



VOLUMES I AND III

**FINAL GENERIC UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR
CAMPGROUNDS AND DAY-USE AREAS**

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

AUGUST 1990

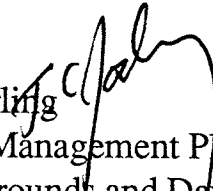


THOMAS C. JORLING
COMMISSIONER

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

MEMORANDUM

AUG 20 1990

TO: The Record
FROM: Thomas C. Jorling 
RE: Generic Unit Management Plan -
Public Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas

The Generic Unit Management Plan (UMP) for Adirondack and Catskill Public Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas has been completed. It is consistent with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and Catskill 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

ADIRONDACK-CATSKILL, PARK REGION NUMBER 6, INTENSIVE USE AREAS FINAL GENERIC UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Unit management plans for Department of Environmental Conservation operated campgrounds and day-use areas located in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks are composed in three (3) volumes.

Volume I is a generic plan and contains overview, environmental setting, goals, policy, and management criteria which pertains universally and in common to all 45 Adirondack and 8 Catskill classified intensive use areas.¹ Volume II will be composed in 53 individual site specific documents and contain inventories of physical, biological, and manmade features as well as specific management objectives for each campground and special day-use area. Volume III contains reference and support data in the form of appendix to Volumes I and II.

Unit management plans are prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Individual site specific plans (Volume II) are projected to cover a five (5) year management period. Unit management plans will be completed in accordance with management guidelines and criteria set forth in both the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans. This will include consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency in the instance of Adirondack Park classified intensive use areas. For information, contact Frank Fuller, General Manager Forest Parks, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-5253, telephone: 518-457-2500.

Contributors to the final unit management plan and Environmental Impact Statement include regional staff in Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) Divisions of Operations, Fish and Wildlife, Lands and Forests, and their counterparts in the Albany DEC headquarters. Consultation, review, and suggestions were received from the Adirondack Park Agency, and the DEC State Environmental Quality Review Act Committee. Thomas D. Shearer, Consultant, was engaged to compile the draft plan and statement.

Public hearings of the draft unit management plan and draft Environmental Impact Statement were held 7:00 p.m., June 7, Main Lodge, Belleayre Mountain Ski Center, Route 28, Highmount, New York; and 7:00 p.m., June 8, DEC Warrensburg Sub-Office, Hudson Street Extension, Warrensburg, New York.

1 There are some exceptions to intensive use area classification in the Adirondack Park. Exceptions include Saranac Lake Islands and parts of Indian Lake Island Campground and Lake George Islands Campground

SUMMARY

FINAL GENERIC UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (VOLUMES I AND III) FOR INTENSIVE USE AREAS OPERATED BY THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN THE ADIRONDACK AND CATSKILL PARKS

Fifty (50) public campgrounds and five (5) special day-use areas comprise the classification "Intensive Use Areas" (see exceptions footnote) for which management criteria is set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

In keeping with the above referenced state land master plans and charge under Environmental Conservation Law for care, custody, and control of state lands, the Department of Environmental Conservation has established objectives for the projected management of campgrounds and day-use areas. This generic plan outlines those objectives which may appear in individual unit management plans and includes the following: protection of vegetation on state land; rehabilitation of campsites, roads, and buildings; making provision for access to the handicapped; acquisition of appropriate adjoining lands; compliance with state Department of Health codes pertaining to water systems, trailer dumping stations, and sewage systems; and modernizing facilities including boat access, solid waste, and sports facilities.

Beneficial effects of proposed actions will include: compliance with health codes, maintenance of the physical plant investment, cost-revenue ratio balance resulting from stabilized public use, modernization of facilities assures a satisfactory recreational experience by users, upkeep of facilities and grounds assures public safety, and developed conditions in a setting and scale that is in harmony with the character of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

No existing developed campgrounds and day-use areas will be eliminated during the term of the management plans. There is no plan to expand or

construct new campgrounds. Continued cooperation will be pursued with local governments and chambers of commerce to strengthen area economics and avoid actions which unfairly compete with the private sector. Determination of conformance to criteria established in the state land master plans include: whether proposed activities "avoid material alteration of wetlands, minimize extensive topographic alterations, limit vegetative clearing, and preserve the scenic, natural and on-site 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 vegetation removal at classified intensive use areas. Many improvements will take place utilizing existing water, sewage and buildings alignment. This mitigating measure minimizes the need for additional 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 areas and surrounding forest area. New and improved facilities will comply with state Department of Health codes. Past experience at intensive use areas indicates that seeding and mulching of construction sites will re-establish vegetation readily which will effectively stabilize soils. Adjacent forest cover will not be altered and the natural tendency for species composition to gradually evolve to climax forest types will not be altered. Proposals concentrate on improving and updating

facilities to accommodate present peak use periods rather than accommodate increased population projections. Over construction of facilities to accommodate public use increase projections, later to be abandoned or dismantled, will not occur.

Various alternative actions to those favored and selected were considered. Alternatives which are not favored for the ensuing management period called for 1) a more subsidized recreation program, 2) curtailment of funding and/or effort for facilities

upkeep, and 3) no action by dissolution of the recreation program. A more subsidized program would place additional burdens on state finances and probably result in quality deterioration. Public unrest, adverse effect on local economies, and uncontrolled use of state lands would sharply increase should recreation planning and programs be dissolved. The care, custody, and control precedent and other criteria preclude selection of any of these alternatives at this time.

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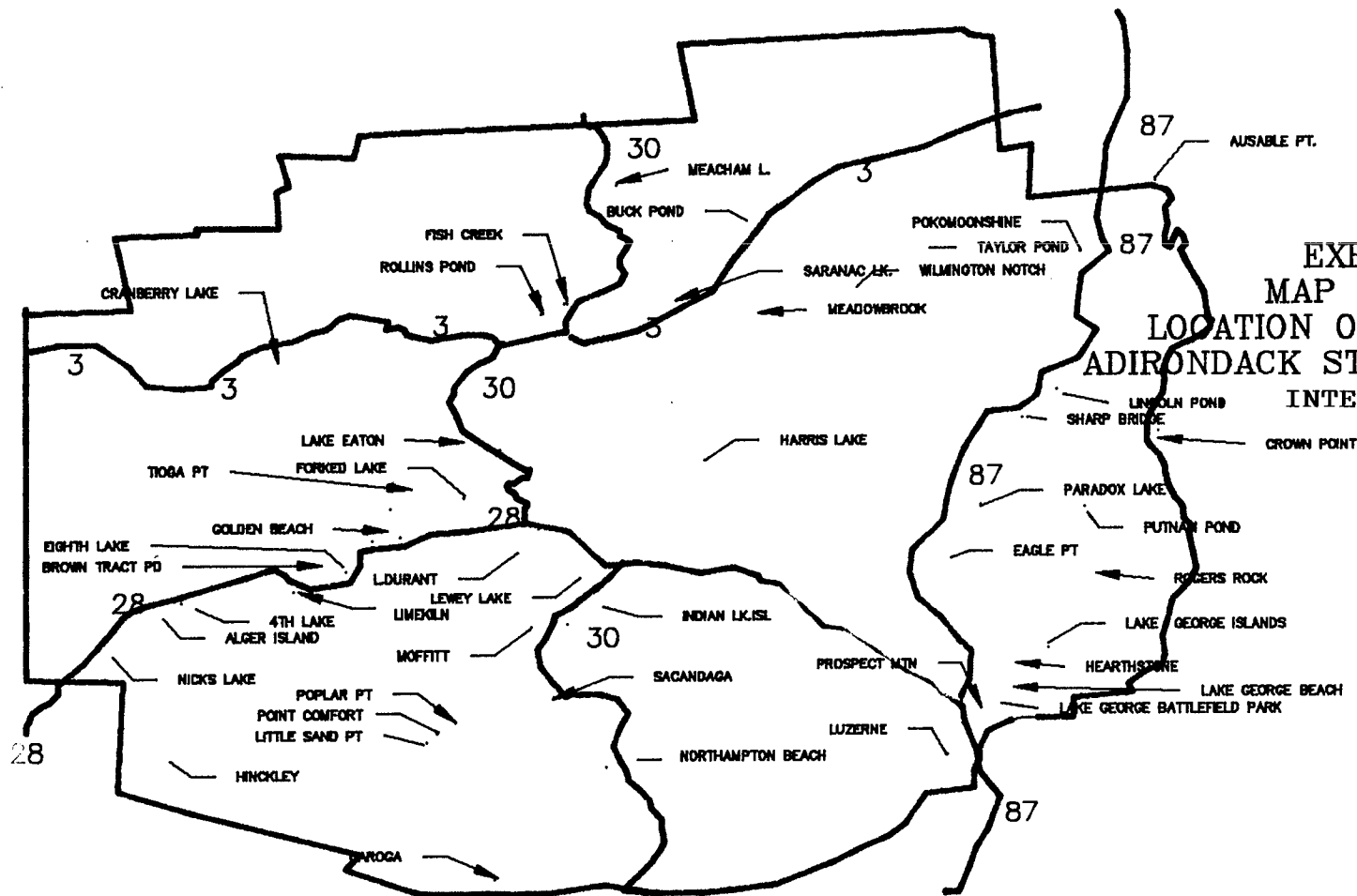


EXHIBIT 1
MAP SHOWING
LOCATION OF DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK STATE PARK REGION
INTENSIVE USE AREAS

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 2
MAP SHOWING
LOCATION OF DEPARTMENT
INTENSIVE USE AREAS IN
THE CATSKILL PARK REGION

ALBANY

Woodland Valley

Devil's Tombstone

North Lake

NYS THRUWAY

Wilson Park

KINGSTON

Bear Spring
Mtn

ROUTE 28

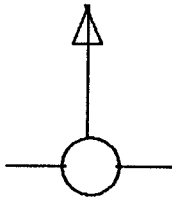
ROUTE 17

Mongaup Pond

Little Pond

Beaverkill

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I. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - INTRODUCTION

The Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for the efficient management of the state-owned resources throughout the Adirondack and Catskill Preserves. The Summer Recreation Program is an important part of the state's responsibility to wisely manage the 2-1/2 million acre Forest Preserve.

Summer recreational facilities throughout the Adirondack and Catskill Parks provide a variety of recreational experiences. Varying by facility, they provide camping, fishing, boating, picnicking, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, educational entertainment, and scenic opportunities.

The program generates substantial revenues to balance maintenance and operation expenditures and makes a significant contribution to New York State's economy. It is particularly important to the economic health and well-being of the tourism based industry in communities throughout the Adirondack and Catskill regions.

In addition to the direct revenues for operation costs, the Summer Recreation Program directly benefits the state and local economies. Thirty percent of visitors at the department's developed facilities are out-of-state or Canadian. The Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan (SCRPlan) indicates that each camper spends \$20 a day while camping. In 1988-89, 1.14 million camper days were spent at department facilities, generating over 23 million dollars into the state and local economies.

Over 2.5 million dollars in department payrolls to support the Summer Recreation Program also find

their way into the state and local economies.

The Summer Recreation Program offers quality recreation on the publicly owned lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks and provides opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the state. It also provides important economic benefits to local communities and the state.

A. AREA DESCRIPTION

The Summer Recreation Program operates summer, developed, revenue producing facilities within the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves. These facilities are classified intensive use¹ under the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans and include 50 campgrounds, the Lake George Battlefield Park,² Lake George Beach, Prospect Mountain Veterans Memorial Highway, the Fourth Lake, and Hinckley Reservoir day-use areas. The developed area at these locations currently total approximately 9,220.9 acres. Land area immediately bordering the developed acreage, which is available for recreational use expansion, totals approximately 11,011.4 acres (see Exhibit 3).

In 1970, two separate agencies were created from the Conservation Department - the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Office of Parks and Recreation (OPR). Eleven of the State Park regions mandated by the enabling legislation were assigned to OPR, while the remaining region, comprising the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, was placed under the jurisdiction of DEC.

-
- 1 Campground exceptions to the intensive use area classification are described in Volume II. They include portions of Indian Lake Islands, Saranac Lake Islands, and part of the Lake George Islands.
 - 2 Unit management plans for the Lake George Battlefield Park and Lake George Beach have been previously adopted.

**EXHIBIT 3
BUREAU OF RECREATION
PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS AND SEPARATE FACILITIES
ADMINISTRATIVE ACREAGE DATA***

<u>REGION/CAMPGROUND</u>	<u>DEVELOPED (ACRES)</u>	<u>UNDEVELOPED AREA</u>	<u>TOTAL ACREAGE</u>
<u>3 - NEW PALTZ</u>			
Beaverkill	62.00	180.00	242.00
Mongaup Pond	275.00	150.00	425.00
Kenneth L. Wilson	125.00	421.00	546.00
Woodland Valley	15.00	3.00	18.00
Sub-Total	477.00	754.00	1,231.00
<u>4 - STAMFORD</u>			
Little Pond	46.00	85.00	131.00
Bear Spring Mountain	25.00	100.00	125.00
Sub-Total	71.00	185.00	256.00
<u>4 - CATSKILL</u>			
Devil's Tombstone	24.00	0.00	24.00
North/South Lake	128.00	472.30	600.30
Sub-Total	152.00	472.30	624.30
<u>5 - NORTHVILLE</u>			
Caroga Lake	40.00	0.00	40.00
Northampton Beach	60.00	43.00	103.00
Brown Tract Pond	20.00	0.00	20.00
Eighth Lake	75.00	50.00	125.00
Forked Lake	27.00	30.00	57.00
Golden Beach	40.00	0.00	40.00
Indian Lake	15.00	25.00	40.00
Lake Durant	25.00	10.00	35.00
Lake Eaton	30.00	30.00	60.00
Lewey Lake	40.00	10.00	50.00
Limekiln Lake	50.00	50.00	100.00
Little Sand Point	20.10	15.00	35.10
Moffitt Beach	75.00	25.00	100.00
Point Comfort	15.00	0.00	15.00
Poplar Point	15.00	0.00	15.00
Sacandaga	25.00	30.00	55.00
Tioga Point	25.00	0.00	25.00
Sub-Total	597.10	318.00	915.10
<u>5 - WARRENSBURG</u>			
Eagle Point	16.30	0.00	16.30
Hearthstone Point	89.60	9.00	98.60
Lake George Battleground	12.20	0.00	12.20
Luzerne	625.00	103.00	728.00
Rogers Rock	186.00	0.00	186.00
Lake George Islands			
Glen Island	131.00	0.00	131.00
Long Island	109.50	0.00	109.50
Narrow Island	65.00	0.00	65.00
Sub-Total	1,234.60	112.00	1,346.60

**EXHIBIT 3
(CONTINUED)**

<u>REGION/CAMPGROUND</u>	<u>DEVELOPED (ACRES)</u>	<u>UNDEVELOPED AREA</u>	<u>TOTAL ACREAGE</u>
<u>5 - RAY BROOK</u>			
Ausable Point	29.00	0.00	29.00
Crown Point Reservation	39.00	312.00	351.00
Lake Harris	21.30	7.00	28.30
Lincoln Pond	105.00	500.00	605.00
Meacham Lake	100.00	25.00	125.00
Meadowbrook	13.30	.50	13.80
Paradox Lake	6.00	2.50	8.50
Poke-O-Moonshine	3.00	0.00	3.00
Putnam Pond	46.60	15.00	61.60
Sharp Bridge	17.00	2.00	19.00
Wilmington Notch	8.80	0.00	8.80
Buck Pond	150.00	110.00	260.00
Fish Creek	121.20	0.00	121.20
Rollins Pond	95.50	4.00	99.50
Saranac Lake Islands	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taylor Pond	<u>10.00</u>	<u>8,000.00</u>	<u>8,010.00</u>
Sub-Total	765.70	8,978.00	9,743.70
<u>6 - HERKIMER</u>			
Alger Island	45.00	0.00	45.00
Nicks Lake	<u>200.00</u>	<u>120.00</u>	<u>320.00</u>
Sub-Total	245.00	120.00	365.00
<u>6 - CANTON</u>			
Cranberry Lake	<u>90.00</u>	<u>54.10</u>	<u>144.10</u>
Sub-Total	90.00	54.10	144.10
<u>SPECIAL FACILITIES</u>			
<u>5 - WARRENSBURG</u>			
Lake George Battlefield	41.00	4.50	45.50
Lake George Beach	55.00	13.50	68.50
Prospect Mountain Highway	<u>2,700.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2,700.00</u>
Sub-Total	2,796.00	18.00	2,814.00
<u>6 - HERKIMER</u>			
Hinckley Reservoir	2,782.00	0.00	2,782.00
Fourth Lake Day-Use Area	<u>10.50</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>10.50</u>
Sub-Total	2,792.50	0.00	2,792.50
TOTAL	<u>9,220.90</u>	<u>11,011.40</u>	<u>20,232.30</u>

*FOOTNOTE: This exhibit reflects DEC administrative area of campgrounds. Classified Intensive Use Area, acreage will be presented in individual site specific UMP's

Within the Department of Environmental Conservation, the facilities covered by this plan are located in portions of Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6. This area is listed in the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as Park Region 6, and designated in Environmental Conservation Law Section 41-0101. The recreation areas are located in the counties of Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Ulster and Warren.

Public campgrounds administered by DEC in Park Region 6 are typically of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities which might be provided by Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation administration of facilities in the other eleven park regions throughout New York State. This is generally a feature of distinction in the design of public camping facilities located on Forest Preserve lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

B. HISTORY OF CAMPGROUND SYSTEM

During the early 1900's, under the direction of the Conservation Commission, the first Forest Preserve campgrounds began to take shape. In its 1920 report, the Commission commented on the need to increase campsites and trails in the Adirondack Preserve. Many small campsite areas were being established along traveled roadways to provide overnight camping facilities for transients. In the words of the Commission, "It is difficult to estimate the great good that will be accomplished by a consistent development of such a policy for making more available the recreation facilities of our Adirondack and Catskill Parks." It reckoned that the Forest Preserve was the property of all the people and that, therefore, it was the duty of the Commission to do everything it could to make the Preserve more accessible and to furnish facilities so that the taxpayers could more fully enjoy what they owned. The Commission was careful to point out that the development work was necessary to localize the fire hazard created by a large number of people in the woods.

In the 1922 report, the Conservation Commission commented that because the Constitution

prohibited the cutting of timber, the main value of the preserve was in its use by the public for health and recreation. Again, the Commission reasoned that development of additional campsites and trails had been made with the chief aim toward decreasing the fire hazard.

By 1923, use of camping areas had increased to the point that the Commission reported that over 100,000 individuals used the sites. Heavy use prompted cries for further development and larger campsites. It decided to concentrate on the development of large campground areas, complete with proper sanitary facilities and adequate drinking water. By 1925, ten fully developed facilities had been established. The public was able to more fully enjoy the outdoor pursuits of camping, hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, and mountain climbing from locations where rules and regulations had been established by the Commission "to insure the conservation of the forests and wildlife."

Constitutional questions were first presented in the early twenties when the Commission brought up the subject of constitutional change to allow the leasing of campsites to private individuals. The "bobsled case" in 1930 brought constitutionality to the forefront. Although the department lost the case, Judge Crane's decision gave some degree of legality to the campgrounds. He stated, "The Adirondack Park was to be preserved, not destroyed. Therefore, all things necessary were permitted, such as measures to prevent forest fires, the repairs to roads and proper inspections, or the erection and maintenance of proper facilities for the use by the public, which did not call for the removal of the timber to any material degree."

In 1932, further legal guidance came in the form of an Attorney General opinion. The question from the Conservation Department had been whether or not there was a right to make a service charge to persons using public campgrounds. The opinion stated, "It was my view that the Conservation Department has ample authority to issue permits for the use of the Forest Preserve for the purposes concerning which you (Conservation Department) write and to exact a reasonable charge therefor; that such permit, in contemplation of the law, is a license only; that it may be either written or by parol and may include such reasonable charge." Although constitutional

questions and proposals have continued to be raised, no change in the Constitution has been made and no further court precedent exists.

With the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC's) in 1933, a ready resource existed to further expand and improve the campground system. The CCC's continued campground expansion included improvements for water supply and sanitary facilities for nine years until the Corps left the Forest Preserve in 1942. In 1948, following several years of declining use, attendance at campgrounds climbed to the prewar years and a call for expansion started again.

The Department of Environmental Conservation has frequently made application for and received Land and Water Conservation Fund grant awards to develop and improve many of the campsites which come under its management responsibility. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a federal grant-in-aid program providing 50% reimbursement for the acquisition and/or development of public outdoor recreation facilities.

These grants have, in some instances, been utilized in the original development of various campsites. In other instances, fund monies have enabled the department to upgrade and improve existing recreation facilities. These federal funds have been, and continue to be, an important component in development and modernization of New York State recreational facilities. The National Park Service requires post completion inspections on a periodic basis to assure that the grant projects funded continue to be utilized as specified in the grant award.

The number of recreational facilities continued to increase as capital and bond act monies responded to user needs. Today, there are 50 campgrounds and 5 special use areas managed within the 6th Park Region of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Their general locations are shown on Exhibits 1 and 2. For specifics by location, refer to the three major brochures produced by the department titled: "Camping in the Catskills", "Camping in the Adirondacks" and "Island Camping". These brochures are contained in Volume III, Appendix A.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS

A. INVENTORY OF MANMADE FACILITIES

1. SITE SPECIFIC INVENTORY

The site specific portion of unit management plans for each facility (see Volume II) contains the inventory of manmade facilities. The inventories include buildings such as facility supervisor cabins, maintenance shops, storage sheds, shower buildings, bathrooms, changing rooms, pump houses, garages, entrance booths, lifeguard cabins, and pavilions; sewage treatment facilities including vaults, leach fields, chlorinators, trailer dumping stations, transevaporation systems, septic tanks, distribution systems, and discharge points; water systems including wells, reservoirs, chlorinators, tanks, lakes, and distribution systems; vehicle routes including dirt roads, paved roads, bridges, parking lots, barriers, and service routes; beach areas including natural beaches, manmade beaches, lifeguard equipment, and controlled swimming areas; boat

launching facilities; dams; utility support including electrical distribution lines, transformers, telephone systems, and heating systems; campsite areas including leveled pad, vehicle entrance, picnic table, and fireplace; refuse disposal system including dumpsters, garbage cans, and transfer stations; handicapped facilities; picnic and playground areas. The 1989 replacement value of the physical plant at the department's summer recreational revenue producing facilities was estimated at nearly 90 million dollars. Many of these facilities were constructed prior to and during the 1930's, many with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC's) labor.

Annually, many signs and posters must be replaced. A list of 89 sign and poster varieties are involved. Approximately 50 signs per campground are refurbished annually for a total of 2,500 signs - at an average cost of \$20 per sign.

