

VOLUME II

**FINAL
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT
PARADOX LAKE PUBLIC CAMPGROUND**

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS
BUREAU OF RECREATION**

MAY 1994



Langdon Marsh
Acting Commissioner

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12233-1010

MEMORANDUM

MAY 18 1994

TO: The Record
FROM: Langdon Marsh *Langdon Marsh*
RE: Paradox Lake Public Campground Unit Management Plan

The Unit Management Plan (UMP) for Paradox Lake Public Campground has been completed. It is consistent with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. The UMP involved citizens participation, is consistent with the State Constitution, the Environmental Conservation Law, rules, regulations and Department policy. The Plan includes management objectives for a projected management period and is hereby approved and adopted.

COVER SHEET
PARADOX PUBLIC CAMPGROUND
SITE SPECIFIC - VOLUME II
FINAL UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTE: Volume I is a generic plan and contains overview, environmental setting, goals, policy, management, and impact assessment criteria which pertains universally and in common to all Adirondack (45) and Catskill (8) Public Campgrounds and Special Day-Use classified Intensive Use Areas. Volume II is a site specific document containing inventories of physical, biological, and manmade features together with specific management objectives for the individual site. Volume III contains support data in the form of an Appendix to Volumes I and II.

Unit Management Plans are prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to cover the next five year management period. The Final Unit Management Plan is completed in accordance with guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Thomas D. Shearer, Consultant, was engaged to compile the management plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

For information contact Frank Fuller, General Manager Forest Parks, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-5253; telephone 518-457-2500.

SUMMARY

FINAL UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR PARADOX LAKE PUBLIC CAMPGROUND

In keeping with constitutional provisions criteria referenced in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and Department of Environmental Conservation Management Policy for Forest Preserve state-owned lands, the department has established a management plan for the ensuing (5) year operation of the Paradox Lake Public Campground. Goals include: management of recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of the natural resource base in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law and Article 14 of the New York State Constitution, offer recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the state, ensure the revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees, and manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

Ten (10) special objectives are proposed at this campground: (1) develop a potable water supply from wells; (2) modify day-use area, bathhouses, and ramps to be accessible to the handicapped; (3) replace three (3) comfort stations and upgrade trailer dumping station; (4) improve entrance area aesthetics; (5) resurface roadways; (6) construct lifeguard/park ranger headquarters; (7) construct a playground; (8) improve boating facility; (9) establish appropriate beach communications; (10) set forth public use carrying capacities within limits of facility design.

Beneficial effects of proposed actions include: compliance with state health codes, maintenance of physical plant investment, modernization of facilities which enhances a satisfactory recreational experience by users, upkeep of facilities contribute to public

safety and provides conditions in a setting and scale that is in harmony with the character of the Adirondack Park.

Determination of conformance to criteria established in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan includes: whether proposed activities avoid alteration of wetlands and topography, limit vegetative clearing, preserve the scenic, natural resources of the area; and whether the plan contains an adequate assessment of actual and projected public use and physical, biological, and social carrying capacity.

Mitigation measures to minimize environmental impacts have been considered. Proposed modernization projects will stay within constitutional interpretation limits for vegetative removal. This measure minimizes clearings and results in approximately the same visual impact. Architectural designs will be selected to achieve a harmonious blending with the character of the recreation area and surrounding forest. Seeding and mulching of construction sites will re-establish vegetation readily which will effectively stabilize soil. Adjacent forest cover will not be altered. Proposals concentrate on improving and updating facilities to accommodate present peak use periods rather than accommodate increased population projections.

Various alternative actions to those favored and selected were considered. Public unrest, adverse effect on local economies and uncontrolled use of state lands would sharply increase should recreation planning and management effort be reduced or dissolved. The care, custody and control precedent preclude selection of these alternatives at this time.

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I. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - INTRODUCTION

A. OVERVIEW

Paradox Lake Campground is a comparatively small campground located on the shore of Dark Bay, which is on Paradox Lake. The lake itself is approximately 4-3/4 miles long, and the name is derived from an Indian word "PARADOX" which means "water running backwards." Traditionally during high water periods, primarily in the spring and the fall, the flow of the lake reverses direction until it reaches its normal level.

Canoe and rowboat rentals are available at the registration booth at Paradox Lake on a daily basis. Fishing is popular with campers boasting about the bass and lake trout they have reeled in. The camper who enjoys hiking will find a network of trails in the region lying to the south of the lake. One of these trails leaves the state highway a short distance west of the entrance road to the campground and gives access to Crane, Oxshoe, Crab, Putnam, and Horseshoe Ponds, and to Pharaoh Lake and Pharaoh Mountain. The view from the summit of Pharaoh is comprehensive and delightful and well rewards the climber. On the opposite shore of the lake, accessible only by boat, a short trail leads to Peaked Hill and Peaked Hill Pond.

B. AREA DESCRIPTION

1. LOCATION

Exit 28 off Route 87, go east approximately 6 miles. Campground entrance is on the left. Essex County, town of Schroom, Paradox Tract, Lots 83, 84, 91, 117.

2. WORKING CIRCLE

DEC Region 5 - Ray Brook

3. ACREAGE

Developed area - 6 acres, undeveloped - 69 acres. Total area - 75 acres.

4. HISTORY

Development of 32 camping units began in 1931, with the first official camping season to the public beginning in 1932. At the time, this facility was developed by the "Conservation Department," using its own employees. In 1951 another 4 sites were added to the inventory, and in 1968 another 22 sites were added, bringing it to the 58 unit inventory it stands at today.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING INVENTORY OF FACILITIES, SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES

A. INVENTORY OF MANMADE FACILITIES

1. NUMBER OF CAMPING SITES

- 58 camping sites designed for 348 persons (58 X 6 persons)
- 58 picnic tables
- 58 fireplaces

CAMPSITE CATEGORY	NUMBER TRAILER	NUMBER TENT	HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE
Standard	47	10	1

2. DAY-USE PICNIC AREA

- Area, approximately 1.5 acres
- 20 picnic tables
- 12 fireplaces
- 1 standpipes

Located within the day-use area is a picnic pavilion. Constructed in 1971, under state contract, this pavilion is attached to the bathhouse, with dimensions of 10' X 30'.

3. BOATING FACILITY

A manmade facility which enhances the Paradox Lake fishery is a boat launching site. The site is listed in the New York State Directory of State Access and Boat Launching Areas as consisting of a hard ramp (i.e., trailer-launch capable) with parking for 25 car and trailer units. Exhibit 11 of Volume I of the Final Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement of Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas shows the facility to include a "pre-existing" and "improved" ramp which provides for

the launching of trailered boats. As Paradox Lake is less than 1,000 acres, the status of this facility must be reviewed according to the criteria of the Adirondack State Land Master Plan, to determine if its eventual conversion to a Fishing/Waterway Access Site is appropriate.

The existing Paradox Lake Campground boat launching site consists of a single lane, steel-mat launch ramp over the natural sand and gravel substrate, extending out from shore for approximately 25 feet at a 16% slope. A single wooden floating dock is installed along the left side of the launch ramp. A macadam surfaced approach apron connects to the launch ramp. A nearby, macadam surfaced parking area accommodates 25 car and trailer units. Upon inspection by a team of department boating facility experts on June 9, 1986, the facility was judged to be "...100% functional as is. Significant improvements involve only minor work." Improvements recommended were the replacement of the steel mat launch ramp with a single lane concrete "push slab" launch ramp, expanded turnaround apron, and docks.

The Paradox Lake Campground boat launching facility is very important as it provides the only point of public access to the lake. The Paradox Lake Campground was included in the 1990 Statewide Survey of Boating Use at Public Waterway Access Sites in New York State (Major, et al, 1992). Based on counts of boaters entering the campground, 895 boating trips were estimated during the campground's operating season. This estimate should be viewed as a minimum estimate, since it is based on the assumption that all boats entering the campground were counted. The average boating party at Paradox consisted of 3.2 persons, based on 56 returned questionnaires.

Counts of 667 boats entering the campground on 71 survey days indicated that day-use (78%)

predominated over camper use (22%). Car-top boats comprised 26% and trailered boats comprised 74% of the boats entering the campground. Information on the size and type of boats launched during the 1990 boating season at the Paradox Lake Campground was obtained from 56 returned questionnaires completed by boaters. Boats used included: canoes (11%), rowboats (4%), outboards (70%), inboard/outboards (9%), inboards (2%), sailboats (2%), jet skis (2%), other (2%). The mean length and horsepower of motorized boats was 15.2 feet and 48.5 hp. Boats powered by outboard motors ranged from 12 to 19 feet in length (mean length 15 feet), and were equipped with engines ranging from 3.5 to 135 hp (mean 36 hp). Those powered by inboard/outboard engines ranged from 17.5 to 21 feet (mean 19) with 90 to 175 hp engines (mean 140 hp). Fishing was indicated by 66% of survey respondents as the primary purpose for their boating activity while at the Paradox Lake Campground.

An aerial over-flight on July 4, 1990 at 2:20 p.m. revealed the following: 10 vehicles with trailers and 7 cars were parked in the boat launch parking area, 3 boats were moored near campsites, 200 boats were parked or docked at private sites, and 19 boats were in use on the lake's surface. Another flight on August 20, 1990 at 1:40 p.m. revealed a similar pattern. Based on statewide data for daily use pattern and aerial flight counts of boats in use, we could expect up to 10% of boats present to be in use during the peak summer weekend/holiday period. This would equate to approximately 22 boats on Paradox Lake, or approximately 38 acres per boat in use. As a point of reference, the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (OPRHP, 1989) cites a minimum of 6 to 8 acres per boat for power boating activities.

The need for an improved launch ramp was cited by 32% of survey respondents at Paradox. Thirty seven percent (37%) cited docks and 36% cited parking capacities as other facility elements needing improvement. These requests for improvements by the public parallel those of the department's experts who evaluated the site in 1986.

4. DAY-USE PARKING AREA

Blacktop 80' X 50' is located adjacent to the bathhouse area. There is room for some expansion, but it would require the removal of a steeply banked, heavily wooded area. 16 car parking capacity

5. SWIMMING

The swimming area comprises 4,000 square feet with a shoreline frontage of 100 feet. The swimming area is divided into two (2) sections: (1) water depth 4' - 6', size 28' x 100', 2,800 sq. ft. In keeping with state health code the area up to 4 feet water depth will accommodate 48 bathers, the area over 4 feet depth will accommodate 37 bathers. The total bather capacity is 85 persons. Tucked in a small bay, erosion does not present a problem at this location, and the pure sandy shore needs little preparation to be set for the summer's use.

6. ROADS

This campground has all blacktop roads, which amount to 1.65 miles. A main road entering the campground continues past the entrance booth .6 miles to a parking area at the beach, where it dead ends. This artery is 18 feet wide and services all other campground roads. Four branches run off the main road and consist of Loop #1, sites 1 to 17, 12 feet wide, length .25 mile, one way loop; Loop #2, sites 44 to 58, 12 feet wide, .2 mile, one way loop. Loop #3, sites 18 to 34, 12 feet wide, .5 mile, one way loop; and finally the boat launch road, which is 18 feet wide, .1 mile and is two-way. These roadways are presently in good condition, with little or no need for repairs at this time.

7. BUILDINGS/SEWAGE SYSTEMS

Supervisors Cabin - good condition, was constructed in 1966 by force account. Utilizes electric heat, 800 gal. septic tank and a leach pit, approximately 4' x 4' x 2' for sewage disposal.

Office Space 76.5 sq. ft.

Living and storage space 1,368.5 sq. ft.

Lifeguard Quarters - none available.

Registration Booth - 5' 10" X 9' 4", good condition.

Garage, workshop - 16' X 32', good condition.

Pump house - 10' X 10' structure with protruding 1,500 gallon galvanized steel pressure tank. Good condition.

Shower Building, built in 1980 - 24' X 31', very good condition. Consists of one handicapped accessible wash basin on each side and one regular wash basin on each side. Four regular 32' X 32" showers on each side, and one handicapped accessible 36" X 36" shower on each side. Men's side has one handicapped accessible urinal and one handicapped

accessible flush toilet, women's side has one standard flush toilet and one handicapped accessible flush toilet. Septic system exits the building in two separate locations at the rear. Each side has one 1,500 gallon septic tank which is connected to a distribution box and handles the grey water effluent, which flows into 3 seepage pits 3' 6" x 7'. The toilets discharge into a 1,500 gallon septic tank then into a 3' 6" x 7' seepage pit.

All 4 toilets were constructed between 1959 and 1967. Toilet #1, built in 1959 is 17' X 23' with 297 s.f. of floor space is in good condition and utilizes 2-2,000 gallon septic tanks which leach into 6 lateral absorptive trenches. Houses 2 wash basins, urinal and 7 flush toilets.

Toilet #2, built in 1959 is 11' X 13' with 120 s.f. of floor space, is in good condition. Septic tank, 1,300 gallons, discharges into 2 leach pits for effluent disposal from 2 wash basins, one urinal and 4 flush type toilets.

Toilet #3, built in 1967 is 17' X 17' with 289 s.f. of floor space, is in good condition. Septic tanks (each 1,300 gallons) discharge into a leach field 75' X 50' (3 absorptive trenches) from 2 wash basins and 8 flush type toilets.

