

(Access Code): 2829 200 6125

Meeting password: APybdwmy285

Agenda:

- Project Overview
- Scope of work
- Project schedule
- Community Impacts
- Questions and Answers

Your Attendance is Important!

Project personnel will be available to answer questions from the community. For additional information on the proposed project:

- Contact: Trevor Saksa by phone at (845) 889-3851 or by email at Trevor.Saksa@parks.ny.gov
- Visit the repository at: https://parks.ny.gov/parks/lakesebago/details.aspx

Contact the project liaison to request reasonable accommodation for a disability or interpreter services in a language other than English, so that you can participate in the call and/or to request a translation of any of the event documents into a language other than English.

APPENDIX C
Fact Sheet
(See Attached)

Rehabilitation of Lake Sebago within Harriman State Park

Fact Sheet

- **Project:** Rehabilitation of Lake Sebago within Harriman State Park
- **Applicant:** New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP)
- **Facility:** Lake Sebago - Harriman State Park - Seven Lakes Drive / Bear Mountain Circle, Ramapo, New York 10974
- **NYSDEC Application Number:** 3-9903-00135/00001 (P3S)
- **A Public Participation Plan (PPP) has been developed in accordance with NYSDEC Commissioner Policy 29, Environmental Justice and Permitting (CP-29)**

What is the Proposed Project?

The Proposed Project will rehabilitate the Lake Sebago beach, bathhouse, and ancillary elements within Harriman State Park to facilitate its reopening as a public recreational destination. To implement the proposed project, the applicant has submitted an application to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for Dams and Impoundment Structures, a 401 Water Quality Certification, and Individual SPDES and SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001) permits to facilitate daylighting the stream and construct the necessary WWTP improvements to bring the WWTP back online and improve water quality. The purpose of this fact sheet is to inform the public about this proposed project and to involve the community during the NYSDEC permit application review process.

Why does NYSOPRHP need to obtain these permits?

NYSOPRHP is seeking to reopen the Lake Sebago beach, bathhouse, and picnic areas within Harriman State Park to reactivate this area which has been closed since 2011. Reopening this area will require some changes to the Park infrastructure to provide a safe and enjoyable recreational experience while promoting ecosystem health. Permits will be obtained to facilitate daylighting the stream and to construct the necessary WWTP improvements to bring the WWTP back online and improve water quality by setting water quality standards to be monitored.

How might the project affect the surrounding community?

Minimal, temporary impacts are anticipated during construction activities. At the completion of the project, no significant adverse impacts to the site or surrounding community are anticipated. Long term positive impacts are anticipated as the site is reactivated for public recreation – including outdoor swimming - and enjoyment. Long term positive impacts are also anticipated as the potential for flooding will be addressed and reduced by

the daylighted stream, and water quality impacts will be mitigated by upgrading the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant. The proposed project is meant to be a model of climate resilience and is designed with a long-term vision to a watershed scale. This includes mechanisms to better manage facility visitorship (reducing patron capacity to 4,500 from a historic 10,000), to improve visitor experience and environmental quality, prioritizing water quality, daylighting Stillwater Creek, and overall naturalization of the park landscape. This will result in sustained offsite impact reductions due to traffic, WWTP volumes, and noise.

How can I participate in the permit review process?

- Attend the upcoming virtual public meeting scheduled for **July 9th, 2025** at **6:30pm** to learn about the project, ask questions and/or express concerns about the project.
- Ask questions, express concerns, provide input or submit by comments in writing, by phone or email to the project contact person identified below.

Where can I get more information about the proposed project?

- Visit the online document repository at: https://parks.ny.gov/parks/lakesebago/details.aspx to obtain application materials, relevant documents, and information about the project.
- Contact Trevor Saksa by phone at: (845) 889-3851, by email at: Trevor.Saksa@parks.ny.gov or in writing at: 9 Old Post Road, Staatsburg, NY 12580 for information on the project, instructions on how to attend the upcoming virtual public meeting, or to find out about the status of the permit application and public comment period.

Who is responsible for reviewing the Permit Application?

- NYSDEC Region 3 Division of Environmental Permits, 21 South Putt Corners Road, New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 is responsible for reviewing and issuing the required permits. Tel: (718) 482-4997; email: DEP.R3@dec.ny.gov