Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant
Fire Island, Suffolk County, NY
Environmental Assessment

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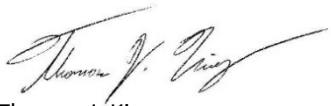
Environmental Assessment

February 05, 2016

Project Name:	Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant
Project Location:	Fire Island, New York
Federal Agency:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
Responsible Entity:	New York State Homes and Community Renewal
Responsible Agency's Certifying Officer:	Thomas J. King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer
Project Sponsor:	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Primary Contact:	Scott Fish NYS OPRHP Long Island Region – Admin Bldg P.O. Box 247 Babylon, NY 11702
Project NEPA Classification:	24 CFR 58.36 (Environmental Assessment)

Environmental Finding:	**X** Finding of No Significant Impact - The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.
	☐Finding of Significant Impact - The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.
Certification	The undersigned hereby certifies that New York State Homes and Community Renewal has conducted an environmental review of the project identified above and prepared the attached environmental review record in compliance with all applicable provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC Sec. 4321 et seq.) and its implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 58.
Signature	 Thomas J. King

Environmental Assessment Prepared By:	Consultant: Tetra Tech, Inc. Address: 1999 Harrison Street, Suite 500 Address: Oakland, CA 94612

CERTIFICATION OF NEPA CLASSIFICATION

It is the finding of the New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation that the activity(ies) proposed in its 2015 NYS CDBG-DR project, Robert Moses Water Treatment Plant are:

Check the applicable classification.

☐ Exempt as defined in 24 CFR 58.34 (a).

☐ Categorically Excluded as defined in 24 CFR 58.35(b).

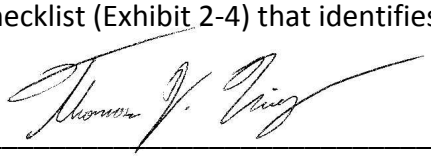
☐ Categorically Excluded as defined in 24 CFR 58.35(a) and no activities are affected by federal environmental statues and executive orders [i.e., exempt under 58.34(a)(12)].

☐ Categorically Excluded as defined in 24 CFR 58.35(a) and some activities are affected by federal environmental statues and executive orders.

☒ "Other" neither exempt (24 CFR 58.34(a)) nor categorically excluded (24 CFR 58.35).

☐ Part or all of the project is located in an area identified as a floodplain or wetland. For projects located in a floodplain or wetland, evidence of compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and/or 11990 is required.

For activities excluding those classified as "Other", attached is the appropriate Classification Checklist (Exhibit 2-4) that identifies each activity and the corresponding citation.



Signature of Certifying Officer

February 05, 2016
Date

Thomas J. King
Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer

CERTIFICATION OF SEQRA CLASSIFICATION

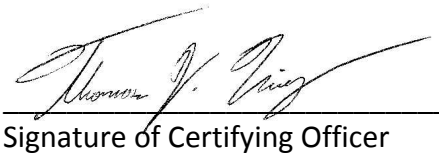
It is the finding of the New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation that the activity(ies) proposed in its 2015 NYS CDBG-DR project, Robert Moses Water Treatment Plant constitute a:

Check the applicable classification:

- ☐ Type I Action (6NYCRR Section 617.4)
- ☒ Type II Action (6NYCRR Section 617.5)
- ☐ Unlisted Action (not Type I or Type II Action)

Check if applicable:

- ☐ Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Prepared
  - ☐ Draft EIS
  - ☐ Final EIS



Signature of Certifying Officer

February 05, 2016
Date

Thomas J. King
Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]**:**
Robert Moses State Park (the Park), formerly the Fire Island State Park, is a state-owned park, established in 1908 and operated by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The Park is located on the western end of Fire Island, a coastal barrier island off the southern coast of Long Island, in Suffolk County, New York (**Figure 1**).

The Park is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Fire Island inlet to the west, and the Great South Bay to the north. Because of this geography, it is highly susceptible to the effects of strong storms that tend to push water into back-barrier bays causing flooding from both the ocean and the bay.

The existing water treatment system was constructed in the 1960s on the north side of the island, adjacent to the Robert Moses Causeway (**Figure 2**). The plant treats groundwater from two pumping wells and conveys the treated water to the Robert Moses Water Tower, from where it is gravity fed to all facilities throughout the park. The water treatment system is the sole source of potable water for the Park and is a vital component in keeping the Park operational and available to the public.

The topography of the site is relatively flat and low-lying between a higher breakwater structure to the north and the Robert Moses State Parkway to the east and south. The site is approximately one acre with one large and two small buildings, parking area, and settling tanks. Approximately 75 percent of the site is impervious surface.

The Project is the proposed replacement of the existing water treatment facility (**Figures 3 and 4**). The replacement facility would be constructed directly adjacent to the existing facility to allow for continuous water treatment during construction. The replacement facility would have a first floor elevation nearly four feet higher than that of the existing plant, raising it significantly above the nearby flood-zone elevations. The Project would improve the system's resiliency to future storm damage through upgrades to the Park's primary electrical system and structural components, such as anchoring the bladder tanks to prevent buoyancy in case of flooding.

This project involves the construction of a new building and associated walkways and driveway. Iron removal equipment from the existing building would be retained, removed, and placed in the new building once it is functional.

There would be additional ground disturbance to extend existing utilities to the new building and install a new drainage system. There would be site restoration and some plantings on the west side of the Project site. All work would take place in and adjacent to a developed maintenance area. The construction would disturb up to 0.3 acre of previously disturbed land. The Project would result in increase of 0.1 acre of impervious surface (about 10 percent) for a total of 0.85 acre (85 percent) of impervious surface.

The replacement water treatment facility would increase the Park's ability to resist storm damage and continue to protect the sole source of potable water for the Park.

The Project site is within the bounds of the Nassau-Suffolk Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) that underlies all of Suffolk County.

No wastewater or sewage is generated at the facility. The facility serves solely as a potable water treatment facility. As part of the construction plans, three new 8-foot diameter dry wells would be installed to the west of the new building (**Figure 4**). There are no stormwater sewers.

Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:
In June 2013, Governor Andrew Cuomo set out to centralize recovery and rebuilding efforts in impacted areas of New York State. Suffolk County was impacted by Hurricane Sandy, the catalyst for the allocation of disaster relief funds under the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) award.

The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) was established to administer the award funds, address communities' most urgent needs, and encourage the identification of innovative and enduring solutions to strengthen the state's infrastructure and critical systems. Operating under the umbrella of New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR), GOSR uses funding made available by The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) CDBG-DR program to concentrate aid to four main areas: housing recovery, small business, community reconstruction, and infrastructure. Paired with additional federal funding that was awarded to other state agencies, the CDBG-DR program is enabling homeowners, small businesses, and entire communities to build back and better prepare for future extreme weather events.

The impact of Superstorm Sandy on Fire Island was significant. The barrier beach was battered on both the ocean and the bay sides by storm surges and high tides that eroded protective beaches and dunes. In several places, floodwaters washed completely over the island. The overwash scoured the primary travel route westward, toward Robert Moses Causeway, residential walkways and critical infrastructure. And, in one place, a breach was created, preventing the evacuation of vehicles and pedestrians eastward, toward William Floyd Parkway. Low-lying infrastructure, especially the electrical components of drinking water pump stations, the sewage treatment plant in Ocean Beach, and communication facilities, was damaged. During Superstorm Sandy, the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment building flooded placing the Park's water supply infrastructure in jeopardy.

While the Robert Moses State Park is not part of the scope of the Fire Island Community Reconstruction Plan, the plan identifies drinking water pumping and treatment as critical facilities situated in extreme and high risk areas. The plan includes projects to increase the resiliency of the other water treatment facilities on Fire Island. The replacement of the Robert Moses Water Treatment Plant is needed to increase the resiliency of the plant that provides all potable water for the Park and its visitors. Flood insurance rate maps show that both the existing and the proposed water treatment plant locations are located within a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Zone X, where regulatory requirements for elevation or flood proofing of structures do not apply. The maps indicate that the area is very near to the boundary with Zone AE, with Base Flood Elevations of 5 feet. The replacement facility would have a higher base elevation, increasing the facility's resilience to future storms.

Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]:
The Park includes five miles of ocean beach open to the public for recreation, picnic areas, and an 18-hole pitch and putt golf course. A popular swimming destination, much of the park is still in a natural state, featuring dunes and salt marshes.

The park is home and refuge to more than 300 species of birds, including endangered shorebirds. It is located within a major migratory flyway, where many species of warblers and other songbirds can be seen. Thousands of monarch butterflies are visible throughout September and October during their migration to Mexico.

The park is accessible by automobile from the Robert Moses Causeway that connects Fire Island with mainland Long Island. Parking is available in four separate fields.

Funding Information

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount: $4,000,000

Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]: $4,000,000

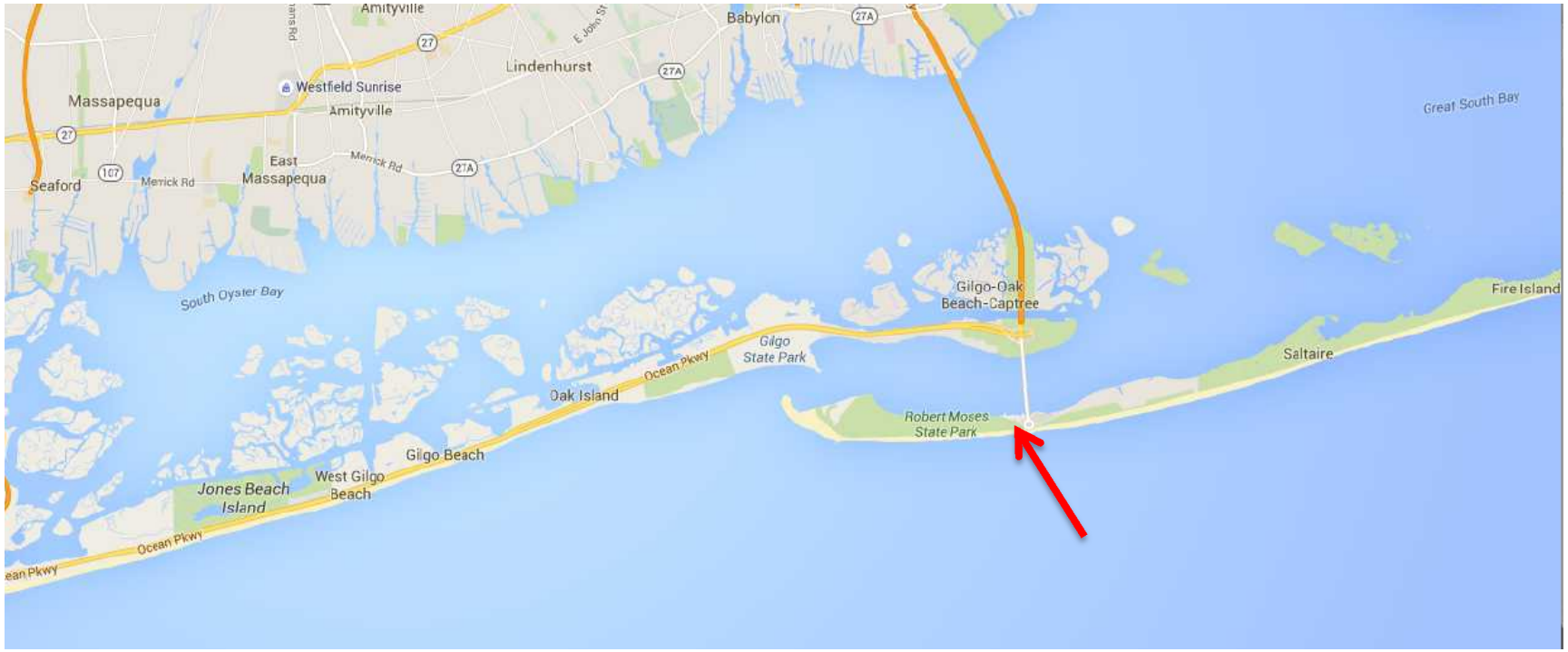


Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Aerial View of Project Site.

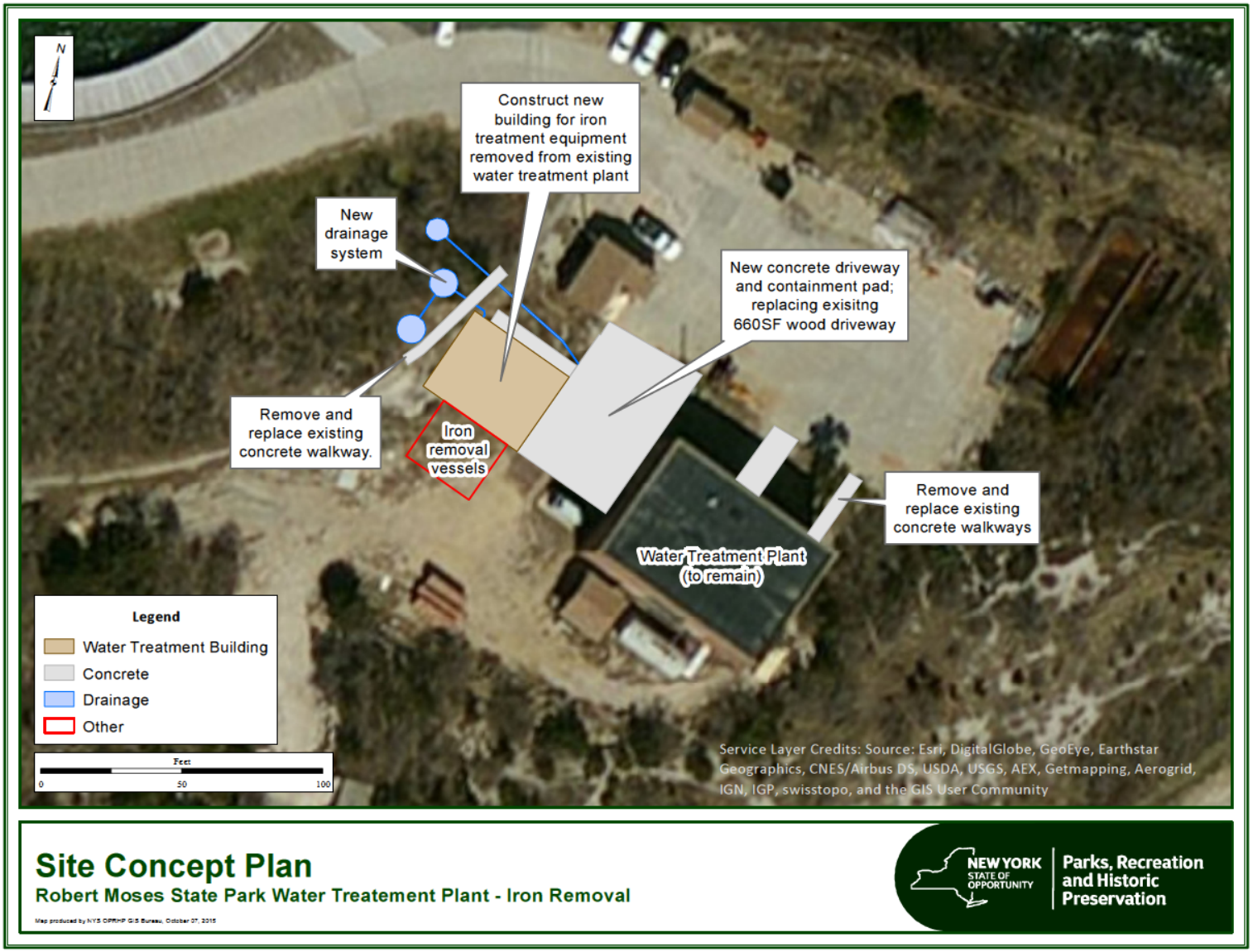


Figure 3. Conceptual Site Plan.

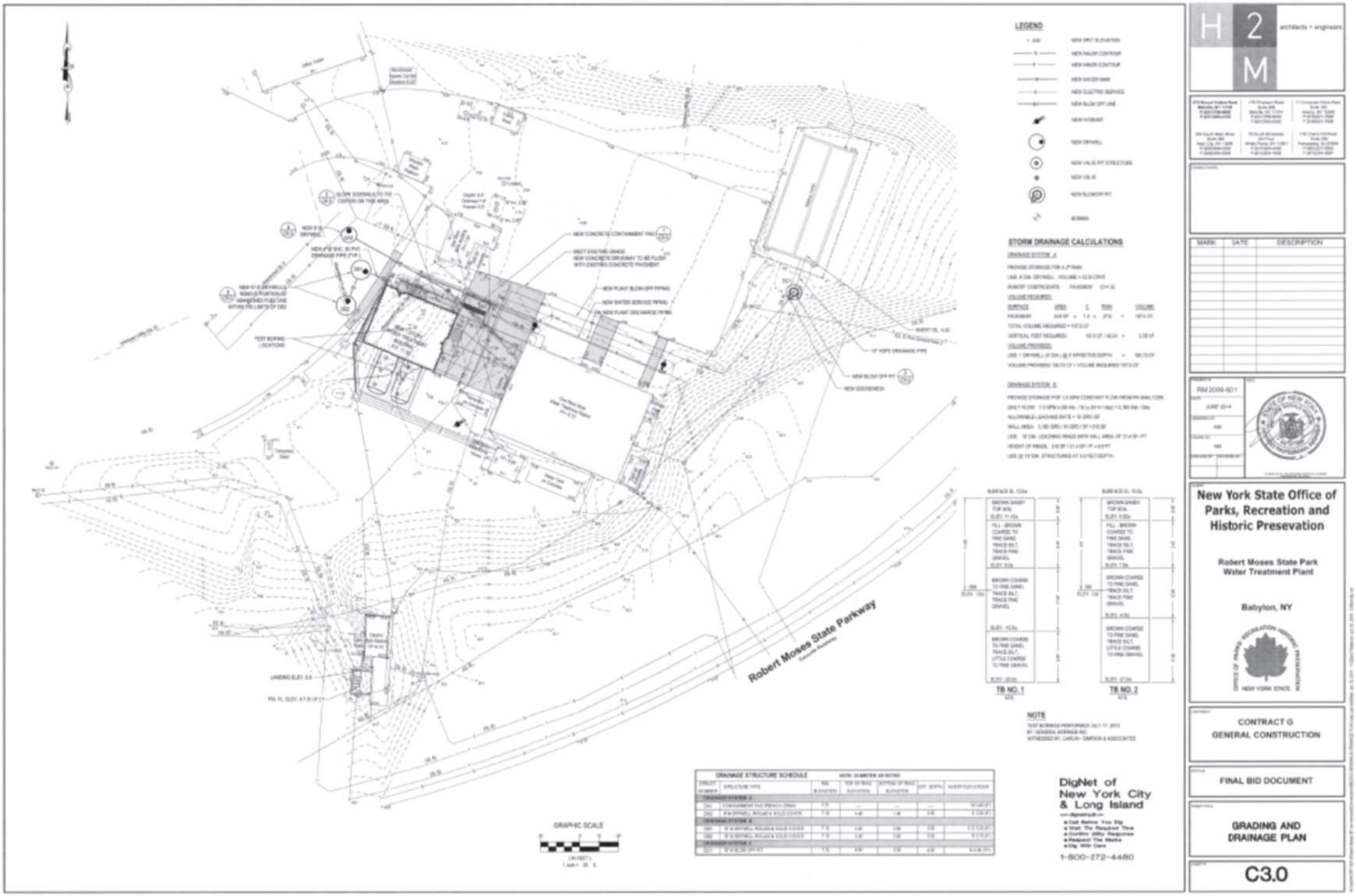


Figure 4. Proposed Site Plan.

Compliance with 24 CFR 58.5, and 58.6 Laws and Authorities

Record below the compliance or conformance determinations for each statute, executive order, or regulation. Provide credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority. Where applicable, complete the necessary reviews or consultations and obtain or note applicable permits of approvals. Clearly note citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references. Attach additional documentation as appropriate.