A summary of the manmade accommodations for recreational public use to be found at the 50 campgrounds plus 5 special day-use locations is shown in Exhibit 4 and as follows:

Camping Sites	6,177.00	
Beach Front	14,085.00	linear feet (2.67 miles)
Roads	150.48	miles
Parking Areas	2,279,363.00	square feet (52.9 acres)
Bathhouses	40.00	
Picnic Pavilions	10.00	
Trailer Dumping Stations	35.00	
Central Shower Buildings	25.00	
Comfort Stations	349.00	

EXHIBIT 4

**SANITATION SYSTEMS
SANITARY AND UTILITY SYSTEMS**

REGION/FACILITY	CENTRAL GARBAGE	SEWAGE		WATER		ELECTRICAL	
		AVAILABLE	CONDITION	AVAILABLE	CONDITION	AVAILABLE	CONDITION
3 - NEW PALTZ							
Beaverkill	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Mongarup Pond	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Kenneth L. Wilson	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Woodland Valley	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
4 - STAMFORD							
Little Pond	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Bear Spring Mountain	A			A	1	N	
4 - CATSKILL							
Devil's Tombstone	A1	A	1	N	[92-93]	A	1
North/South Lake	A	A	1 [93-94]	A	1	N [90-91]	2
5 - NORTHVILLE							
Caroga Lake	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Northampton Beach	A1 [94-95]	A	1	A	1	A	1
Brown Tract Pond	A	A	1	A	1		
Eighth Lake	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Forked Lake				A	1		
Golden Beach	A	A	1	A	1 [91-92]	A	1
Indian Lake Islands	A						
Lake Durant	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Lake Eaton	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Lewey Lake	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Limekiln Lake	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Little Sand Point	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Moffitt Beach	A	N		A	2 [94-95]	A	1
Point Comfort	A	A	1	N		A	1
Poplar Point	A	A	1	N		A	1
Sacandaga	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Tioga Point				N	[92-93]		
5 - WARRENSBURG							
Eagle Point	A	A	1 [94-95]	a	1	A	1
Hearthstone Point	A1 [93-94]	A	1	A	1	A	1
Lake George Battlefield	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Lake George Beach	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Lake George Islands			[93-94]				[90-91][92-93]
Luzerne	A1	A	1	A	2 [92-93]	A	1
Prospect Mountain	A1	N		N		N	[91-92]
Rogers Rock	A	A	1 [92-93]	a	1	A	1
Lake George Battleground	A1	A	1	A		A	1
5 - RAYBROOK							
Ausable Point	N [91-92]	A	1	A	2	A	1
Taylor Pond				A	1 [91-92]		[91-92]
Crown Point	A	A	1	N		A	1
Lake Harris	N	N		A	1	A	1
Lincoln Pond	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Meadowbrook	N [92-93]	A	1	A	1	A	1
Paradox Lake	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Poke-O-Moonshine	N	A	1	A	1	A	1
Putnam Pond	A	A	1	N		N	
Sharp Bridge	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Wilmington Notch	N [92-93]	A	1	A	1	A	1
Buck Pond	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Fish Creek	A1	A	1	N		A	1
Meacham Lake	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Rollins Pond	A1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Saranac Lake Islands							
6 - HERKIMER							
Alger Island	A			A	1		
Fourth Lake Picnic Area	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Hinckley Reservoir	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
Nicks Lake	A	A	1	A	1	A	1
6 - CANTON							
Cranberry Lake	N	A	1	A	1	A	1

LEGEND: A Available
 N Needs
 [] Year Requested

EXHIBIT 4

**SANITATION SYSTEMS
SANITARY AND UTILITY SYSTEMS**

REGION/FACILITY	COMFORT STATION		CENTRAL SHOWERS		DUMPING STATION	
	AVAILABLE	CONDITION	AVAILABLE	CONDITION	AVAILABLE	CONDITION
3 - NEW PALTZ						
Beaverkill	A (8)	3 [91-92][92-93]	A	1	A	1
Mongaup Pond	A (16) [90-92]	3 [91-92][92-93][93-94][94-95]	A	1	A	1
Kenneth L. Wilson	A (5)	1	A	1	A	1
Woodland Valley	A (5)	1 [93-94]	N	[92-93]	A	1
4 - STAMFORD						
Little Pond	A (5)	1	A	1	A	1
Bear Spring Mountain	A (3)	2 [92-93]			A	1
4 - CATSKILL						
Devil's Tombstone	A (5)	1 [93-94]	N		N	[92-93]
North/South Lake	A (12)	1	A	1	A	1
5 - NORTHVILLE						
Caroga Lake	A (7)	1 [94-95]	A	1	A	1
Northampton Beach	A (15)	1 [92-93]	A	1	A	1
Brown Tract Pond	A (6)	1 [93-94]	N		A	1
Eighth Lake	A (11)	1	A	1	A	1
Forked Lake	N	[91-92]			A	1
Golden Beach	A (7)	1	A	1	A	1
Indian Lake Islands		[93-94]				
Lake Durant	A (6)	1	N	[93-94]	A	1
Lake Eaton	A (6)	1	N		A	1
Lewey Lake	A (12)	1	A	1	A	1
Limekiln Lake	A (12)	1	N		A	1
Little Sand Point	A (4)	1	N	[91-92]	A	1
Moffitt Beach	A (12)	1 [94-95]	A	1	A	1
Point Comfort	A (6)	[91-92][92-93][93-94]	N		A	1
Poplar Point	A (2)				A	1
Sacandaga	A (8)	1	N		A	1
Tioga Point	A	[93-94]				
5 - WARRENSBURG						
Eagle Point	A (4)	[93-94]	A	1	A	1
Hearthstone Point	A (17)	2 [91-92][93-94]	A	1	A	1
Lake George Battlefield	A (5)	[91-92][93-94][94-95]				
Lake George Beach		[91-92]				
Lake George Islands		[91-92][92-93][93-94]				
Luzerne	A (13)	1 [93-94]	A	1 [93-94]	A	1
Prospect Mountain	N	[91-92]				
Rogers Rock	A (20)	[92-93][93-94][94-95]	A	1 [94-95]	A	1
Lake George Battleground	A (5)	[92-93][94-95]	A	1	A	1
5 - RAYBROOK						
Ausable Point	A (7)	1	A	1	A	1
Taylor Pond		[91-92][94-95]	N	[94-95]	N	
Crown Point	A (2)	[93-94]	A	1	A	1
Lake Harris	A (4)	1	A		A	1
Lincoln Pond	A (1)	1	N	[92-93]	N	
Meadowbrook	A (2)		A	1	A	1
Paradox Lake	A (3)	1 [93-94]	A	1	A	1
Poke-O-Moonshine	A (1)	1	N		N	[92-93]
Putnam Pond	A (5)	[94-95]	A	1	A	1
Sharp Bridge	N	[92-93]	N		N	
Wilmington Notch	A (3)	[93-94]	A	1	A	1
Buck Pond	A (7)	1	A	1	A	1
Fish Creek	A (28)	[91-92][92-93][93-94][94-95]	A	1	A	1 [93-94]
Meacham Lake	A (10)	[92-93][93-94][94-95]	A	1	A	1
Rollins Pond	A (18)	[91-92][93-94]	A	1	A	1
Saranac Lake Islrnds						
6 - HERKIMER						
Alger Island						
Fourth Lake Picnic Area	A (1)	1				
Hinckley Reservoir	A (2)	1	N	[93-94]		
Nicks Lake	A (6)	1	A		A	1
6 - CANTON						
Cranberry Lake	A (12)	1	A	1	A	1

LEGEND: A Available
 N Needs
 0 Number of Buildings/Units
 [] Year Requested

**EXHIBIT 4
ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS**

REGION/FACILITY	FACILITY SUPERVISORS		LIFEGUARD PARK RANGER		REGISTRATION		MAINTENANCE SHOP	
	HEADQUARTERS	CONDITION	HEADQUARTERS	CONDITION	BOOTHES	CONDITION	SHOP	CONDITION
3 - NEW PALTZ								
Beaverkill	A	1	A	1	N		A	1
Mongaup Pond	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Kenneth L. Wilson	A	1	N	[94-95]	A	1	A	1
Woodland Valley	A	2	A	1	A	1	N	[94-95]
Pine Hill Lake								
4 - STAMFORD								
Little Pond	A	1	N		A	1	A	1
Bear Spring Mountain	A	1			A	1		
4 - CATSKILL								
Devil's Tombstone	A	1			N		A	1
North/South Lake	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
5 - NORTHVILLE								
Caroga Lake	A	2	A	1	A	1	A	1
Northampton Beach	A	2	A	1	A	1	A	1
Brown Tract Pond	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Eighth Lake	A	2	A	1	A	1	A	1
Forked Lake	A	1	A	1			A	1
Golden Beach	A	2	A	1	A	1	A	1
Indian Lake Islands	A	1					A	1
Lake Durant	A	2	A	2	A	1	N	[92-93]
Lake Eaton	A	1	A	2	A	1	A	1
Lewey Lake	A	2	N	[91-92]	A	1	A	1
Limetkiln Lake	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Little Sand Point	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Moffitt Beach	A	2	A	2	A	1	A	1
Point Comfort	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Poplar Point	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Sacandaga	A		N	[92-93]	A	1	N	[94-95]
Tioga Point	N	[91-92]						
5 - WARRENSBURG								
Eagle Point	A	1	N		A	1	N	
Hearthstone Point	A	2 [92-93]	A	3	A	1	A	3
Lake George Battlefield					A	1		
Lake George Beach			A	1	A	1 [92-93]		
Lake George Islands	A	1					A	1
Luzerne	A	1	A	1	A	2 [94-95]	A	1
Prospect Mountain					A	1		
Rogers Rock	A	1	A	2	A	1	A	1
Lake George Battleground	A	3			A	1		
5 - RAY BROOK								
Ausable Point	A	1	N	[93-94]	A	1	A	1
Taylor Pond	A	2 [93-94]						
Crown Point	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Lake Harris	A	1	N	[91-92]	A	1	A	1
Lincoln Pond	A	1			A	1	A	1
Meadowbrook	N							
Paradox Lake	A	1	N	[91-92]	A	1	A	1
Poke-O-Moonshine	A	1			A	1		
Putnam Pond	A	1	N	[92-93]	A	1	A	1
Sharp Bridge	A	1					A	1
Wilmington Notch	A	1						
Buck Pond	A	1	A	2	A	1	A	1
Fish Creek	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
Meacham Lake	A	1	A	1	A	1		
Rollins Pond	A	1	A	2 [93-94]	A	1	A	1
Saranac Lake Islands	A	2 [92-93]			A	1		
6 - HERKIMER								
Alger Island	A	1	A	1				
Fourth Lake Picnic Area	A	1					A	1
Hinckley Reservoir	A	1			A	1	A	1
Nicks Lake	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1
6 - CANTON								
Cranberry Lake	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1

LEGEND: A - Available, N - Need, [] - Year Proposed

CONDITION RATING: 1 - Facility Requires Normal Maintenance; 2 - Facility Requires Rehabilitation; 3 - Facility Requires Reconstruction And Replacement To Be Functional

2. SANITARY LANDFILLS

The basic policy pertaining to refuse disposal is that the state, as a taxpayer, is entitled to the same services provided to other taxpayers within a township or county. If garbage disposal is provided to other taxpayers at no charge, then the state is entitled to the same privilege. Contract arrangements become necessary for several locations where such standard services are not available. Occasionally other economic factors including transportation distances or manpower requirements may lead to the choice of contractual arrangements for garbage disposal even when taxpayer services are available. Contract charges have ranged from \$7.00 to \$78.00/ton of refuse.

All present contracts or agreements will be allowed to continue. At renewal time, the Campground Handbook (see Exhibit 4A), identifying volume by weight by facility, will be used as the basis for negotiating new contracts. Fair assessment of landfill use is the volume of refuse dumped. Based on DEC studies completed in Region 5 and other private studies on the amount of refuse generated per person day, a figure of 2.3 pounds per camper day for campground refuse has been derived.

When crossing town lines to dump refuse, there are two alternatives. One is to haul the refuse a longer distance to the landfill within the town. The other is to negotiate a contract with the closest landfill as possible, using the volume basis and comparisons with other landfill costs. When a contract for use of a landfill outside of the town exceeds the cost of hauling the refuse the longer distance, then the latter alternative should be considered. All factors such as time involvement, wear and tear on equipment, etc., should be considered in the cost comparison.

3. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The consumption of electricity required to operate the public campgrounds and special day-use areas is estimated from expenditures recorded for the fiscal year 1985-86.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DEC CAMPGROUNDS AND DAY-USE AREAS 1985-86 FISCAL YEAR		
REGION LOCATION	ELECTRIC (KILOWATT HOURS)	FUEL OIL HEAT (GALLONS)
Region 3	115,300 kwh	-0-
Region 4	285,000 kwh	580 gal
Region 5	1,053,400 kwh	10,380 gal
Region 6	55,700 kwh	-0-
TOTAL	1,509,400 kwh	10,960 gal

B. INVENTORY OF SYSTEMS

1. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

a. CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF OPERATIONS, BUREAU OF RECREATION

The Department of Environmental Conservation, through its Division of Operations, Bureau of Recreation, located in the central office at Albany, manages the Summer Recreation Program. The Division of Operations coordinates planning, programming, budgeting and the development of department policy. Coordination with other units of the department on policy development matters is done at the central office level and coordination on implementation of policy is done by staff in the regions. Activities of this office include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Coordination with all appropriate state agencies, departments, divisions, bureaus, and units.
- 2) Establishment of administration policies consistent with state law and department, division, and agency policy.
- 3) Coordination of annual budget preparations and presentations.
- 4) Preparation of advertising and other contracts and recruitment of contractors.
- 5) Maintenance of appropriate facility data, including, but not limited to, accounts payable, accounts receivable, personal service, general ledger, inventory, and statistical patterns.
- 6) Periodic field inspections including post-completion inspections for all projects receiving federal funds under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Inspections to be made within five years after final billing and at least once every five years thereafter. The intent of inspections is to determine that the project scope is retained in the areas of use, operation, and maintenance.
- 7) Long-range planning.

b. REGIONAL OPERATIONS

The Regional Operations Supervisor reports to the Regional Director (Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6) and is responsible for the administration and supervision of summer recreation facilities within respective regions, to ensure continued, safe public use. Under the Regional Operations Supervisor, all maintenance, operation and service functions are conducted through departments.

Activities and functions of the Division of Operations, Bureau of Recreation in the regions are described in the following.

**EXHIBIT 4A
1986 CAMPGROUND GENERATED REFUSE**

**Formula for computing refuse generated at campgrounds:
Camper Days plus Day-Users x 2.3 pounds.**

<u>REGION/CAMPGROUND</u>	<u>TONNAGE OF REFUSE GENERATED</u>	<u>REGION/CAMPGROUND</u>	<u>TONNAGE OF REFUSE GENERATED</u>
<u>3 - NEW PALTZ</u>		<u>5 - NORTHVILLE</u>	
Beaverkill	30.105	Brown Tract Pond	17.485
Mongaup Pond	50.743	Caroga Lake	30.952
Kenneth L. Wilson	45.036	Eighth Lake	61.468
Woodland Valley	<u>41.884</u>	Forked Lake	18.104
Sub-Total	167.768	Golden Beach	61.564
<u>4 - STAMFORD</u>		Indian Lake Islands	15.285
Little Pond	23.862	Lake Durant	33.210
Bear Spring Mountain	<u>9.008</u>	Lake Eaton	36.539
Sub-Total	32.870	Lewey Lake	59.000
<u>4 - CATSKILL</u>		Limekiln Lake	44.404
North/South Lake	167.750	Little Sand Point	17.215
Devil's Tombstone	<u>10.773</u>	Moffitt Beach	64.352
Sub-Total	178.523	Northampton Beach	89.027
<u>5 - RAY BROOK</u>		Point Comfort	13.160
Ausable Point	101.859	Poplar Point	6.900
Buck Pond	16.969	Sacandaga	29.980
Crown Point	21.212	Tioga Point	<u>3.930</u>
Fish Creek	95.540	Sub - Total	602.575
Lake Harris	17.766	<u>6 - HERKIMER</u>	
Lincoln Pond	8.306	Alger Island	6.464
Meacham Lake	56.300	Fourth Lake	0.894
Meadowbrook	14.450	Hinckley Reservoir	16.688
Paradox Lake	23.299	Nicks Lake	<u>56.460</u>
Poke-O-Moonshine	4.810	Sub-Total	80.506
Putnam Pond	18.738	<u>6 - CANTON</u>	
Rollins Pond	58.014	Cranberry Lake	<u>46.597</u>
Saranac Lake Islands	15.088	Sub-Total	46.597
Sharp Bridge	4.730	GRAND TOTAL	2,240.631
Taylor Pond	4.421		
Wilmington Notch	<u>25.116</u>		
Sub-Total	486.618		
<u>5 - WARRENSBURG</u>			
Eagle Point	27.412		
Hearthstone Point	119.140		
Lake George Battleground	43.474		
Glen Island	64.000		
Long Island	14.820		
Narrow Island	22.639		
Luzerne	55.881		
Rogers Rock	102.580		
Lake George Beach	77.666		
Lake George Battlefield	18.535		
Prospect Mountain Highway	<u>92.027</u>		
Sub-Total	645.174		

Activities include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Establishment of facility procedures to implement DEC policy.
- 2) Preparation and presentation of facility budget requests to the Division of Operations.
- 3) Supervision of capital and rehabilitation and improvement contracts.
- 4) Transmission of appropriate facility data to Division of Operations.
- 5) Consultation with division long-range planning for construction and rehabilitation.
- 6) Planning and supervision of all facilities for daily operation and maintenance.
- 7) Inspection of facilities for adherence to Department of Health and Environmental Conservation code requirements.

c. SAFETY

Regional staff inspections are scheduled at least once a month during the camping season to provide efficient administration and maintenance of intensive use areas. In addition, inter-regional inspections will be conducted between regions. A standard inspection report will be used when conducting regional inspections. Facility Supervisors should be continually inspecting their facilities for deficiencies and ways of improving operating procedures. Corrective action should be immediately initiated.

Forest fire control is one of the most important activities of the department and of particular importance to public campgrounds, since without adequate fire control, their maintenance in an attractive condition would not be possible. Local forest rangers play an important role in pre-suppression and fire suppression activities. Lifeguards are assigned to a number of campgrounds and beaches.

Lifeguards are responsible for familiarizing themselves with department rules and regulations pertaining to beaches and swimming areas. Lifeguard staffing shall be in accordance with the department Policies and Procedures Manual. Lifeguards weekly inspect equipment such as resuscitators and oxygen tanks so as to be sure that equipment can be put into operation on short notice.

In the event that users are discovered with contagious diseases (measles, mumps, chicken pox, scarlet fever, etc.), the local town health officer shall be notified and it is his responsibility to take appropriate action.

The department is required to furnish the

Department of Law with a prompt and detailed report of all accidents occurring to users of recreation facilities from which claims against the state might arise. When the user of a public campground is injured, the Conservation Recreation Facility Supervisor will make a prompt investigation. Hospitalization should normally be authorized by either the injured, member of family, attending physician or camping group.

d. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Pursuant to the authority vested by law in the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, employees having the titles of Park Ranger, Supervisor of Lake George Island Operations and Conservation Recreation Facility Supervisor I, II, III, IV, V and VI are designated as having the authority to issue uniform appearance tickets for violations of Environmental Conservation Law and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 71-0201 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

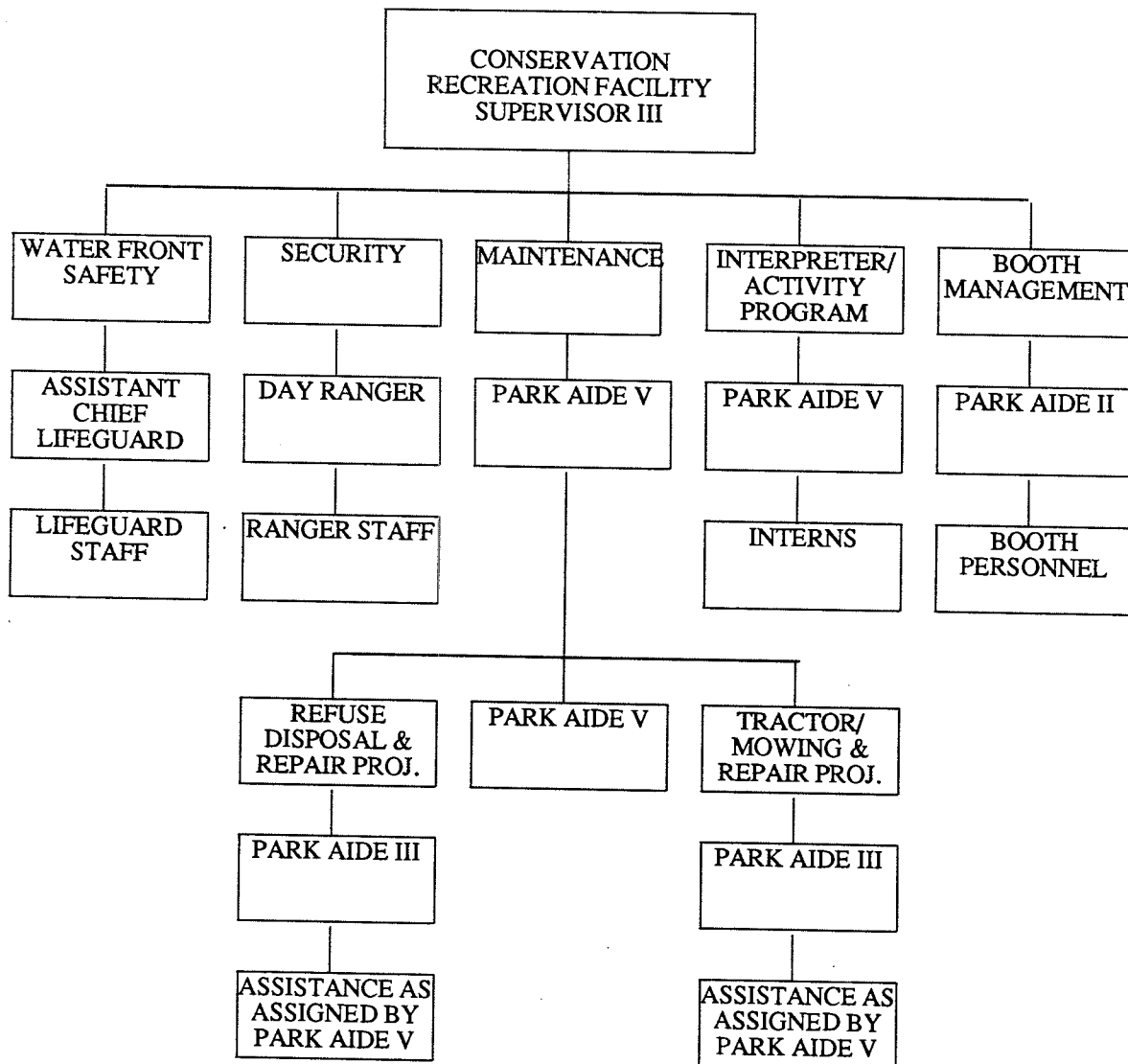
Law enforcement officers, including the New York State Police and County Sheriff, will respond to requests for assistance throughout the summer season. On the holiday weekends of Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day, Department of Environmental Conservation Officers schedule evening patrols of campgrounds to enhance user protection and recreation enjoyment.