Toilet #4 is also 17' x 17' with 289 s.f. of floor space, 2 wash basins and 8 flush type toilets. This unit uses 2 1,300 gallon septic tanks which discharge into 4 absorptive trenches.

Dumping station utilizes one 1,000 gallon septic tank and one concrete leach pit with a 560 gallon capacity, and one 28' long tile pipe.

Sewage Systems/State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Application, Permits. An engineering survey was undertaken at Region 5 recreational facilities which resulted in the issuance of said permit to Paradox Lake Public Campground, #NY-0239372, UPA #5-1546-00053/00001-0 in the town of Schroon (T), Essex County. A total of twelve (12) outfalls exist on this facility, and are numbered consecutively from 001 to 012.

Specifically mentioned are outfalls #007 and #012. Outfall #007 discharges very close to surface "standing water." Outfall #012 is the dump station and appears to have a problem with seepage on the surface. This department has been directed to submit plans for approval to rectify these conditions, or these facilities must be closed by the expiration date of the permit, which is September 1, 1996.

8. POTABLE WATER

Retrieved from Paradox Lake by using a submerged water line with a foot valve on the end and a check valve in-line. Water is pumped into a 1,500 gallon hydropneumatic storage tank by a 40 gallon per minute Franklin pump, and chlorination takes place within the pump house.

Spigots - 10

Lavatories - 14, which includes CRFS residence.

State Sanitary Code (Drinking Water Regulations). Require all surface water, used for potable water, be subject to filter processing prior to consumption; or alternate source ground water, i.e., a drilled well, be installed prior to June 30, 1993. During the spring of 1993 this campground had two existing drilled wells reclaimed by increasing the depth and/or, hydrofracturing. Current yield of 20 gpm on the well in the day-use area is believed to be sufficient for operation of this facility, however, it requires the purchase of a 3 hp. submersible pump to maintain the volume required to operate this facility. It will be installed and in use for the 1994 camping season. The second well has insufficient yield at this time, and cannot be used since the gpm is approximately 3 gallons. Further work on this well is warranted, or another site for drilling should be explored.

9. ELECTRICAL

This campground has good, secondary electrical distribution (from Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation). This facility has 3 power meters, one located at the CRFS residence, one at the shower building, and one at the pump house. Combined electrical consumption for 1990 = 26,570 kwh.

10. SOLID WASTE

Garbage generated by the campground is collected in 4 separate dumpster containers with a 3 yard capacity each. In computing refuse for the 1990 season an equation of camper days plus day-users was multiplied by 2.3 pounds. Total tonnage of refuse generated for 1990 was 45.33. Dumpsters were serviced by Smith Trucking in Schroon Lake for the summer season, with pickups being made twice weekly prior to Independence Day, and three times weekly through Labor Day. From Labor Day until closing, refuse was removed as needed. Revised refuse

handling at this campground is needed in view of solid waste recycling proposal methods.

Construct Campground Solid Waste/ Recycling Center: It is anticipated that each campground will have a centralized refuse disposal facility with a staff person to manage, by the 1993 camping season. A brochure will be made available to instruct campers of its availability and required use. It is necessary to tie the recycling center into the water and sewage systems. A sketch of the proposed layout is enclosed. (See Exhibit 11, 11A) Cost should not exceed \$20,000.

Day-Use Areas, Carry-In, Carry-Out Policy: Beginning in the 1992 season, all day-use areas will be managed under the carry-in, carry-out policy. Appropriate signs are erected to inform the public. A brochure was issued to inform the public.

11. TELEPHONE

518-532-7451 - Facility
518-532-9087 - Pay Station

12. SIGNS INVENTORY

Approximately sixteen varieties of messages are conveyed to public users by means of standard (yellow on brown) signs. Subjects include direction and information for entrance, supervisor's cabin, bulletin board, traffic control, map, stand pipes, dumping station, comfort stations, beach rules, lifeguard/duty schedule, no bathing, fall foliage camping, and camping sites.

B. INVENTORY OF SYSTEMS

1. STAFF

1 Recreation Facility Supervisor
1 Park and Recreation Aide III
2 Park and Recreation Aide II
1 Park and Recreation Aide I
1 Park Ranger
2 Lifeguards

2. FEE SCHEDULE

1993 Official Opening May 21, Closing October 16.

Camping - Per Night

\$ 11.00 Standard, Memorial Day - Labor Day

9.00 Post season, Labor Day - October 16.

Day-Use - All Seasons

\$ 3.00 Auto No Swimming
10.00 Bus No Swimming
5.00 Auto With Swimming
15.00 Bus With Swimming
1.00 Person Walk-In

3. PEDDLING PERMITS

One peddling permit was issued in the 1992 season for the sale of firewood.

C. INVENTORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. PHYSICAL RESOURCES

a. ELEVATION

836 feet

b. WATER

The Paradox Lake State Campground borders approximately 9,000 feet of the shoreline of 845 acre Paradox Lake, or about 15% of the lake's total 11.7 mile shoreline length. One small brook, T7 to Paradox Lake, flows through the southwest corner of the campground. This lake is part of the Upper Hudson watershed, draining via the Schroon River to the Hudson.

Based on data collected in July 1985, the pH of Paradox Lake is good (7.6) and alkalinity is high relative to many Adirondack waters, (about 340 ueg/l.).

During the last decade, fisheries scientists have learned that acidification poses a serious threat to some Adirondack fishery resources. This phenomenon has not had any detectable impact on Paradox Lake at this time.

c. WETLANDS

Have been identified by the Adirondack Park Agency through an on sight visit, and are charted (see Exhibit #9). The map does not depict shallow or deep water marsh within the lake. Projects that alter or adversely affect the wetlands or any sewage disposal system within 100 feet of the wetland will require a permit from the APA. The APA will be consulted to

determine if a permit is needed prior to site disturbance in, or adjacent to, these designated areas.

2. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

a. FOREST TYPES

The northern hardwoods type includes the species sugar maple, beech, cherry, etc., and is of moderate density with variation in maturity. White pine forest type is also present and found to be mature and in moderate density. See Exhibits #7 and #7a.

b. WILDLIFE

A diversity of wildlife can reside or utilize this area. The clearings and brush ecotones created by developments, provide habitat for wildlife species dependent on the earlier stages of succession. No permanent irreversible damage is anticipated to either the wildlife habitats or species.

The capacity of wildlife resources to withstand non-consumptive use is unknown. Hunting within the campground (discharge of firearms) is restricted.

c. FISHERIES

The Fishes of the Adirondack Park, (George, 1980), presents a comprehensive listing of fish species, native and introduced, that inhabit the waters of the Adirondack Park. Fish species native to the waters of the Paradox Lake State Campground area are those typically associated with the Adirondack Park Upland. The only native game fish (a native species regulated by size limits, bag limits and seasons) now present in Paradox Lake are lake trout and northern pike.

Native pan fish (fishes not regulated by seasons, size limits or bag limits) which are generally valued by anglers as food fish, include the brown bullhead and the pumpkinseed.

Other native fish species, characterized as neither game nor pan fishes, include white suckers, cisco, redbreast sunfish, slimy sculpin, johnny darter,

common shiner, and cutlips minnow.

Appendix 1 is a listing of fishes of the Paradox Lake State Campground area.

The present status of game and pan fishes, both native and introduced, is detailed in Appendix 2.

PUBLIC USE AND ECONOMICS

Current use of Paradox Lake can provide some clues as to the economic impact of this resource.

Angler use can be estimated by extrapolating Pfeiffer's (1979) use figures for two story lakes¹ and in the Adirondack Zone to Paradox Lake. Such estimates are crude and are not made with a high degree of confidence. However this is the best information available. In 1978, Pfeiffer, estimated that 8.00 angler trips/acre occurred on two-story lakes and he anticipated a 0.75 percent annual increase in use. Based on these figures and a surface area of 845 acres, an estimated 7,230 angler trips occurred on Paradox Lake in 1987.

Kretser and Klatt (1981) estimated that the total expenditure per day for anglers fishing in Region 5 averaged \$31.80. To adjust this figure to 1987 dollars an annual inflation rate of 4.0 percent has been applied, resulting in an estimated expenditure of \$40.24 per trip.

Thus, the economic value in terms of direct expenditures with no multipliers considered, is estimated to be \$290,960.

CAPACITY OF THE RESOURCE TO WITHSTAND USE

Several factors influence the capacity of any fishery resource to withstand use. Included among these are the aesthetic values of fishing in an unspoiled, uncrowded environment; the biological production limitations of the body of water in question; and the type of fish harvest restrictions in effect.

The major factor considered here in assessing the capacity of the fishery resource of Paradox Lake to sustain use is the ability of the waters in the area to yield an annual harvestable increment of fish under current and proposed angling regulations.

1 Two-Story Ponds and Lakes - Water which simultaneously support populations of cold water and warm water game fishes.

Anticipated maximum yields of fish to the creel by fishery type are described in "A Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone" (Pfeiffer, 1979). The estimated potential yield of a two-story lake such as Paradox Lake "will probably not exceed a combined total of 7 pounds of warm and cold water fishes per acre per year" (Pfeiffer, 1979).

Total harvest of fish in Paradox is estimated to be 6.68/lb/acre. That figure is based on 1.24 trips/acre x 0.90 lb/trip for lake trout plus 7.32 trips/acre x 0.76 lbs/trip for warm water and cold water species other than lake trout (Pfeiffer, 1979).

Based on a projected annual increase of 0.75 percent in fishing activity, harvest limit of 7 lbs/acre could be reached in 1994. A fisheries survey would be desirable at about that time to assess the status of the resource and determine if over harvest is a concern.

MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

Past Management

Fish surveys have been conducted on Paradox Lake in 1932, 1946, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1971, and 1985. Lake whitefish were stocked in 1925, but the attempted introduction was apparently unsuccessful. In more recent years, 2,500 standard yearling lake trout and 8,600 9-inch yearling rainbow trout have been stocked by the Department of Environmental Conservation annually. The Essex County Hatchery stocked additional rainbow trout in variable numbers and sizes over the past several years. Traditionally, Paradox has supported a quality fishery for 8 to 12 lb. lake trout.

Statewide angling regulations apply to largemouth and smallmouth bass, northern pike, and nonregulated species in Paradox Lake. Trout and lake trout are subject to the statewide regulations for length and daily limits, but differ from statewide regulations in that the season is open all year. Pickerel may be taken at any size in any number and all year. Ice fishing is permitted on Paradox Lake.

The ongoing fishery management² goal is to maintain the existing, high-quality fisheries for warm water and cold water species in Paradox Lake. This includes objectives to:

- Produce a high-quality, cold water salmonoid fishery in Paradox Lake through stocking and possibly through lake trout natural reproduction.
- Maintain the high-quality, self-sustaining northern pike, largemouth bass, and pan fish populations which occur in the lake.
- Annually stock 2,500 yearling lake trout and 8,600 rainbow trout yearlings in Paradox Lake.
- At five year intervals monitor the pan fish, forage fish, and sport fish populations of Paradox Lake.
- Adjust the species stocked, stocking rates, and angling regulations as necessary to protect or improve the fishery.
- Fin clip stocked lake trout to assess natural reproduction.

No potential impact on endangered, threatened, or special concern wildlife species; rare plant, animal, or natural community occurrences; or other significant habitats are known to occur within the Paradox Lake Campground. No endangered or threatened fish species are known to exist in Paradox Lake and historical records do not indicate that any fish species has been extirpated from area waters.

PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

No additional fisheries resource related facilities in the campground area are recommended for construction for the duration of this plan.

There are no controls presently in effect in the Paradox Lake State Campground area specifically intended to limit public use of the fishery resource, nor are any planned.

Pfeiffer (1979), in his "Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone," estimates that "...overall fishing pressure (Adirondack) will simply parallel population growth of the Adirondack Zone counties at a modest annual rate of 0.75 percent." If this projection proves to be true, and if the rate of increased angler use for the Adirondack Zone as a whole holds true for the

² Detailed management objectives for Adirondack Zone fishery types are presented on pp. 62 and 63 of "A Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone" (Pfeiffer, 1979).

Paradox Lake State Campground area, then angler use of the area during the planning period will increase as depicted in the table below.

**PROJECTED ANGLER USE OF THE PARADOX LAKE
IF FISHING PRESSURE INCREASES
WITH ANTICIPATED ADIRONDACK ZONE POPULATION GROWTH
AT THE ANNUAL RATE OF 0.75 PERCENT, 1987-1992**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Additional Angler Trips</u>	<u>Total Angler Trips</u>
1987	-0-	7,230
1988	54	7,284
1989	55	7,339
1990	55	7,394
1991	55	7,449
1992	56	7,505

Obviously, there are many variables that could affect the outcome of this projection. Note: New York State fishing license sales have been relatively stable in recent year.

Paradox Lake is stocked with yearling lake and rainbow trout annually during April and May. Fishery surveys could indicate changes in biological conditions that will result in modification to the species and number of fish stocked. In addition, hatchery surplus lake trout fingerlings or yearlings, as well as fish or other species may be stocked in Paradox Lake. As surpluses cannot be predicted, exact specification of species, numbers, sizes, etc. is impossible. Also, the Essex County Hatchery stocks varying numbers of trout as per stocking permits issued annually.

Regulations are reviewed annually and will

be modified as changing biological and social factors dictate.

Fisheries surveys are conducted at varying intervals as determined by biological need and regional priorities.

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Kretser, Walter A. and Lois E. Klatt. 1981. 1976-1977 New York Angler Survey Final Report. NYSDEC. 214 p.