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5 and §58.6	Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?	Compliance determinations
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.6		
Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	Yes ☐ No ☒	This factor is not applicable because the Project would not result in sensitive land uses that could be impacted by airport noise or safety issues.
Coastal Barrier Resources Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]	Yes ☐ No ☒	A portion of the Project site (exit access shaft and staging area) is located within the Fire Island Unit (NY-59) of the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) generally prohibits federal financial assistance for actions undertaken within System Units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (16 U.S.C. § 3504). The Project is a replacement-in-kind that would allow for the replacement facility to be constructed and the existing facility to be decommissioned. The Project would not result in additional development of the barrier island. The Project conforms to the CBRA exception for the "maintenance, replacement, reconstruction, or repair, but not the expansion of publicly owned or publicly

		operated roads, structures, and facilities. (See **Appendix A**, Coastal Resources.) **Source: 3, 4, 5**
Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is not within Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) Zone AE (areas of 100-year flood where base flood elevation have been determined), as shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) FIRM Community Panel Number 36103C1007H, dated September 25, 2009. Areas designated as an SFHA are those subject to inundation by the 1 percent annual chance flood (e.g., a 100-year flood), also known as the base flood. The Project site is within Zone X, subject to inundation by the 0.2 percent annual chance flood (e.g., a 500-year flood). (See **Appendix B**, Floodplains.) **Source: 6**
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.5		
Clean Air Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is included in the most recent listing of nonattainment or maintenance areas for inhalable particulate matter (PM2.5) as defined by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Book Nonattainment Areas for Criteria Pollutants. It is listed as Marginal for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard. The Project would not require an NYS Air Registration, Air Facility Permit, or Federal Clean Air Act Title IV or Title V Permit. The Project activities would not substantively affect air quality. The Project is of a size that is consistent with the New York State Implementation Plan (SIP). Implementation of standard best management practices (BMP) would control dust and other emissions during

		construction. Air quality impacts would be short term and localized. There would be no permanent increases in traffic. **Source: 7**
Coastal Zone Management Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is within a coastal zone as defined by the state's Coastal Zone Management Program. A request for a General Consistency Concurrence was sent to the NYS Department of State (NYSDOS) on January 20, 2016. On January 26, 2016, the NYSDOS determined the Project meets the general consistency criteria. (See **Appendix A**, Coastal Resources.) **Source: 4**
Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is developed with an existing potable water treatment plant. The plant chlorinates the water and uses caustic sodium hydroxide to raise the pH of the water for corrosion control. The Project involves replacement in kind. No new hazardous material uses or storage would be added. The Project would not expose new populations to hazards or nuisances because there would be no residents and no change in employment at the Project site.
Endangered Species Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402	Yes ☒ No ☐	The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) online review process, completed on October 29, 2015, stated there was potential for the following species to occur in the area: piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) – threatened, roseate tern (*Sterna gougallii*) – endangered, rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) – threatened, northern longeared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) – threatened, sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*) – endangered, and

		seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) – threatened. In a December 2, 2015, letter, the (OPRHP) reported that a November 4, 2015, site visit found no presence of sandplain gerardia or seabeach amaranth. The Project site is within the Atlantic Flyway for several migratory birds. Prior to any site disturbance, the area to be disturbed would be examined by a biologist to assess the absence or presence of migratory birds. On December 22, 2015, GOSR concluded that the Project would have "no effect" on the piping plover, northern long-eared bat, rufa red knot, roseate tern, sandplain gerardia, seabeach amaranth. The USFWS concurred with the GOSR determination on December 22, 2015. See **Appendix C**, USFWS and NYNHP Correspondence.
Explosive and Flammable Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C	Yes ☐ No ☒	This factor is not applicable because the project would not introduce housing or sensitive public uses at the site.
Farmlands Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658	Yes ☐ No ☒	Because the Project site is not considered Prime, Unique, or Statewide Important Farmland, the Project would not violate the Farmland Protection Policy Act. (See **Appendix D**, Soils)
Floodplain Management Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is not within a SFHA. The Project site is within the 0.2 percent annual chance (or 500-year) flood hazard zone based on a review of the FEMA FIRM (Map No. 36103C1007H), dated September 25, 2009. (See **Appendix B**, Floodplains) **Source: 6**
Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections	Yes ☒ No ☐	The Project site was checked through the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS). The Robert Moses State Park is listed as eligible for listing in the State and/or

106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800; Tribal notification for new ground disturbance.		National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The existing water treatment plant is considered a contributing historic structure to this eligible historic district. Consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) within the OPRHP, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, resulted in a November 3, 2015 determination that the Project would have "no adverse effect" on historic or cultural resources based on the design of the Project and the proposed use of architectural blocks that would match the brick in the existing historic building. (See **Appendix E**, SHPO Correspondence)
Noise Abatement and Control Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project would not expose new populations to excessive noise levels because there would be no residents and no change in employment at the Project site.
Sole Source Aquifers Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is within the bounds of the Nassau/Suffolk SSA Designated Area. The construction would disturb up to 0.3 acre of previously disturbed land. The proposed building would result in increase of 0.1 acre of impervious surface (about 10 percent) for a total of 0.85 acre of impervious surface. Consultation with the EPA was initiated on December 23, 2015. On January 20, 2016, the EPA concurred that the Project satisfies the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and would not pose a significant threat to the Nassau-Suffolk SSA.(See **Appendix F,** Sole Source Aquifer)
Wetlands Protection Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is not on or adjacent to wetlands, as identified by the New York State Department of Environmental

		Conservation (NYSDEC) and the National Wetlands Inventory. (See **Appendix G**, Wetlands) **Source: 7**
Wild and Scenic Rivers Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)	Yes ☐ No ☒	There are no state or federally designated wild and scenic rivers at or near the Project site. http://www.rivers.gov/wildriverslist.html http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/32739.html
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
Environmental Justice Executive Order 12898	Yes ☐ No ☒	The Project site is not in or adjacent to areas with environmental justice populations, as defined by NYSDEC based on data from the 2000 U.S. Census. (See **Appendix H**, Potential Environmental Justice Areas)

Environmental Assessment Factors [24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 &1508.27] Recorded below is the qualitative and quantitative significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Each factor was evaluated and documented, as appropriate and in proportion to its relevance to the proposed action. Verifiable source documentation is provided and described in support of each determination, as appropriate. Credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority is provided. Where applicable, the necessary reviews or consultations were completed and applicable permits of approvals obtained or noted. Citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references are clear. Additional documentation is attached, as appropriate. **All conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures have been clearly identified.**

Impact Codes: Use an impact code from the following list to make the determination of impact for each factor.
(1) Minor beneficial impact
(2) No impact anticipated
(3) Minor Adverse Impact – May require mitigation
(4) Significant or potentially significant impact requiring avoidance or modification which may require an Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
LAND DEVELOPMENT		
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	**2**	The Project site is currently owned by ORPRH and would not require the acquisition of new land or changes to land use plans or zoning. The Park has been in operation since 1908 and the water treatment plant since the 1960s. The existing facility is part of the local land use. The Suffolk County Master Plan identifies the strengthening of tourism and the recreation sector as one of its priority action areas. The Robert Moses State Park is listed as the most visited state park in the county and continuing to provide for the health safety and well-being of its visitors is in accordance with the master plan. The Fire Island NY Rising Community Reconstruction Plan discusses the Federal funds allocated to infrastructure protection at the Park. Being state property, the Park was not included in the list of specific projects; however, the developed communities on the island rely on tourism, making it a key element of the economy. The plan identified sustaining recreational and tourism assets and functions as a critical issue. **Source: 2**

Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff	**2**	The Project site is relatively flat, with less than 5 percent slope, and is in a developed setting. The Project would not result in impacts to slope or create a source of erosion on- or off-site. (See **Appendix I**, Topographic Map) The Project would not create a source of erosion on- or off-site. The soil at the site is considered limited for construction purposes. A State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Stormwater Permit would not be required because the amount of ground disturbance at the site (approximately 0.3 acre) would be less than one acre. The only impervious surface that would be created would be the replacement water treatment building, resulting in an increase of 0.1 acre of impervious surface (about 10 percent) for a total of 0.85 acre (85 percent) of impervious surface. As part of the construction plans, three new 8-foot diameter dry wells will be installed to the west of the new building. There are no stormwater sewers.
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise	**2**	Chemicals for the chlorination and caustic treatment would be stored inside the treatment building. Because the Project site would not be inhabited, there would be no changes in human exposure to hazards or nuisances. The operational noise level would remain the same as current operations. No noise-sensitive receptors will be present at the site. There are no nearby residents to be disturbed by temporary noise due to construction.
Energy Consumption	**2**	There would be no increase in power usage.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
SOCIOECONOMIC		
Employment and Income Patterns	**1**	The Project would result in a beneficial temporary minor increase in employment during construction and no increase in long-term employment.

Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	**2**	Because the Project site is uninhabited and no population changes would result, there would be no demographic, character, or displacement impacts.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES		
Educational and Cultural Facilities	**1**	Because the Project is uninhabited and no population changes would result, there would be no increase in demand for educational and cultural facilities.
Commercial Facilities	**2**	Because the Project is uninhabited and no population changes would result, there would be no increase in demand for commercial facilities.
Health Care and Social Services	**2**	Because the Project is uninhabited and no population changes would result, there would be no increase in demand for health care and social services.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	**3**	There would be no increase in solid waste disposal or recycling from Project operation. Construction of the replacement facility and subsequent demolition of the old water treatment plant would result in a temporary increase in solid waste.
Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers	**2**	The only waste water is that generated by the current workers. Because no new operations would result from the Project, there would be no change in waste water/sanitary sewer utility usage.
Water Supply	**1**	Because the Project is uninhabited and no population changes would result, there would be no increase in demand for water due to the Project. The Project itself would increase the resiliency and protection of the Park's sole source of potable water.
Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	**2**	Because the Project involves no changes in population, there would be no impact on demand for police, fire, or emergency medical services.
Parks, Open Space and Recreation	**1**	The Project is part of the Robert Moses State Park. The Project would ensure continued potable water supply to the Park and its visitors to maintain a high level of public recreation on the island. There would be no change to open space or recreation due to the Project.

Transportation and Accessibility	**2**	Because the Project involves no any changes in population, it would not change the amount or type of traffic to the area.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
NATURAL FEATURES		
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	**2**	The Project is within the Robert Moses State Park. It is part of the Park's existing infrastructure supporting visitors. The NYSDEC environmental resource mapper shows no unique natural features on or near the Project site, but the site is within an area of rare plants and animals (see discussion of Vegetation, Wildlife below). The Project site is within the bounds of the Nassau/Suffolk SSA Designated Area. (See **Appendix F**, Sole Source Aquifer). The construction would disturb up to 0.3 acre of previously disturbed land. The proposed building would result in increase of 0.1 acre of impervious surface (about 10 percent) for a total of 0.85 acre of impervious surface. Consultation with the EPA was initiated on December 23, 2015. On January 20, 2016, the EPA concurred that the Project satisfies the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and would not pose a significant threat to the Nassau-Suffolk SSA. **Source: 8**
Vegetation, Wildlife	**3**	The USFWS concurred with the GOSR determination that the Project would have "no effect" on piping plover, northern long-eared bat, rufa red knot, roseate tern, sandplain gerardia, and seabeach amaranth. The OPRHP found no presence of sandplain gerardia or seabeach amaranth on the Project site. The Project site is within the Atlantic Flyway for several migratory birds. Prior to any site disturbance, the area to be disturbed would be examined by a biologist to assess the absence or presence of migratory birds. See **Appendix C**, USFWS and NYNHP Correspondence.
Other Factors	NA	Beyond those already addressed, no other factors were identified or evaluated for the Project.

Additional Studies Performed:

- A coastal management plan general consistency concurrence assessment was performed on January 20, 2016.
- The OPRHP performed a site assessment for the presence of rare species on November 04, 2015.

Field Inspection (Date and completed by)**:**

- The NYSPRH performed a site inspection for the presence of rare species plants on November 4, 2015.

List of Sources, Agencies and Persons Consulted [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]**:**

1. New York State. 2013. State of New York Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant Program Disaster Recovery (Action Plan, issued April 25, 2013, amended July 3, 2012) New York State. 2013.

2. New York State. 2014. Fire Island NY Rising Community Reconstruction Plan. March 2014.

3. Limitation on and Exceptions to Federal Expenditures (16 U.S.C. § 3505(a)(6)) http://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/habitat-conservation/cbra/Consultations/Limitations-and-Exceptions.html

4. New York State Department of State, Office of Communities and Waterfronts – Coastal Boundary Map. Internet Website: http://appext20.dos.ny.gov/coastal_map_public/map.aspx.

5. US Fish and Wildlife Service. 2015. Coastal Barrier Resources Mapper – Beta. Internet Website: http://www.fws.gov/cbra/Maps/Mapper.html.

6. United States Federal Emergency Management Agency. Current FEMA issued Flood Maps. Internet Website: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=fire%20island%2C%20ny#searchresultsanchor.

7. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Environmental Resource Mapper. Internet Website: http://www.dec.ny.gov/imsmaps/ERM/viewer.htm.

8. US Environmental Protection Agency. 2015. NEPAssist Tool. Internet Website: http://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/nepamap.aspx?action=searchloc&wherestr=13%20State%20Street%2C%20Schenectady%2C%20NY

9. Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning. 2015. Suffolk County Master Plan 2035, “Framework for the Future.” http://www.suffolkcountyny.gov/Portals/0/planning/CompPlan/Comp%20Master%20Plan%202035/ADASuffolkCounty_MasterPlanFINAL_07282015.pdf

List of Appendices

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Appendix H	Potential Environmental Justice Areas
Appendix I	Topographic Map
Appendix J	SEQR Checklist
Appendix K	Building Elevation Details

List of Permits Obtained or Required:

- Approval of Plans and Specifications from NYS Department of Health (NYSDOH)

Public Outreach [24 CFR 50.23 & 58.43]**:**
On February 05, 2016, a combined Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Intent to Request Release of Funds will be published in the *Newsday*. Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on the Environmental Review Record to:

Thomas J. King, Esq.
Director – Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Assistant General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
99 Washington Avenue Suite 1224
Albany, New York 12260
Office: (518) 473-0015
Mobile: (646) 417-4660

Cumulative Impact Analysis [24 CFR 58.32]**:**
The Project is not expected to trigger cumulative impacts, including the degradation of important natural resources, socioeconomic resources, human health, recreation, quality of life issues, and cultural and historic resources. The Project is an in-kind replacement of existing facilities. The operation of the replacement facility would be the same as the existing facility and would not contribute to cumulative impacts. The Project would have a positive impact because it would increase the resilience of the water treatment plant to flooding.

In the spring of 2013, GOSR utilized CDBG-DR funds for emergency actions taken in the direct aftermath of the storm to stabilize the Robert Moses State Park infrastructure. This emergency work included dredging of the Captree Channel and moving stockpiled sand from democrat point to nourish the dune and beach at Fields 4 and 5. This work also included reinforcement of the beach and berm in front of the traffic circle and water tower. In the spring of 2014, GOSR utilized CDBG-DR funds for additional dredging and beach nourishment activities at Robert Moses State Park. These projects will not result in cumulative impacts when taken in consideration with the Proposed Project due to the expiration of over 2 to 3 years, respectively, from each of these other projects.

Alternatives [24 CFR 58.40(e); 40 CFR 1508.9]
The Project site is already disturbed and is next to the water supply wells and water distribution infrastructure. Other locations on Fire Island would not be suitable as they are within the 100-year floodplain and would require much greater effort to connect to the existing water infrastructure.

No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]:
Not undertaking the Project would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Fire Island NYRCR and other local and state plans. The Park would not increase the resiliency of a key component of the infrastructure it needs to provide services to Park visitors. Without the Project, the Park's water system would continue to be vulnerable to flood damage. Under the No Action alternative, the Park's goals to minimize future impacts from flooding would be limited.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions:

The proposed Project would be an appropriate use of the Project site. It would enable the Park to continue to provide potable water during and after floods. The goals and objectives of GOSR in response to addressing the most impacted counties affected by Hurricanes Sandy and Irene and Tropical Storm Lee would be achieved. The Project would not significantly alter the character or resources of the area. It would not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

Mitigation Measures and Conditions [40 CFR 1505.2(c)]

Summarize below all mitigation measures adopted by the Responsible Entity to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with the above-listed authorities and factors. These measures/conditions must be incorporated into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. The staff responsible for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures should be clearly identified in the mitigation plan.

Law, Authority, or Factor	**Mitigation Measure**
Clean Air Act	All Project activities would comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding construction emissions, including but not limited to the New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR), NYSDEC Air Quality Management Plan, and the New York SIP. All necessary measures would be used to minimize fugitive dust emissions during activities, such as demolition of existing structures. The preferred method for dust suppression is water sprinkling.
Endangered Species Act	Prior to any site disturbance, the area to be disturbed would be examined by a biologist to assess the absence or presence of piping plover.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Prior to any site disturbance, the area to be disturbed would be examined by a biologist to assess the absence or presence of migratory birds.
Contamination and Toxic Substances	All Project-related solid waste would be managed and transported in accordance with the NYS solid and hazardous waste rules.
Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff	BMPs, such as silt fence and erosion prevention, would be implemented, if required by permits or agency discretion.

Determination:

☒ **Finding of No Significant Impact** [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

☐ **Finding of Significant Impact** [24 CFR 58.40(g)(2); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Preparer Signature: _____ Date: February 05, 2016

Name/Title/Organization: Clifford Jarman, Senior Environmental Scientist, Tetra Tech, Inc.

Certifying Officer Signature: _____ Date: February 05, 2016

Name/Title: Thomas J. King, Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

This original, signed document and related supporting material must be retained on file by the Responsible Entity in an Environmental Review Record (ERR) for the activity/project (ref: 24 CFR Part 58.38) and in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for the HUD program(s).

Appendix A – Coastal Resources

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ONE COMMERCE PLAZA
99 WASHINGTON AVENUE
ALBANY, NY 12231-0001
WWW.DOS.NY.GOV

ANDREW M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

CESAR A. PERALES
SECRETARY OF STATE

January 26, 2016

Thomas King, Director
Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Assistant General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224
Albany, New York 12260

Re: F-2016-0021(FA)
GOSR - Robert Moses State Park
Water Treatment Facility Upgrades
Construct replacement water treatment facility next to existing building with higher floor elevation (~4 ft), new walkways and driveway, utility extensions, and three new 8-foot diameter dry wells. Iron removal equipment from the existing building will be moved to new building once functional.
Suffolk County, New York
General Concurrence - No Objection To Funding

Dear Mr. King:

The Department of State received the information you submitted regarding the above matter on 1/20/2016.

The Department of State has determined that this proposal meets the Department's general consistency concurrence criteria. Therefore, the Department of State has no objection to the use of U. S. Housing and Urban Development funds for this financial assistance activity. This concurrence pertains to the financial assistance activity for this project only. If federal permits or other form of federal agency authorization is required for this activity, the Department of State will conduct a separate review for those permit activities. In such a case, please forward a copy of the federal application for authorization, a completed Federal Consistency Assessment Form, and all supporting information to the Department at the same time it is submitted to the federal agency from which the necessary authorization is requested.

When communicating with us regarding this matter, please contact Jeffrey Zappieri at (518) 474-6000 and refer to our file #F-2016-0021(FA).

Sincerely,

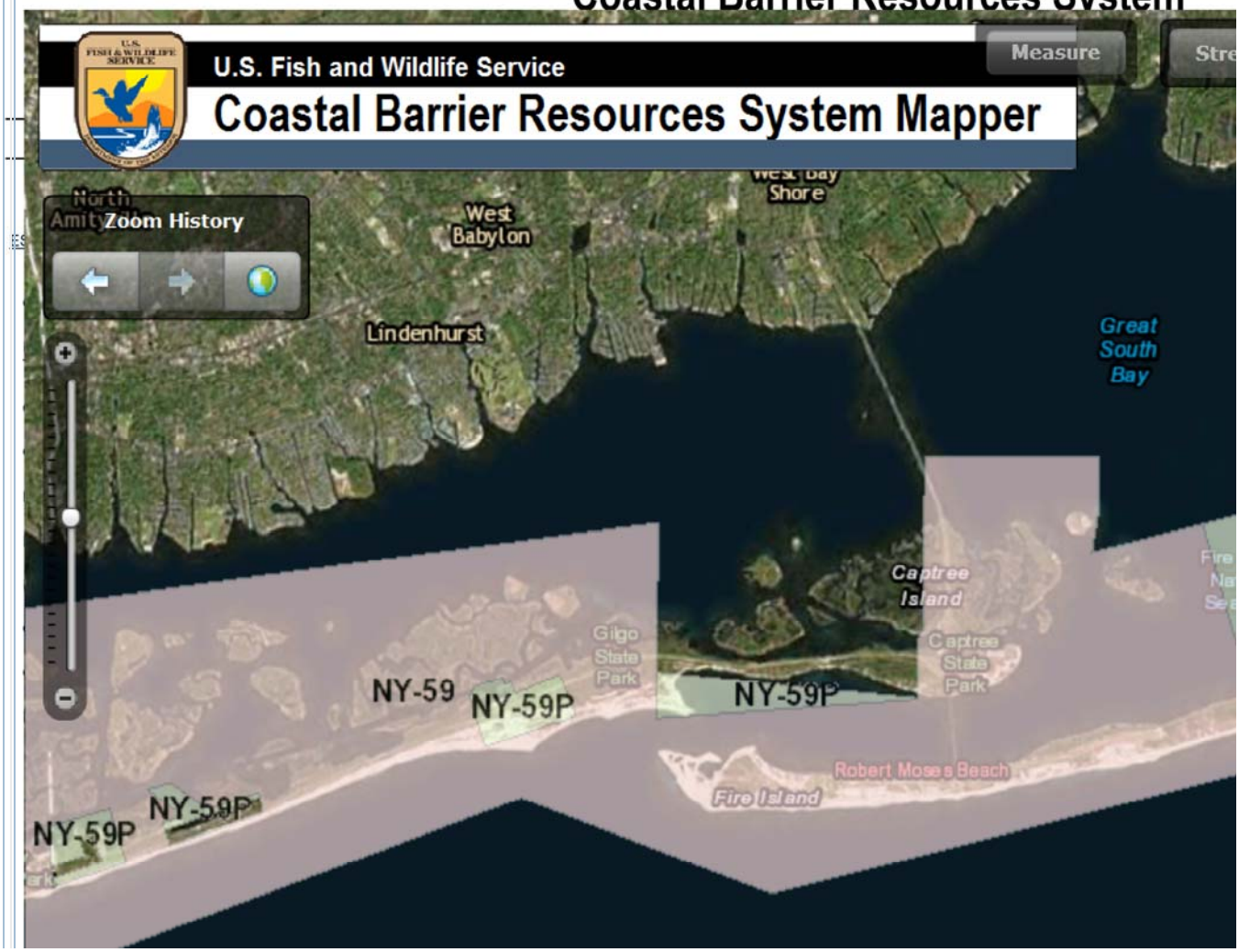
Jeffrey Zappieri
Supervisor, Consistency Review Unit
Office of Planning and Development

JZ/dc

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of State

CBRS Mapper

Coastal Barrier Resources System



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Energy

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COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

FIRE ISLAND UNIT NY-59/59P

This map has been produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from a set of maps adopted by Congress pursuant to the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act P.L. 101-591 and supersedes all previous maps prepared by the Service concerning undeveloped coastal barriers. The boundary delineation of this map is identical to that adopted by Congress.

The boundary delineation of this map has been amended persuant to Section 4(e) of P.L. 101-591.

Scale 1:24,000

0 1/2 1 2 Miles

0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000 Feet

0 .5 1 2 Kilometers

——— Solid lines depict units in the CBRS.

..... Dotted lines depict "otherwise protected areas" not within the CBRS. These areas are shown with the Letter "P" following the unit number.

October 24, 1990
Revised October 15, 1992

January 20, 2016

Jeffery Zappieri
Supervisor, Consistency Review Unit
Division of Coastal Resources
State of New York
Department of State
One Commercial Plaza
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12231-0001

Re: General Consistency Concurrence for the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Replacement Project – Suffolk County, NY

Dear Mr. Zappieri:

The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), an office of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's (HCR) Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC), on behalf of the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Replacement Project (the "Proposed Action") located in the west end of Fire Island, Suffolk County, NY (See Project Location Figures 1 and 2). GOSR is acting as HUD's non-federal representative for the purposes of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The purpose of this letter is to provide the New York State Department of State (DOS) notice of the Proposed Action and to obtain written confirmation from DOS that the proposed activities will be in compliance with general consistency concurrence criteria or the issuance of a letter of no objection.

Project Overview

The Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant, owned and operated by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), provides potable water to park attendees and staff. The existing water treatment plant treats groundwater extracted by two pumping wells and conveys the treated water to an existing storage tower, from where it is gravity fed to all facilities throughout the park. The water treatment system is the sole source of potable water for Robert Moses State Park (the Park). The topography of the site is relatively flat and low-lying between higher the breakwater structure to the north and the Robert Moses State Parkway to the east and

south. The site is approximately one acre with one large and two small buildings, parking area, and settling tanks.

During Superstorm Sandy, the water treatment building was flooded, placing the parks water supply infrastructure in jeopardy. The Project is the proposed replacement of the existing water treatment facility (See Figures 3 and 4).

The replacement facility will be constructed directly adjacent to the existing facility to allow for continuous water treatment during construction. The replacement facility will have a first floor elevation nearly four feet higher than that of the existing plant, raising it significantly above the nearby flood zone elevations. In addition, the project will improve the system's resiliency to future storm damage through upgrades to the Park's primary electrical system and structural components such as anchoring the bladder tanks to prevent buoyancy in case of flooding.