2. STAFFING

Personal service in the Summer Recreation Program is comprised of permanent staff and seasonal positions. There are 17 permanent employees, located at the Albany and regional offices, paid from the summer recreation allocation. These employees support the revenue producing facilities referenced in this plan, but also support non-revenue producing facilities and operations projects. During the core summer season, approximately 500 seasonal employees operate the campgrounds. They are hired in the following title blocks: Conservation Recreation Facilities Supervisors I, II, III, Park and Recreation Aides I-V, Park Ranger, Lifeguard, and Assistant Chief Lifeguard. An illustration of campground organization is found in Exhibit 4B. (See Volume II for the number of seasonal staff at individual campgrounds and day-use facilities.)

**EXHIBIT 4B
SAMPLE ORGANIZATION CHART
FOR
LARGER SIZE CAMPGROUNDS**

CHAIN OF COMMAND - CAMPGROUND



In addition to personnel hired from the summer recreation budget, maintenance and management support is provided from the Division of Operations budget on an as-needed basis.

3. EQUIPMENT

Construction and maintenance equipment is used from the Division of Operations regional inventory on an as-needed basis. Non-automotive inventory is maintained on a regional ledger and is not available on an individual intensive use area basis.

4. CONTRACTUAL

a. PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING

The performance of publicity and advertising to create maximum public awareness of department recreational facilities is essential. The Department of Environmental Conservation has fully examined all of its internal capabilities and thoroughly investigated all possible alternative methods of accomplishing promotion and advertising.¹ Within the department, periodic news releases about the summer facility schedules and fees are issued by the Public Information Office.

In addition, the department attends sportsmen, RV, and camper shows to further acquaint the general public with the recreational opportunities available at DEC facilities.

Promotions provide another outlet for publicity about summer recreation facilities. Promotional activities include media contests, ticket discounts, and efforts in conjunction with private enterprises. Promotions identify objectives, services, and create a public image to complement advertising.

To fully meet the department's need for public awareness, expertise is needed beyond that available in the department. Accordingly, an annual contract is issued to a consultant through a public bidding

process. The current advertising and promotion contract is contained in Volume III - Appendix B.

b. CAMPING RESERVATIONS

The MISTIX camping reservation program contract provides for telephone and mail-in sales and computer services for the advance sale and registration of campers at department campsites in the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves. The reservations can be made in two ways:

- by mail, with an application form; and
- by toll-free telephone call by persons in the continental United States and Canada - (800) 456-CAMP, 7 days a week.

The traveling public has grown accustomed to a reservation system which guarantees accommodations upon arrival. The department will offer reservations at New York State campgrounds through the system managed by MISTIX Corporation. The primary advantages of using MISTIX is their in-place organization, which provides for the user to pay the reservation fee. The system will be operated at no cost to the department.

The current MISTIX contract is contained in Volume III - Appendix B.

c. SITE SPECIFIC CONTRACTUAL

At a number of summer recreation facilities, it becomes necessary to contract for specific services as an efficient and effective means of conducting business. The types of contracts include municipal sewage, garbage removal, food concession, view masters, etc. The individual contracts are listed as part of the Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plans. At some campgrounds, scheduling of product peddlers is controlled by the issuance of peddling permits. A summary of the number, product terms, and location of such permits in one of four regions, is found in Exhibit 5.

1 Report On The Survey Of Division Of Operations Image In The Summer Recreation And Camping Market; prepared by The Management Assistance Center, February 1983. Gives summary of vacation attitudes, interests, opinions, marketing strategies and pricing sensitivities. File Copy Only, Bureau of Recreation, Division of Operations, DEC, Albany

1986 CAMPGROUND PEDDLING AND BOAT LIVERIES SUMMARY OF REGION 5

<u>REGION CAMPGROUND</u>	<u>WOOD</u>	<u>ICE</u>	<u>GROCERIES</u>	<u>ICE CREAM SODA,CANDY</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER</u>	<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	<u>BOATS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERMITS</u>	<u>BOAT/ CANOE RENTAL</u>
<u>RAYBOOOK</u>										
Ausable Point	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	4	0
Buck Pond	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	
Crown Point Reservation	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Fish Creek Pond	17	8	3	4	1	4	0	37	21	0
Lake Harris	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Lincoln Pond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Meacham Lake	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	16	8	
Paradox Lake	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Putnam Pond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wilmington Notch	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	0
Taylor Pond	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Rollins Pond	15	7	3	4	0	6	0	35	18	1
<u>NORTHVILLE</u>										
Lake Eaton	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Lewey Lake	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1
Limekiln Lake	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	1 *
Brown Tract Pond	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1 *
Forked Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eighth Lake	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	5	2	1
Golden Beach	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	8	2	0
Caroga Lake	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	0
Sacandaga Lake	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	7	2	0
Moffitt Beach	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
Lake Durant	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Northampton Beach	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	4	0
Poplar Point)										
Little Sand Point)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Point Comfort)										
<u>WARRENSBURG</u>										
Eagle Point	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Lake George Battleground	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5	2	0
Luzerne	3	0	1	1	2	2	0	9	6	0
Rogers Rock	8	2	2	1	1	1	0	15	10	0
Hearthstone Point	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	10	8	0
TOTAL	81	40	17	21	9	29	8	205 *	107 *	7 **

*Different totals are a result of more than one produce per permit and more than one campground per permit

(**6 Actual Forms)

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

SUMMER OF 1986

<u>CATSKILLS</u>	<u>PEDDLER'S PERMITS</u>	<u>BOAT LIVERIES</u>
<u>Region 3</u>		
New Paltz	5	0
<u>Region 4</u>		
Catskill	2	1
Stamford	0	0
Sub-Total	2	1
TOTAL CATSKILLS	7	1
<u>ADIRONDACKS</u>		
<u>Region 5</u>		
Ray Brook	65	1
Northville	18	5
Warrensburg	27	0
Sub-Total	110	6
<u>Region 6</u>		
Herkimer	2	0
Canton	2	0
Sub-Total	4	0
TOTAL ADIRONDACKS	114	6
GRAND TOTAL	121	7

EXHIBIT 5

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf road, Albany, New York 12233**

**FILE - RECREATION
OPERATIONS HANDBOOK
611**



**Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner**

TO: ALL RECREATION PERSONNEL

RE: COMMERCIAL USE OF CAMPGROUNDS (PEDDLING)

GENERAL

Peddling is allowed under permit on public campgrounds subject to the rules contained on the back of "Permit to Peddle on New York State Campgrounds" (83-20-2).

Requests to peddle any items which are not covered in the permit will be submitted to the Albany Office through the Regional Operations Supervisor.

Campground CRFS should not accept gifts from peddlers, inasmuch as the donor will invariably expect favoritism to be shown him by the CRFS in return.

PROCEDURES FOR GRANTING PEDDLING PERMITS

The following procedures will be followed by the regions in authorizing peddling on the campground.

1. Peddlers will be required to submit a completed campground Peddling Application (in duplicate) to the CRFS(s) where he wishes to peddle. The CRFS will then approve or disapprove the application and forward it to the Regional Operations Supervisor. In the event the CRFS disapproves the application, he must attach an explanation covering such action.
2. The Regional Operations Supervisor or his authorized representative will review the application and, if he approves it, will issue the Permit to Peddle and send a carbon copy to the CRFS(s) involved. If disapproved, he will so notify the vendor and CRFS(s) involved. It must be emphasized that final approval or disapproval of the Peddler's Application rests with the Regional Operations Supervisor, and the CRFS should be so advised.
3. Since it was felt that a peddler's register at campgrounds was desirable so that there would be a record of the vendor's performance, we have included this form to be used at the campgrounds.

EXHIBIT 5

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

FILE - RECREATION
OPERATIONS HANDBOOK
612



Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

TO: All Recreation Personnel

RE: Boat Rentals on Public Campgrounds

GENERAL

Boat rentals are allowed under permit on the public campgrounds subject to compliance with permit for Boat/Canoe Rental at the Forest Preserve Public Campground (83-20-9) and Permit to Peddle on New York State Public Campgrounds (83-20-2).

Where boats are available for rental on private lands reasonably convenient to the campground, no permission to rent from a livery on the campground will be granted.

At campgrounds where persons request to peddle boats through the campground, permission will be granted under the guidelines of the campground peddling permit.

At campgrounds where satisfactory arrangements for the rental of boats and canoes are now in effect, no change in this arrangement will be made.

At campgrounds where boats are to be rented for the first time at a livery on the campground, the procedure will be to obtain written statements from the persons interested in obtaining this permission. This statement should contain a request for such permission and show the numbers and types of boats, canoes, and other equipment which the person is willing and able to furnish, and also the minimum rates which he is willing to accept for the rental of such equipment. Rates should include a weekly rate, a daily rate and a half day rate. These statements should then be forwarded to the Albany office with the recommendations of the Regional Operations Supervisor.

Permittees will be required to take out of service any boat, canoe, or other item of equipment deemed unsafe or not suitable for rental by the Regional Operations Supervisor. Permits may be rescinded if permittees continue to use unsafe or inadequately equipped boats after they have been advised to remove such boats from service.

All permittees will be required to look after boat rentals in person or employ someone satisfactory to the department to do so. Employees of the department will not be permitted to take any part whatever in the conduct of such rentals.

Department employees should not accept gifts from permittees, inasmuch as the donor will invariably expect favors in return.

EXHIBIT 5

All Recreation Personnel

2.

Individuals having permission to rent boats at a livery on the public campground will be required to furnish the Regional Operations Supervisor a certificate of insurance in favor of the individual and the Environmental Conservation Department. Such persons will be required to have at least \$100,000 and \$300,000 public liability insurance coverage for personal injury. Such certificates should be filed before any rentals are made. Regional Operations Supervisors or their authorized representatives will keep certificates on file in the appropriate regional office or sub-office. Completed Form 83-20-9 - Permit for Boat/Canoe Rental at the Forest Preserve Campground, should be issued to each approved livery operator and one (1) copy of same forwarded to Recreation in the central office

Persons wishing to peddle boats at a campground may also be granted permission by submitting a campground peddling application (in duplicate) to the CRFS where he wishes to peddle boats and canoes. The application will be approved or disapproved by the Regional Operations Supervisor or authorized representative and if approved, a Permit to Peddle on New York State Public Campground (83-20-2) will be issued.

Persons renting boats and/or canoes at public campgrounds using the peddling permit may require a security deposit up to \$10.00 and may make two trips a day through the campground. The time of the trips to be approved by the Conservation Recreation Facilities Supervisor.

The Department of Environmental Conservation or its employees will not be responsible for any craft left on the public campground.

Site rental for boat livery operators setting up on the campground will be assessed at THE HIGHEST CAMPING RATE at the campground (i.e., at campgrounds with both prime and standard sites, rental will be assessed at the prime rate and at standard campgrounds with no prime sites, at the standard rate. The livery operator will have to pay for the site at the beginning of every week by purchasing a standard camping permit. One copy should be retained by the livery operator as his receipt and permit.

**EXHIBIT 5
EXTRACT OF
RULES FOR PEDDLING ON PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS**

Peddlers must obtain written approval to sell articles or commodities on public campsites from the Regional Office having jurisdiction over the administration of the particular campground.

Peddling is permitted on public campgrounds subject to the rules outlined below which are condensed extracts of the Regional Rules and Regulations Governing Peddling.

RULES FOR PEDDLING ON PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS:

1. Peddlers will not be allowed to establish their business on any campground nor shall anyone under the guise of bona fide camping be permitted to peddle on the campground.
2. Food, tobacco products, non-alcoholic beverages, ice, charcoal, fuel wood, and newspapers may be peddled. No permission will be given for the vending of foods requiring cooking, heating or other preparaton. Refrigeration equipment may be rented in accordance with special regulations, a copy of which may be obtained from the Regional Office.
3. No peddling is allowed between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
4. Peddlers will complete rounds with due celerity and not more than twice each day.
5. No self-service devices for vending are permitted.
6. Conservation Recreation Facilities Supervisors have full authority over all peddlers visiting their campground and may, for sufficient cause, deny a peddler the privilege of soliciting on the campground.
7. Solicitors for boat trips may distribute descriptive literature to campsite users. Boats may tie up at campsite docks only to discharge and receive passengers. They are not permitted to tie up and await patronage.
8. No noisemaking devices to attract attention are permitted.
9. Peddlers of ice must provide scales with which to weigh ice at time of sale.
10. Peddlers of wood must provide a rack for racking wood in front of customers prior to sale. Racks must have as a minimum the following inside dimension - 1 ft. high x 2 ft. long x 1 ft. wide.
11. Prices must be posted conspicuously.



DISTRIBUTION
 PERMITTEE—White Copy
 REGIONAL OFFICE—Yellow Copy
 ALBANY OFFICE—Pink Copy

**PERMIT FOR BOAT/CANOE RENTAL
 AT THE FOREST PRESERVE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS**

NAME		DATE	
ADDRESS			
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE

Subject to your compliance to the following provisions, you are hereby granted permission to operate a boat livery at _____ Campground for the _____ camping season.

We have on file a copy of your certificate of insurance covering general liability for personal injury for _____ and _____.

This certificate expires _____. If you allow your policy to lapse without renewal, or a copy of your renewal is not on file at this office prior to _____, this permit to operate a boat rental concession is cancelled.

Canoes, rowboats and all non-mechanically propelled craft must carry the same life saving equipment required on sailboats and motorboats: one approved life preserver, buoyant vest, ring buoy or buoyant cushion for each person aboard.

It shall be the responsibility of the concessionaire to provide these required life saving devices with each vessel rented, at no additional cost.

Persons renting boats from campgrounds will not be permitted to rent outboard motors.

TYPE OF CRAFT	RATES		
	Half-Day	Daily	Weekly
Wooden			
Aluminum			
Fiberglass			
Canoes			

Rental rates approved by the Department are to be maintained and posted by the permittee at all times and no change in rates will be allowed without the express approval of the Department.

Persons having permission to rent boats at a public campground in the Forest Preserve will store his boats and other equipment only at a location designated by the Regional Officer. The Regional Officer will see to it that the designated location does not interfere with public use of the area in any way.

Persons having permission to rent boats and canoes at a public campground **may require a security deposit** equaling twice the cost of the boat or canoe rental or an amount not to exceed \$10.00 to be paid to the Concessionaire in advance of such rental. Deposit will be remitted to the permittee upon satisfactory return of the boat and equipment to the Concessionaire. They may also require payment of rental fee in advance.

Persons having permission to rent boats at public campgrounds will be permitted to camp on the campground just as any other individual, except that, of course, the two week limit rule will not apply to them. They will pay the camping service charge. They may solicit business on the campground, but the caretaker should post a small notice at the registration booth to the effect that boats and canoes may be obtained at Campsite Number (to be assigned by the Regional Officer) and that the rates for rental of such boats and canoes are as stated.

When desired by the permittee the Department may also grant him permission for the sale of bait at approved rates. The permittee must comply with Section 11-1315 of the Environmental Conservation Law in regard to Fish and Wildlife which requires an individual to secure a license for the sale of bait. A copy of the required license must be on file at the Regional Office or Sub-Office before the sale of bait begins.

REGION NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE OR SUB-OFFICE	AUTHORIZED REGIONAL OFFICER	21
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5. FISCAL

a. BUDGETS

The budgeting process generally takes place during June and July in preparation for the following April 1 fiscal year. Regional staff initially identifies needs and submits budget recommendations to the Division of Operations, Bureau of Recreation in Albany. The division and bureau review and modify the budget plan in keeping with state fiscal policy, together with projected goals and objectives of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Budgeting and allocations are arranged under four (4) categories; maintenance and operation, rehabilitation and improvement, capital, and equipment. The first category is financed by direct revenues generated by intensive use areas and the three latter accounts are supported by state appropriated funds. An explanation of each category follows.

1) MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

The maintenance and operation expenditure is for routine costs which do not extend or change the life or usefulness of the capital facility. They include such costs as personal service, supplies, materials, utilities, and contractual. Exhibit 6 shows the maintenance and operation expenditures over a seven year period, 1983-89.

2) REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENTS

Rehabilitation and improvement expenditures may be defined as those which extend or change the useful life of a capital facility.

3) CAPITAL

Capital expenditures may be defined as the initial construction, development, and acquisition of new facilities, resources, and furnishings, or major reconstruction of existing facilities.

4) EQUIPMENT

This category is money for the purchase and replacement of equipment at summer recreation facilities.

b. REVENUES

The department is responsible for the efficient management of the state-owned resources throughout the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves. Part of that responsibility centers on the revenue producing facilities in the Summer Recreation Program. Revenue producing facilities within

the Summer Recreation Program are fifty (50) public campgrounds with the capacity to accommodate 6,176 camping parties per night and an additional 26,151 individuals per day at day-use facilities including the Prospect Mountain Veterans Memorial Highway, Lake George Beach and Battlefield Park, Hinckley Reservoir, and Fourth Lake Day-Use Areas.

In 1989, these facilities accommodated approximately one million visitors and generated over \$3,400,000 in revenues to New York State. Revenues generated at the facilities are deposited in the Special Revenue - Other (SRO) account. The SRO account must uphold the maintenance and operation expenditures. There is loan language to cover any shortfalls.

One goal has been to insure that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees. The department has successfully matched operating costs of the revenue producing summer recreation facilities with at-the-gate revenues (see Exhibit 6 for a seven year summary of revenues). This achievement has been largely attained by selective fee increases and more streamlined and efficient facility operation. In order to insure that total revenue keeps pace with inflationary increases and operating costs, the department must encourage new park entries and repeat visits of campers. Increased revenues have been accomplished by directing management efforts in two specific areas:

First, pricing differential techniques are utilized rather than across-the-board fee hikes. Camping rates range depending upon the services provided and the inherent characteristics which make certain camping sites more popular than others, i.e., waterfront sites, scenic vistas, and accessibility. Accordingly, camping sites are grouped into four categories: basic (no special features), standard (convenient to showers and sanitary facilities), prime (waterfront sites or in a prime geographic location), and preferred (very popular campground).

Second, effective marketing and promotion techniques have been incorporated into the design of public advertising strategy, which is strongly tied to local and regional tourism initiatives. This is based on determinations about the public's "likes" and "dislikes" applicable to camping in the Forest Preserve.