Pfeiffer, Martin H. 1979. A Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone. NYSDEC. 207 p.

Smith, David B. 1984. Paradox Lake Survey. Regional NYSDEC Files Unpublished.

Appendix 1
FISHES OF THE PARADOX LAKE STATE CAMPGROUND AREA

FAMILY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REMARKS
Salmonidae	Rainbow trout	<u>Salmo gairdneri</u> Richardson	Introduced
	Brown trout ⁺	<u>Salmo trutta</u> Linnaeus	Introduced
	Lake trout	<u>Salvelinus namaycush</u> (Walbaum)	Native
	Cisco	<u>Coregonus artedii</u> (Lesueur)	Native
Umbridae	Central mudminnow	<u>Umbra limi</u>	Introduced
Esocidae	Northern pike	<u>Esox lucius</u> Linnaeus	Native
	Chain pickerel	<u>Esox niger</u>	Introduced
Osmeridae	Rainbow smelt	<u>Osmerus mordax</u> (Mitchill)	Introduced
Cyprinidae	Cutlips minnow	<u>Exoglossum maxillingua</u>	Native
	Golden shiner	<u>Notemigonus crysoleucas</u> (Mitchill)	Introduced
	Bridled shiner	<u>Notropis bifrenatus</u>	Introduced
	Common shiner	<u>Notropis cornutus</u> (Mitchill)	Native
	Bluntnose minnow	<u>Pimephales notatus</u> (Mitchill)	Introduced?
	Fallfish	<u>Semotilus corporalis</u> (Mitchill)	Introduced?
Catostomidae	White sucker	<u>Catostomus commersoni</u> (Lacepede)	Native
Ictaluridae	Yellow bullhead	<u>Ictalurus natalis</u>	Introduced
	Brown bullhead	<u>Ictalurus nebulosus</u> (Lesueur)	Native
Cyprinodontidae	Banded killifish	<u>Fundulus diaphanus</u>	Introduced
Centrarchidae	Redbreast sunfish	<u>Lepomis auritus</u>	Native
	Pumpkinseed	<u>Lepomis gibbosus</u> (Linnaeus)	Native
	Rock bass	<u>Ambloplites rupestris</u>	Introduced
	Smallmouth bass	<u>Micropterus dolomieu</u> Lacepede	Introduced
	Largemouth bass	<u>Micropterus salmoides</u> (Lacepede)	Introduced
	Black crappie	<u>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</u>	Introduced
Percidae	Johnny darter	<u>Etheostoma nigrum</u> Rafinesque	Native?
	Yellow perch	<u>Perca flavescens</u> (Mitchill)	Introduced
Cottidae	Slimy sculpin	<u>Cottus cognatus</u> Richardson	Native?

+ Documented present or once present in border waters, thus having at least minimal access to area waters and expected to be present at least at times.

APPENDIX 2
PARADOX LAKE STATE CAMPGROUND AREA
INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF WATERS

Name of Water and Index Number	Acres or Mileage	Fishing Species Present and Quality of Fishing (1=good, 2=fair, 3=poor)													Capacity Use Level Fishesman Days Per Year	Key to Code Numbers for Recommended Management		
		*Indicates Present but Quality Unknown														Management		
		Black Crappie (BC)	Lake trout (LT)	Yellow Perch (YP)	Brown Bullhead (BHC)	Sunfish (Pks)	Smallmouth Bass (SMS)	Largemouth Bass (LMB)	Brown Trout (BT)	Brook Trout (RT)	Northern Pike (NCP)	Chain Pickerel (C.P.K.)	Present Level	Fishesman Days Per Year		Present	Problems and Potentials	Recommended
Paradox Lake P432 III	845	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	7,230	7,620	1. Annual Trout Stocking 2. Biological Surveys 3. Stock Wild or Hybrid Trout 4. Fin Clipping and/or Tagging 5. Special Restrictive Regs. 6. Limitations on Public Use 7. Liberalized Regulations 8. Access Development 9. Aerial Creel Census 10. Voluntary Creel Census 11. Reclamation 12. Liming 13. Beaver Control 14. Barrier Dam 15. Forage Introductions 16. Spawning Development 17. Warmwater fish introductions	Present Stocking policy - 2,500 lake trout SY - 8,600 rainbow trout 9"Y - Additional trout may be stocked by the Essex County Hatchery as per stocking permits issued annually	Problems and Potentials Lake trout growth is slow. Natural reproduction may reduce the need for lake trout stockings.	Recommended Maintain high-quality warmwater fishery. 1, 2, and 4. Possibly modify regulations; and/or stocking rates based on survey results.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING INVENTORY OF ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

A. ARTICLE XIV, NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION

Based on past experience, about 20 hazardous trees must be removed annually for public safety and recreational use.

B. PUBLIC USE

1. INVENTORY OF PUBLIC USE

Public attendance may vary by a few percent (generally less than 10) from year to year dependent upon variation in weather conditions. Rainy or cold weather predictions appear to affect family vacation planning. Gasoline shortages or employment changes appear to effect vacation travel distances. Long term use trends are effected by condition of facilities and promotion efforts. The Generic UMP/EIS provides additional attendance information.

1992 ATTENDANCE		
ORIGIN	NUMBER OF PERSONS CAMPING	NUMBER OF PERSONS DAY-USE
Summer	2,852	2,569
Fall	773	147
Reservation	1,655	-0-
TOTALS	5,280	2,716

Total camper days = 13,200 number of persons camping x 2.5 average length of stay. (See Section II.A.3. for boating facility use.)

2. PUBLIC USE EFFECTS

The following is an analysis of existing facilities design capacities as compared to State Department of Health codes and other Public Use Standards (DEC Standards for Waste Treatment Works).

FACILITY DESCRIPTION	DESIGN CAPACITY	HEALTH CODE REQUIREMENTS
● Potable Water	9 Spigots Campers 4 Spigots Day-Use 13 Spigots Total	6 Spigots Campers 2 Spigots Day-Use 8 Spigots Total
● Hydraulic	7,490 gpd. (SPDES Permit)	
Campers	18,600 gpd	10,150 gpd or 203 x 50 gal
Picnickers	3,900 gpd	600 gpd or 120 x 50 gal.
Dumping station	1,500 gpd.	580 gpd or 10 x 58 gal.
TOTAL	24,000 gpd.	11,330 gal/day
● Lavatories		
Campers	12 (6 each sex)	8 (1/15 sites)
Picnickers*	2 (1 each sex)	2 (1 each sex)
*Picnickers share one comfort station with campers		(1 each sex/50 persons approximate)
● Toilets (or combination urinals, male)		
Campers	27 (15 males, 12 females)	12 (6 each sex)
Picnickers	6 (3 each sex)	6 (3 each sex)
● Showers	10 (5 each sex)	8 (4 each sex)
● Trailer Dumping Station	1	1 /100 sites
● Camping sites	In excess of 800,000 sq. ft.	58 x 2,500 sq. ft. 145,000 sq. ft.
● Campsite Vehicle (maximum)	2 /Campsite	2 /Campsite

The deficiencies are identified from the above analysis of daily public use carrying capacity of 203 campers/day and 120 day-users. Paradox Lake Campground stays within all guidelines that the state has laid out as health regulations.

C. UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS, HISTORICAL

No significant unique ecosystems have been identified or are known to exist at this campground. The New York State Archaeological Site Locations Map indicates that there may be archaeological resources present in the Paradox Lake area. Prior to site disturbance for construction of any facility affiliated with the five year management plan, the nature and extent of archaeological resources in the

project area, if any, will be investigated. If it appears that any aspect of the project may or will cause any change, beneficial or adverse in the quality of any historic or archaeological property, the Agency Preservation Officer will be so informed in keeping with the New York State Preservation Act of 1980.

D. ADJACENT LANDS

There are no bordering land owners to the Paradox Lake Campground. Paradox Lake's central location in the historical Ticonderoga area draws people to the campground. Many visitors to the area stop at this location, citing scenic beauty and the relaxed atmosphere. The department wishes to

continue dialogue with the Route 74 Association to maintain public relations and extend information.

E. GENERAL OPERATIONS

It is desirable to offer a playground facility at this campground. Day-to-day operation of the campground and day-use facility is guided by policies and directives set forth in the Campground and Special Facilities Handbook. The subject index of this handbook is referenced in Volume III - Appendix D.

IV. CAMPGROUND OBJECTIVES (FIVE YEAR PLAN)

The ten (10) objectives for the ensuing five year management period are as follows:

A. DEVELOP A POTABLE WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS - YEAR 1

At present two drilled wells are located at this facility, with neither system capable of providing the water volume necessary to operate this facility. It was necessary to set up and use a surface water system using water from Paradox Lake. Recent amendment to the state sanitary code, drinking water regulations, incorporate the requirement that surface water sources be filtered to a specific degree of turbidity removal. The alternative to this permits utilization of approved wells, which must be in place and operating by the end of June, 1993. An effort to reclaim the two existing wells by this date will be attempted by using a hydrofracture process, or drilling deeper. Cost - \$8,000.

B. MODIFY DAY-USE AREAS, BATHHOUSES, TOILETS AND PIER TO BE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE YEAR 2

The bathhouse currently allows access for wheelchairs, however, it is necessary to provide a more level parking area on blacktopped entryways for smoother and safer access. The beach area currently has no accessibility for the impaired. A concrete pad will be installed with a sidewalk extending to a designated parking area. Cost - \$4,500.

C. REPLACE THREE (3) COMFORT STATIONS, AND UPGRADE TRAILER DUMPING STATION - YEARS 2, 4, AND 5

Demolish toilet #4 and replace with a modern

low-flush facility. In addition, septic tank and tile field must be replaced to be in compliance with SPDES process. Lift pump and new location for tile field will depend on engineering designs after core sampling and percolation testing are complete. Location and size of unit are to remain the same as current unit. Cost - \$125,000

Relocate and install dumping station in compliance with SPDES regulation. Location has yet to be determined pending engineering design, core sampling and percolation tests. Cost - \$8,000

Demolish Toilet #2, four stall unit, for replacement and modernization on same location. This location and usage does not warrant expansion of the unit size, therefore, the dimension should remain the same. Cost - \$75,000

Demolish Toilet #1, an 8 unit structure. Modernize with low flush units, same location, same dimensions. Cost \$275,000.

D. IMPROVE ENTRANCE AREA AESTHETICS - YEAR 2

By improving the entrance area, i.e., planting new trees and perennial flowers, grooming the shoulders and widening the entrance road, starting on Route 74, the aesthetic value of the campground would be greatly enhanced. More people on the busy highway are likely to notice the campground and utilize it after these changes have been made. Cost - \$25,000

E. RESURFACE ROADWAYS - YEAR 2

All existing roadways will be resurfaced after existing potholes and poor road shoulders have been properly repaired. Project should cover 2.5 miles, force account. May require specific build up of areas with a binder application to provide stabilization. Cost - \$175,000

F. CONSTRUCT LIFEGUARD/PARK RANGER HEADQUARTERS - YEAR 3

A new headquarters would allow both lifeguards and park rangers to be "on call" and available on a regular basis. This would improve the security of the campground and provide for prompt and immediate first-aid in emergency situations. The exact location and size of this building have not been determined at this time, however the preferred location would be around toilet #4 in the beach area. This project will be completed by force account at a projected cost of \$150,000.

G. CONSTRUCT A PLAYGROUND - YEAR 4

The beach/day-use area is the ideal location for this project since it provides plenty of sun or shade for all users. An open area exists in the pavilion area, which would eliminate the need for tree removal. It is anticipated that the unit will be a "prebuilt package" purchased from a retailer with minimal assembly. Final assembly will be done by force account. Cost - \$25,000.

H. BOATING FACILITY - YEAR 3

Replace the existing single-lane steel landing mat launch ramp and wooden floating dock with a single-lane concrete push-in launch ramp and integral aluminum dock system. Improve the approach apron and maneuvering area to improve car-trailer turnaround and back down capabilities. These improvements are nothing more than replacements in kind of existing amenities with improved materials. They do not increase the capacity of the facility over what exists presently. Installing a new concrete ramp by the push-in method is the least environmentally disruptive. Cofferdamming and dewatering are not necessary for this method of installation. User safety and convenience will be significantly enhanced by this installation. Maintenance requirements will be significantly reduced. And, capacity (i.e., the numbers of boats afforded access to Paradox Lake) will remain the same as it always has been. Consequently no increase in environmental impacts associated with the facility's historical use, will occur.

The APSLMP requires that "existing boat launching sites that do not meet the above guidelines (i.e., boat launching sites existing on waters less than

1,000 acres) may be retained but their status will be periodically reviewed to determine if their eventual conversion to fishing access sites is appropriate." In the case of Paradox Lake it is proposed that the existing boat launching facility be retained and upgraded with improved amenities as a replacement in kind of the existing facility. Predominant use of the existing facility is by trailer-launched (83%) and motorboats (81%). Facilities accommodating this type of boating use have been available for more than thirty years and are expected to continue to be available by current and future users of the Paradox Lake campground. The limited capacity of the Paradox Lake boat launching facility assures minimal impacts to the overall pattern and density of boating activity on Paradox Lake as a whole. Capacity of the Paradox Lake facility is not proposed to be increased. Numbers of boats originating from private sector sources will undoubtedly increase in the future, and as they do, the contribution of the Paradox Lake facility with its constant capacity, will be less and less of the whole. The department has received no complaints from other users of Paradox Lake over the kinds and numbers of boats entering the lake from the Paradox Lake campground. The fisheries resources of Paradox Lake are carefully managed and monitored by the department's regional Fisheries Management Unit in Ray Brook. The fish populations of Paradox Lake are well balanced and there is no evidence suggesting that present levels and kinds of boating and fishing pose a threat to this situation continuing into the foreseeable future.