This project involves the construction of a new building and associated walkways and driveway. Iron removal equipment from the existing building to remain will be removed and placed in the new building once functional. There will be additional ground disturbance to extend existing utilities to the new building and install three new 8-foot diameter dry wells to the west of the new building (Figure 4). There will be site restoration and some plantings on the west side of the project site. All work takes place in and adjacent to a developed maintenance area. The construction would disturb up to 0.3 acres of previously disturbed land.

Compliance

GOSR is requesting a response letter from DOS that can be included in the EA to document that coordination with DOS is being completed, and general consistency concurrence criteria will be met. Attached to this letter is a Federal Consistency Assessment Form, including an addendum analyzing the consistency of the Proposed Project with the relevant policies from the State's Coastal Management Plan.

If you have questions or require additional information regarding this request, please contact me at (646) 417-4660 or thomas.king@stormrecovery.ny.gov. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. King, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel and Certifying Officer
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Federal Consistency Assessment Form

An applicant, seeking a permit, license, waiver, certification or similar type of approval from a federal agency which is subject to the New York State Coastal Management Program (CMP), shall complete this assessment form for any proposed activity that will occur within and/or directly affect the State's Coastal Area. This form is intended to assist an applicant in certifying that the proposed activity is consistent with New York State's CMP as required by U.S. Department of Commerce regulations (15 CFR 930.57). It should be completed at the time when the federal application is prepared. The Department of State will use the completed form and accompanying information in its review of the applicant's certification of consistency.

A. **APPLICANT** (please print)

1. Name: Mr. Thomas King, Certifying Environmental Officer, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR)
2. Address: 99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224, Albany, NY 12260
3. Telephone: Area Code ( ) 518-473-0015; thomas.king@stormrecovery.ny.gov

B. **PROPOSED ACTIVITY:**

1. Brief description of activity:

Construct replacement water treatment facility next to existing building with higher floor elevation (~4 ft), new walkways and driveway, utility extensions, and three new 8-foot diameter dry wells. Iron removal equipment from the existing building will be moved to new building once functional.

2. Purpose of activity:

Improve facility's resiliency to future storm damage while allowing for continuous water treatment during construction. Facility was flooded during Superstorm Sandy.

3. Location of activity:

Suffolk	Robert Moses State Park	West end of Fire Island
County	City, Town, or Village	Street or Site Description

4. Type of federal permit/license required: CDBG-DR Funding

5. Federal application number, if known: _____

6. If a state permit/license was issued or is required for the proposed activity, identify the state agency and provide the application or permit number, if known:

_____

C. **COASTAL ASSESSMENT** Check either "YES" or "NO" for each of these questions. The numbers following each question refer to the policies described in the CMP document (see footnote on page 2) which may be affected by the proposed activity.

1. Will the proposed activity result in any of the following:	YES	NO
a. Large physical change to a site within the coastal area which will require the preparation of an environmental impact statement? (11, 22, 25, 32, 37, 38, 41, 43)		✔
b. Physical alteration of more than two acres of land along the shoreline, land under water or coastal waters? (2, 11, 12, 20, 28, 35, 44)		✔
c. Revitalization/redevelopment of a deteriorated or underutilized waterfront site? (1)		✔
d. Reduction of existing or potential public access to or along coastal waters? (19, 20)		✔
e. Adverse effect upon the commercial or recreational use of coastal fish resources? (9,10)		✔
f. Siting of a facility essential to the exploration, development and production of energy resources in coastal waters or on the Outer Continental Shelf? (29)		✔
g. Siting of a facility essential to the generation or transmission of energy? (27)		✔
h. Mining, excavation, or dredging activities, or the placement of dredged or fill material in coastal waters? (15, 35)		✔
i. Discharge of toxics, hazardous substances or other pollutants into coastal waters? (8, 15, 35)		✔
j. Draining of stormwater runoff or sewer overflows into coastal waters? (33)		✔
k. Transport, storage, treatment, or disposal of solid wastes or hazardous materials? (36, 39)		✔
l. Adverse effect upon land or water uses within the State's small harbors? (4)		✔

2. Will the proposed activity affect or be located in, on, or adjacent to any of the following:	YES	NO
a. State designated freshwater or tidal wetland? (44)		✔
b. Federally designated flood and/or state designated erosion hazard area? (11, 12, 17)	✔	
c. State designated significant fish and/or wildlife habitat? (7)		✔
d. State designated significant scenic resource or area? (24)		✔
e. State designated important agricultural lands? (26)		✔
f. Beach, dune or Barrier Island? (12)		✔
g. Major ports of Albany, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Oswego or New York? (3)		✔
h. State, county, or local park? (19, 20)	✔	
i. Historic resource listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places? (23)	✔	

3. Will the proposed activity require any of the following:	YES	NO
a. Waterfront site? (2, 21, 22)		✔
b. Provision of new public services or infrastructure in undeveloped or sparsely populated sections of the coastal area? (5)		✔
c. Construction or reconstruction of a flood or erosion control structure? (13, 14, 16)		✔
d. State water quality permit or certification? (30, 38, 40)		✔
e. State air quality permit or certification? (41, 43)		✔

4. Will the proposed activity occur within and/or affect an area covered by a State-approved local waterfront revitalization program, or State-approved regional coastal management program? (see policies in program document*)		
		✔

D. **ADDITIONAL STEPS**

1. If all of the questions in Section C are answered "NO", then the applicant or agency shall complete Section E and submit the documentation required by Section F.

2. If any of the questions in Section C are answered "YES", then the applicant or agent is advised to consult the CMP, or where appropriate, the local waterfront revitalization program document*. The proposed activity must be analyzed in more detail with respect to the applicable state or local coastal policies. On a separate page(s), the applicant or agent shall: (a) identify, by their policy numbers, which coastal policies are affected by the activity, (b) briefly assess the effects of the activity upon the policy; and, (c) state how the activity is consistent with each policy. Following the completion of this written assessment, the applicant or agency shall complete Section E and submit the documentation required by Section F.

E. **CERTIFICATION**

The applicant or agent must certify that the proposed activity is consistent with the State's CMP or the approved local waterfront revitalization program, as appropriate. If this certification cannot be made, the proposed activity shall not be undertaken. If this certification can be made, complete this Section.

"The proposed activity complies with New York State's approved Coastal Management Program, or with the applicable approved local waterfront revitalization program, and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such program."

Applicant/Agent's Name: Mr. Thomas King, Certifying Environmental Officer, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR)

Address: 99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224, Albany, NY 12260

Telephone: Area Code ( ) 518-473-0015; thomas.king@stormrecovery.ny.gov

Applicant/Agent's Signature: _____ Date: _____

F. **SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS**

1. The applicant or agent shall submit the following documents to the **New York State Department of State, Office of Planning and Development, Attn: Consistency Review Unit, One Commerce Plaza-Suite 1010, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12231.**

a. Copy of original signed form.
b. Copy of the completed federal agency application.
c. Other available information which would support the certification of consistency.

2. The applicant or agent shall also submit a copy of this completed form along with his/her application to the federal agency.

3. If there are any questions regarding the submission of this form, contact the Department of State at (518) 474-6000.

*These state and local documents are available for inspection at the offices of many federal agencies, Department of environmental Conservation and Department of State regional offices, and the appropriate regional and county planning agencies. Local program documents are also available for inspection at the offices of the appropriate local government.

FCAF Addendum Robert Moses Water Treatment Plant Replacement Project

This document is the addendum to the Federal Consistency Assessment Form (FCAF) for the Robert Moses Water Treatment Plant Replacement Project. After describing the Proposed Project in more detail, this document analyzes the consistency of the Proposed Project with the State's Costal Management Plan (CMP), specifically those policies that were identified as potentially applicable to this Project in the FCAF.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Robert Moses State Park (the Park), formerly the Fire Island State Park, is a state-owned park, established in 1908 and operated by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The Park is located on the western end of Fire Island, a coastal barrier island off the southern coast of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York (**Figure 1**).

The Park is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Fire Island inlet to the west and the Great South Bay to the north. Because of this geography, it is highly susceptible to the effects of strong storms, which tend to push water into back barrier bays and thus, cause flooding from both the ocean and the bay.

The existing water treatment system was constructed in the 1960's on the north side of the island, adjacent to the Robert Moses Causeway (**Figure 2**). The plant treats groundwater extracted by two pumping wells and conveys the treated water to the Robert Moses Water Tower, from where it is gravity fed to all facilities throughout the park. The water treatment system is the sole source of potable water for Robert Moses State Park and, therefore, is a vital component in keeping the park operational and available to the public.

The topography of the site is relatively flat and low-lying between higher the breakwater structure to the north and the Robert Moses State Parkway to the east and south. The site is approximately one acre with one large and two small buildings, parking area, and settling tanks. Approximately 75 percent of the site is impervious.

During Superstorm Sandy, the water treatment building was flooded, placing the parks water supply infrastructure in jeopardy.

The Project is the proposed replacement of the existing water treatment facility (**Figures 3 and 4**). The replacement facility will be constructed directly adjacent to the existing facility to allow for continuous water treatment during construction. The replacement facility will have a first floor elevation nearly four feet higher than that of the existing plant, raising it significantly above the nearby flood zone elevations. In addition, the project will improve the system's resiliency to future storm damage through upgrades to the Park's primary electrical system and structural components such as anchoring the bladder tanks to prevent buoyancy in case of flooding.

This project involves the construction of a new building and associated walkways and driveway. Iron removal equipment from the existing building to remain will be removed and placed in the new building once functional.

There will be additional ground disturbance to extend existing utilities to the new building and install a new drainage system. There will be site restoration and some plantings on the west side

of the project site. All work takes place in and adjacent to a developed maintenance area. The construction would disturb up to 0.3 acres of previously disturbed land. The Project would result in increase of 0.1 acres of impervious surface (~10 percent) for a total of 0.85 acres (85 percent) impervious surface.

The facility is a public water supply treatment facility that treats water extracted from two wells. The replacement water treatment facility will increase the Park's ability to resist storm damage and continue to protect the local community and environment from salt contamination to waterways and agricultural lands.

The project site is within the bounds of the Nassau-Suffolk Sole Source Aquifer, which underlies all of Suffolk County.

No wastewater or sewage is generated at the facility. The facility serves solely as potable water treatment facility. As part of the construction plans, three new 8-foot diameter dry wells will be installed to the west of the new building (Figure 4). There are no storm water sewers.

Funding for the Project will be provided by New York State's HUD CDBG-DR program.

Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) and the Housing and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.), the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) is acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's Housing Trust Fund Corporation as a recipient of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery ("CDBG-DR") funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). GOSR is the entity responsible for compliance with the HUD environmental review procedures set forth in 24 CFR Part 58. GOSR processes environmental reviews for projects funded with HUD CDBG-DR on a case-by-case basis.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE NYS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Policy 17: *Non-structural measures to minimize damage to natural resources and property from flooding and erosion shall be used whenever possible.*

Response: The new water treatment building will be constructed with a floor elevation approximately four feet higher than the existing building. There would be no changes to the natural features in the area. The Proposed Project is consistent with this policy.

Policy 19: *Protect, maintain, and increase the level and types of access to public water related recreation resources and facilities.*

Response: The Project is located within the Robert Moses State Park. The replacement building will be built adjacent to the existing building within the previously disturbed operational area of the existing facility. There would be no alteration to the level or type of access to water-related recreation resources and facilities in the area. The Proposed Project is consistent with this policy.

Policy 23: *Protect, enhance and restore structures, districts, areas or sites that are of significance in the history, architecture, archeology or culture of the State, its communities, or the Nation.*

Response: The Robert Moses State Park is listed as eligible for listing in the State and or National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The existing water

treatment plant is considered a contributing historic structure to this eligible historic district. Consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) within the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 resulted in a November 3, 2015 determination that the Project would have "no adverse effect" on historic or cultural resources based on the design of the Project and the proposed use of architectural block that would match the brick in the existing historic building. Therefore, the Proposed Project is consistent with this policy.

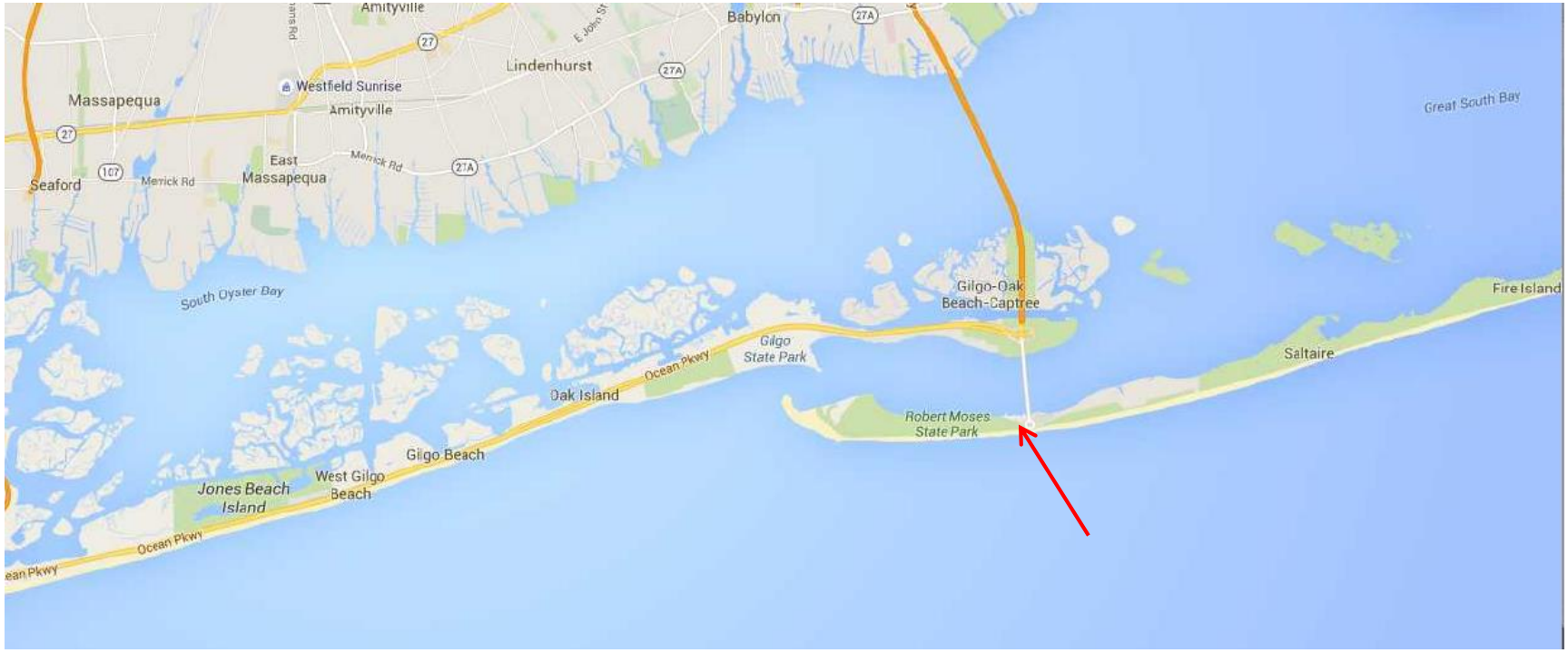


Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Aerial View of Project Site.

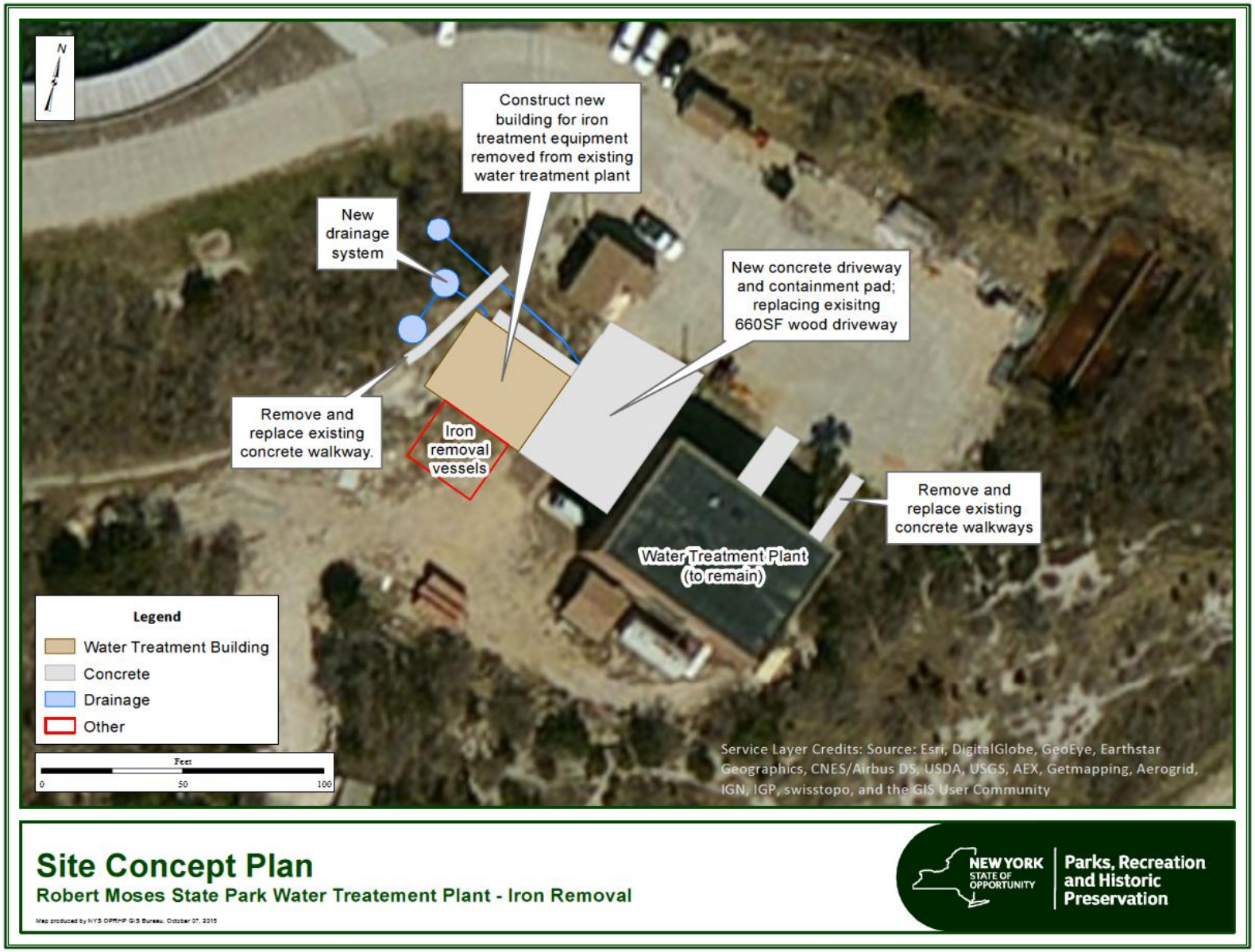


Figure 3: Conceptual Site Plan.

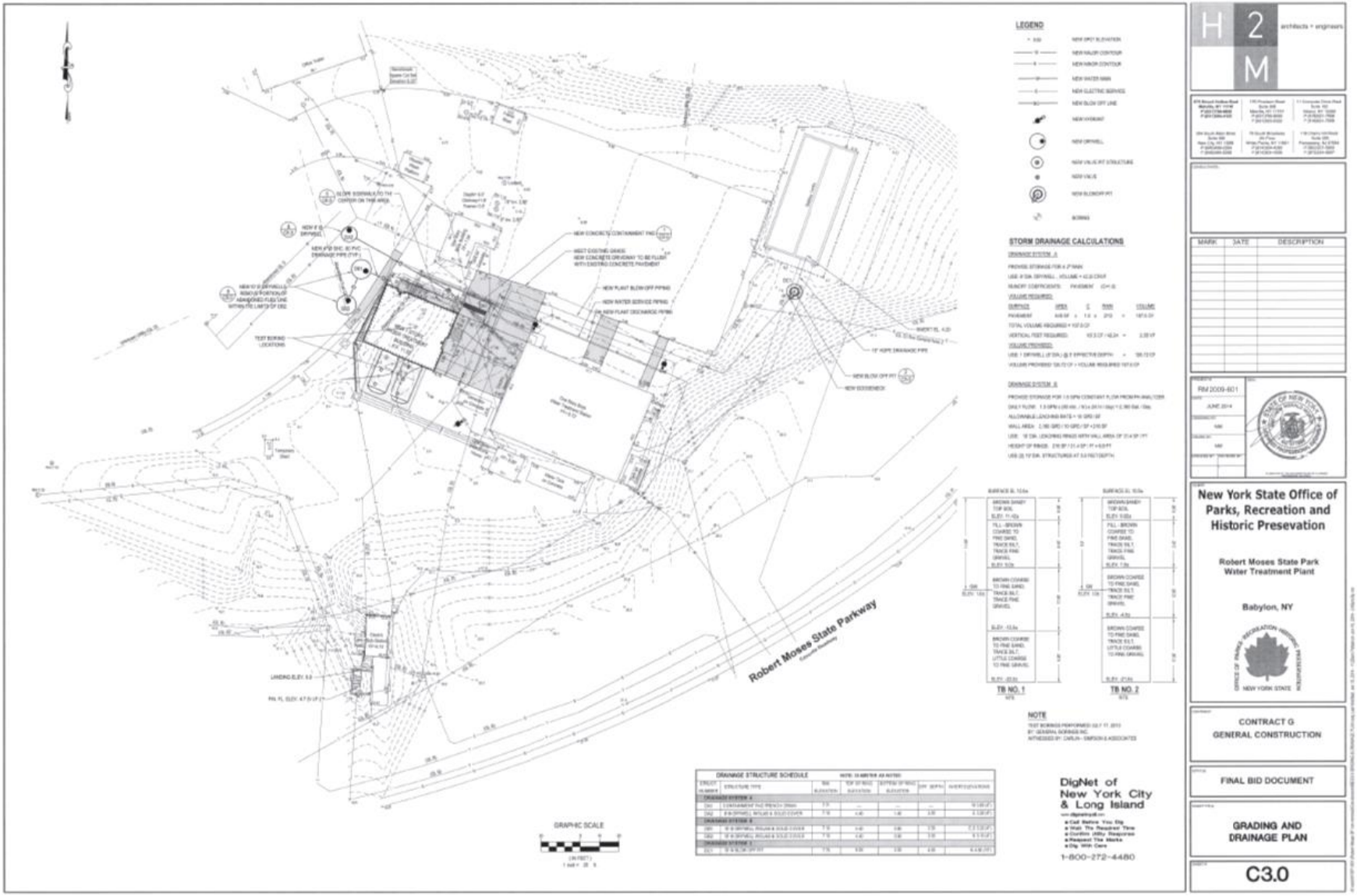


Figure 4: Proposed Site Plan

Appendix B – Floodplains

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Data of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations and Transect Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations and Transect Data tables should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was New York State Plane FIPSZONE 3104. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or State Plane zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3182
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713-3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by the New York State Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination. This information was derived from digital orthophotography produced at a 1.0-foot pixel resolution from photography dated 2004.