Summer Recreation - 7 Year Analysis

Operating Costs Vs. Revenues

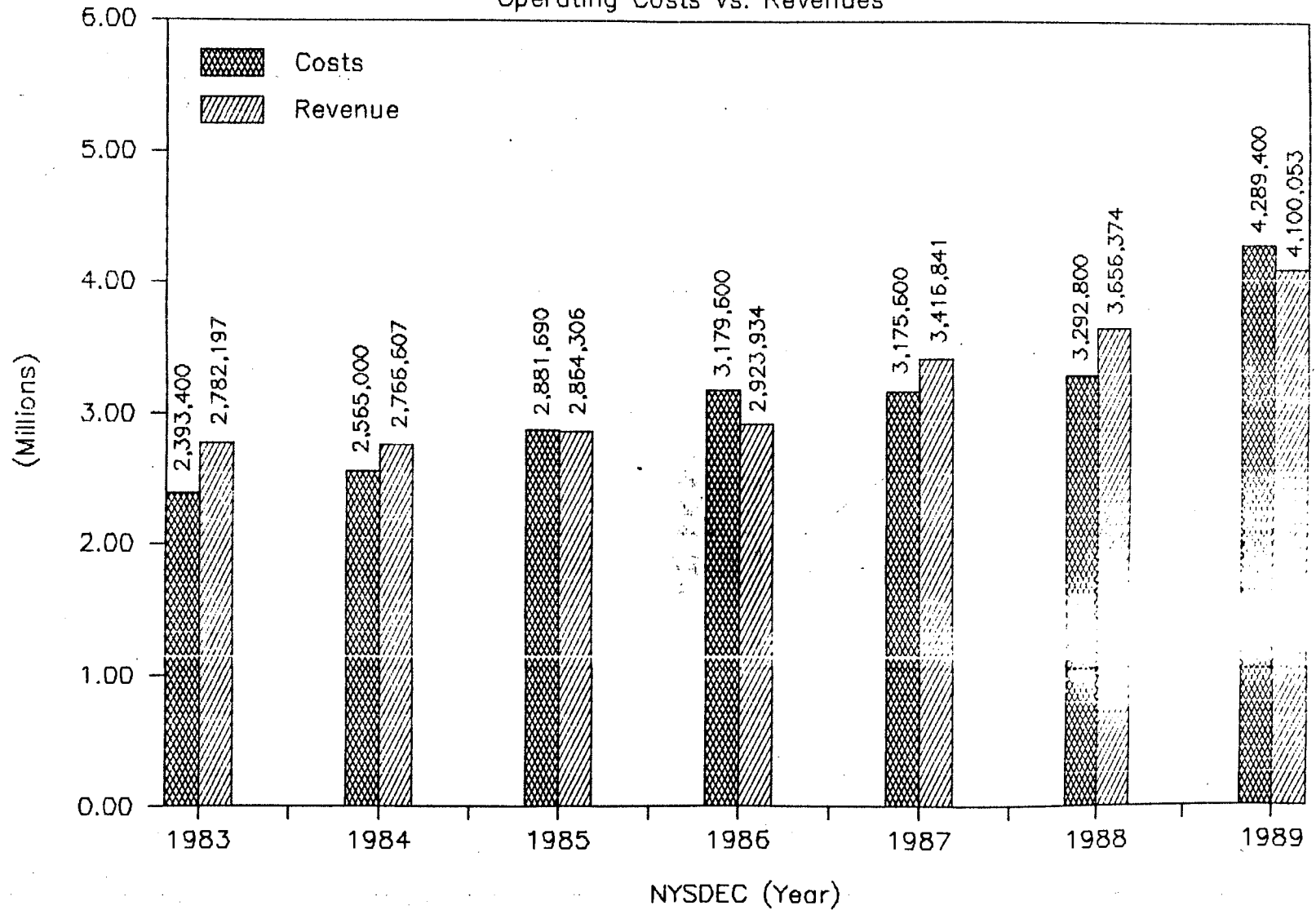


EXHIBIT 6

REGION	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING			TICKETRON	5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER			1989 REGIONAL			REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY			9/5 - 12/12 FALL			TOTAL		
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *		CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *			
3 - New Paltz	\$4,144.00	\$1,086.00	\$5,230.00	\$16,262.00	\$142,414.50	\$37,032.50	\$195,709.00	\$15,600.00	\$3,595.50	\$19,195.50	\$178,420.50	\$41,714.00	\$220,134.50						
3 - TOTAL	\$4,144.00	\$1,086.00	\$5,230.00	\$16,262.00	\$142,414.50	\$37,032.50	\$195,709.00	\$15,600.00	\$3,595.50	\$19,195.50	\$178,420.50	\$41,714.00	\$220,134.50						
4 - Stamford Catskill	\$203.00 \$1,106.00	\$0.00 \$1,011.50	\$203.00 \$2,117.50	\$3,689.00 \$67,449.00	\$31,441.00 \$93,629.00	\$14,694.00 \$58,133.50	\$49,824.00 \$219,211.50	\$4,827.00 \$16,184.00	\$635.00 \$9,107.50	\$5,462.00 \$25,291.50	\$40,160.00 \$178,368.00	\$15,329.00 \$68,252.50	\$55,489.00 \$246,620.50						
4 - TOTAL	\$1,309.00	\$1,011.50	\$2,320.50	\$71,138.00	\$125,070.00	\$72,827.50	\$269,035.50	\$21,011.00	\$9,742.50	\$30,753.50	\$218,528.00	\$83,581.50	\$302,109.50						
5 - Ray Brook	\$4,243.00	\$577.00	\$4,820.00	\$224,263.00	\$586,867.50	\$101,076.75	\$912,207.25	\$35,288.00	\$2,031.00	\$37,319.00	\$850,661.50	\$103,684.75	\$954,346.25						
Warrensburg Special Facilities	\$1,274.00 \$0.00	\$60.00 \$195.00	\$1,334.00 \$195.00	\$174,090.00 \$0.00	\$586,546.00 \$1,333.50	\$75,487.50 \$219,813.31	\$836,123.50 \$221,146.81	\$15,806.00 \$1,861.98	\$1,184.00 \$33,112.02	\$16,990.00 \$34,974.00	\$777,716.00 \$3,195.48	\$76,731.50 \$253,120.33	\$854,447.50 \$256,315.81						
Sub - Total	\$1,274.00	\$255.00	\$1,529.00	\$174,090.00	\$587,879.50	\$295,300.81	\$1,057,270.31	\$17,667.98	\$34,296.02	\$51,964.00	\$780,911.48	\$329,851.83	\$1,110,763.31						
Northville	\$4,424.00	\$868.00	\$5,292.00	\$123,654.00	\$746,806.00	\$90,466.73	\$960,926.73	\$36,099.00	\$2,464.75	\$38,563.75	\$910,983.00	\$93,799.48	\$1,004,782.48						
5 - TOTAL	\$9,941.00	\$1,700.00	\$11,641.00	\$522,007.00	\$1,921,553.00	\$486,844.29	\$2,930,404.29	\$89,054.98	\$38,791.77	\$127,846.75	\$2,542,555.98	\$527,336.06	\$3,069,892.04						
6 - Herkimer Special Facilities	\$175.00 \$0.00	\$123.00 \$0.00	\$298.00 \$0.00	\$12,138.50 \$0.00	\$69,076.50 \$0.00	\$7,817.00 \$17,465.50	\$89,032.00 \$17,465.50	\$7,399.00 \$0.00	\$294.00 \$0.00	\$7,693.00 \$0.00	\$88,789.00 \$0.00	\$8,234.00 \$17,465.50	\$97,023.00 \$17,465.50						
Sub-Total	\$175.00	\$123.00	\$298.00	\$12,138.50	\$69,076.50	\$25,282.50	\$106,497.50	\$7,399.00	\$294.00	\$7,693.00	\$88,789.00	\$25,699.50	\$114,488.50						
Canton	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,409.00	\$60,708.50	\$4,595.50	\$71,713.00	\$4,690.00	\$367.00	\$5,057.00	\$71,807.50	\$4,962.50	\$76,770.00						
6 - TOTAL	\$175.00	\$123.00	\$298.00	\$18,547.50	\$129,785.00	\$29,878.00	\$178,210.50	\$12,089.00	\$661.00	\$12,750.00	\$160,596.50	\$30,662.00	\$191,258.50						
TOTAL REVENUE CAMPGROUNDS AND SPECIAL FACILITIES	\$15,569.00	\$3,920.50	\$19,489.50	\$627,954.50	\$2,318,822.50	\$626,582.29	\$3,573,359.29	\$137,754.98	\$52,790.77	\$190,545.75	\$3,100,100.98	\$683,293.56	\$3,783,394.54						
EMPIRE PASSPORT													\$18,023.00						
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE													\$3,801,417.54						
NON-REVENUE	PRODUCING	SERVICES	(GOLDEN PARK	PASS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND	ACCESS PASS	FOR DISABLED	CITIZENS)						\$298,635.50						
TOTAL													\$4,100,053.04						

REGION	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING			5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER			1989 CAMPGROUND			REVENUE			ANALYSIS SUMMARY			
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	\$ TOTAL	TICKET/DM	CAMPING	DAY-USE	\$ TOTAL	CAMPING	DAY-USE	\$ TOTAL	9/5 - 12/12 FALL			TOTAL		
											CAMPING	DAY-USE	\$ TOTAL	CAMPING	DAY-USE	\$ TOTAL
3 - New Paltz																
Beaverkill	\$2,436.00	\$747.00	\$3,183.00	\$2,312.00	\$28,390.00	\$3,641.50	\$34,343.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,138.00	\$4,388.50	\$37,526.50			
Mongaup Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,072.00	\$67,281.00	\$14,968.50	\$89,321.50	\$7,319.00	\$987.00	\$8,306.00	\$81,672.00	\$15,955.50	\$97,627.50			
Kenneth L. Wilson	\$1,708.00	\$339.00	\$2,047.00	\$4,981.00	\$30,965.50	\$15,706.00	\$51,652.50	\$3,885.00	\$829.50	\$4,714.50	\$41,539.50	\$16,874.50	\$58,414.00			
Woodland Valley	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,897.00	\$15,778.00	\$2,716.50	\$20,391.50	\$4,396.00	\$1,779.00	\$6,175.00	\$22,071.00	\$4,495.50	\$26,566.50			
Sub-Total	\$4,144.00	\$1,086.00	\$5,230.00	\$16,262.00	\$142,414.50	\$37,032.50	\$195,709.00	\$15,600.00	\$3,595.50	\$19,195.50	\$178,420.50	\$41,714.00	\$220,134.50			
4 - Stamford																
Little Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,383.00	\$27,004.00	\$10,510.50	\$40,897.50	\$2,741.00	\$533.00	\$3,274.00	\$33,128.00	\$11,049.50	\$44,177.50			
Bear Spring Mt.	\$203.00	\$0.00	\$203.00	\$306.00	\$4,437.00	\$4,183.50	\$8,926.50	\$2,086.00	\$102.00	\$2,188.00	\$7,032.00	\$4,285.50	\$11,317.50			
Sub-Total	\$203.00	\$0.00	\$203.00	\$3,689.00	\$31,441.00	\$14,694.00	\$49,824.00	\$4,827.00	\$635.00	\$5,462.00	\$40,160.00	\$15,329.00	\$55,489.00			
4 - Catskill																
Devil's Tombstone	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$833.00	\$5,376.00	\$1,577.50	\$7,786.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,209.00	\$1,577.50	\$7,786.50			
North/South Lake	\$1,106.00	\$1,011.50	\$2,117.50	\$66,616.00	\$88,253.00	\$56,358.00	\$211,425.00	\$16,184.00	\$9,107.50	\$25,291.50	\$172,159.00	\$66,675.00	\$238,834.00			
Sub-Total	\$1,106.00	\$1,011.50	\$2,117.50	\$67,449.00	\$93,629.00	\$58,133.50	\$219,211.50	\$16,184.00	\$9,107.50	\$25,291.50	\$178,368.00	\$68,252.50	\$246,620.50			
5 - Ray Brook																
Ausable Point	\$610.00	\$528.00	\$1,138.00	\$11,460.00	\$68,524.00	\$38,635.50	\$118,619.50	\$5,006.00	\$554.50	\$5,560.50	\$85,600.00	\$39,718.00	\$125,318.00			
Buck Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,113.50	\$32,065.00	\$3,107.00	\$36,285.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,178.50	\$3,107.00	\$36,285.50			
Crown Point	\$728.00	\$0.00	\$728.00	\$2,584.00	\$25,396.50	\$2,882.00	\$30,862.50	\$1,834.00	\$500.00	\$2,334.00	\$30,542.50	\$3,382.00	\$33,924.50			
Fish Creek	\$1,820.00	\$0.00	\$1,820.00	\$151,844.00	\$102,696.00	\$9,054.00	\$263,594.00	\$17,080.00	\$402.00	\$17,482.00	\$273,440.00	\$9,456.00	\$282,896.00			
Lake Harris	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,142.00	\$34,174.00	\$721.00	\$37,037.00	\$987.00	\$0.00	\$987.00	\$37,303.00	\$721.00	\$38,024.00			
Lincoln Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$986.00	\$11,835.50	\$6,691.00	\$19,512.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,821.50	\$6,691.00	\$19,512.50			
Meacham Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,060.50	\$66,624.50	\$22,147.50	\$94,832.50	\$2,548.00	\$0.00	\$2,548.00	\$75,233.00	\$22,147.50	\$97,380.50			
Meadowbrook	\$98.00	\$0.00	\$98.00	\$588.00	\$16,863.00	\$1,667.75	\$19,118.75	\$1,652.00	\$88.00	\$1,740.00	\$19,201.00	\$1,755.75	\$20,956.75			
Paradox Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,800.00	\$23,774.50	\$5,461.50	\$36,036.00	\$2,989.00	\$364.00	\$3,353.00	\$33,563.50	\$5,825.50	\$39,389.00			
Poke-O-Moonshine	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,639.00	\$1,944.50	\$4,583.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,639.00	\$1,944.50	\$4,583.50			
Putnam Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,340.50	\$20,060.00	\$3,732.00	\$27,132.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,400.50	\$3,732.00	\$27,132.50			
Rollins Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,979.00	\$127,380.00	\$1,835.00	\$163,194.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$161,359.00	\$1,835.00	\$163,194.00			
Saranac Lk Islands	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,470.00	\$17,255.00	\$0.00	\$18,725.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18,725.00	\$0.00	\$18,725.00			
Sharp Bridge	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$175.00	\$5,628.00	\$313.25	\$6,116.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,803.00	\$313.25	\$6,116.25			
Taylor Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$182.00	\$5,628.00	\$1,248.50	\$7,058.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,810.00	\$1,248.50	\$7,058.50			
Wilmington Notch	\$987.00	\$49.00	\$1,036.00	\$1,538.50	\$26,324.50	\$1,636.25	\$29,499.25	\$3,192.00	\$122.50	\$3,314.50	\$32,042.00	\$1,807.75	\$33,849.75			
Sub-Total	\$4,243.00	\$577.00	\$4,820.00	\$224,263.00	\$586,867.50	\$101,076.75	\$912,207.25	\$35,288.00	\$2,031.00	\$37,319.00	\$850,661.50	\$103,684.75	\$954,346.25			
5 - Warrensburg																
Eagle Point	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,732.00	\$33,310.00	\$3,909.00	\$43,951.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,042.00	\$3,909.00	\$43,951.00			
Hearthstone Pt	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31,390.00	\$131,280.00	\$4,494.00	\$167,164.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$162,670.00	\$4,494.00	\$167,164.00			
Lk George Battlfgd	\$483.00	\$0.00	\$483.00	\$19,470.00	\$44,253.00	\$564.00	\$64,287.00	\$5,131.00	\$15.00	\$5,146.00	\$69,337.00	\$579.00	\$69,916.00			
Glen Island	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,833.00	\$124,740.00	\$25,614.00	\$181,187.00	\$3,416.00	\$404.00	\$3,820.00	\$158,989.00	\$26,018.00	\$185,007.00			
Long Island	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,942.00	\$23,859.00	\$13,786.50	\$45,587.50	\$161.00	\$104.00	\$265.00	\$31,962.00	\$13,890.50	\$45,852.50			
Narrow Island	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,624.00	\$45,320.00	\$5,012.00	\$69,956.00	\$812.00	\$76.00	\$888.00	\$65,756.00	\$5,088.00	\$76,844.00			
Luzerne	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,349.00	\$51,204.00	\$11,430.00	\$82,983.00	\$1,127.00	\$213.00	\$1,340.00	\$72,680.00	\$11,643.00	\$84,323.00			
Roger's Rock	\$791.00	\$60.00	\$851.00	\$37,750.00	\$132,580.00	\$10,678.00	\$181,008.00	\$5,159.00	\$372.00	\$5,531.00	\$176,280.00	\$11,110.00	\$187,390.00			
Sub-Total	\$1,274.00	\$60.00	\$1,334.00	\$174,090.00	\$586,546.00	\$75,487.50	\$836,123.50	\$15,806.00	\$1,184.00	\$16,990.00	\$777,716.00	\$76,731.50	\$854,447.50			

REGION	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING			5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER			9/5 - 12/12 FALL			TOTAL			
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	TICKETRON	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *
5 - Northville													
Brown Tract Pond	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,176.00	\$27,844.50	\$366.50	\$30,387.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,020.50	\$366.50	\$30,387.00
Caroga Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,513.00	\$26,992.00	\$8,963.00	\$37,468.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,505.00	\$8,963.00	\$37,468.00
Eighth Lake	\$1,918.00	\$163.50	\$2,081.50	\$13,804.00	\$63,181.00	\$3,253.00	\$80,238.00	\$11,949.00	\$350.50	\$12,299.50	\$90,852.00	\$3,767.00	\$94,619.00
Forked Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,009.00	\$20,930.00	\$410.50	\$23,349.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,939.00	\$410.50	\$23,349.50
Golden Beach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,705.50	\$82,358.50	\$4,247.50	\$104,311.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,064.00	\$4,247.50	\$104,311.50
Indian Lk Islands	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,607.00	\$19,096.00	\$2,556.00	\$27,259.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,703.00	\$2,556.00	\$27,259.00
Lake Durant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,111.00	\$31,944.50	\$1,152.50	\$36,208.00	\$4,291.00	\$0.00	\$4,291.00	\$39,346.50	\$1,152.50	\$40,499.00
Lake Eaton	\$287.00	\$0.00	\$287.00	\$4,403.00	\$50,914.00	\$1,918.00	\$57,235.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$55,604.00	\$1,918.00	\$57,522.00
Lewey Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,774.50	\$80,497.50	\$3,189.00	\$90,461.00	\$8,190.00	\$193.50	\$8,383.50	\$95,462.00	\$3,382.50	\$98,844.50
Limekiln Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,109.00	\$77,027.50	\$2,533.50	\$87,670.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$85,136.50	\$2,533.50	\$87,670.00
Little Sand Point	\$217.00	\$0.00	\$217.00	\$1,071.00	\$23,009.00	\$832.50	\$24,912.50	\$2,282.00	\$0.00	\$2,282.00	\$26,579.00	\$832.50	\$27,411.50
Noffitt Beach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,340.00	\$96,110.00	\$11,901.23	\$118,351.23	\$3,871.00	\$243.25	\$4,114.25	\$110,321.00	\$12,144.48	\$122,465.48
Northampton Beach	\$1,526.00	\$704.50	\$2,230.50	\$44,230.00	\$84,790.00	\$41,106.00	\$170,126.00	\$5,516.00	\$1,677.50	\$7,193.50	\$136,062.00	\$43,488.00	\$179,550.00
Point Cowfort	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$476.00	\$16,397.50	\$1,681.00	\$18,554.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,873.50	\$1,681.00	\$18,554.50
Poplar Point	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76.50	\$5,963.50	\$1,715.50	\$7,755.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,040.00	\$1,715.50	\$7,755.50
Sacandaga	\$476.00	\$0.00	\$476.00	\$2,150.50	\$38,301.50	\$4,641.00	\$45,093.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,928.00	\$4,641.00	\$45,569.00
Tioga Point	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$98.00	\$1,449.00	\$0.00	\$1,547.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,547.00	\$0.00	\$1,547.00
Sub-Total	\$4,424.00	\$868.00	\$5,292.00	\$123,654.00	\$746,806.00	\$90,466.73	\$960,926.73	\$36,099.00	\$2,464.75	\$38,563.75	\$910,983.00	\$93,799.48	\$1,004,782.48
6 - Herkimer													
Alger Island	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$910.00	\$5,768.00	\$538.50	\$7,216.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,678.00	\$538.50	\$7,216.50
Nick's Lake	\$175.00	\$123.00	\$298.00	\$11,228.50	\$63,308.50	\$7,278.50	\$81,815.50	\$7,399.00	\$294.00	\$7,693.00	\$82,111.00	\$7,693.00	\$89,806.50
Sub-Total	\$175.00	\$123.00	\$298.00	\$12,138.50	\$69,076.50	\$7,817.00	\$89,032.00	\$7,399.00	\$294.00	\$7,693.00	\$88,789.00	\$8,234.00	\$97,023.00
6 - Canton													
Cranberry Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,409.00	\$60,708.50	\$4,595.50	\$71,713.00	\$4,690.00	\$367.00	\$5,057.00	\$71,807.50	\$4,962.50	\$76,770.00
Sub-Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,409.00	\$60,708.50	\$4,595.50	\$71,713.00	\$4,690.00	\$367.00	\$5,057.00	\$71,807.50	\$4,962.50	\$76,770.00
TOTAL CAMPGROUNDS	\$15,569.00	\$3,725.50	\$19,294.50	\$627,954.50	\$2,317,489.00	\$389,303.48	\$3,334,746.98	\$135,893.00	\$19,678.75	\$155,571.75	\$3,096,905.50	\$412,707.73	\$3,509,613.23

REGION	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING			TICKETRON	5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER			1989 CAMPGROUND REVENUE ANALYSIS SUMMARY			9/5 - 12/12 FALL			TOTAL		
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *		CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *			
Special Facilities																
5 - Warrensburg																
Lk George Beach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$132,147.31	\$132,147.31	\$0.00	\$1,631.87	\$1,631.87	\$0.00	\$133,779.18	\$133,779.18			
Lk George Battlflld	\$0.00	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,155.00	\$10,155.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,350.00	\$10,350.00			
Prospect Mountain	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,333.50	\$77,511.00	\$78,844.50	\$1,861.98	\$31,480.15	\$33,342.13	\$3,195.48	\$108,991.15	\$112,186.63			
Sub-Total	\$0.00	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	\$1,333.50	\$219,813.31	\$221,146.81	\$1,861.98	\$33,112.02	\$34,974.00	\$3,195.48	\$253,120.33	\$256,315.81			
6 - Herkimer																
Fourth Lake	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$847.50	\$847.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$847.50	\$847.50			
Hinctley Reservoir	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,618.00	\$16,618.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,618.00	\$16,618.00			
Sub-Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,465.50	\$17,465.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,465.50	\$17,465.50			
TOTAL SPECIAL FACILITIES	\$0.00	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	\$1,333.50	\$237,278.81	\$238,612.31	\$1,861.98	\$33,112.02	\$34,974.00	\$3,195.48	\$270,585.83	\$273,781.31			
TOTAL REVENUE CAMPGROUNDS AND SPECIAL FACILITIES	\$15,569.00	\$3,920.50	\$19,489.50	\$627,954.50	\$2,318,822.50	\$626,582.29	\$3,573,359.29	\$137,734.98	\$52,790.77	\$190,545.75	\$3,100,100.98	\$683,293.56	\$3,783,394.54			
EMPIRE PASSPORT													\$18,023.00			
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE													\$3,801,417.54			
NON - REVENUE	PRODUCING	SERVICES	GOLDEN PARK	PASS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND	ACCESS PASS FOR	DISABLED	CITIZENS)						\$298,635.50			
TOTAL													\$4,100,053.04			

C. INVENTORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. PHYSICAL RESOURCES

a. CLIMATOLOGY, TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND WIND

The campgrounds in the Adirondacks lie in the northern plateau climatological zone in New York State. Campgrounds in the Catskills lie in the eastern plateau. A climatological zone is an area with similar topographical and meteorological conditions different from those in other areas. There are 10 climatological zones in New York State.

The climate of New York State is the humid continental type with cool summers. The general atmospheric circulation brings frequent changes to the weather in New York. Nearly all storms and frontal systems moving eastward across the continent pass close to or through the state. There are two important storm tracks that influence the precipitation patterns, one being the Great Lakes and the other, the East Coast. The Great Lakes track is the one that influences the northern plateau and the East Coast track influences the eastern plateau. However, differences in elevation and proximity to Lake Ontario can greatly modify precipitation. While fall, winter, and spring precipitation is mostly from synoptic storms, summertime precipitation is primarily due to thunderstorms. Smaller scale weather events, such as thunderstorms, can also be influenced by the topography.

ADIRONDACKS

The mean annual precipitation ranges from 38 inches in Ray Brook to 57 inches in Boonville. In general, the greatest amounts of precipitation fall in the western part of the area. Mean annual snowfall exhibits a similar pattern with much more significant amounts in the western Adirondacks. The northeast sections receive 100 inches, the southeast 80 inches, but sections of the west, such as Old Forge, average up to 220 inches per year.

The Adirondacks have fairly uniform precipitation during the year. There are no distinct dry or wet seasons. Summer has the most uniform pattern with only a slight enhancement due to elevation. The fall is characterized by an increase in the topographically enhanced precipitation and is almost identical to that observed in the spring. The winter pattern has

the greatest range due to the lake effect snows.

The mean average temperature for the zone is 41 degrees. In January it ranges from a minimum of 4 degrees to a maximum of 28 degrees. In July it ranges from 52 to 78 degrees.

CATSKILLS

Mean annual precipitation ranges from 45 to 50 inches. The greatest amounts occur in the highest terrain around Slide Mountain. Mean annual snowfall ranges from 40 inches in the southern areas to in excess of 100 inches on the higher peaks.

The mean average temperature is about 44 degrees but ranges up to 48 degrees in the southern areas. In January the temperature ranges from a minimum of 14 degrees to a maximum of 32 degrees. In July the range is from 55 to 80 degrees.

b. TERRAIN

Campground and special day-use facilities in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountain regions are located at elevations that are considered to be the lower levels within the respective regions. Such locations are mainly the valleys and water courses. Because of the comparative gentle to rolling topography, campgrounds border major highway routes which preceded the placement and development of the recreation areas and enhanced accessibility. Elevations are well below the 3,500 foot level referenced as the public camping limit as found in both the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans.

For detail refer to Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plan for named facility.

c. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Adirondack Mountain region is characterized by poorly or incompletely developed soils; they are much younger, low in lime and also less fertile than soils in other parts of New York State. The bedrock is very old, very hard, and high in coarse crystals of quartz. The high altitude of this region tends to retard those biochemical processes which form soil. The soils and associated ecosystems which predominate in this area are particularly vulnerable to damage by traffic, construction, and other human activities.

Both in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountain regions, soils are stony and with much outcrop. The Catskill region soil features include much sandstone

and shale. These contribute to a mixture of coarse and fine particles to give medium-textured soil material.

Glacial activity is evidenced in both regions as illustrated by sand and gravel deposits. Refer to Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plan for information pertaining to each named facility.

d. WATER

Of the fifty-five (55) intensive use areas in the Catskill and Adirondack regions, 45 are located on ponds or lakes, 5 on major streams and only 5 do not border water bodies. Ponds and lakes range in size from 10 acres up to 281,600 acres (Lake Champlain). Several of the streams bordering campgrounds are classified under the state Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act. Boat launching facilities may be authorized on water bodies exceeding in the aggregate 1,000 acres and fishing and waterway access sites on water bodies of less than 1,000 acres (see Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan).