Based upon due consideration of existing conditions; the absence of alternative public boating facilities; the physical, biological, and social carrying capacity of Paradox Lake; the compatibility of the existing facility with its surroundings and other ongoing activities; and the long-standing public/private acceptance of the existing facility, the department concludes that the existing boat launching facility within the Paradox Lake campground should be retained.

The department wishes to continue dialogue with the Route 74 Association to inform the public using Paradox Lake boating facility about milfoil, other water weeds, and safe boating practices. This will be accomplished by posting signs, preparing handouts and giving verbal information to campground patrons. absence of alternative public boating facilities; the physical, biological, and social carrying capacity of

Paradox Lake; the compatibility of the existing facility with its surroundings and other ongoing activities; and the long-standing public/private acceptance of the existing facility, the department concludes that the existing boat launching facility within the Paradox Lake campground should be retained.

I. BEACH COMMUNICATIONS - YEAR 1

Install communications between the bathing beach and the campground control booth. Communications are presently not available but are essential for public safety during emergencies and are mandated by New York State Department of Public Health. The telephone line will be buried along the roadway shoulder. This project will be completed by force account. Cost - \$5,000

J. PUBLIC USE CARRYING CAPACITIES

Projected public use carrying capacity for the 1993-98 management period shall be established within

the range of facilities design and the ability of natural resources to withstand use.

The following chart depicts public use carrying capacities which are designate for the ensuing five year management period. Operation of the campground within these limits will enhance continued character and integrity of intensive recreational use at this location and will assure that public use is conditioned within the capacity of the physical, biological, and social resources to withstand such use.

Nature of Facility	Existing Design Capacity	Designated Capacity
58 Camping Sites	348	203
Picnic Area	120	120
Day-Use Parking	16 Vehicles	16 Vehicles

Additional impacts associated with the above planned campground objectives and actions are identified and discussed in the Generic Unit Management Plan Volume I, Sections V. and VII.

V. MAPS AND CHARTS

- Exhibit 1 Adirondack Park Region Map
- Exhibit 2 Contour Map, Campground Boundaries
- Exhibit 3 Facilities Map
- Exhibit 4 Water Systems Map
- Exhibit 5 Sewage System Map
- Exhibit 6 Electric System Map
- Exhibit 7 Key to Forest Type Map
- Exhibit 7 a Forest Type Map (Planimetric Map)
- Exhibit 7 b Forest Type Map (Campground Sketch)
- Exhibit 8 Key to Soil Maps
- Exhibit 8 a Soils Map (Planimetric)
- Exhibit 8 b Soils Map (Campground Sketch)
- Exhibit 9 Adirondack Park Agency Wetland Map of Paradox Lake Region
- Exhibit 9 a Campground Wetlands Map
- Exhibit 10 Five Year Plan Map
- Exhibit 11 Recycle Building Plan Map (Interior)
- Exhibit 11 a Recycle Building Plan Map (Exterior)

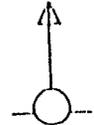
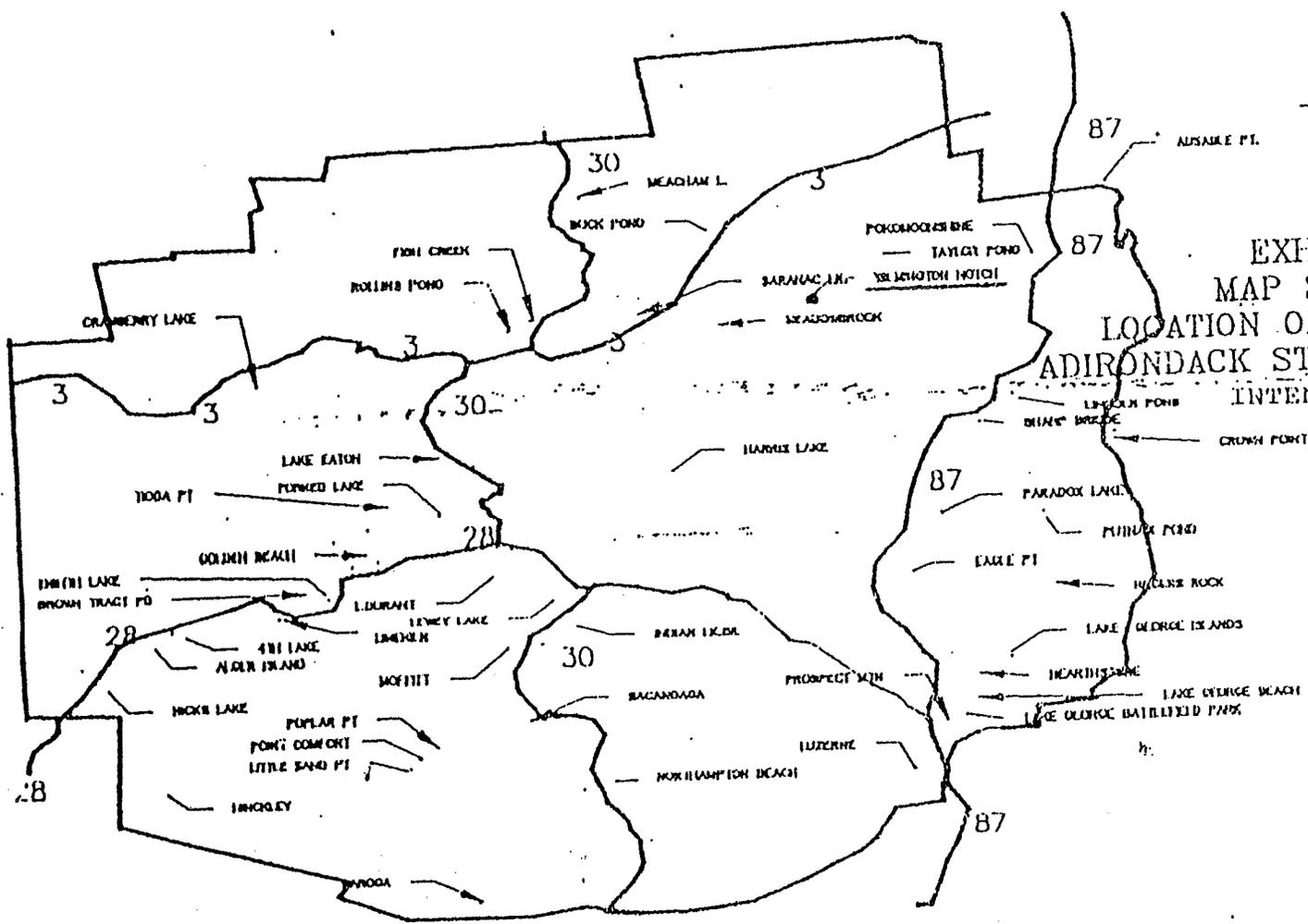
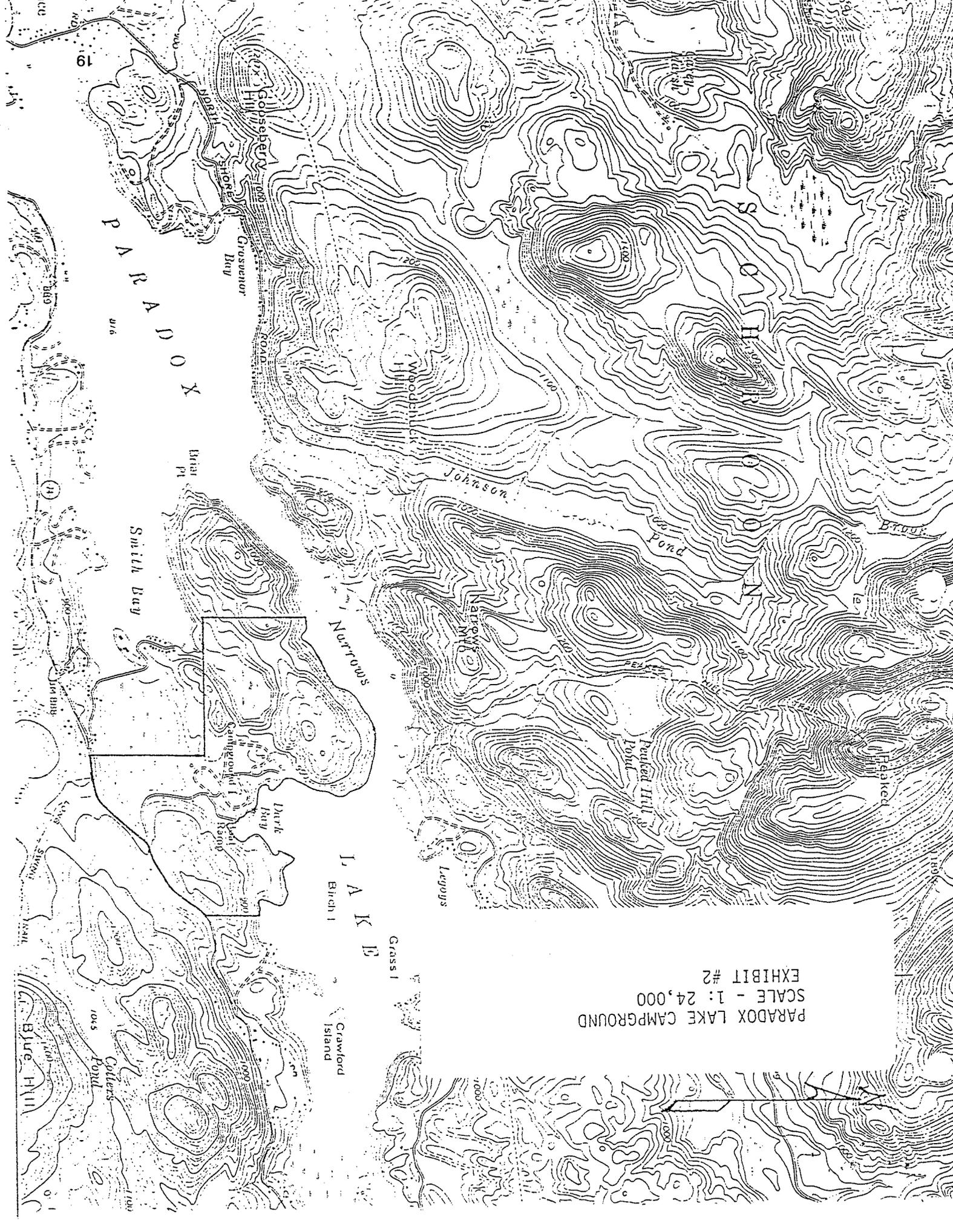