Based on updated topographic information, this map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables for the Northeast Branch Nissequogue River in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map. Also, the road to floodplain relationships for unrevised streams may differ from what is shown on previous maps.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map showing the layout of map panels for this jurisdiction.

The AE Zone category has been divided by a **Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA)**. The LiMWA represents the approximate landward limit of the 1.5-foot breaking wave. The effects of wave hazards between the VE Zone and the LiMWA (or between the shoreline and the LiMWA for areas where VE Zones are not identified) will be similar to, but less severe than those in the VE Zone.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at http://msc.fema.gov.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) LEGEND

10-01-1983 CBRS Area

FLOOD INSURANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR STRUCTURES NEWLY BUILT OR SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1983, IN DESIGNATED CBRS AREAS.

11-16-1990 CBRS Area

FLOOD INSURANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR STRUCTURES NEWLY BUILT OR SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 16, 1990, IN DESIGNATED CBRS AREAS.

11-16-1991 Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)

FLOOD INSURANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR STRUCTURES NEWLY BUILT OR SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 16, 1991 IN DESIGNATED OPAs WITHIN THE CBRS.

11-15-1993 CBRS Area

FLOOD INSURANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR STRUCTURES NEWLY BUILT OR SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 15, 1993 IN DESIGNATED CBRS AREAS.

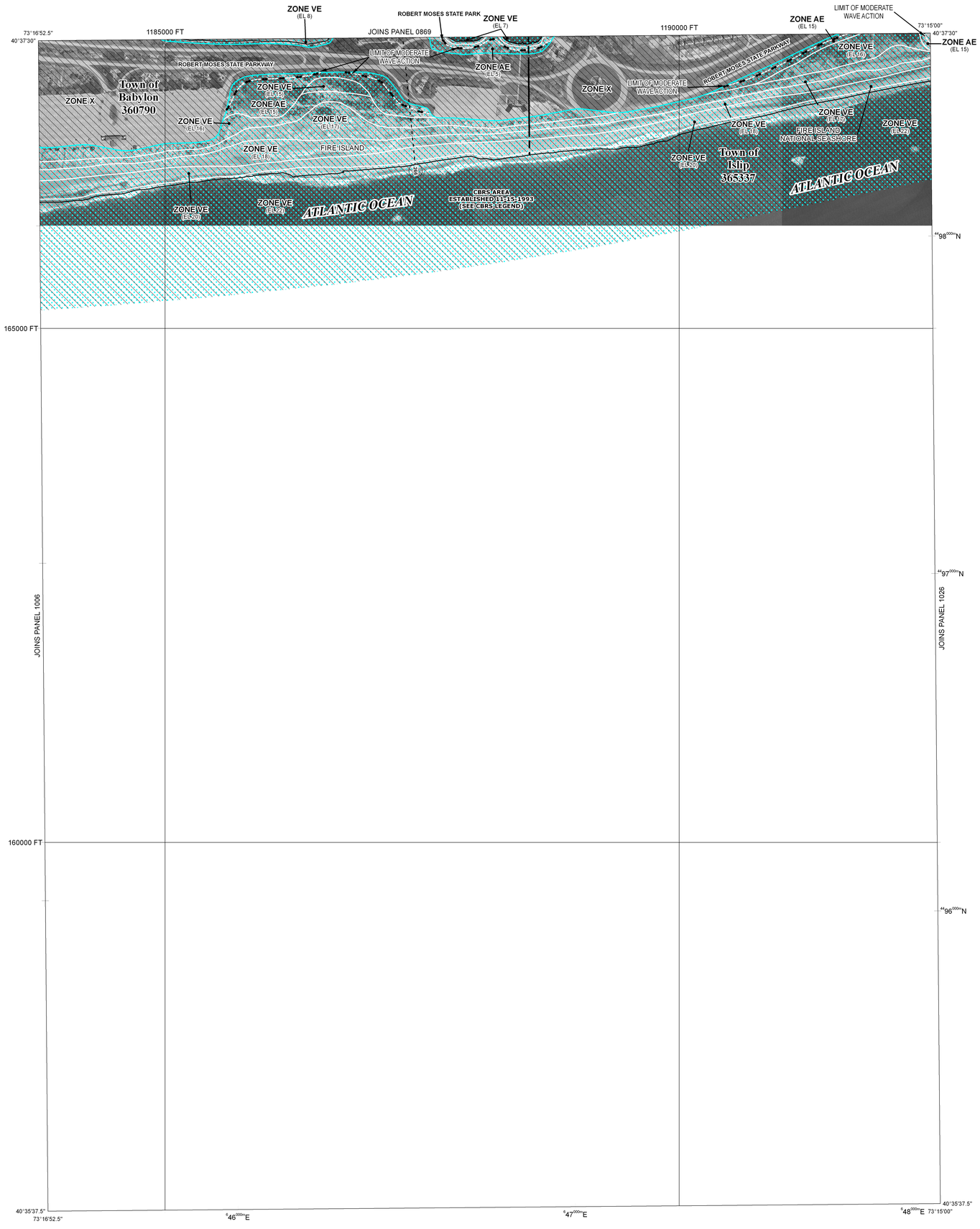
11-15-1993 Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)

FLOOD INSURANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR STRUCTURES NEWLY BUILT OR SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 15, 1993 IN DESIGNATED OPAs WITHIN THE CBRS.

02-24-1997 CBRS Area

FLOOD INSURANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR STRUCTURES NEWLY BUILT OR SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED ON OR AFTER FEBRUARY 24, 1997 IN DESIGNATED CBRS AREAS.

Boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) shown on this FIRM were transferred from the official CBRS source map(s) for this area and are depicted on this FIRM for informational purposes only. The official CBRS maps are enacted by Congress via the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended, and maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The official CBRS maps used to determine whether or not an area is located within the CBRS are available for download at http://www.fws.gov. For an official determination of whether or not an area is located within the CBRS, or for any questions regarding the CBRS, please contact the FWS field office for this area at (631) 776-1401.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- 1% annual chance floodplain boundary
- 0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
- Limit of Moderate Wave Action
- 513 — Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- (EL 987) — Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- A — A — Cross section line
- 3 — 3 — Limited detail cross section line
- 23 — 23 — Transect line
- 87°07'45", 32°22'30" — Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere
- 4276000mN — 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 18
- 600000 FT — 5000-foot grid values: statename State Plane coordinate system, spzone (FIPSZONE fipszone), spherename projection
- DX5510 × — Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- ● M1.5 — River Mile

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
May 4, 1998

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL
September 25, 2009 - to incorporate Primary Frontal Dune analysis, to change zone designations, to update the effects of wave action, to reflect revised shoreline, to change Special Flood Hazard Areas, to update map format, to reflect the effects of coastal erosion, to reflect updated topographic information, and to change Base Flood Elevations

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

150 0 150 300 METERS

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 1007H

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

for SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER
BABYLON, TOWN OF	360790
ISLIP, TOWN OF	365337

- NOTE -

THIS MAP INCLUDES BOUNDARIES OF THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM ESTABLISHED UNDER THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT OF 1982 AND/OR SUBSEQUENT ENABLING LEGISLATION.

PANEL 1007 OF 1026
MAP SUFFIX: H
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

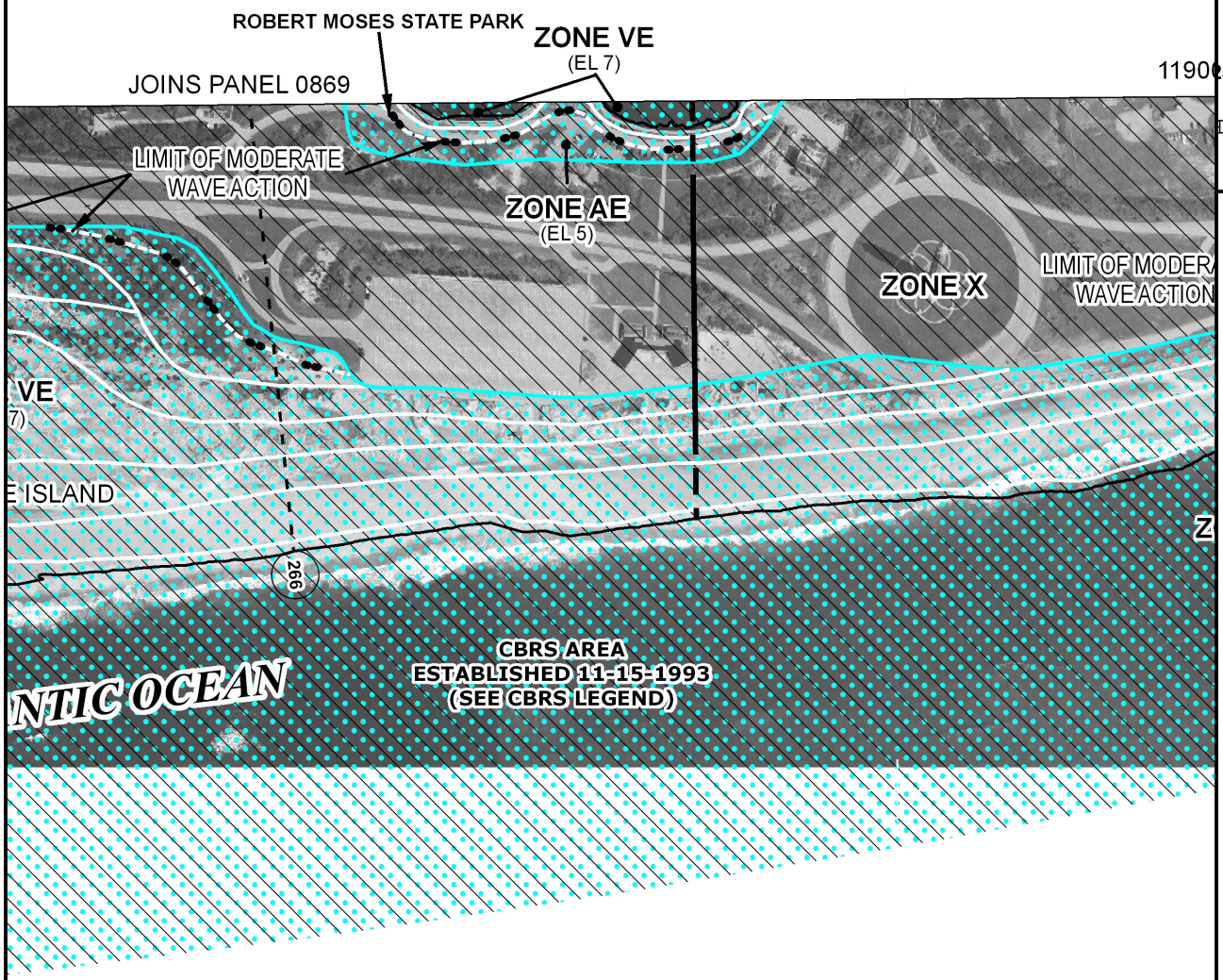
Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
36103C1007H

MAP REVISED
SEPTEMBER 25, 2009

Federal Emergency Management Agency

National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

50 0 500 1000

FEET

METER

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 1007H

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

for SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

CONTAINS:

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MAP NUMBER
36103C1007H

MAP REVISED
SEPTEMBER 25, 2009

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Appendix C – USFWS and NYSNHP Correspondence

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Long Island Field Office
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967
Phone: (631) 286-0485 Fax: (631) 286-4003
http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo

To: Thomas King Date: 12/22/2015

USFWS File No:

Regarding your: ☒ letter ☐ FAX ☐ E-mail dated: 12/22/2015

For project: Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment

Located: RMSP

In Town/County: Babylon, Suffolk County

Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Concur with OBRA determination BEGBPA/MBTA

☒ Acknowledges receipt of your "no effect" determination. No further ESA coordination or consultation is required.

☐ Acknowledges receipt of your determination. Please provide copy of your determination and supporting materials to any involved Federal agency for their final ESA determination.

☐ Is taking no action pursuant to ESA or any other legislation at this time but would like to be kept informed of project developments.

As a reminder, until the proposed project is complete, we recommend that you check our website (http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm) every 90 days from the date of this letter to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed project area is current. Should project plans change or additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat become available, this determination may be reconsidered.

Pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*),

☐ Requests additional time for review.

☐ Is providing FWCA comments (see attached).

☐ Will provide FWCA comments separately.

☐ Is taking no action pursuant to FWCA due to lack of funding.

☐ Has no objection pursuant to the FWCA.

☐ Is taking no action pursuant to the FWCA at this time but would like to be kept informed of project developments.

USFWS Contact(s): _____ Date 12/22/2015

Supervisor: _____ Date _____

December 22, 2015

Steven T. Papa
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Long Island Field office
340 Smith Rd
Shirley, NY 11967

Re: USFWS Consultation for the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant Project, Babylon, New York.

Dear Mr. Papa:

The Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's (HCR) Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC), on behalf of the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant Project (the "Proposed Action") located in Babylon, New York. (See Project Location on Attached Trusted Resource List).

GOSR is acting as HUD's non-federal representative for the purposes of conducting informal consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) (40 Stat. 755, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 703-712). GOSR is also hereby notifying United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) of its determination under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq). Additionally, as GOSR plans to prepare an Environmental Assessment to evaluate the Proposed Action, comments on the Proposed Action are also welcomed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq).

Proposed Action

GOSR is currently reviewing a proposal to use Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding to carry out the Proposed Action consisting of the construction of a replacement water treatment facility to provide potable water to park attendees and staff.

Robert Moses State Park (the Park) is a state-owned park, operated by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The Park is located on the western end of Fire Island, a coastal barrier island off the southern coast of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York.

The Park is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Fire Island inlet to the west and the Great South Bay to the north. Because of this geography, it is highly susceptible to the effects of strong storms, which tend to push water into back barrier bays and thus, cause flooding from both the ocean and the bay. In 2013, Superstorm Sandy caused significant damage to Robert Moses State Park's beaches and infrastructure. In March 2014, GOSR allocated CDBG-DR funding to enable extensive efforts to replenish and stabilize the Park's eroded beaches. While the beaches reopened to the public, efforts to strengthen the resiliency of the Park's infrastructure are ongoing.

The existing water treatment system was constructed in the 1960's on the north side of the island, adjacent to the Robert Moses Causeway. The plant treats groundwater extracted by two pumping wells and conveys the treated water to a storage tower, from where it is gravity fed to all facilities throughout the park. During Superstorm Sandy the water treatment building was flooded, placing the parks water supply infrastructure in jeopardy. The water treatment system is the sole source of potable water for Robert Moses State Park and, therefore, is a vital component in keeping the park operational and available to the public.

Given that the Park, including the existing water treatment building, was strongly affected by Superstorm Sandy's storm surge, the proposed replacement water treatment facility will be constructed with a first floor elevation nearly four feet higher than that of the existing plant, raising it significantly above the nearby flood zone elevations. The replacement will facility will be constructed directly adjacent to the existing facility to allow for continuous water treatment during construction. In addition, the project will improve the system's resiliency to future storm damage through upgrades to the Park's primary electrical system and structural components such as anchoring the bladder tanks to prevent buoyancy in case of flooding and constructing the building on 40" wide spread footings.

Endangered Species Act

The USFWS Information, Planning and Conservation (IPaC) online planning tool Trust Resource List generated for the Proposed Action (see **Attachment 1)** lists the following Federally-listed species as having the potential to occur within the vicinity of the

Proposed Action: piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) - threatened, roseate tern (*Sterna gougallii*) - endangered, rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) – threatened, northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) - threatened, sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*) - endangered, and seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) - threatened. This correspondence represents the GOSR's assessment of potential effects to these species in compliance with Section 7 of the ESA of 1973, as amended, with respect to the Proposed Action.

Piping Plover

The breeding range of the piping plover within New York State is limited to the coastlines of Long Island, where plovers nest from Queens to eastern Suffolk County (Wasilco 2008). Most piping plover colonies on Long Island have grown steadily in recent decades in response to protection and management and currently represent approximately one quarter of the total Atlantic Coast population (Hecht and Melvin 2009). Piping plovers nest in several areas of oceanfront beach along the southern shoreline and eastern and western points of Jones Beach Island (e.g., McIntyre and Heath 2011). Although piping plovers nest on the oceanfront beaches of Long Island's barrier islands rather than bayside or mainland beaches, their home range commonly includes bayside flats and back-barrier storm overwash areas, which are important foraging habitats for adults and fledglings (Elias et al. 2000, McIntyre and Heath 2011).

The Proposed Action is not located on the ocean side of the island, where piping plovers would typically be found. In addition, prior to any site disturbance the area to be disturbed will be examined by a biologist to assess the absence or presence of Piping Plover. As such, the Proposed Action will have no effect on the piping plover or the habitats on which it depends.

Northern long-eared bat

The northern long-eared bat, recently listed as federally threatened, is a temperate, insectivorous bat whose life cycle can be coarsely divided into two primary phases - reproduction and hibernation. Northern long-eared bats hibernate in caves or mine during winter and then emerge in early spring, with males dispersing and remaining solitary until mating season at the end of the summer, and pregnant females forming maternity colonies in which to rear young. No caves or mines occur near the project site. Summer habitat of the northern long-eared bat generally includes upland and riparian forest within heavily forested landscapes (Ford et al. 2005, Henderson et al. 2008). The long-eared bat is sensitive to fragmentation and urbanization, and requires interior forest for both

foraging and breeding (Foster and Kurta 1999, Broders et al. 2006, Henderson et al. 2008). Roost trees are usually in intact forest, close to the core and away from large clearings, roads, or other sharp edges (Menzel et al. 2002, Owen et al. 2003, Carter and Feldhammer 2005). In contrast to these associations of the northern long-eared bat with mature, closed canopy, interior, upland forest habitat, habitats within the project site are limited to wooden plank walkway and grass. Northern long-eared bats are therefore considered unlikely to occur in the area.

The Proposed Action does not require tree clearing, is located in a developed area without dense forest, and in addition, OPRHP is unaware of any maternity roosts or hibernacula on or near the Proposed Action. For these reasons, the Proposed Action is considered likely to have "No Effect" on the northern long-eared bat or the habitats on which it depends.

Red knot

The rufa subspecies of the red knot, which has recently been listed as federally threatened, migrates up to 30,000 miles round trip between primary wintering grounds in South America and breeding grounds in the high arctic, with conditions for refueling at staging areas along the Atlantic coast being critical determinants of migration and reproductive success and overall survival (Baker et al. 2004, Morrison et al. 2007). Delaware Bay is the most significant spring migration staging area for rufa red knots, which time their arrival in the bay to coincide with the peak horseshoe crab spawning period (Baker et al. 2004, Niles et al. 2009). Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge in Cape Cod, Massachusetts appears to be among the most significant staging areas for red knots during their southbound autumn migration (Harrington et al. 2010, Burger et al. 2012). In addition to these primary staging areas in Delaware Bay and Cape Cod, migrating red knots may stage in much lower densities elsewhere along the Atlantic coast (Harrington 2010, Burger et al. 2012). Although migrating red knots occur along Long Island (e.g., Tanacredi and Badger 1995:104, Fowle and Kerlinger 2001:81, Boretti et al. 2007), none of its beaches, bays, or estuaries are known to be high-use staging areas that support large concentrations of individuals. Instead, red knots are usually seen on Long Island in small groups (e.g., Wells 1996:59) relative to the tens of thousands of birds observed staging together in Delaware Bay and Cape Cod.

Additionally, red knots are highly sensitive to human disturbance at staging sites (Burger et al. 2004, 2007), and as such, would not be expected to occur near the Proposed Action. Because red knots are not expected to occur near the project site, the Proposed Action is considered likely to have "No Effect" on the red knot or the habitats on which it depends.

Roseate Tern

More than 90 percent of New York State's population of roseate terns is made up by a single colony on Great Gull Island, off Long Island's eastern end. The remainder occurs in small groups of often just a few breeding pairs in variable locations along the south shore of Long Island (Mitra 2008). Roseate terns have sporadically nested near the western end of Long Island in the past (e.g., 2 pairs in Jamaica Bay in 1996; Wells 1996), but during the most recent New York State Breeding Bird Atlas (2000-2005), they were not documented anywhere west of Suffolk County (Mitra 2008). The closest to the project site that roseate terns have nested in recent years is Goose Flat Island, approximately 8 miles to the west (NYSERDA 2010, NYSDEC 2013). Goose Flat Island had as many as 25 nesting pairs in 2005 (NYSERDA 2010), but no roseate terns have nested there in the last few years (NYSDEC 2012, 2013). The potential for roseate terns to occur near the project site is considered extremely low and limited to migrants moving overhead en route to nesting sites elsewhere in the region or to wintering grounds in the southern hemisphere. As such, the Proposed Action is considered likely to have "No Effect" on roseate terns or their habitat.

Sandplain gerardia and seabeach amaranth

Sandplain gerardia is an herbaceous annual plant that occurs in sandy coastal plain habitat in poor, dry soils. It is a member of sandplain grassland communities and openings in coniferous forest. (Neel 2002) It was once a common species when these communities were large and dominant on some areas of Long Island. It now survives in remnant grasslands in pine barrens with broad, grassy swaths; remnants of the Hempstead Plains dominated by grasses and composites with scattered shrubs and bare areas scraped by a bulldozer; and other remnant grasslands of the South Fork including those around golf courses, and along roadsides and railroads. (NYNHP 2013)

Seabeach amaranth is an herbaceous annual plant that occurs on barrier island beaches, where its primary habitat consists of overwash flats at accreting ends of islands and lower foredunes and upper strands of non-eroding beaches. It occasionally establishes small temporary populations in other habitats, including sound-side beaches, blowouts in foredunes, and sand and shell material placed as beach replenishment or dredge spoil. Seabeach amaranth appears to be intolerant of competition and does not occur on well-vegetated sites. The species appears to need extensive areas of barrier island beaches and inlets, functioning in a relatively natural and dynamic manner. These characteristics allow it to move around in the landscape as a fugitive species, occupying suitable habitat as it becomes available. (USFWS 2011)

OPRHP has confirmed that these listed plant species do not occur on the project site. Please see attached memorandum detailing an OPRHP biologist's recent visit to the project site complete with photos. Therefore, the Proposed Action will have "No Effect" on sandplain gerardia and seabeach amaranth.