These water bodies afford some of the most scenic recreational settings in New York State and extend to the using public outstanding fishing, swimming, boating, and wildlife watching opportunities. Refer to Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plan for detail at each named facility.

e. WETLANDS

Refer to Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plan for named facility. See Section III.F. of the (Volume I) generic unit management plan for a general statement. Wetlands will be inventoried and locations illustrated on map exhibits included within each individual site specific (Volume II) unit management plan.

2. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

a. VEGETATION

The inventory of vegetation within Adirondack and Catskill intensive use areas is based on the classification of existing tree cover, "Forest Cover Types," developed by the Society of American Foresters, Washington, D.C. Forest cover types have a distinct ecological and management value. Forest cover types are defined by the Society of American Foresters as: "A descriptive term used to

group stands of similar character as regards composition and development due to ecological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands. The term suggests repetition of the same character under similar conditions" (refer to Volume III - Appendix G).

Under this classification system, the Adirondack area falls within the so called Northern Forest Region of eastern United States. Much of the Catskill area also falls within the Northern Forest Region, but a finger of the Central Forest Region reaches into the Catskill Mountain area.

Individual forest cover types, such as numbers 16-18, may be grouped into a combination type termed pioneer hardwood or numbers 25-29, termed northern hardwood. Also, there will always be found transition areas within individual forest types. Plantations of trees occur on some intensive use areas and may consist of pure or mixed stands of species including exotic norway spruce, scotch pine, and larch. Native species plantations of white pine, white spruce, and red pine are also to be found on some intensive use areas.

The more common forest cover types to be found in the Adirondacks could be described as being pioneer hardwood and white pine (in many older cut over or burned over areas), northern hardwood (on the side hills), spruce-fir and swamp hardwoods (in the low, wet areas) or a combination of these. Similar forest cover types occur in the Catskills with the rarer occurrence of spruce-fir and with the addition of appalachian mixed hardwoods, hemlock, and plantations.

A brief description of three (3) typical forest cover types follows. Specific cover types will be identified in Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plans. See Volume III - Appendix G for a description of Forest Cover Types of North America.

NORTHERN HARDWOOD

This forest type is made up of sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch. Other associated species are red maple, white ash, black cherry, hemlock, red spruce, white birch, and red oak. The northern hardwood forest type is a climax forest type capable of reproducing itself under its own canopy. As the stand regenerates itself in the natural forest condition, yellow birch will tend to be-

come less important due to its relative intolerance or inability to grow in the shade as compared to maple and beech.

PIONEER HARDWOOD

This type is normally composed of aspen, gray birch, and pin cherry with occasional red maple and balsam fir. Pioneer hardwood is an intermediate forest type and over a period of many years will give way to climax forest types due to the intolerance (to root and light competition) of the species involved.

SPRUCE-FIR

The species composition of this type normally consists of balsam fir, red spruce, and black spruce, which are sometimes associated with tamarack, hemlock and white cedar. Spruce-fir is also a climax forest type which is evidenced by the heavy under-story of balsam fir and red spruce present under the larger trees of the same species.

b. WILDLIFE

Considering the present degree of development and intensive public use, public campgrounds and day-use areas support a wide variety of wildlife species. Volume III - Appendix H lists different wildlife species, resident and migrant, that have been physically or visually confirmed or species which may utilize these areas because of suitable habitat conditions. No permanent irreversible damage is anticipated by intensive use area development to either the wildlife habitats or species.

The distribution and abundance of wildlife species are determined by physical and biological factors such as elevation, topography, climate, vegetation, land use, and the habitat requirements and population dynamics of each species. Wildlife habitats are commonly associated with vegetation cover types. None of the biotic communities represent closed systems that are completely independent of one another. The wildlife species of one community associate with other species within the same community. An overlap of species distribution also occurs where habitats exhibit a gradual change or continuum in vegetation types. Such a continuum exists in successional changes occurring within the pioneer hardwood-spruce-fir habitat but may not exist between any of the forest types and grasslands.

Seasonal variations also play a major role in

habitat preferences. For example, the woodchuck is a summer resident of the grasslands but hibernates in underground dens in open woodlands during the winter. Wildlife species utilizing one major habitat for feeding may not use the same habitat for cover, nesting, rearing young, etc.

The habitat types listed in this section conform more closely to differences in wildlife habitat and are not intended to supersede the more technical description of forest cover types found in Section III.2.a. above. Inventory of wildlife which correlate species most closely identified with a particular habitat does not imply species immobility nor species confinement within one particular habitat. The following illustrates differences and effects between habitat types.

NORTHERN HARDWOOD

This habitat occurs at elevations up to approximately 2,500 feet. This forest type should be considered a climax community; one that exists in a relative state of equilibrium within the environment. Shade intolerant species will die out as the forest canopy continues to mature and reduce light reaching the forest floor. Available browse and cover for wildlife in the under-story is minimal and will remain at low levels as the competition for light exists.

PIONEER HARDWOOD- SPRUCE-FIR COMBINATION

This habitat occurs at elevations up to 3,500 feet. Two states of secondary successions are exhibited in this forest combination. The early development states maintain a spruce-fir under-story and thereby provide more wildlife cover than the mature hardwoods. However, as with the northern hardwoods, as natural succession continues, competition for light with the overstory will eventually eliminate most of the existing protective under-story, thereby reducing the numbers of wildlife which can inhabit this forest type.

GRASSLANDS

Established as a result of man's activities, one of the most unique wildlife habitats on intensive use areas are the grasslands. Although common in most other areas of New York State, these grasslands are unique because they rarely occur naturally within the maturing forest types so abundant in the forever

wild Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves. In addition, the openness of the grasslands afford excellent opportunity for mammalian and avian predators that cruise these areas in search of food. The adjacent brushy edges, in turn, provide necessary fruits and weed seeds for a variety of small mammals, song birds, ruffed grouse and black bears. It is within these grasslands and adjacent brush habitats that wildlife dependent on early strategies of succession, can survive and prosper.

A wide variety of information on Adirondack and Catskill wildlife is available. For example, according to the report on Forestry in the Adirondacks (1961:35), 41 species of mammals, 146 species of birds, 7 species of reptiles and 16 species of amphibians are known to occur in the Adirondacks. These figures are, however, subject to debate depending on the source. For example, in the Wildlife Technical Report for the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, it is estimated that 155-165 birds may nest in the Adirondacks while the total number of species, including accidentals, might number around 220.

The wildlife program of the department may be reviewed in the Final Programmatic Impact Statement on Wildlife Game Species Management Program of the Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233, March 28, 1980

c. FISHERIES

As noted in Section III.C.1.d., of the fifty-five (55) intensive use areas in the Catskill and Adirondack regions, 45 are located on ponds or lakes, 5 on major streams and only 5 do not border water bodies. Ponds and lakes range in size from 10 acres up to 281,600 acres (Lake Champlain).

The Division of Fish and Wildlife's management responsibilities span the entire state. Activities of this division stem from Section 11-0303 of the Environmental Conservation Law. This section directs the Department of Environmental Conservation to restore, maintain and improve the state's fish resources, make these resources accessible for recreational purposes to the people of the state, and to provide for user safety and protect private premises from abuse of access privileges for hunt-

ing, fishing, and trapping. Fish and wildlife programs of the department may be reviewed in the Final Programmatic Impact Statement on Public Use Development Activities of the Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233, January 26, 1979.

Reflecting on the wide range of water habitats and species from the Catskills and Adirondacks, the span of conditions and settings requires a very wide variety of options open to the manager and administrator in meeting similar goals in different habitats. Statewide these options are so numerous as to preclude any attempt to prepare individual statements for each option in each situation to describe existing programs. Rather, the requirements and spirit of the State Environmental Quality Review Act are best met for the Division of Fish and Wildlife programs in programmatic statements when in groups of varied but related actions and impacts are discussed, supported by their common background of need, justification, procedures, and techniques.

The Division of Fish and Wildlife annually publishes a Fish and Wildlife Program Plan to update the programs designed to carry out the responsibilities for the efficient management of fish and wildlife resources of the state.

Established goals are to:

- Perpetuate fish and wildlife as part of the various ecosystems of the state.
- Provide maximum beneficial utilization and opportunity for enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources.
- Manage these resources so that their numbers and occurrences are compatible with the public interest.

Research and management programs designed to accomplish these goals fall in the general areas of environmental protection, environmental management, species management, public use, and extension services.

Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plans will show an inventory of fish species and water body for individual locations. Fisheries management activities in intensive use area waters is to provide for maximum size, number, and diversity of fish consistent with the chemical, physical, and biological limitations of the water body.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - INVENTORY OF ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

This section pertains to an inventory/assessment of issues relevant to projected management or operation needs (actions) which may be common to all intensive use facilities. The inventory includes impacts which may be of public, environmental, and/or management concern. Constitutional legal policy or other fundamental criteria is presented as relevant background to the issues.

A. ARTICLE XIV, STATE CONSTITUTION

(Forest Preserve to be forever kept wild; certain uses and exceptions authorized)

"The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed....."(See Volume III - Appendix C for continuation).

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

a. MANAGEMENT CONSISTENCY

The parcels of land on which summer recreational facilities are located came from a variety of sources. Some are administratively classified as Forest Preserve, while others contain deed clauses stating that they are being acquired as non-Forest Preserve. Whether located in an incorporated village, or acquired as a memorial highway procedures are the same for all facilities, meaning that there is consistent application of Article XIV for all.

b. MATERIALITY

The "bobsled case" in 1930 brought constitutionality to the forefront. In this case Judge Crane stated: "The Adirondack Park was to be preserved, not destroyed. Therefore, all things necessary were permitted, such as measures to prevent forest fires, the repairs to roads and proper inspections, or the erection and maintenance of proper facilities for use by the public, which did not call for the removal of the timber to any material degree."

c. VEGETATIVE PROTECTION ON FOREST PRESERVE

Article XIV of the Constitution specifically states that the timber on the Forest Preserve shall not "...be sold, removed or destroyed." Over the years, it has been necessary to cut trees in the interest of public safety, and for the development of recreational facilities. In instances where vegetation removal has not been specifically permitted by constitutional amendment, the department has sought the opinion of the state's Attorney General for interpretation of allowable cutting activities. A summary of such opinions relevant to campground management follows (see Volume III - Appendix C for an expanded version).

1) SAFETY

"It is the duty of the state in its exercise of its police power to protect people from unusual hazards existing upon or because of use of state property. Therefore, the Conservation Department is justified in removing trees that endanger people." (Attorney General Opinion - February 5, 1935). "A private in-

dividual should not be allowed in any case to remove such trees from within the bounds of the Forest Preserve except under supervision of the Conservation Department." (Attorney General Opinion - April 15, 1944 -- Also December 20, 1910)

2) CUTTING TREES FOR VISTAS ALONG TRAILS

Vistas may be provided by cutting trees if such work is "...carried on with care in order that the tree removal may not be sufficient to pass the point of immateriality. Make the changes where as little cutting as possible is required. As an example, if an opening is desirable at a thickly wooded point, perhaps an observation tower could be erected. Other methods of securing the result with a minimum destruction of timber will suggest themselves. An extensive removal of timber for any purpose might constitute violation when a lesser one would not." (Attorney General Opinion - January 17, 1935)

3) DEAD TIMBER, STANDING AND FALLEN, USED IN CAMPSITES

"Dead timber, standing or fallen, may be used for fuel at public campsites, and it may be procured where most accessible and transported to such locations. The work must be under the direction and control of the Conservation Department." (Attorney General Opinion - October 30, 1934)

4) CUTTING STANDING TREES FOR TRAIL MAINTENANCE

"Planned and supervised selective cutting in the forest preserve of only those few scattered trees necessary for the maintenance of popular and steep trails to lessen soil compaction, erosion and the destruction of vegetation may be conducted....." (Attorney General Opinion - June 24, 1986)

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

a. HEALTH CODE

The New York State Department of Health promulgates and enforces rules and regulations pertaining to recreational facilities. They include requirements for shower buildings, sanitary facilities, and potable water with treatment capacity. DEC policy requires compliance with the health code and this requires tree cutting and site disturbance for

construction of facilities. Health Department codes continue to change as increased health technology becomes available. The pertinent and current health code is outlined in Section III.E.2.a.

b. IMMATERIALITY

The dictionary definition of immateriality states that it is "the quality or state of being immaterial." This term appears in legal cases and a number of Attorney General opinions with reference to authorized cutting of trees on the Forest Preserve so long as the cutting is not sufficient to pass the point of immateriality. Concurrence on what that point is does not exist. However, it is generally agreed that many trees in one location may not be material, while a few trees in another location may have a significant impact. The determination of "immateriality" is being made on a site-by-site basis through a policy approval process. This process is described in Exhibit 7, Organization and Delegation Memo (prohibition of cutting trees and vegetation on Forest Preserve land).

c. CAMPGROUND AUTHORIZATION

Unlike ski centers, which were created by constitutional amendment, there is no specific language in Article XIV authorizing campgrounds. Judge Crane's decision in the "bobsled case" in 1930, gave some degree of legality to public campgrounds in the Forest Preserve. Further background on this is referenced in Section I under History of Campground System. Also refer to Volume III - Appendix C.

d. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Ongoing recreation program goals and objectives include offering recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment, conducting efficient operating practices, offering a program which meets user needs and desires, redistributes users from more heavily used facilities and protects the health and safety of patrons. Capital improvements and well maintained and safe facilities are all dependent upon a forest vegetation protection policy. Such policy has been adopted (see Section III.B.) to assure safeguard of the investment in the physical plant and most important, offering an environmental setting containing safe facilities for recreational enjoyment.

MEMORANDUM FROM
HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Commissioner

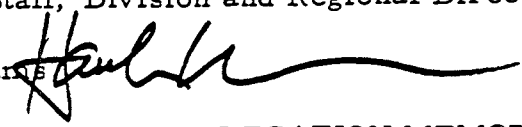
New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

FILE - RECREATION
OPERATIONS HANDBOOK
130.1

February 16, 1984

TO: ALL RECREATION PERSONNEL

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors

FROM: Hank Williams 

RE: ORGANIZATION AND DELEGATION MEMORANDUM #84-06

Purpose:

To establish a policy regarding the prohibition of cutting, removal or destruction of trees and other vegetation on all Forest Preserve lands pursuant to Article XIV of the Constitution of New York State.

Background:

Article XIV of the Constitution specifically states that the timber on the Forest Preserve shall not "...be sold, removed or destroyed." Over the years it has been necessary to occasionally cut trees in the interest of public safety, overall protection of the Preserve and for the development of facilities. Such cutting has been sanctioned through Constitutional Amendment or by Opinion of the Attorney General, who has interpreted the Constitution as allowing such cutting.

Policy:

Section 9-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law provides that the Division of Lands and Forests has responsibility for the "care, custody and control" of the Adirondack and the Catskill Forest Preserve. In accordance with this responsibility, all construction of new facilities, expansion or modification of existing facilities and maintenance of facilities, that will result in the cutting, removal or destruction of vegetation on any of the lands constituting the Forest Preserve shall require approval of the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests in accordance with the following Procedure. However, under no circumstances will approval be granted for the cutting of trees for firewood, timber or other forest products purposes.

Procedure:

A. Construction of New Facilities and the Expansion or Modification of Existing Facilities

All projects that involve the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other vegetation in the Forest Preserve must have approval from the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests to be applied for in the following manner:

1. Regional Facilities

Requests for approval will be submitted by the Regional Director to the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests

2. Non-Regionalized Facilities

Requests for approval will be submitted by the Director of the Division responsible for the facility to the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests

Requests for approval to cut, remove or destroy trees for the purpose of new construction, expansion or modification projects must be submitted in writing and include the following information:

- The location of the project including a map delineating the project
- A description of the project and its purpose
- A count, by species, of all trees to be cut, removed or destroyed
- A delineation of areas where vegetation, in addition to trees three inches or more in diameter, is to be disturbed
- A listing of any protected species of vegetation located within three hundred feet of the area to be disturbed during the project
- A description of measures to be taken to mitigate the impact on and restoration of vegetation, if appropriate, to the area impacted

All decisions to approve any cutting, removal or destruction of trees will be subject to individual SEQR determinations.

B. Routine Maintenance

Responsibility for approval of all routine maintenance projects involving the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other vegetation is delegated to the Regional Forester for the region in which the project is to occur.

EXHIBIT 7

Routine maintenance projects include the following activities:

- Maintenance of foot trails, cross-country ski trails, etc., including "the cutting of the few trees necessary...." (1934 A.G. 268 January 18, 1934.)
- Boundary line surveys and the maintenance of such boundary lines as "an aid to the conservation work of the State... where the number of small trees utilized or removed... appear immaterial." (1934 A.G. 309 September 20, 1934.)
- Removal of "dead timber, either standing or fallen... for fuel at the public camp sites...." (1934 A.G. 315 October 30, 1934.)
- Maintenance of scenic vistas along trails when "tree removal may not be sufficient to pass the point of immateriality." (1935 A.G. 274 January 17, 1935.)
- Removal of dead and hazardous trees in developed areas such as campgrounds and ski centers "that endanger people." (1935 A.G. 308 June 26, 1935.)
- Salvage of windfall timber when "such blowdown timber constitutes a fire hazard." (1950 A.G. 154 December 28, 1950.)

1. Regional Facilities

Requests for approval of routine maintenance projects will be made to the Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources who will direct them to the Regional Forester.

2. Non-Regionalized Facilities


Requests for approval of routine maintenance projects will be made by the facility manager to the Regional Director of the Region in which the facility is located, who will direct them to the Regional Forester.

Requests for approval of routine maintenance projects should be submitted in writing as soon in advance of the date of beginning of the maintenance work as possible and include a description of the project and its location. If prior written or verbal approval cannot be obtained, hazardous trees involving imminent danger to human safety or damage to facilities may be removed without prior approval. However, such action must be reported within 24 hours following removal of the tree(s).

MEMORANDUM FROM
HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Commissioner

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

July 29, 1986

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors
FROM: Hank Williams 
SUBJECT: Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06: Addendum

Background:

The above memorandum was promulgated on February 16, 1984 "To establish a policy regarding the prohibition of cutting, removal or destruction of trees and other vegetation on all Forest Preserve lands pursuant to Article XIV of the Constitution of New York State."

Since that time it has come to our attention that the procedures established in the memorandum do not include provision for adequate notice to the public as to the number of trees proposed to be cut and the size of the land area involved on specific projects.

Amendment:

Therefore, Part A. under Procedure of Memorandum #84-06 is amended and expanded by the addition of the following paragraph at the end of such Part A. on page 2. of such Memorandum.

Any construction or reconstruction activity involving land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation within the Adirondack or the Catskill Park-- regardless of the classification of such land--that is a Type I action or otherwise requires notice in the Environmental Notice Bulletin will include information in such notice as to the (1) acreage or extent of the land area proposed to be involved and (2) number of trees in excess of three inches stump diameter proposed to be cut, removed or destroyed. A copy of such notice as it appeared in such Bulletin (with the date of the Bulletin noted) will be included and made a part of the information constituting the "request for approval" just above described.

B. POLICY AND STANDARDS

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

a. CAMPGROUND AND SPECIAL FACILITIES HANDBOOK

Department policy pertaining to day-to-day administration and management of public campgrounds and day-use facilities is contained in the "Campground and Special Facilities Handbook" prepared by the DEC Bureau of Recreation, 1989 edition. The handbook contains information in the nature of policy which serves as a reference for campground employees. The Handbook Index found in Volume III - Appendix D depicts subject matter.

b. CATSKILL PARK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

The department prepared and adopted the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan effective May 1985. The Catskill Master Plan serves as department policy and contains standards and criteria for the management of state Forest Preserve lands in the Catskill Park including campgrounds and other intensive use classified locations. Although the Catskill Master Plan is not mandated by law as is the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the Catskill Plan content is similar to the Adirondack Park Master Plan. This assures consistent administration and management practices on Forest Preserve lands within both park regions. Refer to Volume III - Appendix D for a copy of criteria found in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

c. FOREST PRESERVE VEGETATION PROTECTION POLICY

The determination of "immateriality" is being made on a site-by-site basis through a policy approval process (see Section III.A.2.b.).

The current policy pertaining to the prohibition of tree cutting on Forest Preserve land is as contained in Exhibit 7. (Division Directive LF 84-2 of 5/31/84 and 84-2 Supplement of 7/3/86 establishes administrative procedure for implementing Organiza-

tion and Delegation Memo #84-06.)

d. BOATING FACILITIES

Department policy pertaining to recurring maintenance, rehabilitation, and capital construction of "Boat Launching Sites" and "Fishing and Waterway Access Sites" located within public campgrounds and special day-use areas in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, must conform to guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks State Land Master Plans (see Volume III - Appendices D and F).

Within the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Division of Fish and Wildlife bears programmatic responsibility for acquisition and development of boating facilities. The Division of Operations bears responsibility for facilities within public campgrounds and special day-use areas and for the maintenance of all facilities. The Division of Lands and Forests is involved in the joint planning of these facilities on Forest Preserve lands.

Some campground boating facilities are not specifically identified in the APSLMP. Where facilities contain one or more trailer launch ramps (natural or improved surface) on a lake of less than 1,000 acres (see Exhibit 7A) the site specific unit plan (Volume II) will review the status of the launch according to the criteria of the APSLMP.

Site specific unit plans will address the environmental impacts of new construction rehabilitation or replacement of boating facilities as required by SEQR and the Adirondack and Catskill State Land Master Plans.

e. PUBLIC RECREATION INTEREST

Based on a determination of the public's "likes," applicable to camping on the Forest Preserve, DEC policy provides for offering rustic playground equipment, exercise course, nature trails, and sports center areas on a campground case basis. This policy fits under ongoing objectives, where practical, "to carry out a program which meets user needs and desires" and "encourages new park entries and visitor returns." (See Footnote, page 1.)

**EXHIBIT 7A
CRITERIA UNDER
ADIRONDACK PARK
STATE LAND MASTER PLAN**

BOAT LAUNCHING SITES

The following lakes are approximately 1,000 acres or more in size and are therefore eligible for further analysis to determine their suitability for boat launching ramp construction.

<u>NAME OF WATER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ACRES</u>
Lake Champlain	281,600
Lake George	28,160
Great Sacandaga Lake	26,656
Cranberry Lake	6,976
Carry Falls Reservoir	6,458
Tupper Lake	6,240
Stillwater Reservoir	6,195
Raquette Lake	5,274
Upper Saranac Lake	5,056
Indian Lake	4,365
Schroon Lake	4,128
Long Lake	4,090
Piseco Lake	2,848
Lake Placid	2,803
Hinckley Reservoir	2,784
Upper Chateaugay Lake	2,605
Little Tupper Lake	2,381
Lower Saranac Lake	2,285
Fourth Lake (Fulton Chain)	2,138
Chazy Lake	1,606
Sacandaga Lake	1,600
Lake Pleasant	1,440
Middle Saranac Lake	1,376
Union Falls Flow	1,376
Brant Lake	1,376
Peck Lake	1,370
Big Moose Lake	1,286
Blue Mountain Lake	1,261
Forked Lake	1,248
Meacham Lake	1,203
Woodhull Lake	1,158
Abanakee Lake	1,018
Lake Clear	1,000

EXHIBIT 7A

(CONTINUED)

The following lake chains contain lakes less than 1,000 acres in size, but the combined acreage of lakes within these chains exceeds approximately 1,000 acres. These lakes, if listed below, are eligible for further consideration to determine their suitability for boat launching ramp construction because they are connected by navigable waterways and the aggregate acreage of each chain exceeds 1,000 acres. These chains may contain additional lakes less than 1,000 acres in size which are not listed. Such lakes have been determined to be unsuitable for boat launching ramp construction.