EXHIBIT 1
 MAP SHOWING
 LOCATION OF DEPARTMENT
 ADIRONDACK STATE PARK REGION
 INTENSIVE USE AREAS

EXHIBIT 1



PARADOX LAKE CAMPGROUND
SCALE - 1 : 24,000
EXHIBIT #2

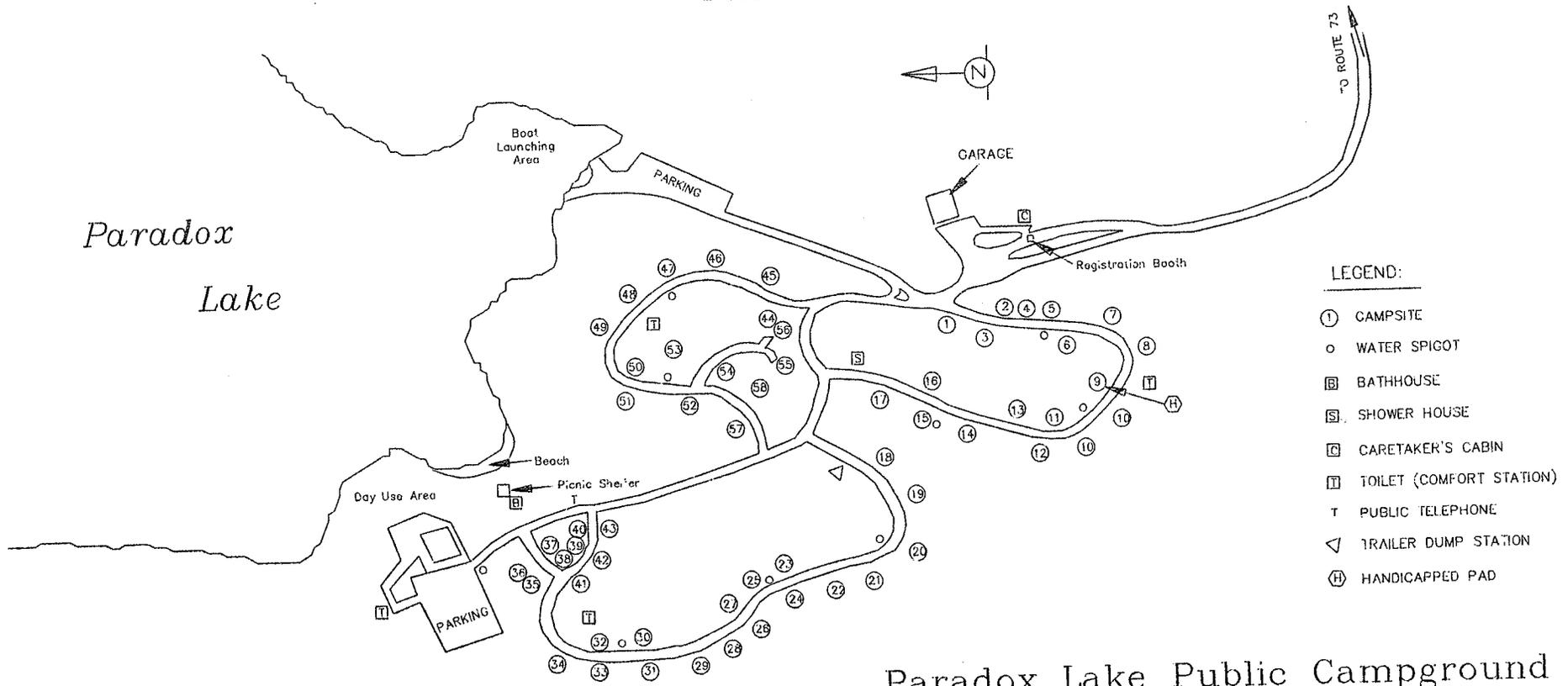


19

P A R A D O X

J A K B

FACILITIES MAP



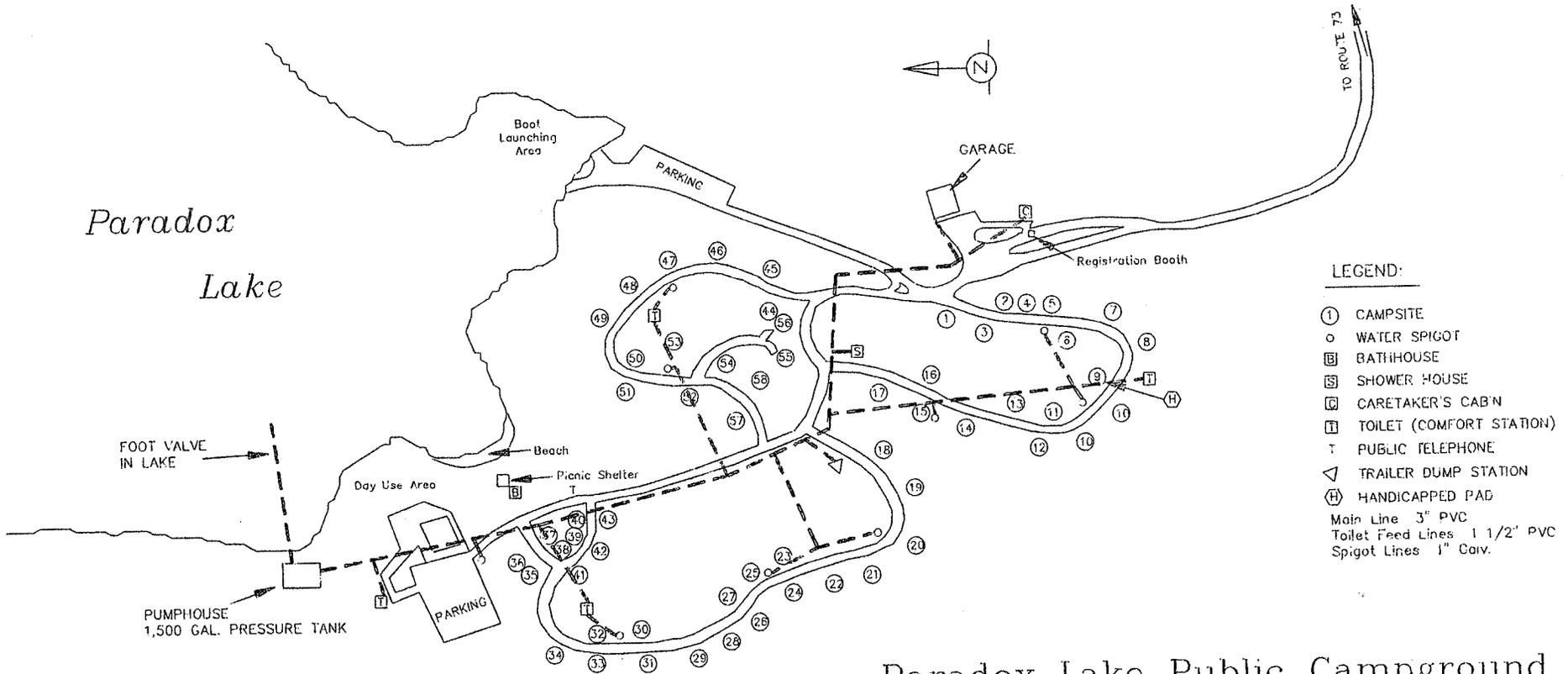
LEGEND:

- ① CAMPSITE
- WATER SPIGOT
- ⊠ BATHHOUSE
- ⊞ SHOWER HOUSE
- ⊞ CARETAKER'S CABIN
- ⊞ TOILET (COMFORT STATION)
- ⊞ PUBLIC TELEPHONE
- ▽ TRAILER DUMP STATION
- ⊞ HANDICAPPED PAD

Paradox Lake Public Campground

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WATER SYSTEMS MAP



Paradox Lake Public Campground

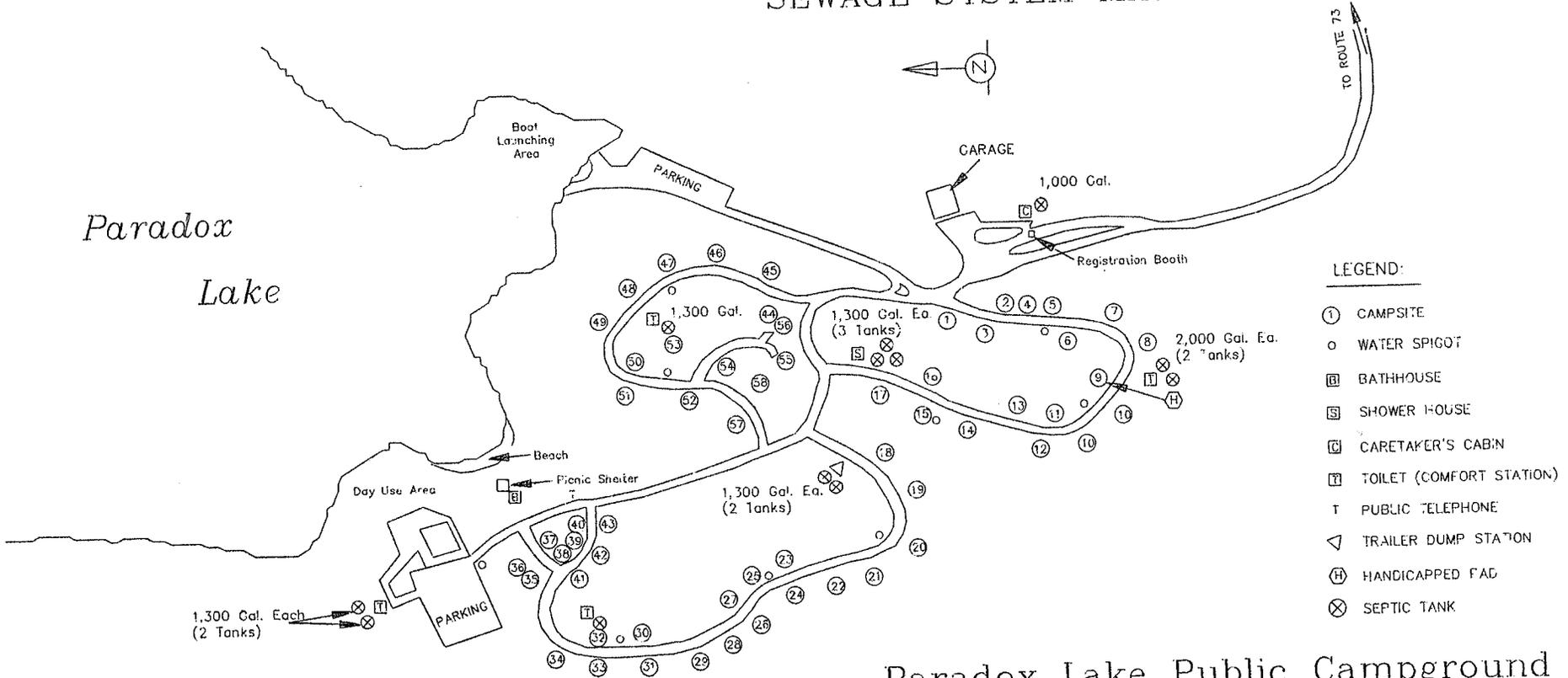
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 Department of Environmental Conservation
 Albany, New York. 12233

LEGEND:

- ① CAMPSITE
- WATER SPIGOT
- ⓑ BATHHOUSE
- Ⓢ SHOWER HOUSE
- ⓐ CARETAKER'S CAB'N
- Ⓣ TOILET (COMFORT STATION)
- Ⓣ PUBLIC TELEPHONE
- ▽ TRAILER DUMP STATION
- ⓗ HANDICAPPED PAD
- Main Line 3" PVC
- Toilet Feed Lines 1 1/2" PVC
- Spigot Lines 1" Galv.

EXHIBIT 4

SEWAGE SYSTEM MAP

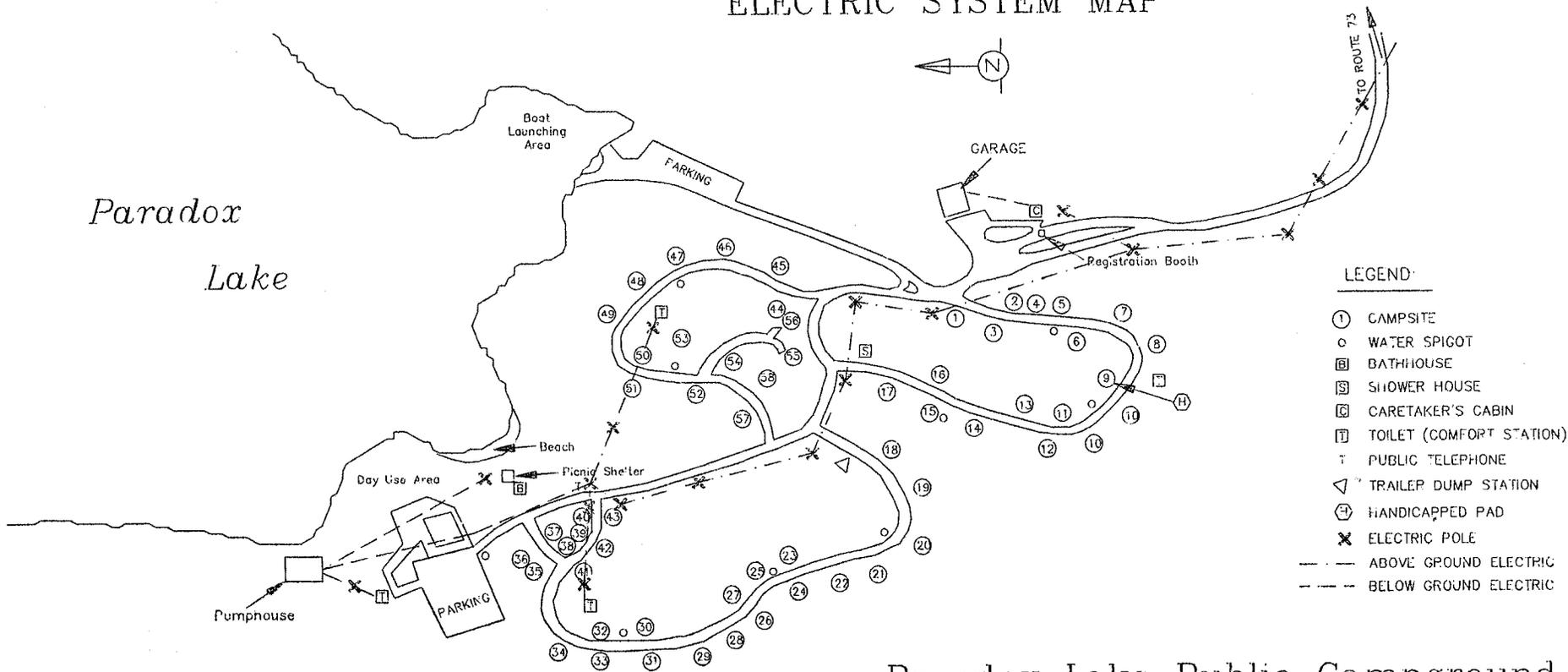


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EXHIBIT 5

ELECTRIC SYSTEM MAP



- LEGEND:**
- ① CAMPSITE
 - WATER SPIGOT
 - BATHHOUSE
 - SHOWER HOUSE
 - CARETAKER'S CABIN
 - TOILET (COMFORT STATION)
 - PUBLIC TELEPHONE
 - △ TRAILER DUMP STATION
 - H HANDICAPPED PAD
 - × ELECTRIC POLE
 - ABOVE GROUND ELECTRIC
 - - - BELOW GROUND ELECTRIC

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EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 7
KEY TO FOREST TYPE MAP
PARADOX LAKE CAMPGROUND

NA - NORTHERN HARDWOODS

This area consists of sugar maple, beech, cherry, etc. Moderate density with variations in maturity.