Compliance

For purposes of consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, we conclude that the Proposed Action will have "No Effect" on the piping plover, roseate tern, rufa red knot, northern long-eared bat, sandplain gerardia or seabeach amaranth or the habitats on which this species depends. We request your concurrence with this determination.

BGEPA

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is not listed in the IPaC List as one of the Migratory Birds known for the area. OPRHP knows of no bald eagle nesting sites in proximity to the Proposed Action. The BGEPA guidelines recommend that any clearing, external construction, and landscaping within 660 feet of a bald eagle nest site be conducted outside the breeding season. In addition, blasting and other activities that produce extremely loud noise should be avoided within ½ mile of active nest sites during the breeding season. GOSR has determined that the proposed action would have no impact on the Bald Eagle.

MBTA

The Proposed Action takes place within the Atlantic Flyway. However, prior to any site disturbance the area to be disturbed will be examined by a biologist to assess the absence or presence of migratory birds. As such, GOSR has determined that the Proposed Action would have no significant adverse impact on migratory birds or their habitat. It is anticipated that birds would temporarily leave the area during construction due to noise and disturbance.

CBRA

A portion of the Proposed Action (exit access shaft and staging area) is located within the Fire Island Unit (NY-59) of the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The CBRA generally prohibits federal financial assistance for actions undertaken within System Units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (16 U.S.C. § 3504). However, it is GOSR's position that the Proposed Action falls within the CBRA's exception for the "maintenance, replacement, reconstruction, or repair, but not the expansion (except with respect to U.S.

route 1 in the Florida Keys), of publicly owned or publicly operated roads, structures, and facilities."(16 U.S.C. § 3505(a)(6)).

The Proposed Action conforms to the CBRA exception mentioned above because the Proposed Action would involve the replacement of an existing publically-owned structure that is an essential and necessary link in a larger water treatment system. The Proposed Action would not result in additional development of the barrier island. Rather, the Proposed Action is necessary to provide potable water to park attendees and staff, and protect the Park from future storms. The Proposed Action is a replacement-in-kind that will allow for the replacement facility to be constructed and the existing facility to be decommissioned. Therefore, it is the position of GOSR that the Proposed Action is in compliance with the CBRA.

The proposed activity is consistent with the tripartite purpose of the CBRA.

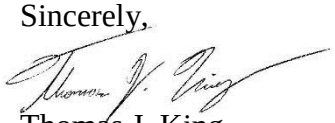
First, Proposed Action is an activity that is protective of both human health and the environment. The activities undertaken by the State will help minimize damage posed by future storms and will potable water to all Park attendees and staff to maintain sanitary conditions. The structure is not in the floodplain and will not require flood insurance, however it will be preventatively elevated nonetheless.

Second, federal financial assistance to support these activities is not a wasteful use of federal resources; these activities represent a long-term public investment in a piece of critical infrastructure that is necessary to provide potable water to Park attendees and staff. Furthermore, the care taken to elevate this infrastructure and harden thhe facility against future storms will ensure that this investment is protected from future storm damage.

Finally, the Proposed Action will minimize damage to fish and wildlife by making sure that the water building and its associated tanks are constructed at a flood proof height and properly anchored to prevent floatation. In addition, prior to any site disturbance the area to be disturbed will be examined by a biologist to assess the absence or presence of Piping Plover.

GOSR kindly requests USFWS concurrence with this these determinations. If you have questions or require additional information regarding this request, please contact me at (646) 417-4660 or thomas.king@stormrecovery.ny.gov. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. King
Certifying Officer

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NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

Memo

To: Tom King

From: Gabriella Cebada Mora

cc: Ron Rausch, Annie McIntyre

Date: December 2, 2015

Re: Robert Moses SP WTP Site Visit – Seabeach amaranth, Sandplain gerardia

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As requested by the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery, a follow-up site visit was made to the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant project site to determine if sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*) - endangered, and seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) – threatened, were present or if suitable habitat for these plants existed at the site.

On November 4, 2015, Annie McIntyre, NYS Parks Regional Environmental Manager on Long Island, visited the project site to assess the location. Annie supplied NYS Parks Environmental Management Bureau with an email outlining her observations and submitting photos of the location. Annie's observations are provided below. Photos are attached with associated map keys.

Site Observations (November 4, 2015):

- The site next to a parking lot is used as a work yard and the site's plants are those associated with disturbance, vegetated almost completely by invasive and/or non-native plants.
- Autumn olive dominated the shrub lines.
- Other vegetation included Virginia creeper, Cherry, Japanese black pine, Asiatic bittersweet.
- A small sandy area, to the west of the large building, has a population of American beachgrass (seen in the image with the remains of old cement pipes.) Red cedars are scattered throughout.
- The habitat is not suitable for Agalinis acuta or amaranthus pumilus.

Photo Key

Taken by Annie McIntyre November 4, 2015

Map produced by NYS OPRHP GIS Bureau, December 01, 2015.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Photo 1 Road looking west

Photo 2 Shrubline

Photographs taken by Annie McIntyre on November 4, 2015

Photo 3 Road looking east

Photo 4 West of building

Photographs taken by Annie McIntyre on November 4, 2015

Photo 5 Front of building

Photo 6 South of building

Photographs taken by Annie McIntyre on November 4, 2015

Photo 7 East of building

Photo 8 Shrubline on north side of lot

Photographs taken by Annie McIntyre on November 4, 2015

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 SMITH ROAD
SHIRLEY, NY 11967
PHONE: (631)286-0485 FAX: (631)286-4003

Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2016-SLI-0021 October 29, 2015
Event Code: 05E1LI00-2016-E-00024
Project Name: Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant - Iron Removal

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment

Official Species List

Provided by:

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 SMITH ROAD
SHIRLEY, NY 11967
(631) 286-0485

Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2016-SLI-0021
Event Code: 05E1LI00-2016-E-00024

Project Type: Federal Grant / Loan Related

Project Name: Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant - Iron Removal
Project Description: This project will replace the water treatment facility at Robert Moses State Park.

Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.

Project Location Map:

Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-73.26309621334076 40.62472457365064, -73.26294600963593 40.62468385821977, -73.26303988695145 40.62453321090973, -73.26329469680786 40.62462074925288, -73.26325714588165 40.62470218016673, -73.26315253973007 40.62467367935818, -73.26309621334076 40.62472457365064)))

Project Counties: Suffolk, NY

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 6 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	**Status**	**Has Critical Habitat**	**Condition(s)**
Piping Plover *(Charadrius melodus)* Population: except Great Lakes watershed	Threatened		
Red Knot *(Calidris canutus rufa)*	Threatened		
Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii dougallii)* Population: northeast U.S. nesting pop.	Endangered		
Flowering Plants			
Sandplain gerardia *(Agalinis acuta)*	Endangered		
Seabeach amaranth *(Amaranthus pumilus)*	Threatened		
Mammals			
Northern long-eared Bat *(Myotis septentrionalis)*	Threatened		

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

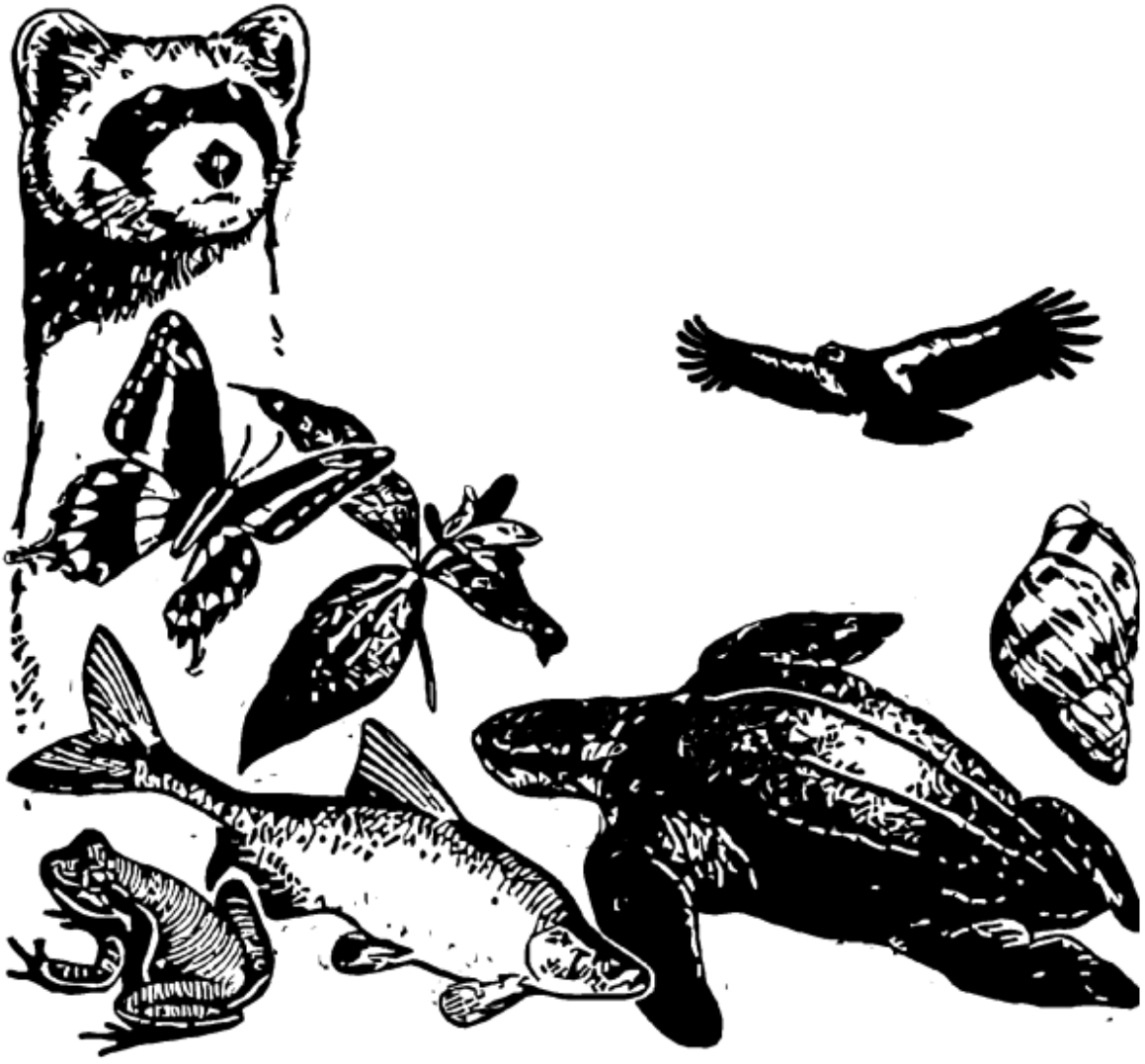
There are no critical habitats within your project area.

Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant - Iron Removal

IPaC Trust Resource Report

Generated October 29, 2015 07:59 PM MDT

This report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project-level impacts. For projects that require FWS review, please return to this project on the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents page.



US Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC Trust Resource Report

Project Description

NAME

Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant - Iron Removal

PROJECT CODE

V674X-OWGKR-FL7PC-LP3AJ-YHVJVU

LOCATION

Suffolk County, New York

DESCRIPTION

This project will replace the water treatment facility at Robert Moses State Park.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Contact Information

Species in this report are managed by:

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967
(631) 286-0485

Endangered Species

Proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species that are managed by the Endangered Species Program and should be considered as part of an effect analysis for this project.

This unofficial species list is for informational purposes only and does not fulfill the requirements under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, which states that Federal agencies are required to "request of the Secretary of Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action." This requirement applies to projects which are conducted, permitted or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can be obtained by returning to this project on the IPaC website and requesting an official species list on the Regulatory Documents page.

Birds

Piping Plover Charadrius melodus — Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B079

Red Knot Calidris canutus rufa — Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0DM

Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii dougallii — Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B07O

Flowering Plants

Sandplain Gerardia Agalinis acuta — Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=Q24K

Seabeach Amaranth Amaranthus pumilus — Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=Q2MZ

Mammals

Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=A0JE

Critical Habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) within the project area must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There is no critical habitat within this project area

Migratory Birds

Birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Any activity which results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1). There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

You are responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations for the protection of birds as part of this project. This involves analyzing potential impacts and implementing appropriate conservation measures for all project activities.

American Bittern Botaurus lentiginosus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0F3

Black Rail Laterallus jamaicensis — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B09A

Black-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus erythropthalmus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HI

Blue-winged Warbler Vermivora pinus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding

Fox Sparrow Passerella iliaca — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Wintering

Great Shearwater Puffinus gravis — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Migrating

Gull-billed Tern Gelochelidon nilotica — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding
https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JV

Hudsonian Godwit Limosa haemastica — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Migrating

Least Bittern Ixobrychus exilis — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding

Least Tern Sterna antillarum — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding

Pied-billed Grebe Podilymbus podiceps — Bird of conservation concern
Year-round

Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding

Rusty Blackbird Euphagus carolinus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Wintering

Saltmarsh Sparrow Ammodramus caudacutus — Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding

Seaside Sparrow Ammodramus maritimus — Bird of conservation concern

Year-round

Short-eared Owl Asio flammeus — Bird of conservation concern

Season: Wintering

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HD

Snowy Egret Egretta thula — Bird of conservation concern

Season: Breeding

Upland Sandpiper Bartramia longicauda — Bird of conservation concern

Season: Breeding

https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HC

Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina — Bird of conservation concern

Season: Breeding

Refuges

Any activity proposed on National Wildlife Refuge lands must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. If your project overlaps or otherwise impacts a Refuge, please contact that Refuge to discuss the authorization process.

There are no refuges within this project area

Wetlands

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes.

Project proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

DATA LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

DATA EXCLUSIONS

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

DATA PRECAUTIONS

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

Wetland data is unavailable at this time.

Appendix D - Soils


73° 15' 50" W
73° 15' 41" W
40° 37' 30" N
40° 37' 26" N
646830
646850
646870
646890
646910
646930
646950
646970
646990
647010
647030
4498600
4498580
4498560
4498540
4498520
4498500
4498480
Robert Moses State Park
Du
Robert Moses State
Traffic
Map Scale: 1:935 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
N
Meters
0 10 20 40 60
Feet
0 45 90 180 270
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Suffolk County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 24, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.

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

Map Unit Legend

Suffolk County, New York (NY103)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
Du	Dune land	3.3	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3.3**	**100.0%**

Suffolk County, New York

Du—Dune land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9x6p
Elevation: 0 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 225 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dune land: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dune Land

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Minor Components

Unnamed soils, moderately well drained

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Suffolk County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 24, 2015

Appendix E – SHPO Correspondence

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

November 3, 2015

Mr. Thomas J. King
Director, Bureau of Environmental Review and Assessment
Assistant General Counsel
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
99 Washington Avenue, Suite 1224
Albany, NY 12260

Via email to Thomas.King@StormRecovery.NY.Gov

Re: HUD/GOSR/OPRHP
Water Treatment Plant (new construction)
Robert Moses State Park
T/Islip, Suffolk Co.
Project Review #: 15PR05669

Dear Mr. King,

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed this project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to historic/cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts that may occur as a result of your project. Such impacts should be considered as part of the environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

As you may know, Robert Moses State Park has been determined eligible for listing in the State and/or National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under Criterion A and C. The existing water treatment plant is a contributing historic structure to this eligible historic district. The proposed project involves constructing a new, free-standing structure between the existing water treatment plant and the pump house.

Our review of this project is based on construction drawings prepared by H2M Architects + Engineers and dated June 2015. Additionally, we were advised that the new building will be clad in "architectural block to match the [historic] brick." Based on this information, the NY SHPO has determined that this proposed project will have **"no adverse effect"** upon historic or cultural resources. This effect determination is dependent upon the work being performed in accordance with the documents that were submitted for review.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Please include the Project Review number listed above in all future correspondence relating to this project.

Sincerely,

Christopher Flagg
Senior Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator
(518) 268-2136 | Christopher.Flagg@parks.ny.gov

Cc: Gabriella M. Cebada More, Environmental Analyst, OPRHP, Albany Office
Scott Fish, Capital Facilities Manager, OPRHP, Long Island Region
Nicole Garofolo, Environmental Analyst, OPRHP, Long Island Region

Appendix F – Sole Source Aquifers

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 2
290 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10007-1866

JAN 2 0 2016

Mr. Thomas J. King
Certifying Officer
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
NYS Homes and Community Renewal
25 Beaver Street
New York, NY 10004

Dear Mr. King:

This is in response to your letter dated December 23, 2015 requesting a Sole Source Aquifer review of the proposed "Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant" project in the Town of Babylon, Suffolk County, New York. The project is to receive funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery program. The proposed project is located in the Long Island Nassau/Suffolk Aquifer System, designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a Sole Source Aquifer on June 21, 1978 (citation 43 FR 26611). Therefore, our review has been conducted in accordance with Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

We understand, based on the information submitted, that as a result of Superstorm Sandy, the water treatment building at Robert Moses State Park was flooded, thus placing the park's water supply infrastructure in jeopardy. The information indicates that the proposed replacement water treatment facility will be constructed with a first floor elevation nearly four feet higher than that of the existing plant, raising it significantly above the nearby flood zone elevations. In addition, the replacement facility will be constructed directly adjacent to the existing facility to allow for continuous water treatment during construction. The information provided also states that the project will improve the system's resilience to future storm damage through upgrades to the park's primary electrical system and structural components such as anchoring the bladder tanks to prevent buoyancy in case of flooding. We understand that the foundation of the new plant will consist of a slab of concrete 3 feet below grade (the footing), and clean structural fill up to the first floor, which will be approximately 11 feet above mean sea level. No critical devices or valves will be installed beneath the first floor.

The water being treated is obtained from two wells within Robert Moses State Park, and located on the east side of the Causeway Bridge. Each of the wells can pump 750 gpm, but they are not intended to run simultaneously. The peak daily pumping during the summer is approximately 150,000 gpd. Both wells have water-lubricated, vertical lineshaft pumps, and will have new ones installed as part of the plant improvements. We note that at least one of the wells is screened in the Lloyd aquifer, the deepest of Long Island's three basic aquifers, and that there is currently no evidence of salt-water intrusion.

Based on the information provided, the project satisfies the requirements of Section 1424(e) of the SDWA. Please be advised that meeting the requirements of 1424(e) does not preclude the need to meet National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements to address direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. This review does not constitute a review under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act; EPA therefore reserves the right to review additional environmental documents on this project.

At this time, EPA offers the following comments to minimize environmental impacts and to create a more sustainable project.

Clean Diesel:
Implement diesel controls, cleaner fuel, and cleaner construction practices for on-road and off-road equipment used for transportation, soil movement, or other construction activities, including:

- Strategies and technologies that reduce unnecessary idling, including auxiliary power units, the use of electric equipment, and strict enforcement of idling limits; and
- Use of clean diesel through add-on control technologies like diesel particulate filters and diesel oxidation catalysts, repowers, or newer, cleaner equipment.

For more information on diesel emission controls in construction projects, please see: http://www.northeastdiesel.org/pdf/NEDC-Construction-Contract-Spec.pdf

Stormwater:
We emphasize the importance of Low Impact Development (LID) principles such as minimizing effective imperviousness to create site drainage, and the planting of native and non-invasive vegetation on the project site for stormwater management purposes. Other LID practices can include bioretention facilities, rain gardens, vegetated rooftops, rain barrels, and permeable pavements. For further information, please see the following website: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/

Encourage cost-efficient, environmentally friendly landscaping:
There are many benefits to making greener landscaping choices. For additional information, please see the following website: http://www2.epa.gov/greenerproducts/identifying-greener-landscaping-choices

Energy-Efficiency:
Energy-efficient technologies should be incorporated into all aspects of the project when possible. Please see the following website: http://www.energystar.gov

Water conservation and efficiency:
Promote water conservation and efficiency through the use of water efficient products and practices. We recommend considering the use of products with the WaterSense label where appropriate. Please refer to the WaterSense website for tips on water efficiency, a WaterSense labeled product search tool, a list of WaterSense Partners, and access to the Water Budget Tool at: http://www.epa.gov/watersense/

In addition to using WaterSense labeled products and certified professionals, there are many water conservation strategies and best management practices that can be used in new construction. Here are some useful links to water conservation information:
http://www.wbdg.org/resources/water_conservation.php
http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/
http://www.wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/index.php

If you have any questions concerning this matter or would like additional information, please feel free to contact Rajini Ramakrishnan of my staff at (212) 637-3731.

Sincerely yours,

Grace Musumeci, Chief
Environmental Review Section

December 23, 2015

Ms. Grace Musumeci
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region II Main Regional Office
290 Broadway, 25th Floor New York, NY 10007

Re: Sole Source Aquifer Consultation for CDBG-DR Funding Application for the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant Project, Babylon, Suffolk County, New York

Dear Ms. Musumeci:

The New York State Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) received a funding application for the Robert Moses State Park Water Treatment Plant Project, Babylon, Suffolk County, New York, for the construction of a replacement water treatment facility to provide potable water to park attendees and staff. The existing water treatment plant treats groundwater extracted by two pumping wells and conveys the treated water to an existing storage tower, from where it is gravity fed to all facilities throughout the park. The replacement facility will be constructed directly adjacent to the existing facility to allow for continuous water treatment during construction. Please see the attached project description.

Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) and the Housing and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq.), GOSR is acting under the auspices of New York State Homes and Community Renewal's Housing Trust Fund Corporation as a recipient of Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is the entity responsible for compliance with the HUD National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental review procedures set forth in 24 C.F.R. Part 58. 24 C.F.R. Part 58 requires GOSR to review projects for conformance with the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 201, 300(f) et seq., and 21 U.S.C. 349) as amended, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations pertaining to Sole Source Aquifers found at 40 C.F.R. Part 149.

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between EPA and HUD dated August 24, 1990, GOSR hereby requests an Initial Screen/Preliminary Review for the project. Please review the attached documentation, including Attachments 2.A and 3 to the MOU. Responses can be sent to me via email at thomas.king@stormrecovery.ny.gov. In accordance with the MOU, please respond within fifteen (15) days. If you have any questions, please call me at (646) 417-4660.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. King
Certifying Officer
Governor's Office of Storm Recovery
NYS Homes and Community Renewal

ATTACHMENT 2.A

NON-HOUSING/PROJECT ACTIVITY INITIAL SCREEN CRITERIA

The following list of criteria questions are to be used as an initial screen to determine which **non-housing** projects/activities should be forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Preliminary Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) Review. (For housing projects/activities see Attachment 2.B) If any of the questions are answered affirmatively, Attachment 3, SSA Preliminary Review Requirements, should also be completed. The application/final statement, this Attachment, Attachment 3, and any other pertinent information should than be forwarded to EPA at the address below.

Any project/activity not meeting the criteria in this Attachment, but suspected of having a potential adverse effect on the Sole Source Aquifer should also be forwarded. Contact EPA if you have any questions.