St. Regis Chain:

Upper St. Regis Lake
Lower St. Regis Lake

Rainbow Chain:

Lake Kushaqua
Rainbow Lake

Tupper Lake:

Tupper Lake
Simon Pond
Raquette Pond

Fulton Chain:

First Lake
Second Lake
Third Lake

Chateaugay Chain:

Upper Chateaugay
Lower Chateaugay

Indian Chain:

Indian Lake
Lewey Lake

Saranac Chain:

Middle Saranac
Lower Saranac
Second Pond
First Pond
Lake Kiwassa
Lake Flower
Oseetah Lake

Upper Saranac Chain:

Square Pond
Fish Creek Pond

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

Policy development and implementation cover a broad range. In some cases, they deal with simple administrative procedures. In other cases, they commit the department to a definite course of action which may have an effect on the environment. In the latter case, and insofar as policies require specific development activity, they are subject to SEQR. Actions that are part of ongoing operation and maintenance are "Type II" actions under SEQR. Implications of non-routine activity will be addressed in site specific unit management plans.

Department policy for the administration and management of campgrounds will not be in conflict with legal constraints such as the state Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, the state health code and the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Policy is set forth as required to compliment and fulfill the purpose of such legal constraints.

Circumstances on Intensive Use Areas which do not conform to policy standards will be addressed by way of site specific UMP development to the extent practicable.

C. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

a. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW

Environmental Conservation Law (Sections 9-0105, 9-0901 and 9-0903) gives the Department of Environmental Conservation the authority and responsibility for care, custody, and control of the summer recreational facilities in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Promulgated under Environmental Conservation Law, Part 6 of the official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of New York (6NYCRR 190.8) contains regulations pertaining to public use of Forest Preserve land. A copy of pertinent rules and regulations are contained in Volume III - Appendix A.

Other sections of the Environmental Conservation Law also have a direct impact on the management of summer recreational facilities. These include Part 360 for solid waste management. Article 15 provides for permits for work in streams and

lakes, and Article 17 provides for SPDES permits discharges from all waste water treatment systems.

Under the New York State Wetlands Act, permits are required from the Adirondack Park Agency for new construction or fill in or significantly affecting freshwater wetlands within the Adirondack Park. Permits are required for wetlands one acre or larger in size or with a free exchange of water or with a stream or permanent water body. Within the Catskill Park, the department administers this law with a threshold of 12 acres. (Also refer to Section III.G).

Under the New York State Wild, Scenic and Recreational Act, the Department of Environmental Conservation administers the Act on state lands in the Adirondack Park. Regulations implementing the law have yet to be drafted (also refer to Section III.G).

b. STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

By Department of Environmental Conservation policy the state sanitary code, promulgated within the Department of Health which contains special provisions for travel vehicle parks and campsites will apply to Adirondack and Catskill campgrounds. Specifications include standards for water supply and other facilities. (See Section III.E.2 for the outline of the sanitary code.)

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

Unit management plans provide the means to emphasize management steps needed to rehabilitate intensive use area facilities in full compliance with Department of Health sanitary codes. Health regulations protecting the environment and the health and safety of patrons, goes hand-in-hand with the modernization of facilities. Reestablishment of acceptable facilities enhances the recreational experience of the user.

Examples of the types of rehabilitation projects needed to modernize intensive use area facilities include; roadways, showers, handicapped accessibility, waterway access sites, trailer dumping stations, toilets, garbage disposal, and drinking water systems. Many of the existing facilities were constructed during the CCC days and require modernization because of age.

D. ADIRONDACK PARK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act (and former Section 807) required the preparation of a master plan for the management of state land in the Adirondack Park. Section 816 further requires the department to develop individual management plans for all units of state land and that such individual unit management plans must be consistent with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. With respect to campgrounds classified "Intensive Use" in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the master plan provides guidelines in four areas: a) unit management plan development, b) basic guidelines for intensive use areas, c) guidelines for campgrounds, and d) guidelines for boat launch sites.

a. UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT (complete text in Volume III - Appendix D)

Unit management plans for individual units of state land are to be prepared by the department in consultation with the APA. They are to contain inventories of the unit's resources (natural, scenic, cultural, aquatic, terrestrial), and facilities. They are to identify the types and extent of current and projected public use and to assess the impacts this use has on the resources of the unit; as well as assessing the physical, biological, and social carrying capacity of the unit.

Management objectives are to address those actions which will minimize adverse impacts to the unit's resources, the necessary regulation of public use so as not to exceed the physical, biological and social carrying capacity, and rehabilitation of areas suffering from overuse or resource degradation. They are to address the preservation and management of the areas fish and wildlife resources with particular attention to the habitat of those threatened or endangered species, water resources, and special interest areas. The plan should identify opportunities for further appropriate public use consistent with the unit's carrying capacity and for intensive use area measures that can be taken to improve access to and enjoyment of the unit by the physically

handicapped. Objectives have to be related to and integrated with the management objectives for adjacent public and private land and the unit plan is to provide a schedule for the implementation of its objectives.

b. GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE OF INTENSIVE USE AREAS (complete text in Volume III - Appendix D)

Intensive use areas are to be on a scale that is in harmony with the relatively wild, undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park and should be located, designed, and managed so to blend with the Adirondack environment and to have the minimum adverse impact on surrounding state land and nearby private land. New facilities are to be located where they will not aggravate overuse problems or where they will adversely impact private facilities.

The APSLMP calls for the rehabilitation, modernization, and the completion of partially developed intensive use areas prior to the construction of new areas. New structures and improvements may only be constructed in conformity with an adopted site specific UMP. Further, any new buildings except those that are water related (re: docks, boat launches, waterway access sites) are to be set back 150 feet from the mean high water mark of all lakes, ponds, rivers, and major streams and are to be reasonably screened from the water body. Standards for sewage treatment systems are to be the same as those applied to the private sector and in all cases seepage pits, leach fields or pit privies are to be located at least 150 feet from the mean high water mark of any lake, pond, river or stream. All construction activities are to avoid material alterations to wetlands, minimize topographic alternatives, limit clearing and preserve scenic, natural, and open space resources.

c. CAMPGROUNDS (full text in Volume III - Appendix D)

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan requires that campgrounds will be of a rustic nature without utility hookups or other elaborate facilities customarily provided by private campgrounds. Their size is to be limited to 75-150 sites depending on the areas resource constraints. Individual sites within campgrounds are to retain the natural charac-

ter of the surrounding forest and contain only a fireplace, a space for a single vehicle with trailer, picnic table, and tent space. All new, reconstructed or relocated sites are to be set back 100 feet from the mean high water mark and screened from the shoreline. All facilities are to be constructed of natural materials to the fullest extent possible.

Older campsites are to be rehabilitated and reconstructed as soon as possible to reflect modern site planning principles, master plan guidelines, and environmental constraints. Priority is to be given to the rehabilitation of the Fish Creek Campground.

d. BOAT LAUNCH SITES (full text in Volume III - Appendix D)

Launching sites for trailered boats will only be provided by the state on Adirondack lakes 1,000 acres or more in size which are regularly used by motor boats. Boat launch sites will only be provided on such lakes where adequate public or private facilities open to the public are not available to meet a demonstrated need and where the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the lake or a portion of the lake or other water bodies accessible from the site will not be exceeded.

Launch sites are to be located in a manner to avoid adverse impacts on the site, water body, and adjacent or nearby state and private lands and are to be compatible with the management guidelines of the state or private land classifications surrounding the water body. Finally, motor size limitations appropriate to the carrying capacity of the lake are to be provided.

Existing boat launch sites that do not meet the master plan criteria may be retained but their status is to be reviewed to determine if they should be converted to fishing and waterway access sites.

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

This generic unit plan is being prepared as a first step in meeting the requirement of the Adirondack Park Agency Act and the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan that the department prepare in-

dividual unit management plans meeting the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. While this generic plan will not by itself fulfill the requirement, it will provide the background and program setting and program objectives to be implemented at the 47 campgrounds within the Adirondack Park and will identify the issues that are to be addressed in the 47 individual plans. Individual unit plans will be prepared as a supplement to this generic plan with the site specific data and analyses required.

a. UMP DEVELOPMENT

To comply with the APSLMP the individual supplemental plans must contain site specific resource and facilities inventories. They will identify the type and existing level of use and project future levels of use at each area. In addition to assessing and identifying short falls in facility design capacity to meet existing and projected use, individual plans will contain an assessment of the areas resources to withstand use and determine whether the existing or projected public use is adversely impacting any of the resources of the site or any portion of the site.

Each plan will contain specific objectives to minimize adverse impacts, rehabilitate areas suffering from overuse and protect the areas natural, scenic, cultural, fish, and wildlife resources. Each will also identify opportunities to improve access and enjoyment of state land by the physically handicapped.

Formulation of these objectives will be taken into consideration in the management objectives of adjacent public and private land.

b. GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE OF INTENSIVE USE AREAS

This generic plan does not contemplate the creation of new campgrounds nor does it contemplate the addition of new camping sites within the boundaries of existing campgrounds¹. It is the object of the department to rehabilitate and modernize the

1 However, administration of existing camping sites, for instance in the Middle Saranac Lake area, may be assigned to the Bureau of Recreation for increased supervision and to minimize adverse impacts from use.

facilities at the existing intensive use campgrounds. Delineation of intensive use area boundaries in areas where non-intensive use camping sites are administered by the Bureau of Recreation will be included in Volume II-Site Specific UMP's.

Each individual plan will identify the adjacent land uses and known or potential land use conflicts such as overuse of state land, noise or traffic problems, air pollution, etc. Where such conflicts are identified, management objectives will eliminate or at least minimize them.

Individual plans will call for new, reconstructed or relocated structures and buildings to be located 150 feet from the mean high water mark of all lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. They will also evaluate sewage treatment systems in accordance with the latest state SPDES standards, schedule upgrading for those which do not meet such standards, and will provide for the relocation of those which are to 150 feet from the mean high water mark of any lake, pond, river or stream.

c. CAMPGROUNDS

All campgrounds will be of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities customarily provided by private campgrounds. Each individual site will retain the natural character of the surrounding forest and contain only a fireplace or fire ring, a space for a single vehicle with trailer if needed, picnic table, and appropriate sites. All facilities and appurtenances are to be constructed of natural materials to the fullest extent possible so as to blend with the natural environment. Where a campground involves the shoreline of a lake, pond, river or major stream any new, reconstructed or relocated camping sites will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark and will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the shoreline and so as to avoid intruding on its natural character or public enjoyment and use thereof.

Sites closed in response to overuse or ongoing impacts will be relocated wherever possible in compliance with the shoreline set back (100 feet) and screening requirements of the APSLMP and with minimal cutting of existing vegetation. Sites will be located and designed to fit existing topography and will avoid areas of steep slopes and areas of subject flooding or erosion. Sites will be separated from each other by buffers of natural vegetation. Exist-

ing sites not in character with the surrounding natural forest will be relocated whenever possible.

The older existing campgrounds will be rehabilitated and reconstructed as soon as possible to reflect modern site planning principles that will better blend the facilities with the environment and will comply with the provisions of this master plan. In particular, priority should be given to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Fish Creek Campground.

d. BOAT LAUNCH SITES

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan guidelines for boat launch sites (trailer launching facilities) and fishing and waterway access sites (non-trailer launching) represents the state policy regarding such facilities in the Adirondack Park and all such facilities, whether new or existing, will meet those "Guidelines for Management and Use" listed by the state land master plan.

Plans for those campgrounds with existing boat launch sites will contain an evaluation of the carrying capacity of the water body(ies) which are being accessed from the site, an assessment of the impact to land and water resources resulting from the facility and review of the public need for the facility. The rehabilitation, relocation or modernization of existing launch facilities will be sized and designed to meet the guidelines of the master plan including the carrying capacity of the water body involved.

Further, it may be necessary at boat launch facilities and fishing access sites to limit the motor size, to promote public safety, and to remain within the carrying capacity of lake(s) served.

E. PUBLIC USE

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

a. EVALUATION DEFINED

Among the subject material included in unit management plans, both the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans require: 1) an inventory of the types and extent of actual and projected public use of an intensive use area; 2) an assessment of the impact of actual and projected public use on the resources, ecosystems, and public enjoyment of the area with particular attention to portions of the area threatened by overuse; 3) an as-

assessment of the physical, biological, and social carrying capacity of the area with particular attention to portions of the area threatened by overuse in light of its resource limitations and its classification under the respective master plans; and 4) the regulation of public use such that the carrying capacity of the area is not exceeded.

The primary guideline for classified intensive use areas is for the state to provide facilities for intensive forms of recreation by the public under developed conditions. These areas are to provide overnight accommodations or day-use facilities for a significant number of visitors to each park region.

By their very nature, intensive use areas are fundamentally dependent on a highly developed set of facilities to fulfill their public recreation function. These facilities, to a very large degree, establish the physical, biological, and social carrying capacities of classified units. The camping sites, water supply, swimming beach sites, sanitary disposal systems, roadways, and parking areas are designed to have specific capacities, using industry standards, and public safety and environmental codes (i.e. spacing, people/square feet, gallons/persons, etc.). For nearly all systems, design capacity is either directly or indirectly related to the number of people that may be accommodated.

Although the engineering design relates to the number of people that may be accommodated, it may be desirable to establish a public use level (carrying capacity) somewhat less so that the design maximum is not reached. This tends not to strain facilities and further relates to environmental protection and sociological management objectives. Thus, it is the department's option on a case-by-case basis

to designate a specific "public use carrying capacity" which is equal to or less than the "design capacity."

Volume I will examine the impacts from public use and the basis of physical, biological, and social carrying capacity. Topics include: 1) the intended design capacity of the major facility components of intensive use areas, 2) existing levels and patterns of use, 3) broad issues and impacts related to design capacity and the modernization of intensive use areas, and 4) broad impacts to the physical and biological environment associated with the construction of facility components. In the instance of the latter (broad impacts associated with the construction of facilities) discussion may be found in the following sections: Preface Summary, III.G.2., III.H.2., III.I.2., V.C., and VII. This discussion will provide an understanding of the carrying capacity as required by the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans.

Volume II will list the design capacity for facilities at specific locations and will also identify the established carrying capacity for overnight campers, picnicking, parking, drinking water, sanitary facilities, showers, and dumping station facilities at these locations. A summary of designated camping and day-use carrying capacities is found in Exhibit 8.

The New York Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan (SCRCP) published by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, March 1983, identifies potentials and opportunities for program direction to serve people in the state's park and recreation system including the supply and demand outlook for future outdoor recreation. (See Section III.I.1.b.)

EXHIBIT 8

**1989
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
BUREAU OF RECREATION
CAMPING AND DAY-USE CAPACITIES**

<u>GROUP I - PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CAMPING SITES</u>	<u>CAMPING CAPACITY PERSONS</u>	<u>PICNIC AREA CAPACITY PERSONS</u>
Alger Island	17 **	102	48
Ausable Point	123 (123 Tr.)	738	1,500
Bear Spring Mountain	42 (20 Tr.)		252
Beaverkill	97 (28 Tr.)	582	324
Brown Tract Pond	90 (73 Tr.)	450	420
Buck Pond	116 (113 Tr.)	696	None
Caroga Lake	160 (137 Tr.)	960	486
Cranberry Lake	173 (167 Tr.)	1,038	560
Crown Point Reservation	64 (64 Tr.)	384	330
Devil's Tombstone	25 (23 Tr.)	150	276
Eagle Point	72 (54 Tr.)	432	186
Eighth Lake	126 (126 Tr.)	756	340
Fish Creek Ponds	355 (323 Tr.)	2,130	900
Forked Lake	80 (3 Tr.)	480	90
Fourth Lake Access Area			150
Golden Beach	205 (169 Tr.)	1,230	318
Hearthstone Point	251 (163 Tr.)	1,506	None
Hinckley Reservoir			720
Indian Lake Islands	55	330	72
Kenneth L. Wilson	76 (68 Tr.)	456	150
Lake Durant	61 (59 Tr.)	366	240
Lake Eaton	139 (124 Tr.)	834	450
Lake George Battleground	68 (64 Tr.)	408	None
Lake Harris	89 (70 Tr.)	534	300
Lewey Lake	209 (173 Tr.)	1,254	360
Lincoln Pond	35 (25 Tr.)	210	600
Limekiln Lake	271 (234 Tr.)	1,626	300
Little Pond	75 (67 Tr.)	450	200
Little Sand Point	76 (46 Tr.)	456	None
Luzerne	174 (174 Tr.)	1,044	540
Meacham Lake	224 (177 Tr.)	1,344	660
Meadowbrook	62 (23 Tr.)	372	108
Moffitt Beach	261 (134 Tr.)	1,566	468
Mongaup Pond	163 (159 Tr.)	978	900
Nicks Lake	112 (101 Tr.)	672	576
Northampton Beach	224 (218 Tr.)	1,344	3,600
North/South Lake	219 (219 Tr.)	1,314	3,591
Paradox Lake	58 (55 Tr.)	348	112
Point Comfort	74 (36 Tr.)	444	228
Poke-O-Moonshine	25 (19 Tr.)	150	150
Poplar Point	21 (20 Tr.)	126	276
Putnam Pond	72 (45 Tr.)	432	444
Rogers Rock	314 (242 Tr.)	1,884	528
Rollins Pond	290 (261 Tr.)	1,740	None
Sacandaga	143 (133 Tr.)	858	480
Saranac Lake Islands	62	372	None
Sharp Bridge	40 (19 Tr.)	240	216
Taylor Pond	30 (24 Tr.)	180	None
Tioga Point	25 **	150	None
Wilmington Notch	50 (45 Tr.)	300	90
Woodland Valley	22 (16 Tr.)	432	156
TOTAL PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS	5,865 (4,636 Tr.)	35,100	22,743
GROUP II - ISLAND SITES			
Lake George - Long Island Group	90	540	360
Lake George - Glen Island Group	213	1,278	480
Lake George - Narrow Island Group	96	576	78
TOTAL ISLAND SITES	399	2,394	918
GROUP III - MAJOR FACILITIES			
Lake George Battlefield	None	None	1,698
Lake George Beach	None	None	600
TOTAL MAJOR FACILITIES	None	None	2,298
GRAND TOTALS GROUPS I, II, III	6,264 (4,636 Tr.)	37,494	25,959

* Number of trailer sites in parenthesis included in total number of individual sites.

** 15 lean-tos

NOTE: Camping capacities are based on 6 persons, the average size of camping parties, per site. Picnicking capacities based on 6 persons per table and bench combinations available for picnickers.

2. FACILITIES DESIGN CAPACITY

a. HEALTH CODE

As has been stated in Section II.C.1.b), the state Department of Health sanitary code contains special provisions for the construction and operation of travel vehicle parks and campsites. These requirements are listed below. According to DEC policy these form a basis of facility design for DEC managed intensive use areas:

7-1.60 Additional duties of travel vehicle park and campsite operators. Travel vehicle park and campsite operators, in addition to complying with Sections 7-1.1 through 7-1.36 of this sub-part, shall meet the following requirements:

1) The minimum area per site for overnight camping shall be 1,500 square feet and 2,500 square feet should be provided for vacation camping.

2) All campgrounds shall be provided with the following facilities:

a) One toilet for each sex of each 10 sites shall be provided within 300 feet of each site. Urinals shall be provided. Up to one-half the male toilets may be urinals. A minimum of two toilets for each sex shall be provided.

b) Lavatories or other hand washing facilities shall be provided at a ratio of one for each 15 sites (without water and sewage hookups) for each sex.

c) Showers shall be provided at all campgrounds of 75 sites or more and must be served with hot and cold or tempered water between 90 degrees and 110 degrees Fahrenheit and be available at a ratio of 2 showers for each 50 sites for each sex.

d) Utility sinks shall be provided. The sink should be near the door if located within a building where they can be utilized for the disposal of dishwater brought in in buckets.

e) Where individual water hookups and sewage disposal facilities acceptable to the permit issuing official are provided, the ratio shall be one toilet and lavatory for each sex for every 40 sites within 500 feet of each site. Where service buildings are not provided, privies and hand washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with the

above ratios.

3) Water Supply

An adequate supply of potable water shall be provided within 250 feet of all campsites. One water spigot with soakage pit or other disposal facilities shall be provided for each 10 campsites without water facilities capable of providing a minimum of 150 gallons of water per day at a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch. Where spigots and sewer hookups are provided at each site, a minimum volume of 100 gallons of water per site per day at a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch shall be provided.

4) Except as noted in Section 7-1.16.a (see Exhibit 8A) of this sub-part, only drinking water shall be supplied to accessory buildings or structures used by the occupants of the premises for culinary and lavatory purposes. Other water sources supplied to toilets and urinals shall not be physically connected with the drinking supply or be available at any tap or connection for public use.

5) Sewage Disposal

a) Sewage treatment facility design shall be based on the water supply design flow plus infiltration.

b) At least one travel trailer sanitary dumping station shall be supplied for every 100 campsites or less unless exempted in writing by the permit issuing official.

b. DEPARTMENT DESIGN CRITERIA

In keeping with constitutional restrictions, state land master plans, and department policy criteria, the public campgrounds and special day-use areas in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks do not operate under concessions of any sort nor will they contain sophisticated electric, water, and sewage hookups at individual camping sites. Department designs of buildings, pit privies, fireplaces, roadways, parking, signs, tent platforms, and boat docks emphasize rustic and natural appearance. Barriers, used to control campground use, are designed and constructed in keeping with department policy pertaining to safety considerations.

**EXHIBIT 8A
CODES
MASS GATHERINGS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
TITLE 10**

7-1.16 Water and sewage.

(a) Every existing and proposed water supply serving a temporary residence or mass gathering shall comply with the maximum contaminant levels specified in subdivisions (a) and (d) of section 5-1.61, subdivision (a) of section 5-1.62, the applicable turbidity requirements of section 5-1.63, and either paragraph (3) or (4) of subdivision (b) of section 5-1.64, contained in Subpart 5-1 of this Title and, in addition, shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Drinking water shall be adequate in quantity, of a quality which the permit-issuing official approves as complying with at least the applicable requirements of Part 5 of this Title, and shall be readily available to occupants of the property. Drinking water only shall be so delivered or piped as to be easily accessible, as contrasted with nonpotable water which is not to be easily accessible.