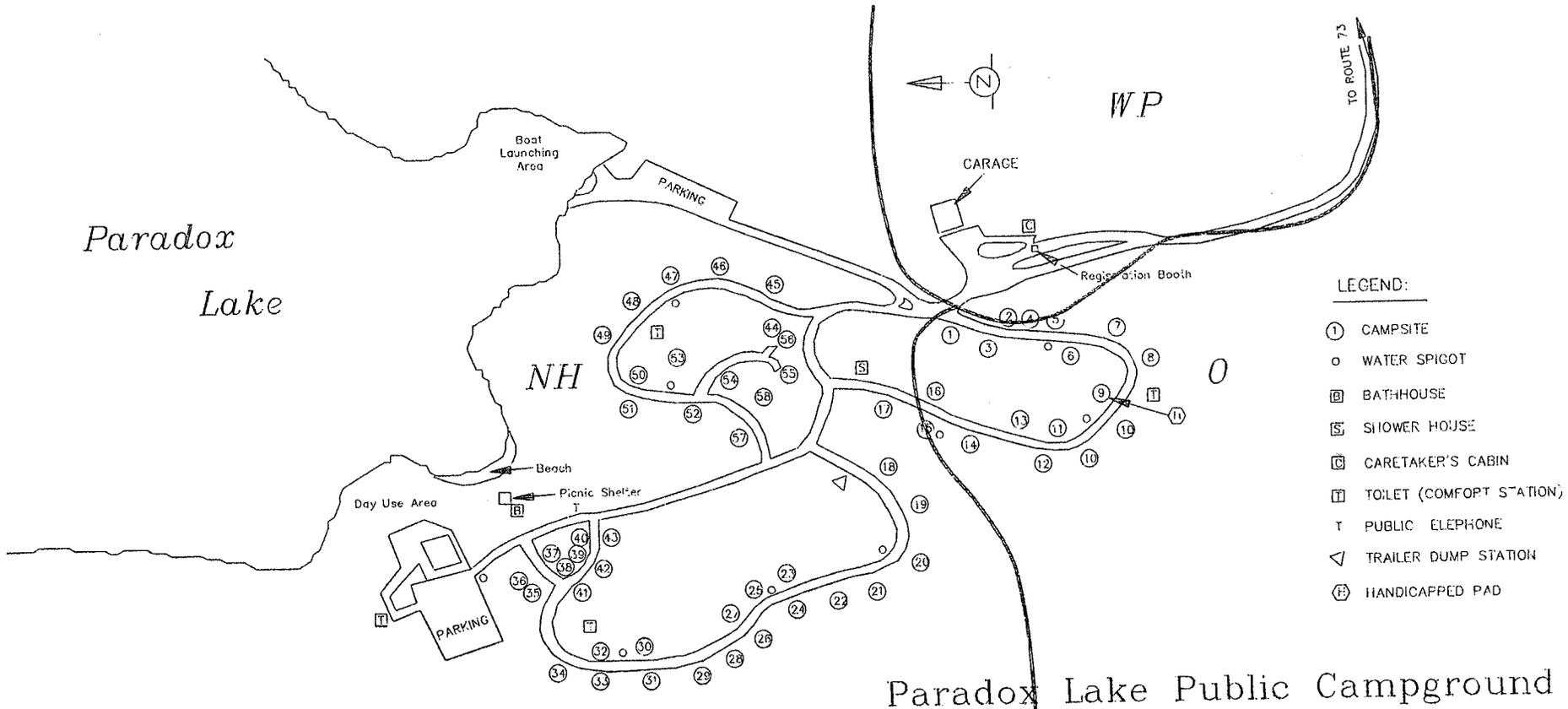
O - OPEN

Open area with vegetation consisting of wetland species, both with hardwood and softwood.

WP - WHITE PINE

White Pine, Mature and in moderate density.

FOREST TYPE MAP



- LEGEND:**
- ① CAMPSITE
 - WATER SPIGOT
 - ▣ BATHHOUSE
 - ▤ SHOWER HOUSE
 - ▥ CARETAKER'S CABIN
 - ▧ TOILET (COMFORT STATION)
 - ⋈ PUBLIC TELEPHONE
 - ▽ TRAILER DUMP STATION
 - ⊞ HANDICAPPED PAD

Paradox Lake Public Campground

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EXHIBIT 7b

EXHIBIT 8
KEY TO SOILS TYPES: PARADOX LAKE CAMPGROUND

8 = Leicester association, gently sloping.

Deep, somewhat poorly to poorly drained, moderately coarse textured soils developed in glacial till. These soils are in fairly level areas with some depressions.

10 = Becket-Canaan association, very bouldery, sloping.

Deep and shallow, well drained moderately coarse soils developed in glacial till. These soils have firm, slowly permeable fragipans 12 to 36 inches from the surface.

12 = Beckett-Peru association, very bouldery, sloping.

Deep, well drained and moderately well drained, moderately coarse and medium textured soils developed in glacial till; on uplands. These soils have a firm, slowly permeable fragipan 12 to 24 inches from the surface.

21 = Cannan-Rock Outcrop association, moderately steep.

Shallow, somewhat excessively drained, moderately coarse textured soils developed in a thin mantle of glacial till; on uplands. Characterized by shallow soils ranging up to 20 inches deep with some exposed bedrock.

Ridge

BM 999 POND

Peaked Hill

PEAKED HILL
1150
PEAKED HILL POND

EXHIBIT 8a
SOILS MAP

FRATERNAL LANE

Legoys Bay

Crawford Island

LAKE

Dark Bay

90B

1045
Collers Pond

Pond

S C H R O N

Narrows Mountain

Narrows

Briar Point

Smith Bay

Woodchuck Hill

Gooseberry Hill

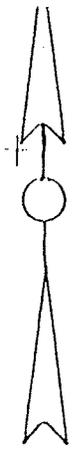
Groavenor Bay

PARADOX

816

NORTH

RIVER

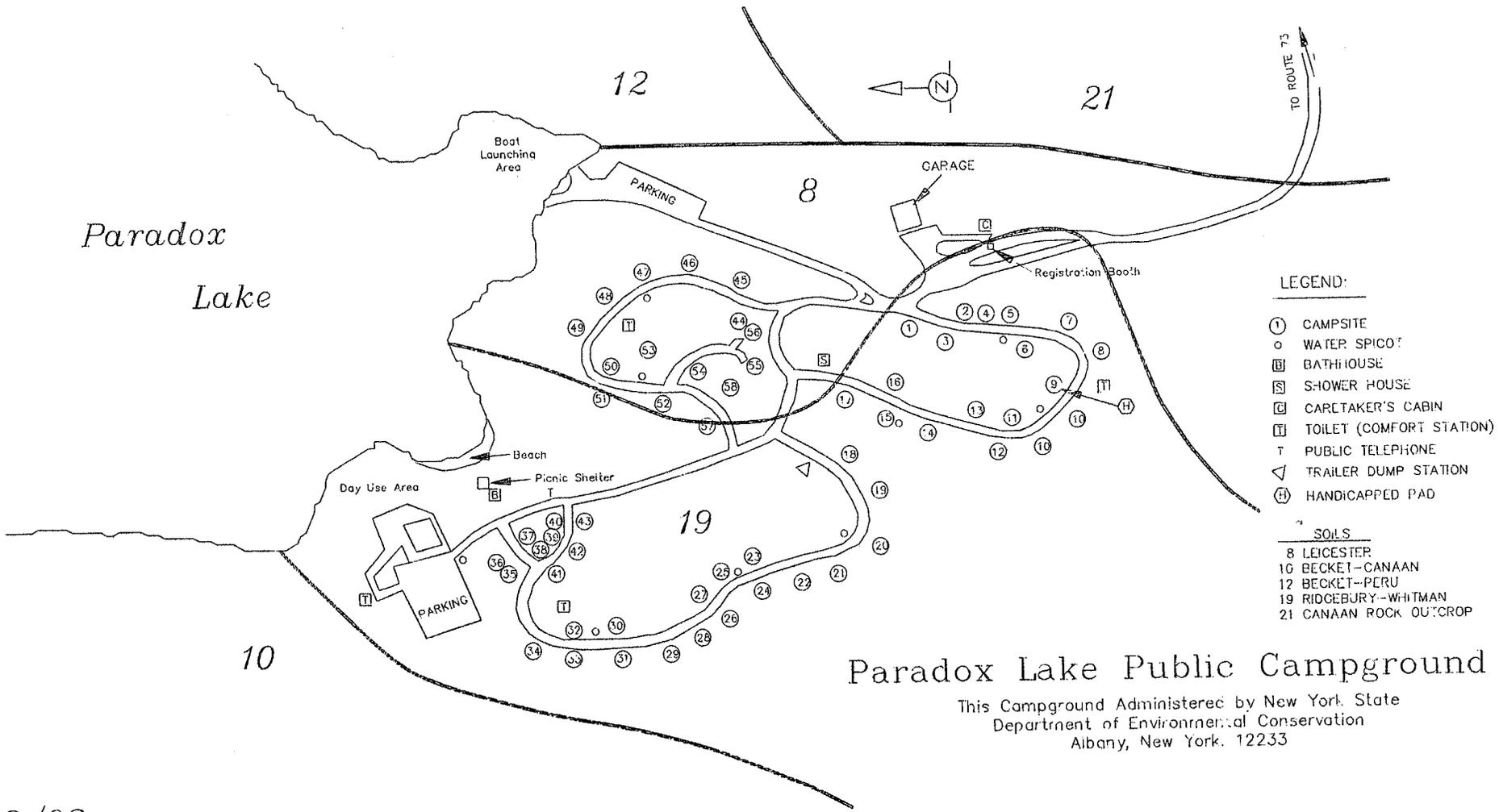


SCALE 1:24,000

PARADOX LAKE CAMPGROUND

- 8. Leicester Association
- 10. Becket-Canaan
- 12. Becket-Peru
- 19. Ridgebury-Whitman
- 21. Canaan-Rock Outcrop

SOILS MAP



- LEGEND:**
- ① CAMPSITE
 - WATER SPICOT
 - ⊠ BATHHOUSE
 - ⊞ SHOWER HOUSE
 - ⊞ CARETAKER'S CABIN
 - ⊠ TOILET (COMFORT STATION)
 - T PUBLIC TELEPHONE
 - ▽ TRAILER DUMP STATION
 - ⊞ HANDICAPPED PAD
- SOILS**
- 8 LEICESTER
 - 10 BECKET-CANAAN
 - 12 BECKET-PERU
 - 19 RIDGEBURY-WHITMAN
 - 21 CANAAN ROCK OUTCROP

Paradox Lake Public Campground

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EXHIBIT 8b

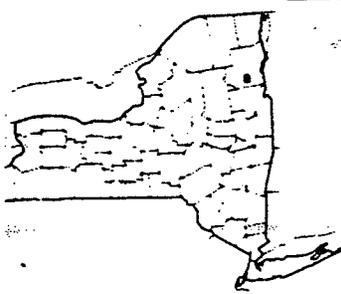
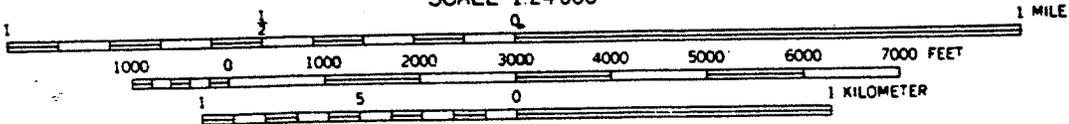
3/93
29

MAP T. MOODY

EXHIBIT 9
PARADOX LAKE WETLANDS



SCALE 1:24 000



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

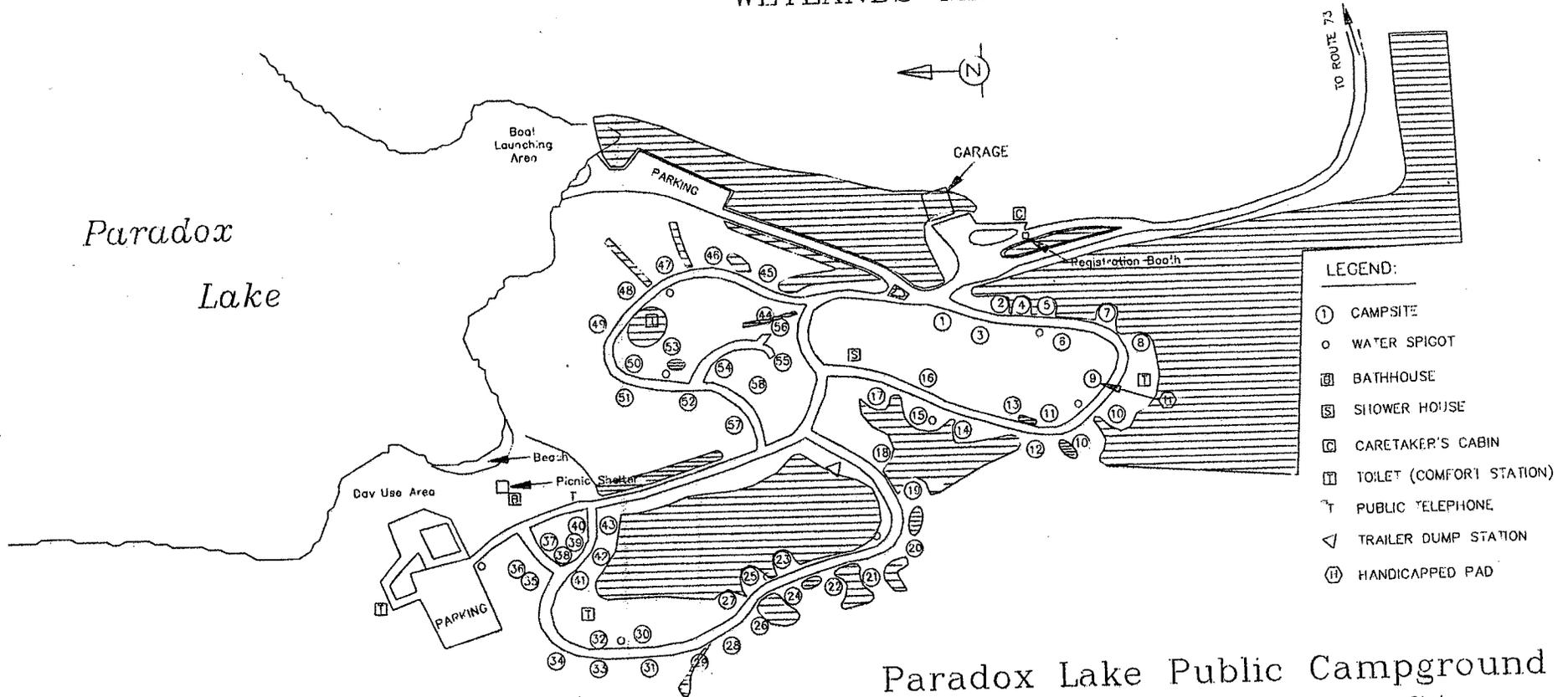
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.