Chief, Environmental Impacts Branch
USEPA Region II
26 Federal Plaza, Room 500
New York, New York 10278
(212) 264-1840

CRITERIA QUESTIONS

	YES	NO	N/A
1. Is the project/activity located within a currently designated or proposed groundwater sensitive area such as a special Ground Water Protection Area, Critical Supply Area, Wellhead Protection Area etc.? [This information can be obtained from the County or Regional planning board, the local health department, the State health department or the State environmental agency.]	X		
2. Is the project/activity located within a one half mile radius (2640 feet) of a current or proposed public water supply well or wellfield? [This information can be obtained from the local health department, the State health department or the State environmental agency.]	X		

3. Will the project/activity include or directly cause: (check appropriate items)

- construction or expansion of solid waste disposal, recycling or conversion facilities	___	X	___
- construction or expansion or closure of landfills	___	X	___
- construction or expansion of water supply facilities [define]	___	X	___
- construction or expansion of on-site wastewater treatment plants or sewage trunk lines [define]	___	X	___
- construction or expansion of gas or petroleum trunk lines greater than 1320 feet	___	X	___
- construction or expansion of railroad spurs or similar extensions	___	X	___
- construction or expansion of municipal sewage treatment plants	___	X	___

4. Will the project/activity include storage or handling of any hazardous constituents as listed in Attachment 4, Hazardous Constituents? ___ X ___

5. Will the project/activity include bulk storage of petroleum in underground or above ground tanks in excess of 1100 gallons? (Please give what assurance they are done in a proper manner) ___ X ___

6. Will the project/activity require a federal or state discharge elimination permit or modification of an existing permit? ___ X ___

This attachment was completed by:

Name: Cliff Jarman

Title: Senior Environmental Scientist/Planner

Address: 1401 Lime Rock Drive

Round Rock, TX 78681

Telephone number: 512-244-2192

Date: 12/18/15

ATTACHMENT 3

SSA PRELIMINARY REVIEW INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Where currently available, the information in this Attachment should be provided to the Environmental Protection Agency (see address below) along with the application/final statement; Attachment 2.A, Non-Housing Initial Screen Criteria or Attachment 2.B, Housing Initial Screen Criteria; and any other information which may be pertinent to a Sole Source Aquifer review. Where applicable, indicate the source of your information.

Chief, Environmental Impacts Branch
USEPA Region II
26 Federal Plaza, Room 500
New York, New York 10278
(212) 264-1840

	ENCLOSED	
	YES	NO
I. Project/Activity Location		
1. Provide the geographic location and total acreage of the project/activity site. Include a site location map which identifies the site in relation to the surrounding area. [Examples of maps which can be used include: 1:24,000 or 1:25,000 U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle sheet, Hagstroms Street Map.]	X	
2. If applicable, identify which groundwater sensitive areas (Special Ground Water Protection Area, Critical Supply Area, Wellhead Protection Area etc.) the project/activity is located within or adjacent to. [This information may be obtained from the County or Regional planning board, the local health department, the State health department or the State environmental agency.]	X	
II. Nature of Project/Activity		
3. Provide a general narrative describing the project/activity including but not limited to: type of facility; type of activities to be conducted; number and type of units; number of residents etc. Provide the general layout of the project/activity site and a site-plan if available.	X	

III. Public Water Supply

4. Provide a description of plans to provide water supply. _X_ ___

4. Provide the location of nearby existing or proposed public water supply wells or wellfields within a one half mile radius (2640 feet) of the project/activity. Provide the name of the supplier(s) of those wells or wellfields. This information should be available from the local health department, State health department or the State environmental agency. _X__ ___

V. Wastewater and Sewage Disposal

5. Provide a description of plans to handle wastewater and sewage disposal. If the project/activity is to be served by existing public sanitary sewers provide the name of the sewer district. _X_ ___

7. Provide a description of plans to handle storm water runoff. _X_ ___

7. Identify the location, design, size of any on-site recharge basins, dry wells, leaching fields, retention ponds etc. _X_ ___

This form was completed by:

Name:	Cliff Jarman
Title:	Senior Environmental Scientist/Planner
Address:	1401 Lime Rock Drive
	Round Rock, TX 78681
Telephone number:	512-244-2192
Date:	12/18/15

Project Location/Activity Location

Robert Moses State Park (the Park) is a state-owned park, operated by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The Park is located on the western end of Fire Island, a coastal barrier island off the southern coast of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York (**Figure 1**). The existing water treatment system was constructed in the 1960's on the north side of the island, adjacent to the Robert Moses Causeway (**Figure 2**). The plant treats groundwater extracted by two pumping wells and conveys the treated water to the Robert Moses Water Tower, from where it is gravity fed to all facilities throughout the park. The water treatment system is the sole source of potable water for Robert Moses State Park and, therefore, is a vital component in keeping the park operational and available to the public.

The project site is within the bounds of the Nassau-Suffolk Sole Source Aquifer, which underlies all of Suffolk County.

The Park is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Fire Island inlet to the west and the Great South Bay to the north. Because of this geography, it is highly susceptible to the effects of strong storms, which tend to push water into back barrier bays and thus, cause flooding from both the ocean and the bay.

The topography of the site is relatively flat and low-lying between higher the breakwater structure to the north and the Robert Moses State Parkway to the east and south. The site is approximately one acre with one large and two small buildings, parking area, and settling tanks. Approximately 75 percent of the site is impervious.

Nature of Project/Activity

During Superstorm Sandy, the water treatment building was flooded, placing the parks water supply infrastructure in jeopardy. The proposed replacement water treatment facility (**Figures 3 and 4**) will be constructed with a first floor elevation nearly four feet higher than that of the existing plant, raising it significantly above the nearby flood zone elevations. The replacement facility will be constructed directly adjacent to the existing facility to allow for continuous water treatment during construction. In addition, the project will improve the system's resiliency to future storm damage through upgrades to the Park's primary electrical system and structural components such as anchoring the bladder tanks to prevent buoyancy in case of flooding.

The construction would disturb up to 0.3 acres of previously disturbed land. The proposed building would result in increase of 0.1 acres of impervious surface (~10 percent) for a total of 0.85 acres (85 percent) impervious surface.

The replacement water treatment facility will increase the Park's ability to resist storm damage and continue to protect the local community and environment from salt contamination to waterways and agricultural lands.

Public Water Supply

The facility is a public water supply treatment facility that treats water extracted from two wells.

Wastewater and Sewage Disposal

No wastewater or sewage is generated at the facility. The facility serves solely as potable water treatment facility. As part of the construction plans, three new 8-foot diameter dry wells will be installed to the west of the new building (Figure 4). There are no storm water sewers.

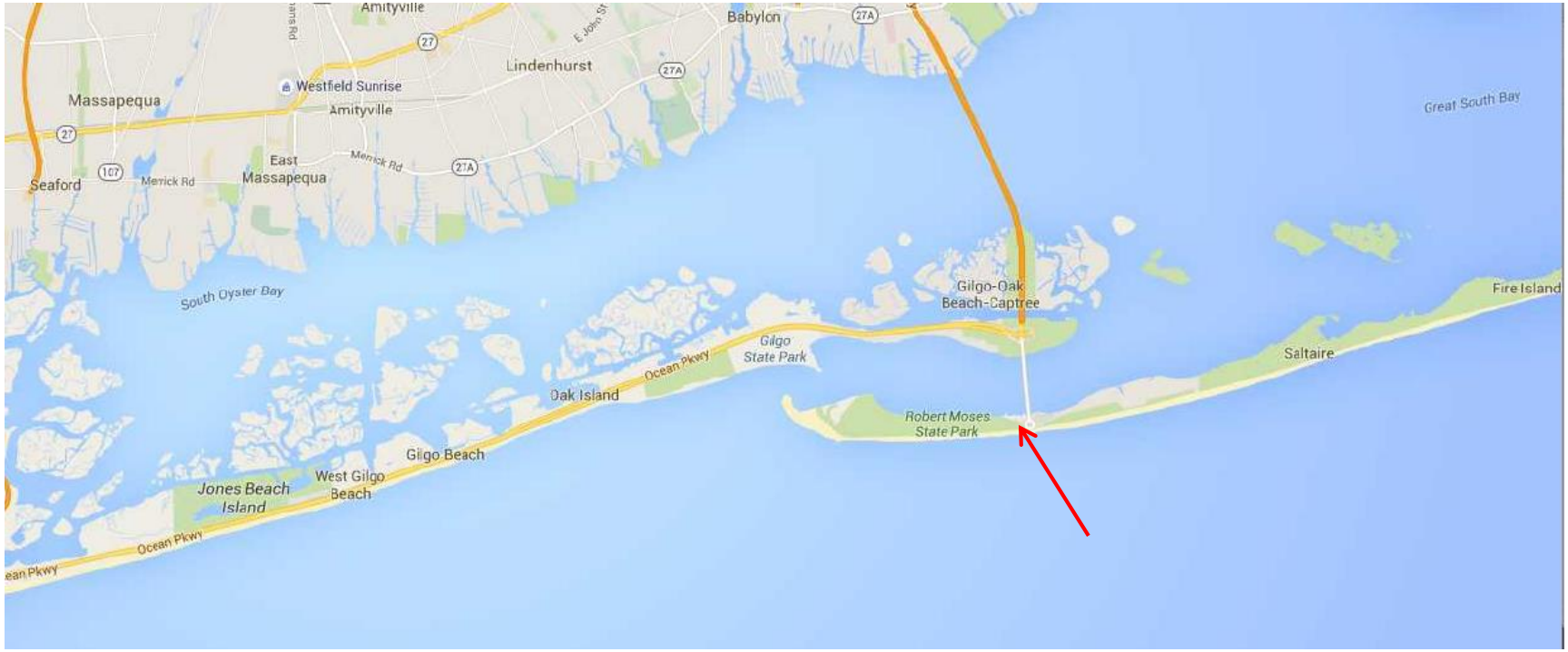


Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Aerial View of Project Site.

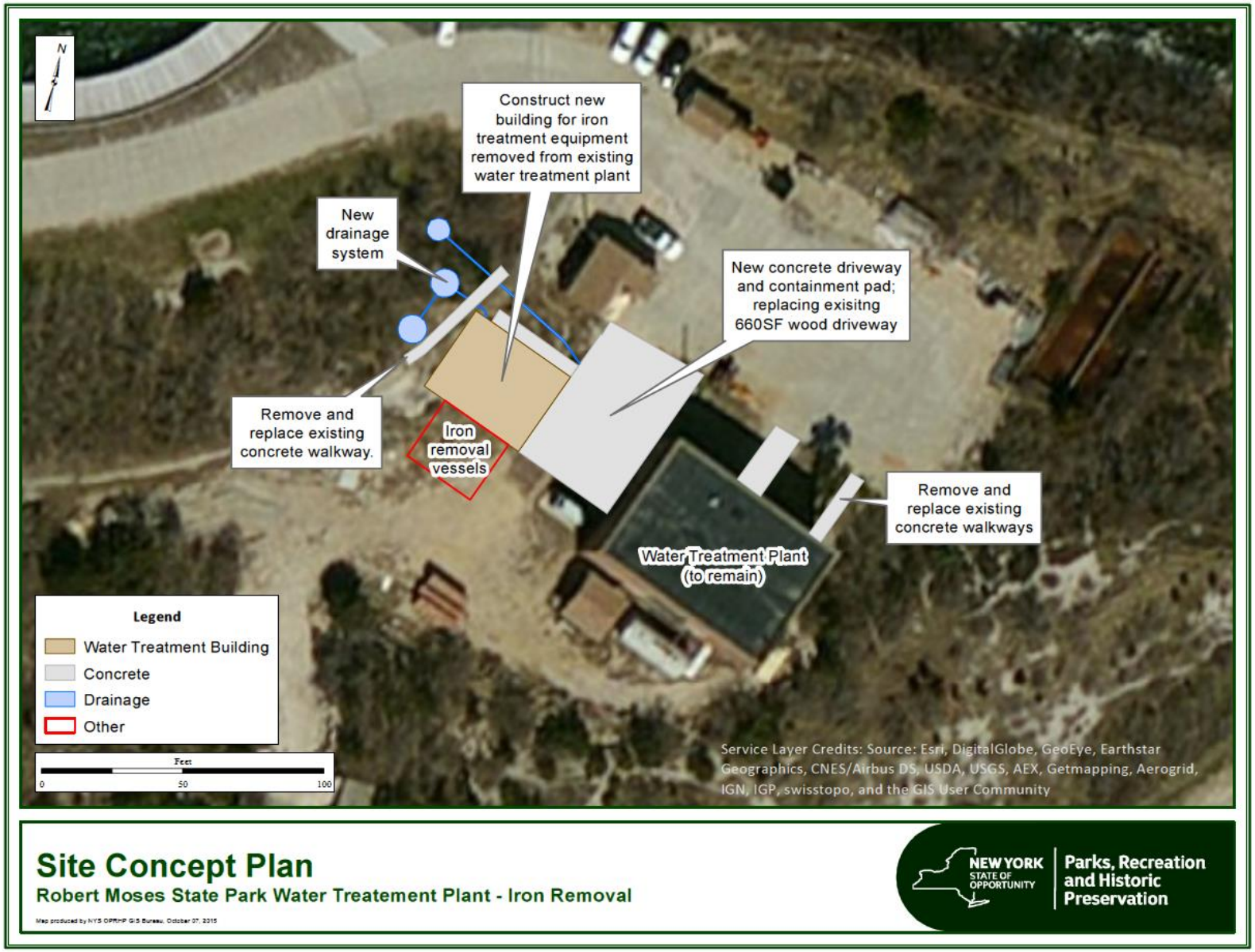


Figure 3: Conceptual Site Plan.

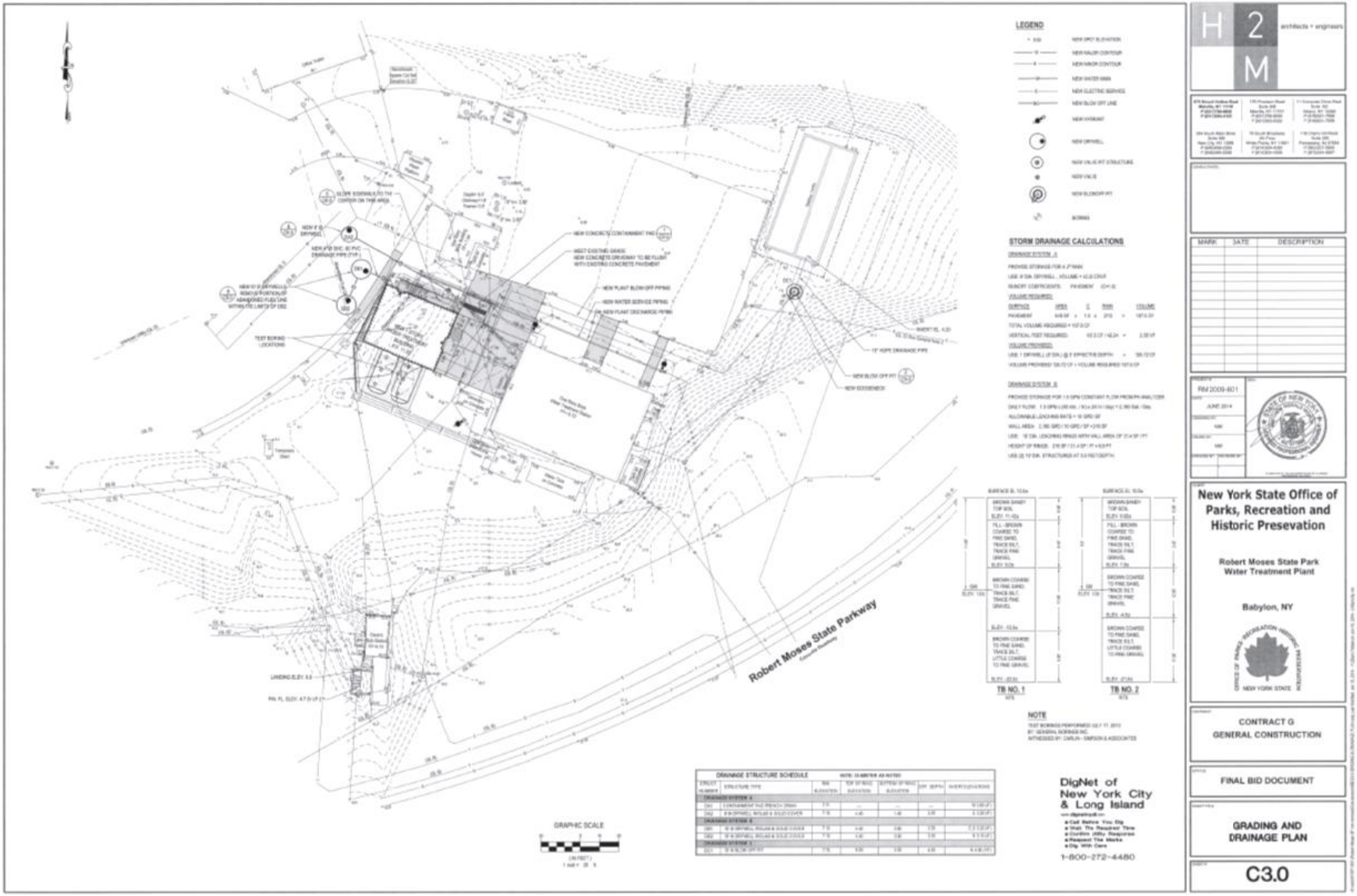


Figure 4: Proposed Site Plan

Appendix G - Wetlands

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Robert Moses wetlands map

Jan 14, 2016

Wetlands

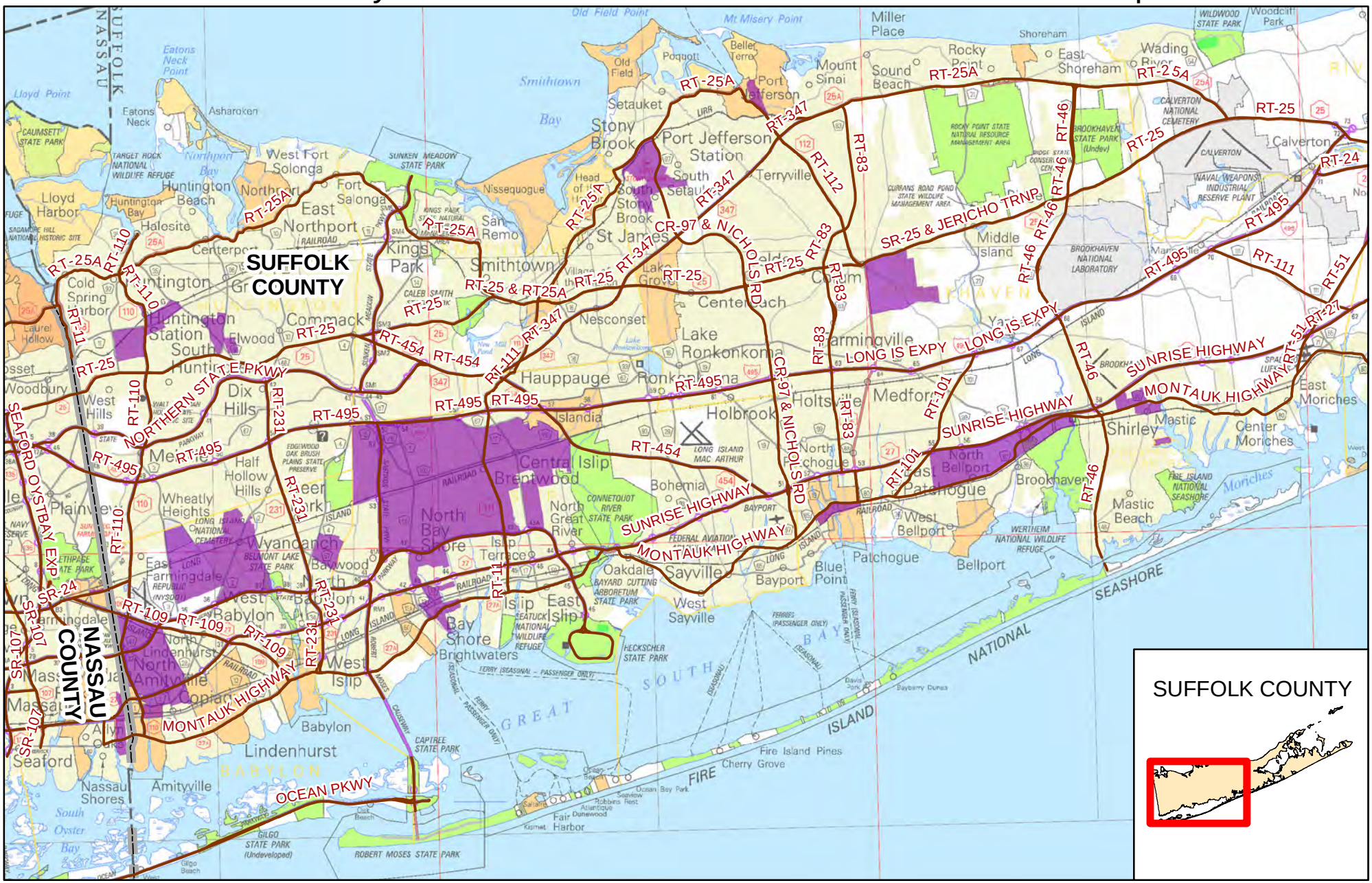
- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Other

User Remarks:

Appendix H - Potential Environmental Justice Areas

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in Western Suffolk County, New York

Click on any Potential EJ Area outlined in blue for a detailed map



N

This computer representation has been compiled from supplied data or information that has not been verified by EPA or NYSDEC. The data is offered here as a general representation only and is not to be used for commercial purposes without verification by an independent professional qualified to verify such data or information.

Neither EPA nor NYSDEC guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information shown and shall not be liable for any loss or injury resulting from reliance.

Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

Legend

Potential EJ Area

County Boundary

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

SCALE: 1:250,000

For questions about this map contact:
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Office of Environmental Justice
625 Broadway, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-1500
(518) 402-8556
ej@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in the Town of Huntington
Suffolk County, New York

This computer representation has been compiled from supplied data or information that has not been verified by EPA or NYSDEC. The data is offered here as a general representation only and is not to be used for commercial purposes without verification by an independent professional qualified to verify such data or information.