(2) A well or spring source of drinking water shall be constructed, located and protected against pollution in a manner approved by the permit-issuing official or the State Commissioner of Health as properly designed against contamination. A pipe, pump or other outlet delivering drinking water shall be of an adequate type and installation, and provisions shall be made for proper disposition of wastewater.

(3) There shall be no physical connection between a pipe carrying drinking water and a nonpotable water supply. Fixtures, installations or equipment from which back-siphonage may occur, shall not be supplied water from a pipe carrying drinking water.

(4) A common drinking utensil shall not be provided. Drinking fountains shall be of adequate sanitary design and construction.

(5) Where a water treatment process is employed, records of such treatment shall be properly maintained on a daily basis and submitted at least monthly to the permit-issuing official, on such forms as he or the commissioner may direct.

(6) Any interruption in treatment of a drinking water supply shall be reported immediately to the permit-issuing official. No change in the source or method of treatment of a drinking water supply shall be made without first notifying and securing the approval of the permit-issuing official.

(7) A minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch, at peak demand, shall be maintained at all points in the distribution system.

(b) Temporary residence water supplies having at least 5 service connections, or regularly serving an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year shall also meet all other applicable requirements of Part 5 of this Title.

(c) Facilities shall be provided and maintained for the satisfactory treatment and/or disposal of sewage. In addition, such facilities shall meet the following requirements.

(1) A plan for proposed new or modified facilities for the satisfactory treatment and/or disposal of sewage shall be submitted to the permit-issuing official or the State Department of Health when the individual system treats a daily flow of less than 1,000 gallons of sewage. Plans for new or modified facilities designed to treat a daily sewage flow of 1,000 gallons or more shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Conservation for approval.

(2) A permit or approval in writing for the discharge of sewage or sewage effluent as provided by the plans shall be obtained from the permit-issuing official or other official having jurisdiction.

(3) No construction shall be commenced for new or modified facilities for the treatment and/or disposal of sewage until such permit or approval in writing has been received by the permittee. Construction shall be in accordance with approved plans.

(4) The presence of inadequately treated sewage on the surface of the ground is prohibited.

Historical Note

Sec. filed Nov. 2, 1979 eff. 90 days after filing.

DEC's Standards for Waste Treatment Works, Institutional and Commercial Sewerage Facilities, specify the hydraulic loading for campgrounds as follows:

Article 15, Section 0314 of the Environmental Conservation Law mandates the use of water saving plumbing facilities in new and renovated buildings.

HYDRAULIC LOADING		
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION		
<u>TYPE OF FACILITY</u>	<u>FLOW RATE PER PERSON (GAL/DAY)</u>	<u>FLOW RATE PER UNIT (GAL/DAY)</u>
Campground - Central Facilities	50	-0-
Campground Dumping Station (per unsewered site)	-0-	10
Parks (per picnicker)		
Rest Room Only	5	-0-
Showers and Rest Room	10	-0-

c. AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

American National Standards Institute specifications frame the criteria for making buildings and facilities accessible to and usable by physically handicapped persons (ANSI A117.1-1980). The department also uses "A Guide to Designing Accessible Outdoor Recreation Facilities" by Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for this purpose.

d. FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The Environmental Conservation Law (11-0303) vests in the department the powers to carry out the efficient management of fish and wildlife resources including administrative measures for making them accessible to the people of the state. The utilization of wildlife resources by the public on intensive use areas include both non-consumptive and consumptive uses compatible with the Environmental Conservation Law. The Public Use Program of the Division of Fish and Wildlife entails all those division activities which serve to maintain or increase public access to fish and wildlife resources of the state and which provide information to the public on how these resources can best be utilized.

The capacity of the wildlife resource to withstand non-consumptive use such as bird watching and nature study, is unknown. Consumptive wildlife use is affected by regulation; i.e., firearms may be possessed on a public campground only

during the spring and fall hunting seasons. Unless otherwise posted, no discharge of firearms is permitted (Part 190, Title 6 New York Compilation Rules and Regulations Section 190.7(3)). Trapping will not be prohibited during open seasons for furbearers between October 1st and March 31st. Fishing is generally permitted in campground waters in accordance with fishing regulations and unless specifically prohibited. Many persons use public campgrounds as a base from which to conduct hunting and fishing excursions; the exact number is unknown.

3. EXISTING LEVELS AND PATTERNS OF USE

a. ATTENDANCE

Attendance for the 1989 season totaled approximately 482,000 campers and 998,000 day-users. Exhibit 9 depicts public use at intensive use areas located in the Catskill and Adirondack Park regions. From this summary, it can be seen that one night camping permits represent over 41% of the permit distribution by duration of stay. Duration of stay over 7 nights accounts for approximately 3% of public use. The average length of stay is 2.49 nights and the average party size is 3.43 persons per camping site. Regional camping and day-use over the spring, summer and fall seasons of the year 1989 is also shown. This exhibit also shows the county, state or country of camping party origin for the year 1989.

REGION	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING				5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER				1989 REGIONAL ATTENDANCE			ANALYSIS SUMMARY			9/5 - 12/12 FALL			TOTAL		
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	TICKETRON	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	TICKETRON	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *
3 - New Paltz	1,242.5	1,597.5	2,840.0	1,953.0	26,565.0	44,147.5	72,665.5		4,536.0	4,557.0	9,093.0	34,296.5	50,302.0	84,598.5						
3 - TOTAL	1,242.5	1,597.5	2,840.0	1,953.0	26,565.0	44,147.5	72,665.5		4,536.0	4,557.0	9,093.0	34,296.5	50,302.0	84,598.5						
4 - Stamford Catskill	70.0 339.5	0.0 1,295.0	70.0 1,634.5	455.0 6,520.5	5,572.0 14,413.0	8,501.5 63,458.5	14,528.5 84,392.0		1,162.0 4,886.0	225.0 12,617.5	1,387.0 17,503.5	7,259.0 26,159.0	8,726.5 77,371.0	15,985.5 103,530.0						
4 - TOTAL	409.5	1,295.0	1,704.5	6,975.5	19,985.0	71,960.0	98,920.5		6,048.0	12,842.5	18,890.5	33,418.0	86,097.5	119,515.5						
5 - Ray Brook	1,389.5	833.5	2,223.0	12,120.5	103,379.5	98,407.5	213,907.5		10,220.0	1,689.5	11,909.5	127,109.5	100,930.5	228,040.0						
Warrensburg Special Facilities	434.0 0.0	87.5 227.5	521.5 227.5	13,741.0 0.0	85,820.0 0.0	48,023.0 146,095.0	147,584.0 146,095.0		4,627.0 0.0	1,381.0 25,756.5	6,008.0 25,756.5	104,622.0 0.0	49,491.5 172,079.0	154,113.5 172,079.0						
Sub - Total	434.0	315.0	749.0	13,741.0	85,820.0	194,118.0	293,679.0		4,627.0	27,137.5	31,764.5	104,622.0	221,570.5	326,192.5						
Northville	1,379.0	609.5	1,988.5	10,591.0	129,339.0	95,483.5	235,413.5		10,143.0	3,008.5	13,151.5	151,452.0	99,101.5	250,553.5						
5 - TOTAL	3,202.5	1,758.0	4,960.5	36,452.5	318,538.5	388,009.0	743,000.0		24,990.0	31,835.5	56,825.5	383,183.5	421,602.5	804,786.0						
6 - Herkimer Special Facilities	59.5 0.0	3.5 0.0	63.0 0.0	1,333.5 0.0	13,044.5 0.0	9,751.0 22,942.0	24,129.0 22,942.0		2,100.0 0.0	346.5 0.0	2,446.5 0.0	16,537.5 0.0	10,101.0 22,942.0	26,638.5 22,942.0						
Sub-Total	59.5	3.5	63.0	1,333.5	13,044.5	32,693.0	47,071.0		2,100.0	346.5	2,446.5	16,537.5	33,043.0	49,580.5						
Canton	0.0	0.0	0.0	602.0	12,068.0	5,286.0	17,956.0		1,533.0	504.0	2,037.0	14,203.0	5,790.0	19,993.0						
6 - TOTAL	59.5	3.5	63.0	1,935.5	25,112.5	37,979.0	65,027.0		3,633.0	850.5	4,483.5	30,740.5	38,833.0	69,573.5						
TOTAL ATTENDANCE CAMPGROUNDS AND SPECIAL FACILITIES	4,914.0	4,654.0	9,568.0	47,316.5	390,201.0	542,095.5	979,613.0		39,207.0	50,085.5	89,292.5	481,638.5	596,835.0	1,078,473.5						
EMPIRE PASSPORT																				44,837.0
NON-REVENUE	PRODUCING	SERVICES	IGOLDEN PARK	PASS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND	ACCESS PASS	FOR DISABLED	CITIZENS)													49,051.5

REGION	1989 ATTENDANCE ANALYSIS SUMMARY														
	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING				5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER				9/5 - 12/12 FALL				TOTAL		
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	TICKETRON	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *		
3 - New Paltz															
Beaverkill	707.0	931.0	1,638.0	280.0	3,393.3	3,270.5	8,944.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,380.5	4,201.5	10,582.0		
Mongaup Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	791.0	10,199.0	7,940.0	18,930.0	1,767.5	577.5	2,345.0	12,757.5	8,517.5	21,275.0		
Kenneth L. Wilson	335.3	666.5	1,202.0	588.0	6,198.5	29,710.0	36,496.3	1,176.0	1,810.5	2,986.5	8,498.0	32,187.0	40,685.0		
Woodland Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	294.0	4,774.0	3,227.0	8,295.0	1,592.5	2,169.0	3,761.5	6,660.5	5,396.0	12,056.5		
Sub-Total	1,242.5	1,597.5	2,840.0	1,953.0	26,565.0	44,147.5	72,665.5	4,536.0	4,557.0	9,093.0	34,296.5	50,302.0	84,598.5		
4 - Stamford															
Little Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	413.0	4,536.0	5,282.0	10,231.0	661.5	168.0	829.5	5,610.5	5,450.0	11,060.5		
Bear Spring Mt.	70.0	0.0	70.0	42.0	1,036.0	3,219.5	4,297.5	500.5	57.0	557.5	1,648.5	3,276.5	4,925.0		
Sub-Total	70.0	0.0	70.0	455.0	5,572.0	8,501.5	14,528.5	1,162.0	225.0	1,387.0	7,259.0	8,726.5	15,985.5		
4 - Catskill															
Devil's Tombstone	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.5	1,683.5	1,981.0	3,794.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,813.0	1,981.0	3,794.0		
North/South Lake	339.5	1,293.0	1,634.5	6,391.0	12,729.5	61,477.5	80,598.0	4,886.0	12,617.5	17,503.5	24,346.0	75,390.0	99,736.0		
Sub-Total	339.5	1,293.0	1,634.5	6,520.5	14,413.0	63,458.5	84,392.0	4,886.0	12,617.5	17,503.5	26,159.0	77,371.0	103,530.0		
5 - Ray Brook															
Ausable Point	220.5	809.0	1,029.5	885.5	12,530.0	43,402.5	56,818.0	1,470.0	961.5	2,431.5	15,106.0	45,173.0	60,279.0		
Buck Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.5	6,121.5	3,052.0	9,289.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,237.0	3,052.0	9,289.0		
Crown Point	315.0	0.0	315.0	255.3	5,204.5	3,822.0	9,282.0	808.5	0.0	808.5	6,583.5	3,822.0	10,405.5		
Fish Creek	497.0	0.0	497.0	6,737.5	14,756.0	9,700.3	31,194.0	4,109.0	507.5	4,616.5	26,099.5	10,208.0	36,307.5		
Lake Harris	0.0	0.0	0.0	189.0	5,236.0	978.5	6,403.5	259.0	0.0	259.0	5,684.0	978.5	6,662.5		
Lincoln Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	1,799.0	7,931.0	9,814.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,883.0	7,931.0	9,814.0		
Heachan Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	595.0	13,055.0	16,684.3	30,334.3	850.5	0.0	850.5	14,500.5	16,684.5	31,185.0		
Meadowbrook	45.5	0.0	45.5	87.5	6,258.0	798.0	7,143.5	721.0	0.0	721.0	7,112.0	798.0	7,910.0		
Paradox Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	633.5	4,326.0	3,784.0	8,743.5	791.0	157.5	948.5	5,750.5	3,941.5	9,692.0		
Poke-D-Moonshine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,053.5	2,525.5	3,579.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,053.5	2,525.5	3,579.0		
Putnam Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	318.5	3,549.0	3,541.5	7,409.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,867.5	3,541.5	7,409.0		
Rollins Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,876.0	16,299.5	1,019.5	19,195.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18,175.5	1,019.5	19,195.0		
Saranac Lk Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	154.0	2,674.0	3.5	2,831.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,828.0	3.5	2,831.5		
Sharp Bridge	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	1,557.5	87.3	1,666.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,578.5	87.3	1,666.0		
Taylor Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	1,498.0	475.0	1,987.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,512.0	475.0	1,987.0		
Wilmington Notch	311.5	24.5	336.0	154.0	7,462.0	602.0	8,218.0	1,211.0	63.0	1,274.0	9,138.5	689.5	9,828.0		
Sub-Total	1,389.5	833.5	2,223.0	12,120.5	103,379.5	98,407.5	213,907.5	10,220.0	1,689.5	11,909.5	127,109.5	100,930.5	228,040.0		
5 - Warrensburg															
Eagle Point	0.0	0.0	0.0	591.5	3,600.0	4,090.0	10,281.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,191.5	4,090.0	10,281.5		
Hearthstone Pt	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,782.5	23,975.0	4,623.0	31,380.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26,757.5	4,623.0	31,380.5		
Lt. George Battltd	196.0	0.0	196.0	1,575.0	8,085.0	638.0	10,318.0	1,907.3	17.5	1,925.0	11,763.5	675.5	12,439.0		
Glen Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,114.0	13,293.0	9,537.5	24,944.5	819.0	507.5	1,326.5	16,226.0	10,045.0	26,271.0		
Long Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	679.0	3,038.0	6,310.0	10,227.0	39.5	115.5	175.0	3,776.5	6,625.5	10,402.0		
Narrow Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,204.0	4,445.0	2,432.5	8,081.5	161.0	70.0	231.0	5,810.0	2,502.5	8,312.5		
Luzerne	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,040.5	9,429.0	8,548.3	20,018.0	311.5	180.3	492.0	11,781.0	8,729.0	20,510.0		
Roger's Rock	238.0	87.5	325.5	2,754.5	17,935.0	11,623.5	32,339.0	1,368.5	490.0	1,858.5	22,316.0	12,201.0	34,517.0		
Sub-Total	434.0	87.5	521.5	13,741.0	85,820.0	48,023.0	147,584.0	4,627.0	1,381.0	6,008.0	104,622.0	49,491.5	154,113.5		

REGION	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING			5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER			1989 CAMPGROUND			ATTENDANCE			ANALYSIS SUMMARY			9/5 - 12/12 FALL			TOTAL		
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	TICKETRON	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *		
5 - Northville																					
Brown Tract Pond	0.0	0.0	0.0	203.0	5,138.0	520.0	5,861.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,341.0	520.0	5,861.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,341.0	520.0	5,861.0		
Caroga Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.5	5,565.0	10,848.5	16,585.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,736.5	10,848.5	16,585.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,736.5	10,848.5	16,585.0		
Eighth Lake	581.0	210.0	791.0	1,260.0	10,843.0	4,046.5	16,149.5	3,234.0	568.0	3,802.0	15,918.0	4,824.5	20,742.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,918.0	4,824.5	20,742.5		
Forked Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.0	4,529.0	529.5	5,289.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,760.0	529.5	5,289.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,760.0	529.5	5,289.5		
Golden Beach	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,543.5	14,332.5	5,023.5	20,899.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,876.0	5,023.5	20,899.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,876.0	5,023.5	20,899.5		
Indian Li Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	618.0	3,192.0	3,297.0	7,105.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,808.0	3,297.0	7,105.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,808.0	3,297.0	7,105.0		
Lake Durant	0.0	0.0	0.0	357.0	6,636.0	1,468.0	8,461.0	1,452.5	0.0	1,452.5	8,445.5	1,468.0	9,913.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,445.5	1,468.0	9,913.5		
Lake Eaton	98.0	0.0	98.0	374.5	8,816.5	2,918.0	12,109.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,289.0	2,918.0	12,207.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,289.0	2,918.0	12,207.0		
Lewey Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	679.0	13,471.5	3,124.0	17,274.5	2,159.5	157.5	2,317.0	16,310.0	3,281.5	19,591.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,310.0	3,281.5	19,591.5		
Lincoln Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	868.0	15,326.5	2,381.5	18,576.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,194.5	2,381.5	18,576.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,194.5	2,381.5	18,576.0		
Little Sand Point	91.0	0.0	91.0	112.0	4,291.0	934.5	5,337.5	710.5	0.0	710.5	5,204.5	934.5	6,139.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,204.5	934.5	6,139.0		
Hoffitt Beach	0.0	0.0	0.0	868.0	14,248.5	10,925.0	26,041.5	1,137.5	262.5	1,400.0	16,254.0	11,187.5	27,441.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,254.0	11,187.5	27,441.5		
Northampton Beach	465.5	399.5	865.0	2,992.5	12,043.5	40,313.0	55,349.0	1,449.0	2,020.5	3,469.5	16,950.5	42,733.0	59,683.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,950.5	42,733.0	59,683.5		
Point Comfort	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	2,947.0	2,067.0	5,070.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,003.0	2,067.0	5,070.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,003.0	2,067.0	5,070.0		
Poplar Point	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	1,302.0	2,012.5	3,325.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,312.5	2,012.5	3,325.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,312.5	2,012.5	3,325.0		
Sacandaga	143.5	0.0	143.5	234.5	6,307.0	5,075.0	11,616.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,685.0	5,075.0	11,760.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,685.0	5,075.0	11,760.0		
Tioga Point	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	350.0	0.0	364.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	364.0	0.0	364.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	364.0	0.0	364.0		
Sub-Total	1,379.0	609.5	1,988.5	10,591.0	129,339.0	95,483.5	235,413.5	10,143.0	3,008.5	13,151.5	151,452.0	99,101.5	250,553.5								
6 - Herkimer																					
Alger Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	143.5	1,676.5	672.0	2,492.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,820.0	672.0	2,492.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,820.0	672.0	2,492.0		
Nick's Lake	59.5	3.5	63.0	1,190.0	11,368.0	9,079.0	21,637.0	2,100.0	346.5	2,446.5	14,717.5	9,429.0	24,146.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,717.5	9,429.0	24,146.5		
Sub-Total	59.5	3.5	63.0	1,333.5	13,044.5	9,751.0	24,129.0	2,100.0	346.5	2,446.5	16,537.5	10,101.0	26,638.5								
6 - Canton																					
Cranberry Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	602.0	12,068.0	5,286.0	17,956.0	1,533.0	504.0	2,037.0	14,203.0	5,790.0	19,993.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,203.0	5,790.0	19,993.0		
Sub-Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	602.0	12,068.0	5,286.0	17,956.0	1,533.0	504.0	2,037.0	14,203.0	5,790.0	19,993.0								
TOTAL CAMPGROUNDS	4,914.0	4,426.5	9,340.5	47,316.5	390,201.0	373,058.5	810,576.0	39,207.0	24,329.0	63,536.0	481,638.5	401,814.0	883,452.5								

REGION	4/1 - 5/18 SPRING			TICKETRON	5/19 - 9/4 SUMMER			1989 CAMPGROUND ATTENDANCE ANALYSIS SUMMARY			9/5 - 12/12 FALL			TOTAL		
	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *		CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *	CAMPING	DAY-USE	* TOTAL *			
Special Facilities																
5 - Warrensburg																
Lk George Beach	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66,288.0	66,288.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66,288.0	66,288.0			
Lk George Battiford	0.0	227.5	227.5	0.0	0.0	12,656.0	12,656.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,883.5	12,883.5			
Prospect Mountain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67,151.0	67,151.0	0.0	25,756.5	25,756.5	0.0	92,907.5	92,907.5			
Sub-Total	0.0	227.5	227.5	0.0	0.0	146,095.0	146,095.0	0.0	25,756.5	25,756.5	0.0	172,079.0	172,079.0			
6 - Herkimer																
Fourth Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,225.0	1,225.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,225.0	1,225.0			
Minerlog Reservoir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,717.0	21,717.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,717.0	21,717.0			
Sub Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22,942.0	22,942.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22,942.0	22,942.0			
TOTAL SPECIAL FACILITIES	0.0	227.5	227.5	0.0	0.0	169,037.0	169,037.0	0.0	25,756.5	25,756.5	0.0	195,021.0	195,021.0			
TOTAL ATTENDANCE CAMPGROUNDS AND SPECIAL FACILITIES	4,914.0	4,654.0	9,568.0	47,316.5	390,201.0	542,095.5	979,613.0	39,207.0	50,085.5	89,292.5	481,638.5	596,835.0	1,078,473.5			
EMPIRE PASSPORT													44,837.0			
NON - REVENUE	PRODUCING	SERVICES	(GOLDEN PARK	PASS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND	ACCESS PASS FOR	DISABLED	CITIZENS)						49,051.5			

**EXHIBIT 9
SUMMER RECREATION DATA**

	<u>ACTUAL</u> <u>1988-89</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u> <u>1989-90*</u>	<u>PROJECTED</u> <u>1990-91</u>
ATTENDANCE			
State Campgrounds (Camper Days)	1,253,370	1,300,000	1,400,000
Campground Day-Users	446,215	500,000	550,000
Lake George Beach	57,224	100,000	110,000
Lake George Battlefield	13,660	15,000	20,000
Prospect Mountain Highway	94,024	100,000	110,000
Fourth Lake	1,403	1,500	1,600
Hinckley Reservoir	28,827	30,000	32,000
FACILITIES			
Miles of Trail	3,000	3,000	3,000
Campgrounds	50	50	50
Individual Tent Sites	6,176	6,176	6,176
Number of Lean-tos	315	315	315
Boat Launch Sites	18	18	18
Lakes Marked with Navigation Aids	17	17	17
Developed Day-Use Areas Outside the Forest Preserve	22	22	22
REVENUES			
Summer Recreation Facilities	\$3,410,746	\$3,620,000	\$3,900,000
Dollar Value of Free Services Provided (Golden Park and Access Pass Programs)	245,629	270,000	300,000
Empire Passport	<u>20,325</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
TOTAL	\$3,676,700	\$3,915,000	\$4,230,000

*1989-90 estimated attendance is based on a no growth projection. This is due to the state of the general economy and the excessively high Canadian exchange rate which reached over 20%. If we receive our request for advertising funds in the 1990-91 budget, a good advertising campaign, which was started in 1984, should increase attendance in 1990-91.