5,000-meter graticule based on U.T.M. grid, Zone 18

10,000-foot ticks based on New York State Plane Coordinate System,
East Zone

4/24/91

WETLANDS MAP



Paradox
Lake

- LEGEND:
- ① CAMPSITE
 - WATER SPIGOT
 - ⊠ BATHHOUSE
 - ⊞ SHOWER HOUSE
 - ⊞ CARETAKER'S CABIN
 - ⊞ TOILET (COMFORT STATION)
 - ⊞ PUBLIC TELEPHONE
 - ▽ TRAILER DUMP STATION
 - ⊞ HANDICAPPED PAD

Paradox Lake Public Campground

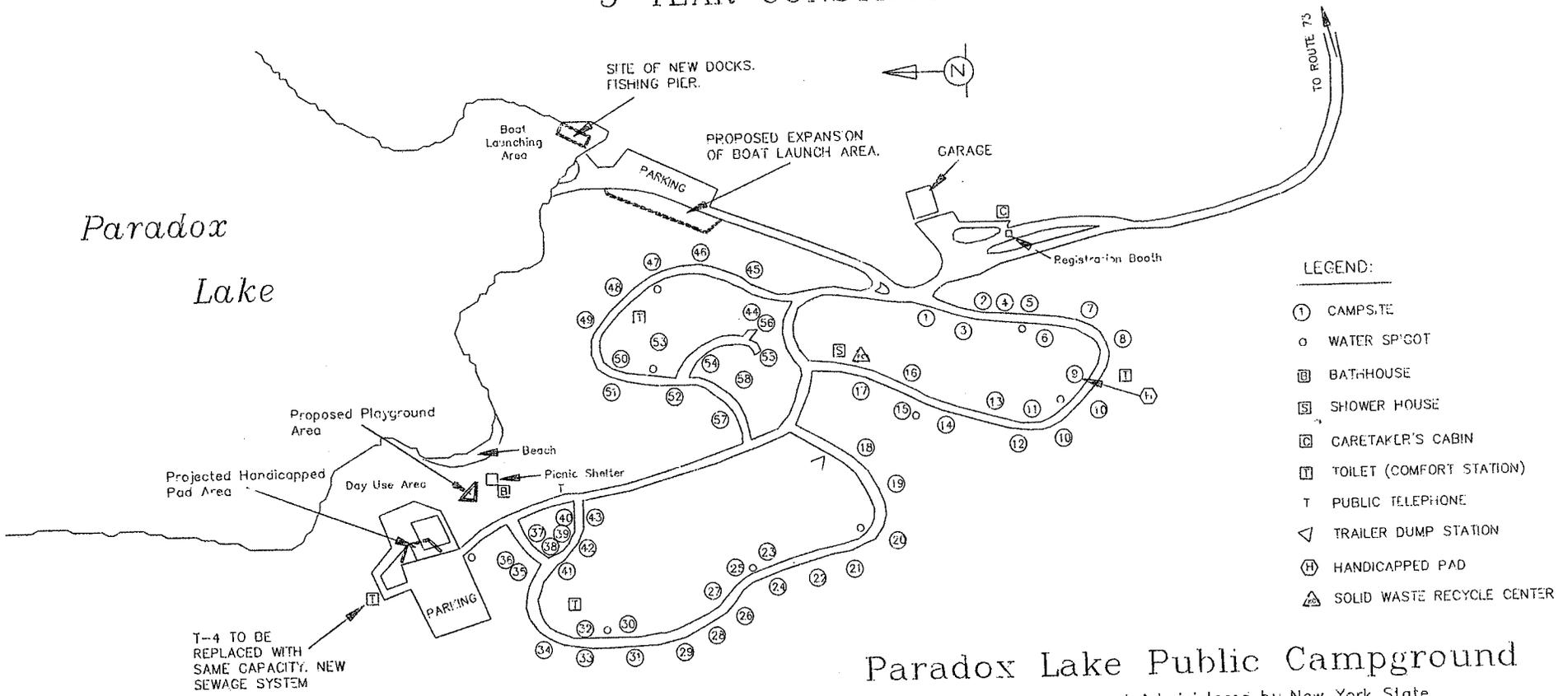
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EXHIBIT 9a

3/93

MAP T. MOODY

5 YEAR CONSTRUCTION PLAN

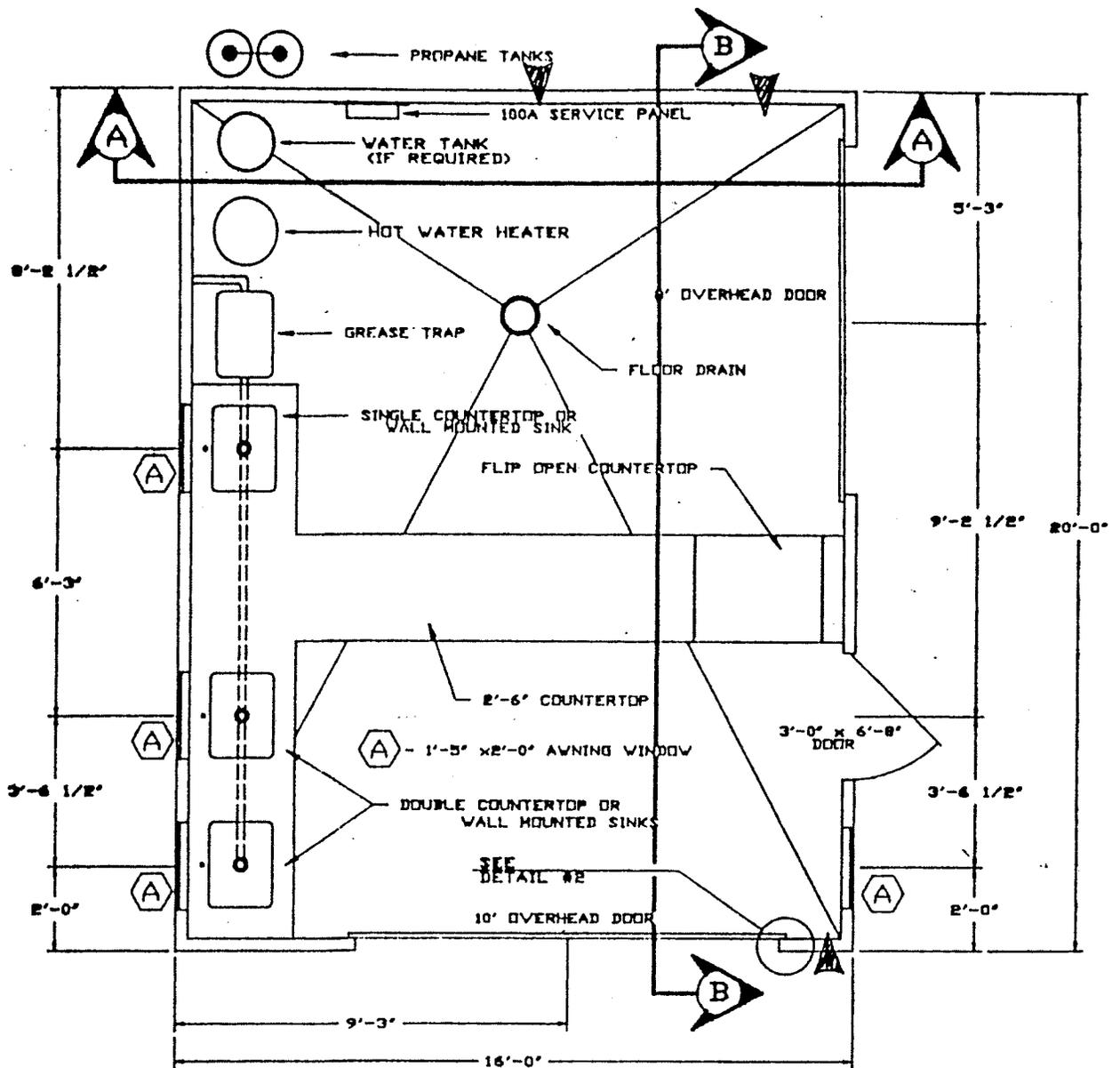


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EXHIBIT 10

EXHIBIT 11
RECYCLE BUILDING



FLOOR PLAN

- Please Note:
- 1) Counter will be modified allowing one sink only for Public use. Two sinks will be used by the staff. Man door will be moved forward 3'.
 - 2) Three electrical receptacles will be installed at Locations marked: ▼
 - 3) Two 50^W 75 watt high Pressure Sodium lights will be mounted. One Positioned over the Public Sink. one over the Staff sinks. They will be clear of the overhead door tracking controlled by a wall switch and located on or between the truss Stringers.
 - 4) Two 75 watt Photocel Pressure sodium lights will be mounted outside of the center. One will be mounted on the front GABLE end for entrance coverage. The other will be mounted on a 4x4 LIGHT POST behind the 20x10' dumpster Pad.

VI. PUBLIC REVIEW

A. OVERVIEW OF PROCESS

Initial public notice pertaining to the proposed development of the Paradox Lake Campground Unit Management Plan was published as a "Positive Declaration" in the June 5, 1992 "Environmental Notice Bulletin" (ENB) as required under the State Environmental Quality Review Act. Public Notice of Completion of the Draft Environmental Impact

Statement/Unit Management Plan, including notice of scheduled public hearings, was published in the ENB on October 20, 1993.

Prior to completion of the draft unit management plan and holding public hearing, the Adirondack Park Agency was consulted relative to compliance of the draft plan to the general guidelines and criteria as set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

ENB-OCTOBER 20, 1993

PAGE 14

PUBLIC HEARING (DRAFT EIS)

REGION 5-DEC, as lead agency, has accepted a draft EIS on the proposed **Completion of Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plans/EIS**.

A public hearing on the draft EIS will be held on **November 9, 1993** at 7:00 p.m. at DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook and **November 16, 1993** at 7:00 p.m. at Warrensburg Sub-Office, Hudson Street Extension.

The action involves the public review and comment pertains to the Draft UMP/EIS for three state operated public campgrounds including: Meadowbrook, Paradox Lake and Luzerne. Unit plans describe the environmental setting and projected management objectives. The projects are located at Meadowbrook, Route 86, Town of North Elba, Essex County; Paradox Lake, Route 87, Town of Schroon, Essex County; and Luzerne, Route 9N, Town of Luzerne, Warren County.

CONTACT: Herbert Lamb, NYSDEC, Route 86, PO Box 296, Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296, (518) 891-1370.

C1248

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Adirondack Daily Enterprise

61 Broadway
SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN
STATE OF NEW YORK

SS:

PUBLIC NOTICE
Draft Unit Management
Plan/
Environmental Impact
Statement
For 3 Public Campgrounds

The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled two (2) public meetings to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for three (3) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Meadowbrook (Essex County), Paradox Lake (Essex County), and Luzerne (Warren County).

These meetings will be held on 1) November 9, 1993, 7:00 p.m. at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York and, 2) November 16, 1993, 7:00 p.m. at the DEC Sub-office, Hudson Street Extension, Warrensburg, New York.

Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the three campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at (518) 891-1370.
Pub.: Nov. 1, 1993

JULIE M. MARTIN. Adirondack Publishing Co., Inc., of the Town of Harrietstown, in said County, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she represents the ADIRONDACK DAILY ENTERPRISE, printed and published five times each week in the village of Saranac Lake, in said town and county, and that a notice of which the annex is a true copy has been published 1 times each week for 1 weeks successfully, and that it was first so published on the 15th day of Nov., 1993, and last so published on the 15th day of Nov., 1993.
said publication occurred on November 1, 1993

Julie M. Martin
Adirondack Publishing Co., Inc.