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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

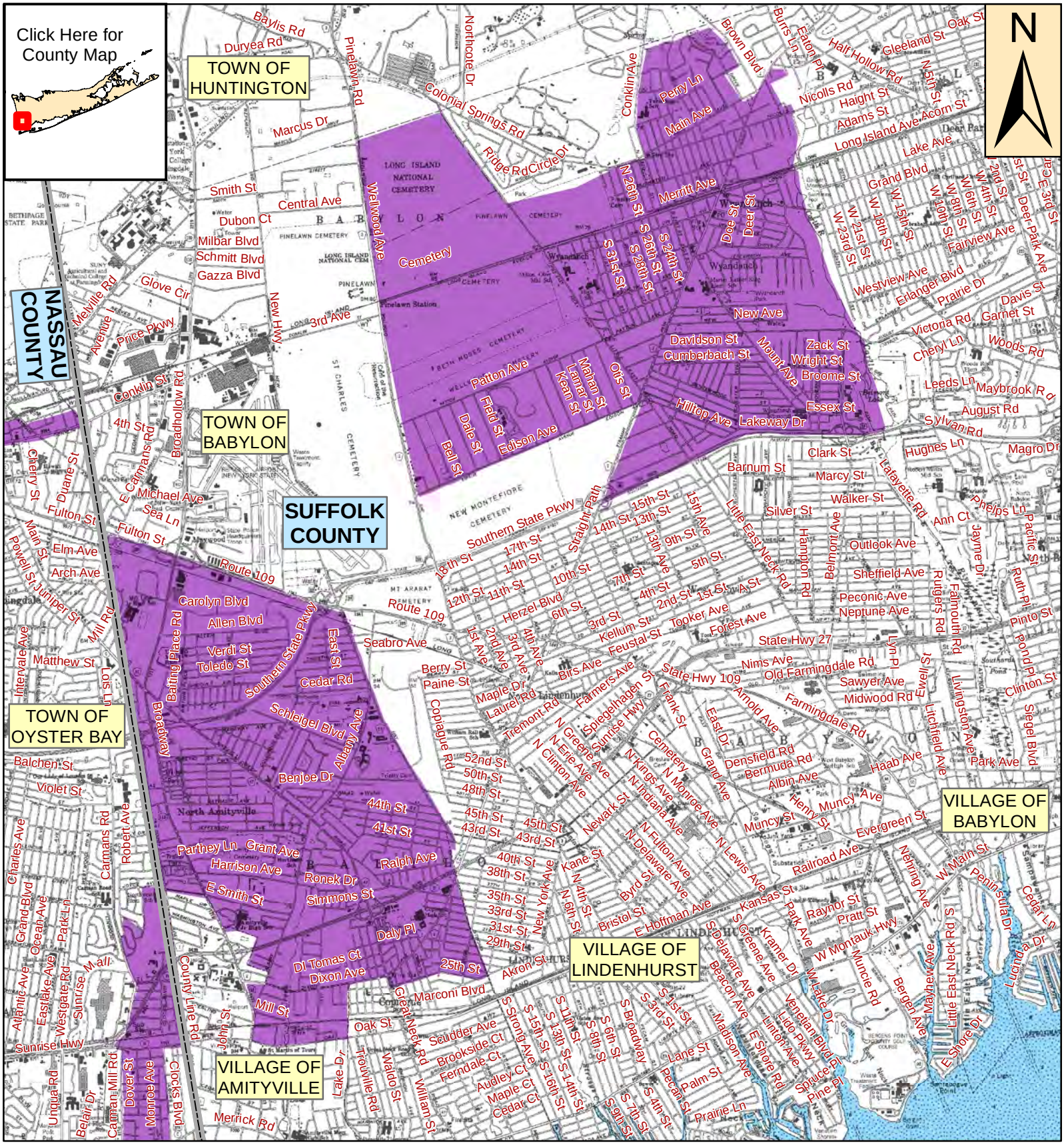
Legend

- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterbodies

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Miles
SCALE: 1:40,000

For questions about this map contact:
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Office of Environmental Justice
625 Broadway, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-1500
(518) 402-8556
ej@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in the Town of Babylon
Suffolk County, New York



Legend

- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterways

Miles
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

SCALE: 1:50,000

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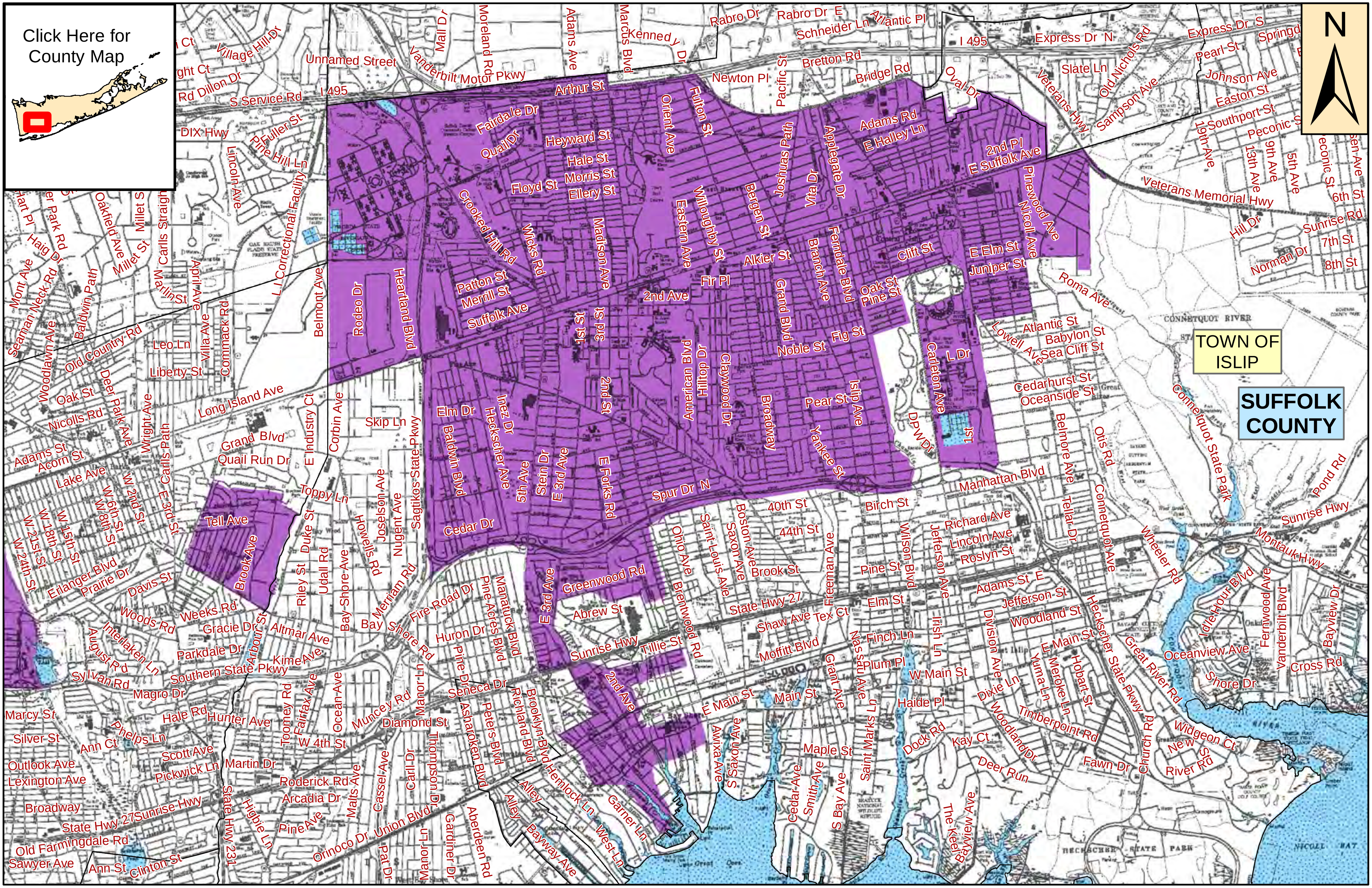
Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

For questions about this map contact:
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Office of Environmental Justice
625 Broadway, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-1500
(518) 402-8556
ej@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in the Town of Islip, Suffolk County, New York



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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

Legend

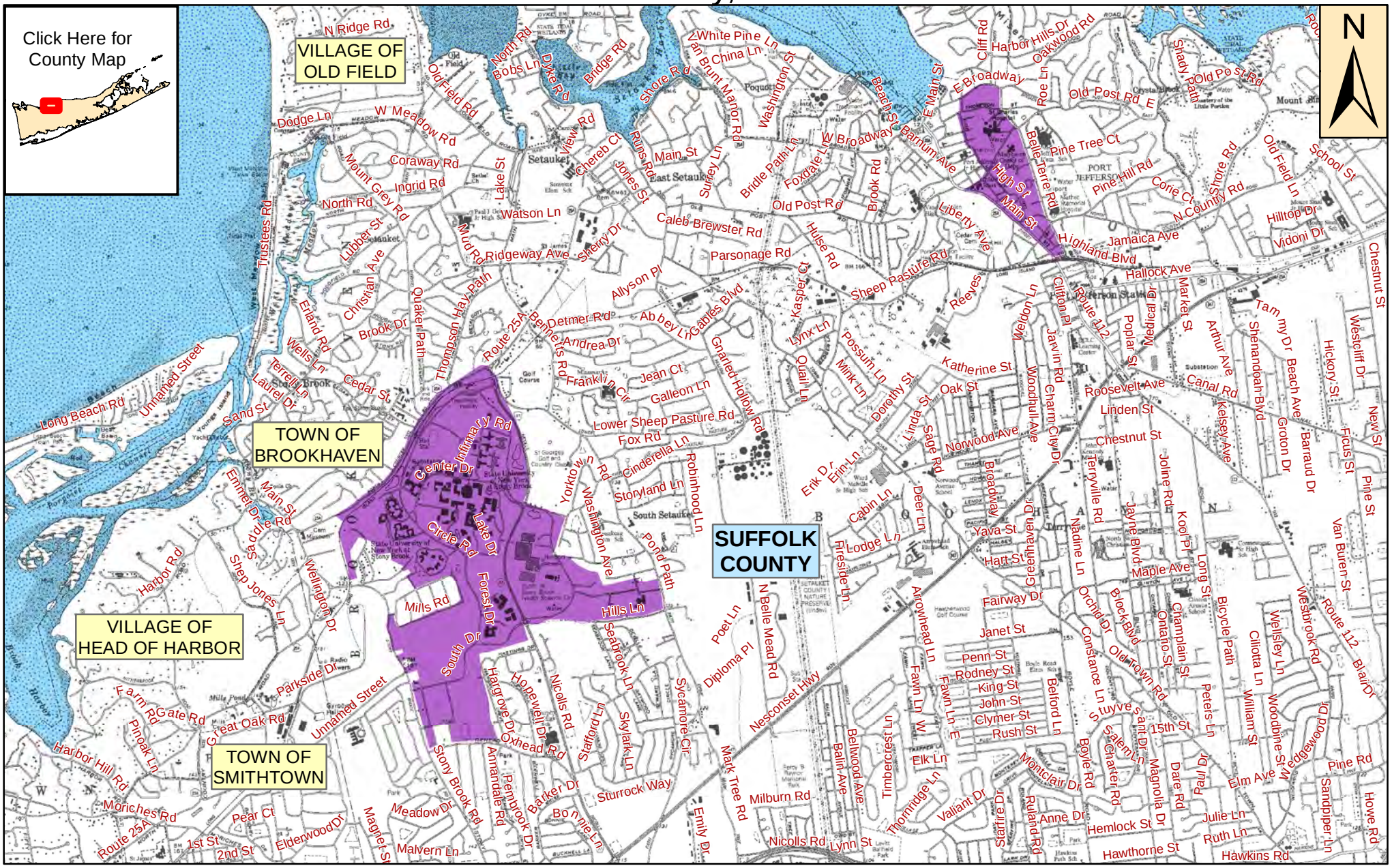
- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterbodies

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

SCALE: 1:70,000

For questions about this map contact:
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Office of Environmental Justice
625 Broadway, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-1500
(518) 402-8556
ej@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in the Town of Brookhaven (north detail) Suffolk County, New York



This computer representation has been compiled from supplied data or information that has not been verified by EPA or NYSDEC. The data is offered here as a general representation only and is not to be used for commercial purposes without verification by an independent professional qualified to verify such data or information.

Neither EPA nor NYSDEC guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information shown and shall not be liable for any loss or injury resulting from reliance.

Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

Legend

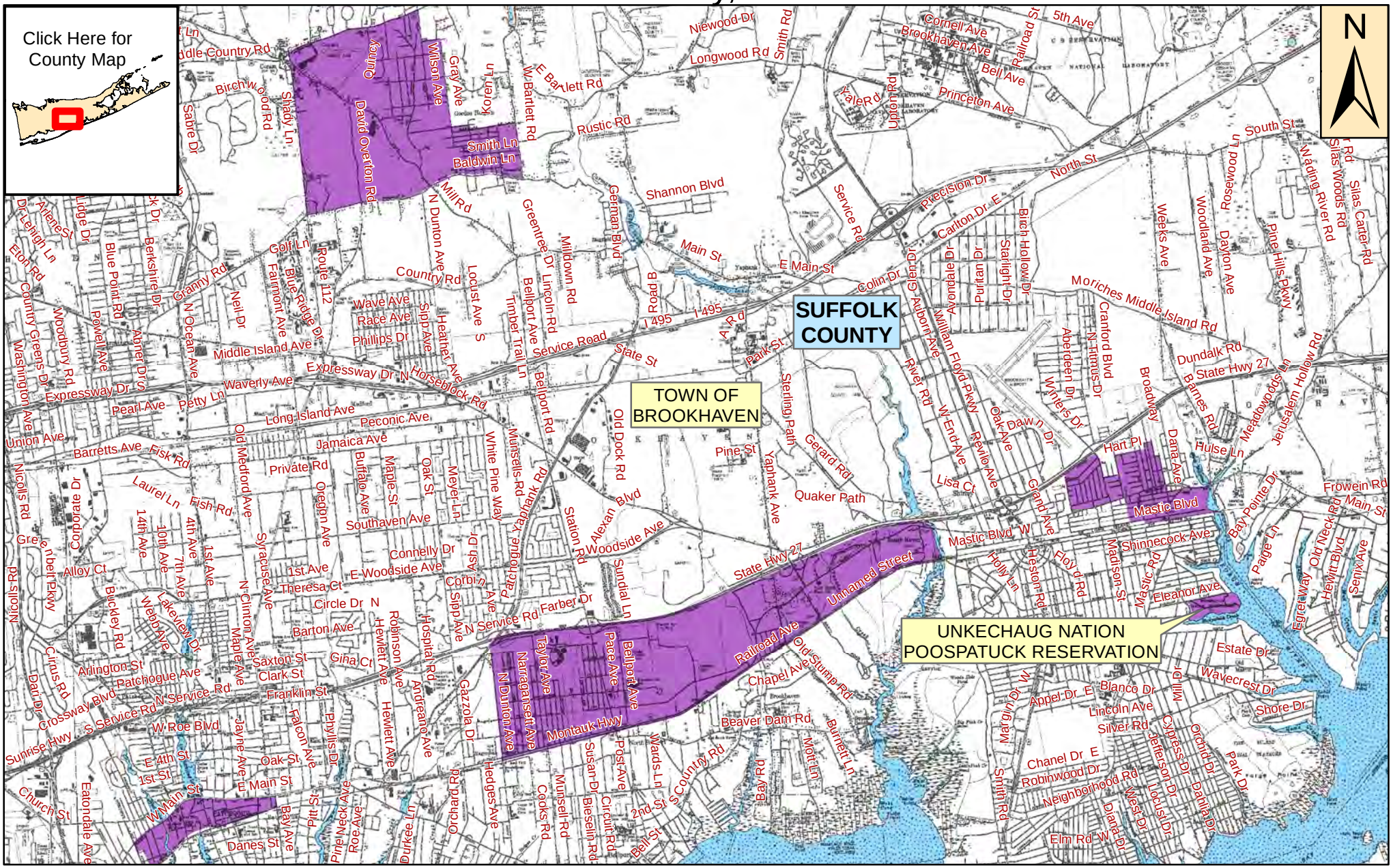
- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterbodies

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

SCALE: 1:50,000

For questions about this map contact:
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Office of Environmental Justice
625 Broadway, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-1500
(518) 402-8556
ej@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Potential Environmental Justice Areas in the Town of Brookhaven (south detail) Suffolk County, New York



Legend

- Potential EJ Area
- County Boundary
- Waterbodies

Miles
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
SCALE: 1:80,000

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Data Source for Potential Environmental Justice Areas: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census

For questions about this map contact:
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Office of Environmental Justice
625 Broadway, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-1500
(518) 402-8556
ej@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Appendix I – Topographic Map

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
US Topo

BAY SHORE WEST QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK-SUFFOLK CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18T
10 000-foot ticks: New York Coordinate System of 1983 (long island zone)

Imagery....................NAIP, May 2011
Roads....................©2006-2012 TomTom
Names....................GNIS, 2012
Hydrography....................National Hydrography Dataset, 2011
Contours....................National Elevation Dataset, 1998
Boundaries....................Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012

13° 23′ 238 MILS
1° 6′ 19 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2013 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
XK
Grid Zone Designation
18T

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.7

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Amityville	Bay Shore West	Bay Shore East
West Gilgo Beach	Bay Shore West OE S	Bay Shore East OE S

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Interstate Route — State Route
US Route — Local Road
Ramp — 4WD
Interstate Route — US Route — State Route

BAY SHORE WEST OE S, NY
2013

Appendix J – SEQR Checklist

NYS OPRHP
State Environmental Quality Review Checklist and Classification Form

Region: Long Island **Park or Site:** Robert Moses State Park

Project Title/Action: Water Treatment Plant – Iron Removal

Project Review Information:

Are any State or Federal Permits Required? Yes☐ No ☒
(list permits)

Have CRIS and DHP Intra-agency Protocol Been Checked?

☐No Historic and/or Archeological Resources

☒ Resources identified; consultation completed

Has DEC's Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM) Been Checked?

☐N/A (Project located inside a building)

☐No resources identified in ERM; no consultation required

☒Resources identified in ERM

☒ NHP GIS Database Checked

☐ Consultation completed

Other information relevant to environmental review and documentation: See attached review.

SEQR is not required or has been complied with as follows:

1. ☐ Project is included in an OPRHP Master Plan/FEIS and no further supplemental environmental review is required:

Master Plan Date and Title:

OR

2. ☒ Project is a Type II action not subject to SEQR.

Applicable section(s) in Part 617.5(c): 2, 6, 7, 11

OR

3. Project is an ☐ Unlisted OR ☐ Type I action and will be transferred to EMB.

Signature _____

Title: Regional Director **Date:** October 13, 2015

Applicable Sections in Part 617.5(c):

(2) “Replacement, rehabilitation or reconstruction of a structure or facility, in kind, on the same site, including upgrading buildings to meet building or fire codes, unless such action meets or exceeds any of the thresholds in section 617.4 of this Part”;
(6) “Maintenance of existing landscaping or natural growth;”
(7) “Construction or expansion of a primary or accessory/appurtenant, non-residential structure or facility involving less than 4000 square feet of gross floor area and not involving a change in zoning or a sue variance and consistent with local land use controls, but not radio communication or microwave transmission facilities” and
(11) “extension of utility distribution facilities, including gas, electric, telephone, cable, water and sewer connections to render services in approved subdivisions or in connection with any action on this list.”

Discussion

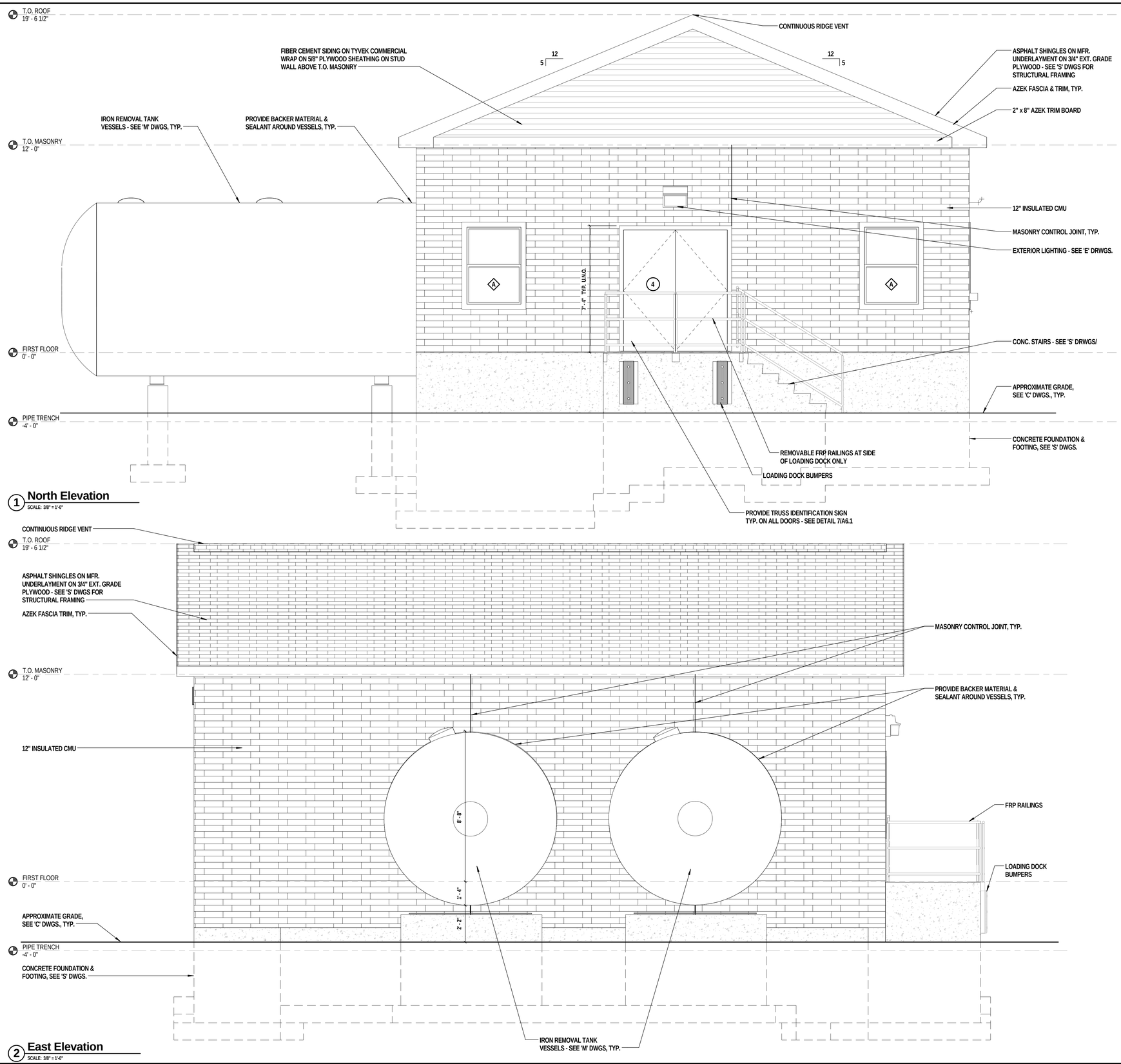
Biological Resources

This project involves the construction of a new building and associated walkways and driveway. The building will be constructed with flood prevention in mind. Iron removal equipment from the existing building to remain will be removed and placed in the new building once functional. There will be additional ground disturbance to extend existing utilities to the new building and install a new drainage system. There will be site restoration and some plantings on the west side of the project site. All work takes place in and adjacent to a developed maintenance area. There are tidal wetlands north of the project site but these areas are most likely out of NYSDEC jurisdiction as it is landward of existing structures (paved area, bulkhead) and the 10ft elevation contour.