James J. [Signature]
Notary Public

Legal Advertisement
11/1/93

DRAFT UNIT Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement For 3 Public Campgrounds

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Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the three campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at (518) 891-1370.

Amy Putnam

of the City of

Plattsburgh, in said county, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he/she is Bookkeeper of The PLATTSBURGH PUBLISHING CO., publishers and printers of a newspaper entitled The Press-Republican, printed and published daily and Sunday in the City of Plattsburgh, in said county, and that the advertisements covered in the accompanying statement have appeared in said newspaper on the dates indicated in the attached statement.

Amy Putnam

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th

day of November, 1993

Catherine A. Duquette
Notary Public

CATHERINE A. DUQUETTE
Notary Public State of New York
Qualified in Clinton County
#4940537
Commission Expires 10/31/94

STATE OF NEW YORK

County of Warren, s.:

Sandra J. Coulter, being duly sworn, says that (s)he is principal clerk for Glens Falls Newspaper, Inc. publishers of THE POST-STAR, a daily newspaper published in Glens Falls, Warren County, State of New York, and that the printed notice attached hereto was cut from the said POST-STAR and that the said notice was published therein, namely _____

_____ NOV 4 1993

Signed this 5th day of NOV 1993

_____ Sandra J. Coulter

Sworn to before me this 5th

day of NOV 1993

_____ Toni M. Coleman
Notary Public

TONI M. COLEMAN
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Warren County 4966552
My Commission Expires May 7, 1994

DRAFT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR 3 PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS
The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled two (2) public meetings to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for three (3) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Meadowbrook (Essex County), Paradox Lake (Essex County), and Luzerne (Warren County).
These meetings will be held on 1) November 9, 1993, 7:00 p.m. at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York and, 2) November 16, 1993, 7:00 p.m. at the DEC Sub-office, Hudson Street Extension, Warrensburg, New York.
Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the three campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 Office in Ray Brook at (518) 891-1370.
Pub: Nov. 4, 1993

LAKE PLACID NEWS

P.O. BOX 111
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK 12946

COUNTY OF ESSEX
STATE OF NEW YORK

SS:

Legal Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE Draft Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for 3 Public Campgrounds

The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled two (2) public meetings to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for three (3) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Meadowbrook (Essex County), Paradox Lake (Essex County), and Luzerne (Warren County).

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Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the three campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at (518) 891-1370.
Pub: November 3, 1993

DORIS J. BROWN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she represents the Lake Placid News, a newspaper published in the Village of Lake Placid, Town of North Elba, County of Essex and State of New York, on Wednesday of each week as a morning paper, and which said paper is designated as the official paper for the publishing of public notices:

THAT the annexed Legal notice was published in said paper in the issues of 10/31/93.

Doris Brown
Lake Placid News, Inc.

before

day of

.. 19 93

at

Ray Brook

New York

25

August J. DeMatteo

Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of New York

COUNTY OF ESSEX

SS:

MARTLYN ARSENAULT

being duly sworn says that SHE resides in the Town of

LEWIS, County of ESSEX

New York, and that SHE is the Agent of the

TIMES OF TI

a weekly newspaper published at TICONDEROGA

in the County of ESSEX, and that the notice,

a printed copy of which is hereto attached, was printed in

said TIMES OF TI on the following

dates: 11/08/93

Signed this 8th day of

Nov. 19 93
Martlyn Arsenault

Agent

Sworn to before me this 8th day of

Nov 19 93

Gayle M Alexander
Notary Public

Notary Public

GAYLE M ALEXANDER
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 4977709
Qualified in Essex County
Commission Expires 2/11/95

gals

LEGALS

Legal Notice

Draft Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement For 3 Public Campgrounds

The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled two (2) public meetings to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement for three (3) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Meadowbrook (Essex County), Paradox Lake (Essex County), and Luzerne (Warren County).

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Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the three campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at (518) 891-1370. TI-11/8/93-ITC-603

B. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC REVIEW

Public hearings were held on November 9 and November 16, 1993 as scheduled. There was no public attendance at these hearings.

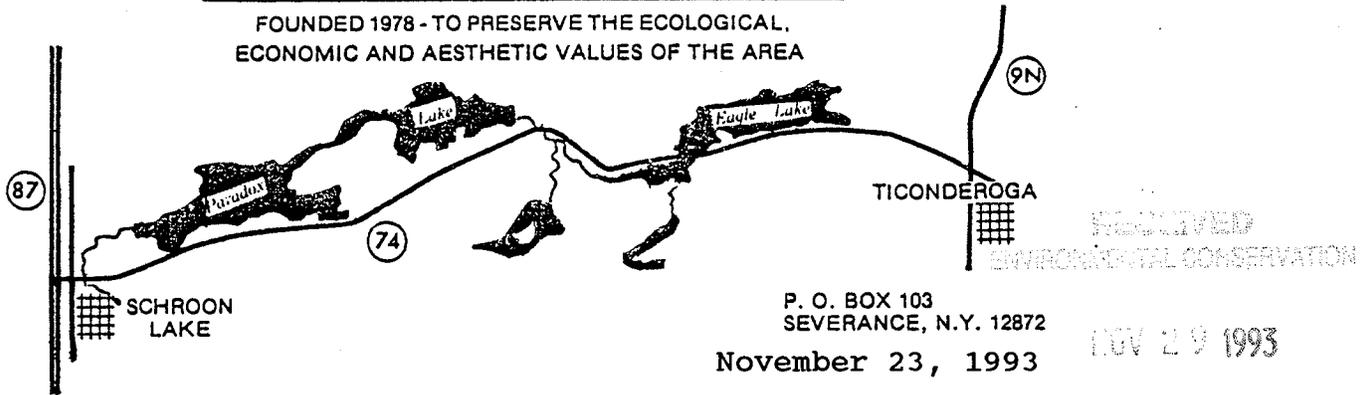
A letter (copy follows) dated November 23, 1993 was received from Mr. Mark Granger pertaining to

boating on Paradox Lake. Thirty three (33) similar letters of concern were received. A copy of the department response to the listed persons is included herewith.

No substantive changes have been made between the Draft and Final Unit Management Plan.

THE ROUTE 74 ASSOCIATION

FOUNDED 1978 - TO PRESERVE THE ECOLOGICAL,
ECONOMIC AND AESTHETIC VALUES OF THE AREA



Mr. Herb Lamb
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Route 86
PO Box 296
Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296

RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
NOV 29 1993
RAY BROOK—REGION 5

re: Public Campground Draft Unit Management
Plan For Paradox Lake

Dear Mr. Lamb:

The Route 74 Association is an organization of landowners in the vicinity of Paradox and Eagle Lakes in Essex County. Our goal is to preserve the quality of life and the environment in our area.

As Secretary of the Route 74 Association I am writing to you to state our group's opposition to any steps by the State that will increase the number of boats being launched from and/or docked at the Paradox Lake State Campsite.

Over the past year we have been regularly complaining to public officials about the problems of unsafe boat operation and lack of law enforcement on Paradox and Eagle Lakes. The Essex County Sheriff no longer has a boat patrol and the number of ENCON officers for the area is woefully inadequate for proper enforcement. Many of the main offenders are persons who are day launchers from the campsite or campers at the site. They have no ties to the area and do not feel a sense of responsibility for the safety of those of us who regularly use the lake.

There have been several incidents involving boats from the Campsite over the past two years—and it is only a matter of time before someone is killed or seriously injured by their behavior. The tragedy at Bolton Landing this past Summer where a child was run over by a motor boat and killed could happen on Paradox.

Your statistics on numbers of boats in use are so old as to be useless. Since fees and other restrictions have been imposed on launching in Lake George, we have seen a tremendous increase in water traffic on Paradox Lake. I invite you to stand on my beach this coming July 4th weekend and view the number of boats on the lake. We do not need any more boats on Paradox, especially when the state of New York fails to adequately police conduct on the lake.

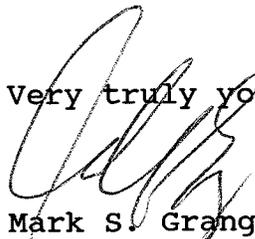
We would have attempted to attend the public hearing had your package not been delayed in reaching us. Please make this letter a part of the public record in opposition to this project. In the future please send correspondence to the following addresses:

Ted Dobbs, President
Route 74 Association
PO Box 46
Severance, NY 12872

Mark S. Granger
64 Hastings Street
West Roxbury MA 02132

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark S. Granger', written over the typed name below.

Mark S. Granger
Secretary



Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

December 22, 1993

Mr. Mark Granger
64 Hastings Street
West Roxbury, Massachusetts 02132

RE: Public Campground Draft Unit Management Plan
for Paradox Lake Campground

Dear Mr. Granger:

I have received your letter of November 23, 1993 concerning the Paradox Lake Campground UMP. Your letter will be added to the final Unit Management Plan.

As stated in the Draft Unit Management Plan, campground objectives (Five Year Plan) objective H., the boat launching area should be rehabilitated by:

1. Replacing the existing steel mat with a single lane concrete push-in launch ramp and an integral aluminum dock.
2. Improve the approach apron and maneuvering area to improve car-trailer turn around and back down capabilities.

The existing steel pad has deteriorated and has become a safety factor, and the existing wooden dock has become so water logged that it barely floats. These improvements do not increase the parking capacity, which is the controlling factor on the number of boats entering the lake from the launch area.

This Department has worked with the Route 74 Association by installing a boat washing area, placing signs, and having our staff at the campground instruct boat users about the effects of milfoil and how to minimize the transfer of water weeds from one lake to



another. I agree with you that boaters need to be aware of boating safety. We will inform boaters about safe boating practices at the campground registration booth and at the launching site with signage, handouts, and verbal instructions.

This procedure, along with the continued law enforcement efforts, should make Paradox Lake a safer place for all boaters.

Sincerely,



Herb Lamb
COS III

HL:jm

cc: Robert Wilson
Frank Fuller
Nancy Bachrach
Rebecca Halpern
Marjorie Kepler
Linda Marshall
Catherine & Gary Goldsmith
Marilyn McCausland
Linda Crivella
Willard Maxwell
Mimi Malmed
David Kaufman
Ted Dobbs
Abel VanGogh
John Gillespie
William Spreen
Richard Malmed
Ellen Kaufman
Caroline Harris
J. Fredrick Weber
Frank Rose
Jeanne & Richard Fregonese
Barbara & Michael Schultz
Claude Gange
Kathleen & Mark Sullivan
John Mahon
Joseph LaBato
George Froehlich
Sarah Theobarides
Florence Williams
Helen D. Wildman
William Allen
Edith & James Ross
Robert Marshall, M.D.
Beryl Denton

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

P. O. BOX 99
RAY BROOK, NEW YORK 12977
(518) 891-4050

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO
LUZERNE, MEADOWBROOK AND PARADOX LAKE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS
SITE SPECIFIC UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS

April 15, 1994

WHEREAS, Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act directs the Department of Environmental Conservation to develop, in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency, individual management plans for units of land classified in the Master Plan for Management of State Lands and requires such management plans to conform to the general guidelines and criteria of the Master Plan; and

~~WHEREAS, in addition to such guidelines and criteria, the~~
Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan prescribes the contents of unit management plans and provides that the Adirondack Park Agency will determine whether a proposed individual unit management plan complies with such general guidelines and criteria; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Environmental Conservation has prepared a site specific unit management plan/environmental impact statement for the Luzerne, Meadowbrook and Paradox Lake Public Campgrounds and in so doing has provided for public review and comment, including a public information meeting; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Environmental Conservation has consulted with the Adirondack Park Agency staff in the preparation of the proposed plan; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Environmental Conservation prepared a Final Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Public Campgrounds and Day Use Areas, August, 1990, pursuant to ECL 8-0109(4) and 6 NYCRR Parts 617 and 618; and

WHEREAS, the Adirondack Park Agency found the Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Public Campgrounds and Day Use Areas complied with the guidelines and criteria of the State Land Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Agency is requested to determine whether the Luzerne, Meadowbrook and Paradox Lake Public Campgrounds Site Specific Unit Management Plans comply with the general guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and Final Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Public Campgrounds and Day Use Area; and

WHEREAS, the Adirondack Park Agency has reviewed the Luzerne, Meadowbrook and Paradox Lake Public Campgrounds Unit Management Plans;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Adirondack Park Agency determines that the Luzerne, Meadowbrook and Paradox Lake Public Campgrounds Unit Management Plans comply with the Final Generic Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Public Campgrounds and Day Use Areas;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Adirondack Park Agency determines that the Luzerne, Meadowbrook and Paradox Lake Public Campgrounds Unit Management Plans comply with the guidelines and ~~criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan including~~ the Guidelines for Management and Use of Intensive Use Areas and Campgrounds; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Adirondack Park Agency authorizes its Executive Director to advise the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation of the Agency's determination that the Luzerne, Meadowbrook and Paradox Lake Public Campgrounds Unit Management Plans comply with the general guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

CWS:nmh:csz

Ayes: John R. Collins, Jr., James C. Frenette, Richard H. Lefebvre, John K. Ryder, Arthur V. Savage, Barbara Sweet, Elizabeth Thorndike, Robert L. Bendick, Jr., Roger Swanson, Chuck McKinney

Nays: None

Abstentions: None

Absent: Peter S. Paine, Jr.