Historic Resources

The pump station located at the project site is eligible for listing according to the Cultural Resource Information System website (CRIS). Also, Robert Moses State Park is considered eligible for listing as a historic site. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was consulted and determined there would be no adverse impacts on the condition that the new building will be clad in architectural block to match the historic brick of the large existing water treatment building which is a contributing historic structure.

Appendix K – Building Elevation Details



1 North Elevation

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

2 East Elevation

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

H 2 M architects + engineers

538 Broad Hollow Road
4th Floor East
Melville, NY 11747
P:(631)756-8000
F:(631)694-4122

Melville, NY 11747
Albany, NY 12205
White Plains, NY 11601
New City, NY 10956
Parsippany, NJ 07054
Howell, NJ 07731

CONSULTANTS:

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT #: RM 2009-601

DATE: JUNE 2015

DESIGNED BY: KRG

DRAWN BY: CBS

CHECKED BY: | REVIEWED BY:

SEAL

CLIENT

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Robert Moses State Park
Water Treatment Plant

Babylon, NY

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

CONTRACT

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

STATUS

FINAL BID DOCUMENT

SHEET TITLE

BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SHEET #

A4.0

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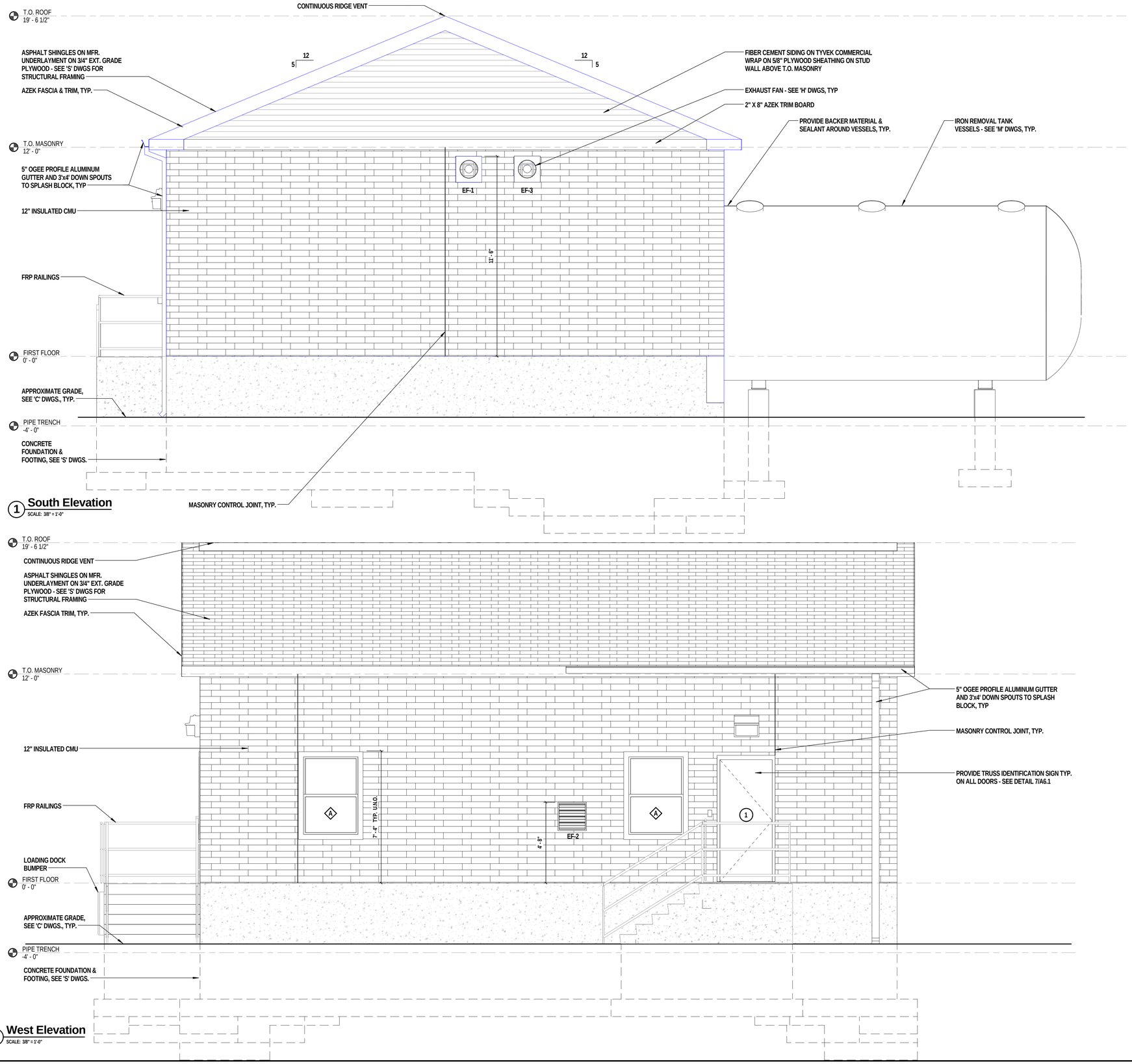

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New City, NY 10956
Parsippany, NJ 07054
Howell, NJ 07731

CONSULTANTS:

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT #: RM 2009-601
DATE: JUNE 2015
DESIGNED BY: KRG
DRAWN BY: CBS
CHECKED BY: | REVIEWED BY:

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Robert Moses State Park
Water Treatment Plant

Babylon, NY

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

CONTRACT

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

STATUS

FINAL BID DOCUMENT

SHEET TITLE

BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SHEET #

A4.1

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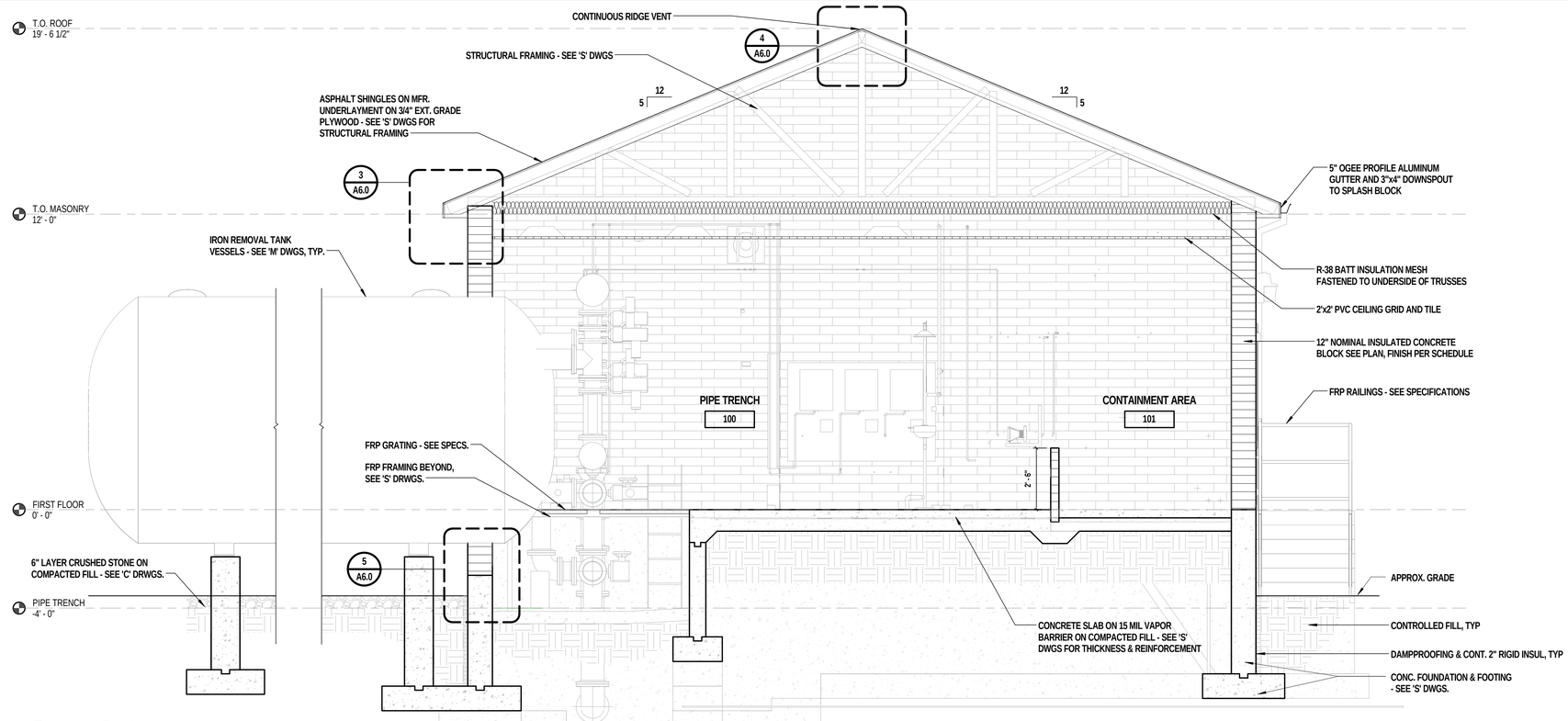
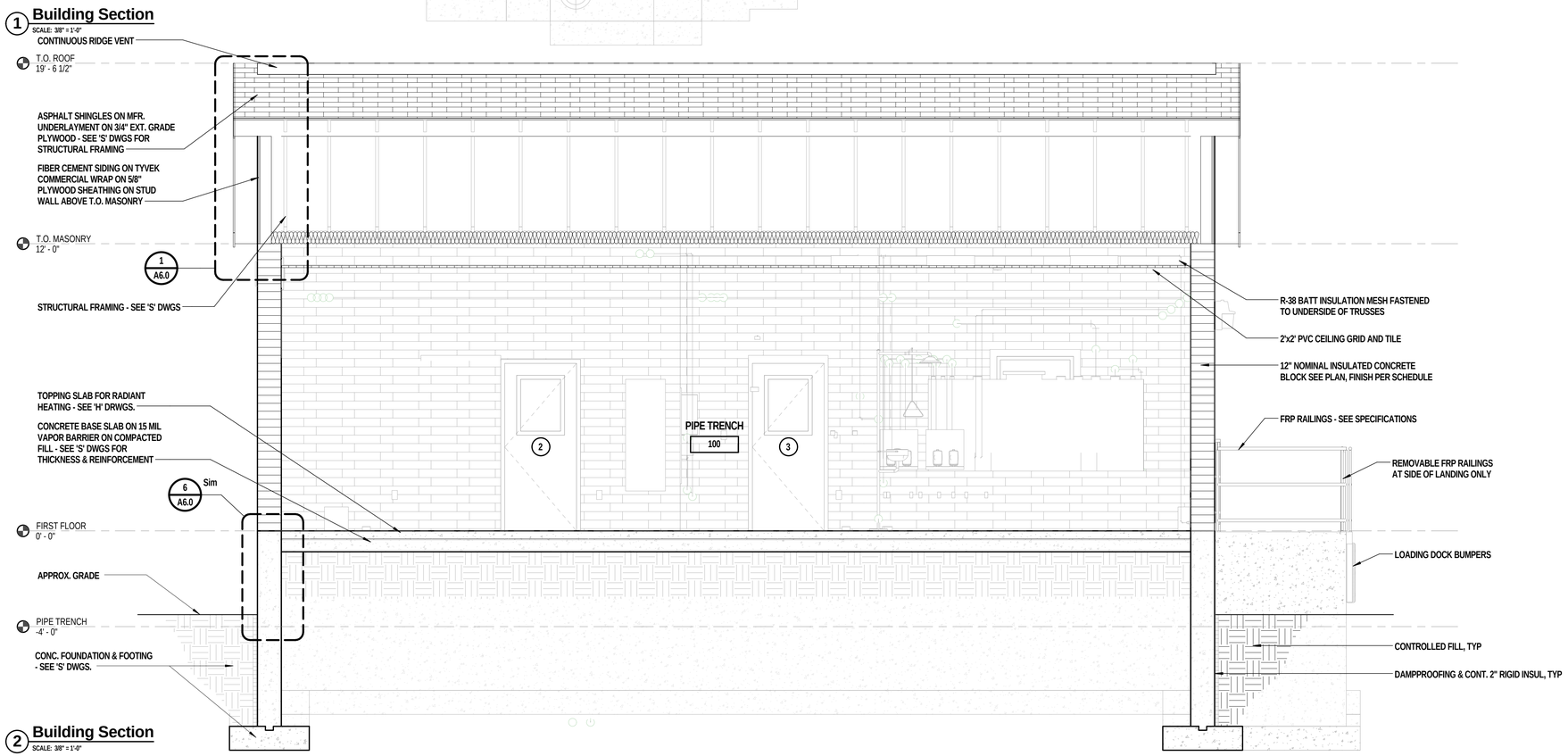


1 Building Section

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



2 Building Section

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

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SHEET TITLE

BUILDING SECTIONS

SHEET #

A5.0

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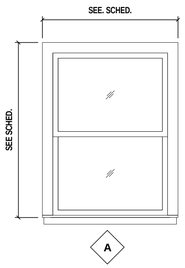
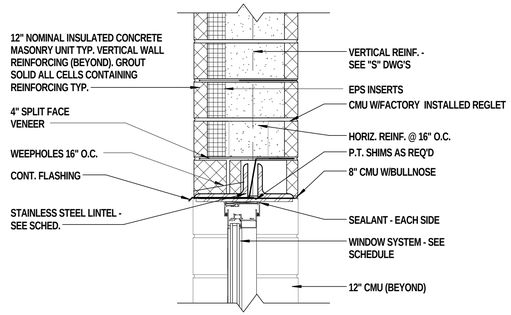
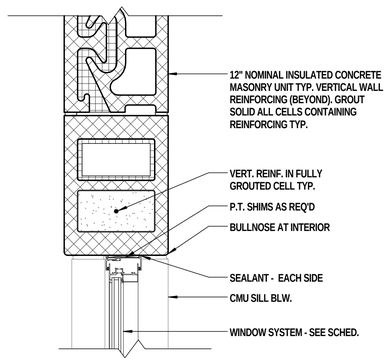
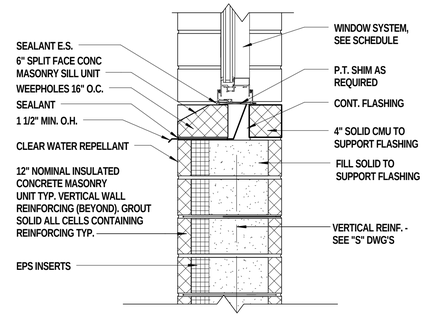
WINDOW SCHEDULE					
MARK	WIDTH	HEIGHT	TYPE	HEAD, JAMB, SILL DETAIL	COMMENTS
A	3' - 4"	4' - 8"	FIXED	1/A7.0	PROVIDE HURRICAN SHUTTERS



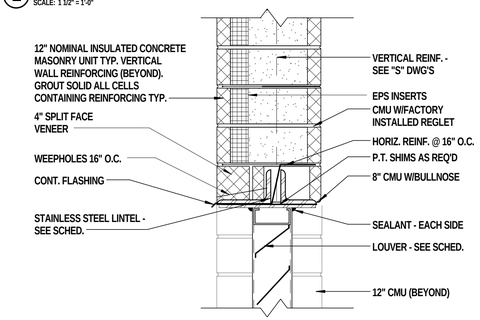
W Window Types
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

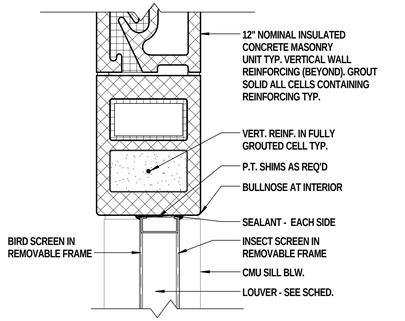


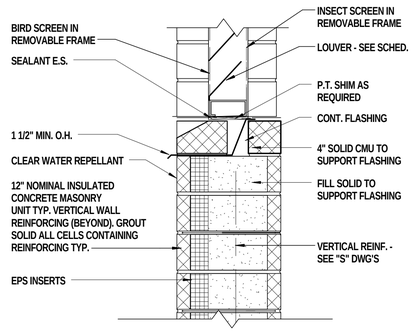




1 Exterior Window Detail
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

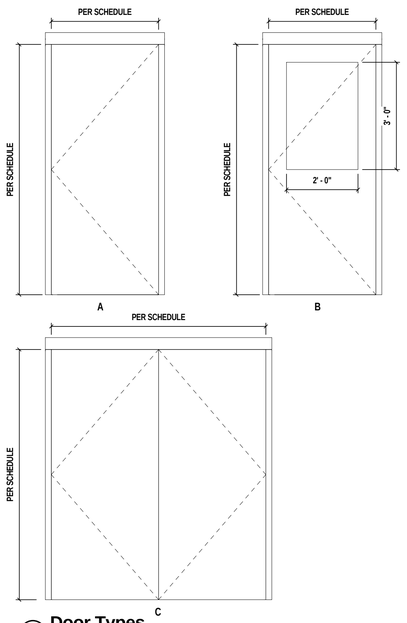




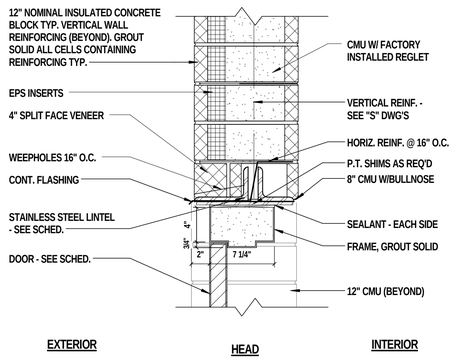


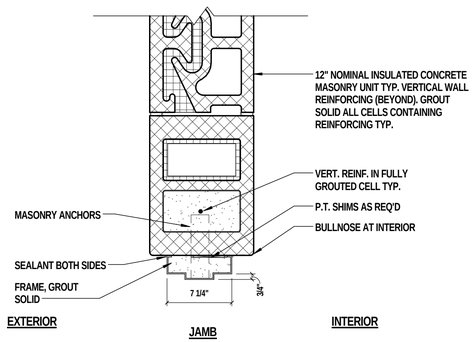
2 Louver Head, Jamb & Sill Details
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE										
DOOR NO.	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE WIDTH	DOOR SIZE HEIGHT	DOOR TYPE	MATERIAL	FINISH	HEAD & JAMB DETAIL	SADDLE TYPE	HARDWARE SET	COMMENTS
1	TREATMENT ROOM TO EXTERIOR	3' - 0"	7' - 0"	A	FRP	MFR	.3/A7.0	1	1	4" HEAD, PROVIDE HURRICANE SHUTTERS
2	TREATMENT ROOM TO PIPE TRENCH	3' - 0"	7' - 0"	B	FRP	MFR	4/A7.0	2	2	4" HEAD
3	CHLORINE ROOM TO PIPE TRENCH	3' - 0"	7' - 0"	B	FRP	MFR	4/A7.0	2	2	4" HEAD
4	PIPE TRENCH TO EXTERIOR	6' - 0"	7' - 0"	C	FRP	MFR	.3/A7.0	1	3	4" HEAD, PROVIDE HURRICANE SHUTTERS

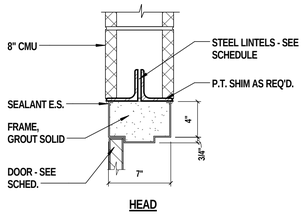


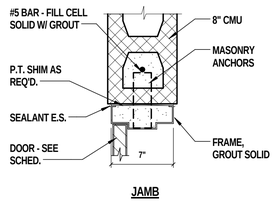
D Door Types
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



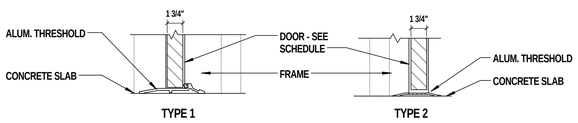


3 Exterior Door Head and Jamb
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"





4 Interior Door Head and Jamb
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



5 Saddle Details
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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SHEET TITLE
DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULES AND DETAILS

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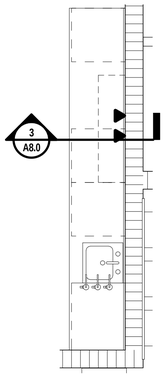
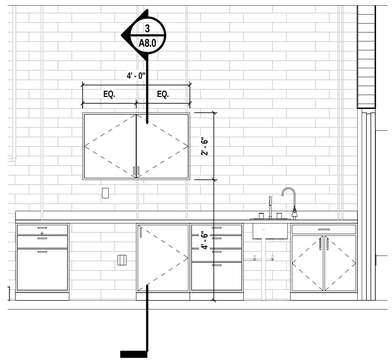
FINISH SCHEDULE

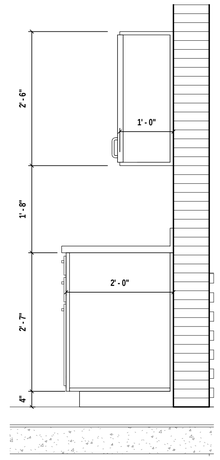
Number	Name	FLOOR MAT.	FLOOR BASE	FLOOR FIN.	NORTH MAT.	NORTH FIN.	EAST MAT.	EAST FIN.	SOUTH MAT.	SOUTH FIN.	WEST MAT.	WEST FIN.	CEILING MAT.	CEILING FIN.	CEILING HT	Comments
100	PIPE TRENCH	CONC/FRP	-	SEALER	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	PVC	MFR	10' - 0"	
101	CONTAINMENT AREA	CONC	-	SEALER	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	PVC	MFR	10' - 0"	CONTAINMENT AREA TO RECEIVE TROWELABLE GRADE SEALER - SEE SECTION 099100.
102	HYPO ROOM	CONC	-	SEALER	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	PVC	MFR	10' - 0"	CONTAINMENT AREA TO RECEIVE TROWELABLE GRADE SEALER - SEE SECTION 099100.
103	TREATMENT ROOM	CONC	EPOXY	EPOXY	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	CMU	PT	PVC	MFR	10' - 0"	



1 **Plan @ Casework**
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



2 **Interior Elevation @ Treatment Room**
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



3 **Section @ Casework**
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

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