1988 SUMMARY OF CAMPING PERMITS

<u>RESIDENCE AND EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>PERMITS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION BY DURATION OF STAY</u>		
			<u>NIGHTS</u>	<u>PERMITS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
New York State with Tent	66,267	47.05	1	56,090	39.83
New York State with Trailer	31,843	22.61	2	35,282	25.05
Canada with Tent	7,721	5.48	3	23,216	16.48
Canada with Trailer	3,975	2.82	4	9,534	6.77
Out of State with Tent	19,597	13.91	5	4,884	3.47
Out of State with Trailer	6,161	4.37	6	2,760	1.96
Complimentary	4,008	2.85	7	4,150	2.95
Cruiser Sites Lake George Islands	1,264	.90	8	1,241	.88
			9	698	.50
			10	589	.42
			11	265	.19
			12	182	.13
			13	193	.14
			14	1,752	1.24
TOTAL	140,836	100.00			
Average Stay - 2.55			Average Party Size - 3.49		

All persons entering a public campground for any purpose must register with the facility supervisor or his designated representative. All persons who are camping will occupy and place equipment only on the site assigned by the facility supervisor. Upon registering, campers are handed the brochure "Welcome to the Forest Preserve Campground" which invites users comments and outlines camping rules. The regulation of patterns of public use are controlled under Part 990, Title 6 of the official New York Compilation of Rules and Regulations. See Volume III - Appendix A.

Exhibit 8 shows the established carrying capacity for each intensive use area in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. When these occupancy levels are reached, permit sales are discontinued. (Occupancy levels have been allowed to temporarily exceed the number of camping sites shown in Exhibit 8. This has occurred overnight at a few locations on weekends or holidays and was allowed when it was known that an equal number of camping sites would be vacated the following day. Temporary camping sites have been available for this purpose.)

b. CAMPGROUND INTERPRETIVE/ ACTIVITY PROGRAM

A formalized recreation, environmentally based program is offered at eight (8) selected campgrounds and is titled: Campground Interpretive and Activities Program. The basic goal of this program includes: offering a high quality, structured activities, and interpretive program that will lead to wholesome use of leisure time and increased camper social experience; will lead to increased campground attendance; will increase understanding and appreciation of forest resources; and will offer alternate leisure time options directly resulting in a reduction of camper antisocial behavior and damage to property.

This program is administered through a central administrative format. The Interpreter/Activity

Program Supervisor and Regional Operations Supervisors are charged with the responsibility of program development and evaluation. The program is coordinated with campground facility supervisors and offered by the campground Interpreter/Activity Coordinators who reside at each assigned location. The campground Interpreter/Activity Coordinator is part of the campground staff under the direct supervision of the campground facility supervisor. Actual programming at each campground follows a replication model design with day-to-day operations being under the direct supervision of the Interpreter/Activity Supervisor. Programs are planned in advance and provided from the last of June to the first of September. A replication model serves as the major program guide for all campgrounds. The program is designed to make maximum use of existing facilities and requires that facilities include: movie screen, raised platform stage, illuminating lighting, fireplace, bulletin board, announcement entrance sign, and evaluation drop boxes, with sign in place prior to start of the program. Training and programming are outlined in an 86 page Program Guide Handbook prepared by Professor Ernest Coons, Cooperative Education, State University College of Arts and Science at Plattsburgh, New York. Sample pages describing informal recreation activity schedules and replication models are found in Volume III - Appendix E. Volunteer presenters are essential contributors to the success of the program.

Campgrounds where the program is offered are: Meacham Lake, Fish Creek/Rollins Pond, Ausable Point, Northampton Beach, Moffitt Beach, North/South Lake, Mongaup Pond, and Nicks Lake. Records are kept to provide resources for future planning and programming and to document each summer's offerings and results. Records for the years 1985 and 1986 (Exhibit 10) show that at 8 campgrounds, over 1,350 activities were offered annually which reflected in attendance of 54,000 - 82,000 campers annually.

**EXHIBIT 10
INTERPRETER/ACTIVITY PROGRAM**

**ACTUAL ACTIVITIES PREPARED AND OFFERED
(LISTED BELOW)**

<u>CAMPGROUNDS</u>	<u>ACTUAL ACTIVITIES* PREPARED AND ANNOUNCED</u>		<u>MODEL RECOMMENDATION ACTIVITIES/WEEK</u>
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	
Ausable Point**	98	93	13
Fish Creek	244	204	25
Meacham Lake	202	158	25
Moffitt Beach	196	186	25
Mongaup Pond	184	203	25
Nicks Lake	115	181	25
Northampton Beach	194	190	25
North/South Lake	166	141	25

* 1985 Season "Normal" 66 days long
1986 Season "Short" 60 Days Long Due to Public School Schedule Change

** Ausable operated on Twenty Hour, Weekend Program
Nicks Lake operated on Twenty Hour Program 1985

INTERPRETER/ACTIVITY PROGRAM 1985 ATTENDANCE

REPORTING DATES	CAMPGROUNDS								TOTALS
	AUSABLE*	MEACHAM	NORTHAMPTON	MOFFITT	NICKSLAKE*	MONGAUP	NORTH/SOUTH	FISH CREEK	
06/28 - 06/30	243	360	137	237	198	48	369	1,486	3,078
07/01 - 07/07	554	824	771	744	444	588	1,431	2,685	8,041
07/08 - 07/14	352	905	685	312	403	380	1,210	1,765	6,012
07/15 - 07/21	847	1,307	1,096	1,153	368	570	1,799	3,434	10,574
07/22 - 07/28	735	341	719	549	445	398	1,326	3,545	8,058
07/29 - 08/04	1,240	1,009	1,358	1,187	682	1,323	1,715	3,467	11,981
08/05 - 08/11	1,197	633	1,567	707	482	835	2,398	4,742	12,561
08/12 - 08/18	512	807	403	536	603	770	1,600	3,313	8,544
08/19 - 08/25	435	524	518	513	264	615	1,349	1,412	5,630
08/26 - 09/01	<u>171</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>3,043</u>	<u>7,597</u>
TOTAL	6,286	7,194	7,675	6,668	4,677	6,370	14,314	28,892	82,076

INTERPRETER/ACTIVITY PROGRAM 1986 ATTENDANCE

07/03 - 07/06	769	382	172	141	568	380	439	1,838	4,689
07/07 - 07/13	279	551	212	444	710	223	712	1,516	4,647
07/14 - 07/20	690	676	373	938	927	437	1,266	2,576	7,883
07/21 - 07/27	782	386	286	710	617	258	1,216	2,279	6,534
07/28 - 08/03	445	537	599	400	806	470	493	2,767	6,517
08/04 - 08/10	388	691	469	796	1,097	492	1,198	1,760	6,891
08/11 - 08/17	368	325	496	812	730	497	1,365	2,304	6,897
08/18 - 08/24	486	192	426	872	598	536	519	819	4,448
08/25 - 08/31	<u>252</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>1,081</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>1,320</u>	<u>5,436</u>
TOTAL	4,466	4,159	3,532	6,194	6,586	3,792	8,034	17,179	53,942

*Twenty hour, weekend program in 1985

4. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

The department's public campgrounds have a capacity to accommodate 6,264 camping parties (37,494 people) and an additional 25,959 individuals daily at associated day-use facilities (see footnote Exhibit 8). Camping permits and day-use tickets are the primary system for monitoring public use at summer recreational facilities. Engineering design criteria is used to establish or modify capacity of sites and facilities to withstand use. Facilities will be operated in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Health Law. All sewage systems discharging to ground water and designed for a flow of 1,000 or more gallons per day, and all systems of any size discharging to surface waters must be covered by a discharge permit issued by DEC pursuant to the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES).

There is a modest need for capital changes in order to meet New York State Department of Health and DEC regulations protecting the environment and for the health and safety of patrons. Major reconstruction and modernization of intensive use area water and sewage distribution systems is needed. Replacement of toilets and construction of trailer dumping stations is needed to conform to sanitary codes. Resurfacing of roadways will enhance public safety aesthetics and recreational enjoyment. Handicapped accessibility to sanitary and shower buildings (in keeping with American National Standard Institute [ANSI] Standards) should be incorporated into the design. Both the Adirondack and Catskill Master Plans propose that existing campgrounds and day-use areas should be modernized to the extent physical and biological resources will permit.

Meeting user needs and desires is being partially investigated through a marketing analysis which was completed in 1983 and helps to better understand current and future desires in achieving an enjoyable recreation experience. Study results point out the need for such facilities as picnic pavilions, showers, exercise courses, bike paths, nature trails, playground equipment, attractive entryways, amphitheaters, and conservation education facilities.

Future outdoor recreation consumption levels will be affected by changes in population growth, the proportion of population age groups, leisure time

availability, and per capita income. According to SCRP, the state's population is expected to grow moderately. DEC will continue to improve upon the quality of its existing outdoor recreation facilities. This choice defers to the private sector opportunity for expansion and growth.

The Adirondack and Catskill Mountains are among the most picturesque anywhere, with an abundance of lakes, ponds, and streams. Both regions provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation experiences, including camping, picnicking, hiking, canoeing, fishing, horseback riding, etc. Maintaining facilities to an acceptable standard enhances the recreational experience of the user. Protection of the natural resources base in accordance with Article XIV of the New York State Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law and criteria of the Adirondack and Catskill State Land Master Plans, encourages people to use the facilities and completes enhancement of the recreational experience.

Preservation of the scenic, natural and open space resources of intensive use areas are accomplished by campsite spacing, set back, and screening; rustic design of administrative, toilet and beach buildings; and protection of vegetation as established policies of the department. Construction of centralized refuse disposal systems utilizing garbage packers and dumpster units strategically placed at latrines with rustic enclosures, reflects a much better appearance than garbage cans at individual sites. Constitutional, master plans, and policy criteria against the practice of concessions; electric, water and sewage hookups at individual sites; and vending machine installation on subject state-owned facilities in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks adds to the assurance that intensive use area operations are in harmony with the wild and undeveloped characteristics.

The inventory of critical fisheries and wildlife habitat, unique physical and biological characteristics, wetlands, forest types, scenic vistas, soils, and topography at specific intensive use area locations enables analysis of the impact of manmade facilities on such characteristics. Overuse and misuse of sites becomes apparent where uncontrolled crowding, soil compaction, soil erosion, water pollution, loss of vegetation, loss of fisheries, and wildlife habitat occurs. Correction of these deficiencies is accomplished by adherence to sound

engineering design, improved level of maintenance, and other appropriate protective measures.

Finally, the establishment of carrying capacity limits at or below design capacities is a sound method of balancing public use within the capacity of resource components to withstand use. The balance should occur both within the intensive use area in relation to manmade and natural features, as well as outside the area. Campers, while enjoying their outdoor experience, may create an impact on surrounding lands that must be recognized. These impacts include use of trails, points of interest, parking, garbage, etc. All must be considered when designating the appropriate carrying capacity.

F. FISH AND WILDLIFE

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The distribution of wildlife species on the Adirondack intensive use areas is characteristic of much of the Adirondack region. The same general statement can be made for wildlife species in the Catskill region. No fish species has been found, or is speculated to be present that is considered rare or endangered at the subject locations. Also, none of the fish present are entirely unique to each respective region.

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

New York's 55 Forest Preserve public campgrounds and day-use areas are in a setting of natural forests and adjacent to other wild forest lands. As a result, much wildlife can be identified as living near these recreation locations. For most campgrounds, this includes black bears. The department is authorized to manage both bear populations and public campgrounds. Legal harvest during prescribed hunting seasons is the principal means for meeting bear population management needs. Other aspects of bear management depend upon dissemination of information to the public regarding techniques for preventing nuisance activity and property damages caused by bears. Under infrequent circumstances, the Bureau of Wildlife is directly involved in the capture and removal of particular problem bears from conflict situations. Activities involving campground management procedures, bear related regulations, signs, training, and

brochures contribute to minimal occurrence of bear problems. Regular garbage pick up schedules and bear (raccoons included) proof system of centralized dumpsters contribute to minimize potential conflicts. The Environmental Conservation Handbook for campgrounds sets forth the goals, objectives, and actions to be taken at Adirondack and Catskill intensive use areas pertaining to bear and raccoon problems.

In spite of the present degree of development and intensive use, subject areas support productive wildlife habitats and a wide variety of wildlife species. No permanent, irreversible damage is anticipated to either the wildlife habitats or species. In fact, a greater diversity of wildlife can reside on or utilize these areas than in other portions of the maturing Forest Preserve wilderness areas. The clearings and brushy ecotones created by the trails provide additional habitats not frequently found in many of the wilderness areas. Those wildlife species dependent on the earlier stages of succession can inhabit the grasslands, whereas in the adjacent forest types, only those species preferring mature forests can prosper.

A bird breeding atlas, prepared under the direction of the Department of Environmental Conservation, Non-Game Unit and the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, will help expand the list of birds known to reside on the subject areas during summer months.

G. UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The predominant forest cover at intensive use areas in both the Adirondacks and Catskills is typical of each respective region. Since most of the facilities were adapted to state land already held in Forest Preserve ownership, great effort was made to fit the facility in with minimum impact to the surrounding forests. Streams, scenic vistas, and pristine lakes are often a part of a campground setting, since these are the features that originally attracted people to the sites leading to campground construction.

Freshwater wetlands are protected under Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law which, on state-owned lands in the Adirondack Park, are administered under a permit system by the Adirondack

Park Agency. DEC has administrative responsibility on state lands elsewhere in New York State (see Volume III - Appendix D.)

This unit management plan is initiated to comply with guidelines and criteria in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan which includes reference (see Volume III - Appendix D) to the classification and management of "Intensive Use Areas" and "Wild Scenic and Recreational Rivers." DEC regulates and manages classified river corridors located on state lands.

Known critical wildlife habitats, unique ecosystems and historical sites will be inventoried in Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plans. The inventory includes map locations and description. Included are locations of potential impact on endangered, threatened, or special concern wildlife, rare plant, animal or natural community occurrences, and historical interests.

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

a. GENERAL

When a unique ecosystem, including wetlands, significant habitat, historical site or special interest location has been identified, it will be mapped and/or described in the Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plan. The identification of proposed actions within site specific UMP will provide opportunity to identify site effects and give opportunity to mitigate such actions.

Endangered species are being monitored throughout New York State. All sightings of the bald eagle, osprey, peregrine falcon, Indian bat, and yellow-nosed vole are recorded by regional personnel. Any observation of an endangered or threatened species will be investigated to determine whether it is transient or has become a resident. If an endangered or threatened species is found to be a resident, a plan will be prepared to effectively protect any critical habitat.

A diversity of wildlife may reside and utilize intensive use areas due to a variety of stages of vegetation succession and expanded feeding opportunities bordering openings. The removal of vegetation for campsites, roadways, etc., has not caused any major successional changes. Forest cover adjacent to developed facilities has not been altered and the natural tendency to evolve remains the same.

The visual characteristics or aesthetics of existing developments are varied and based on principles of determining observer perception.

Environmental sounds typically fluctuate both with time and location. Characterizing an acoustical environment involves examining the intensity of the environmental sound as a function of both frequency and time. It could be expected (based on comparison to a study at Whiteface Mountain Intensive Use Area - see Whiteface Mountain Unit Management Plan, DEC, June 1987) that acoustic data collected at the time of a fully occupied campground might be in the range of L(EQ) and L(95) sound levels; typical for rural and urban residential levels.

b. WETLANDS

The freshwater wetlands of the state of New York are invaluable resources for flood protection, wildlife habitat, open space, and water resources. Freshwater wetlands are an integral part of the unique scenic, aesthetic, wildlife, recreational, open space, ecological, and natural resources of both the Adirondack and Catskill Parks and are recognized and protected by the Adirondack Park Agency Act and Environmental Conservation Law. The act provides a mechanism for the regulation of Adirondack wetlands by the Adirondack Park Agency which is consistent with both the state interest in the preservation and development of the park area and the state policy to preserve, protect, and conserve freshwater wetlands.

"Freshwater wetlands" means lands and waters of the state as shown on the freshwater wetlands map. The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan defines wetlands as "any land that is annually subject to periodic or continual inundation by water and commonly referred to as a bog, swamp or marsh."

Activities subject to regulation shall include any form of draining, dredging, excavation, removal of soil, mud, sand, shells, gravel or other aggregate from any freshwater wetland; any form of dumping, filling, or depositing of any soil, stones, sand, gravel, mud, rubbish or fill of any kind; erecting of any structures, roads, pilings; placing obstructions; any form of pollution including installing septic tank, sewage discharge or liquid wastes so as to drain into a freshwater wetland or which substantially impairs any of the several functions served by freshwater

wetlands. These activities are subject to regulation whether or not they occur up on the wetland itself, if they infringe upon or substantially affect the wetlands.

In granting, denying or limiting any permit, the effect of the proposed activity with reference to the public health and welfare, fishing, flood, hurricane and storm dangers, and protection or enhancement of the several functions of the freshwater wetlands and the benefits derived therefrom shall be considered. The agency shall, in addition, determine prior to the granting of any permit that the proposed activity will be consistent with the Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan and would not have any undue adverse impact upon the natural, scenic, aesthetic, ecological, wildlife, historic, recreational or open space resources of the park, taking into account the economic and social or other benefits to be derived from the activity.

C. RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS

The precise boundaries of river corridors (classified under the New York State Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, Title XV of the Environmental Conservation Law) are yet to be identified by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Department consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency is essential in determining river corridor boundaries in as much as the Rivers System Act specifies such cooperation in the Adirondack Park. In addition, the guideline for management and use for recreational rivers found in the Adirondack State Land Master Plan specify that river corridor boundaries "will normally be one-half mile from the mean high water mark of the river, but in any case will not be less than one-quarter mile."

There are no campgrounds or day-use areas which fall within Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (NOR Study Rivers). Those which are within or border recreational river areas are as follows:

CAMPGROUNDS RELATION TO DESIGNATED RECREATIONAL RIVERS		
<u>CAMPGROUND NAME</u>	<u>NAME OF RIVER/LAKE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Ausable Point	Ausable River	Entirely In 1/2 Mile Corridor
Eagle Point	Schroon Lake	Entirely In 1/2 Mile Corridor
Forked Lake	Forked Lake Raquette River	Entirely In 1/2 Mile Corridor
Sacandaga	Sacandaga River	Entirely In 1/2 Mile Corridor
Sharp Bridge	Schroon River	Entirely In 1/2 Mile Corridor
Saranac Lake Islands	Lower Saranac Lake	Entirely In 1/2 Mile Corridor
Wilmington Notch	West Ausable Branch	Entirely In 1/2 Mile Corridor
Lake Durant	Rock River	Borders Terminus
Lake Harris	Hudson River	Borders Terminus

Existing land uses (such as roads, bridges, snowmobile trails) within a recreational river area, as regulated under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System Act, may continue, but may not be altered or expanded except as permitted by the land use controls governing the respective classification. Management is to be directed at preserving and restoring the natural, scenic, and recreational qualities of recreational river areas. Definition of the river corridor boundaries at relevant locations will be resolved and the adoption of rules and regulations pertaining thereto by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan guidelines for recreational river corridors allows for existing and new stream improvement structures for fisheries management purposes. The requirement to keep rivers free of pollution is an ongoing concern of intensive use areas management in keeping with state Department of Health standards and DEC waste water discharge administration criteria. The natural character of rivers and immediate shorelines are enhanced by the fact that DEC operated campgrounds are located on Forest Preserve lands. Constitutional protection minimizes chance of adverse effects on shorelines. Campsite spacing, rustic building designs, campsite densities of from 75-150, and lack of sophisticated and elaborate facilities demonstrates a scale and intensity of campground use that will not adversely affect the recreational character of river area. The guideline for recreational river corridor management allows docks (new and existing) which may enhance DEC management concern for handicapped accessibility for fishing. The fact that new roads, fishing and waterway access sites and all types of trails and bridges are permitted, will allow modernization options within unit management plans. The requirement to locate new, reconstructed or relocated

conforming structures and improvements at least 150 feet from mean high water mark of a river or lake is a repeat of basic guidelines outlined in the Intensive Use section of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Finally, the master plan permits DEC discretion pertaining to motor boat use on recreational rivers.

A considerable amount of guidelines cross-referencing must be pursued within the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan to determine permissible (conforming) activities on an intensive use area that lies within a recreational river corridor. For example, assume a proposal to relocate a campground road. To determine if relocation is a conforming action, the guidelines for (1) intensive use areas, (2) wild, scenic and recreational rivers, and (3) wild forest areas must be scrutinized. This type of scrutiny will normally take place as site specific (Volume II) UMP's are drafted.

H. ADJACENT LANDS

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

a. PRIVATE INTERESTS

Land ownership patterns in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks offer opportunity for interplay between public and private sector recreational development. "Generally, the public sector provides services that are less capital intensive and have little profit potential. Within this sector, the state operates larger regional facilities, while municipal governments usually serve local populations. The private sector provides a hefty share of recreation services, mostly in profit-making enterprises." (Preceding quotation from New York Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan [SCRCP] published by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, March 1983). The following chart is reproduced from SCRCP:

PERCENT OF OPERATORS OF RECREATION SITES (STATEWIDE)		
<u>TYPE OF OPERATOR</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FACILITIES</u>	<u>ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL ACREAGE</u>
State	5.4	56.3
County	3.2	4.2
Municipal	33.6	4.2
School District	6.3	.5
Private	15.9	16.9
Commercial	35.6	17.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

In the Adirondack Park, private-owned lands in the vicinity of DEC operated intensive use areas are classified and mapped by the Adirondack Park Agency. The Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan describes the character, purpose, policies, objectives, and guidelines for overall intensity of development and classification of compatible uses for such private lands. Although not the same, the closest similarity to this in the Catskill Park region would be local zoning ordinances.

b. STATE-OWNED INTERESTS

Most state-owned intensive use areas are adjacent to major vehicular highways. Although not classified in the Catskills, major highways (constituting the roadbed and right-of-way) in the Adirondacks are classified "Travel Corridor" in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Unit management plans will be prepared for such classified lands pursuant to the Adirondack Park Agency Act. The agency, DEC and state Department of Transportation will consult in the preparation of these unit plans.

Usually, intensive use areas border other state-owned Forest Preserve lands classified as wilderness, wild forest or other classification. Intensive use areas sometimes serve as a base from which to fish, hunt, hike, boat or otherwise tour nearby state-owned lands. Both state land master plans for the Adirondack and Catskill Parks require the preparation of unit management plans by DEC, and in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency for such adjoining lands in the Adirondack Park.

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

The Adirondack and Catskill Parks may be characterized as a summer recreation center with employment heavily dependent upon recreation and tourism. The department employs many local residents to operate and maintain intensive use areas, particularly from May to September.

National surveys show that for every dollar spent by the public for user fees and services at recreational facilities (campgrounds, parks, etc.), the local economy is benefited by \$2 - \$5 spent on support services including gasoline, food, rental, lodging, etc.

The state manages over half of all recreational land in New York. However, this acreage is located

in relatively few facilities, representing only 5.4% of all inventoried sites. Private lands adjacent to DEC operated intensive use areas are largely undeveloped, but include some tourist related facilities such as boat rentals, recreation supplies outlets, and restaurants, along with some seasonal and residential homes. Campgrounds have long had a positive economic effect on adjacent private land and local vicinity. The Adirondack and Catskill regions provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunity for experiences off the campground including hiking, sightseeing, canoeing, fishing, hunting, and horseback riding. Visitors to intensive use areas frequent nearby shopping facilities and historic attractions.

It has long been department policy to cooperate with local governments and chambers of commerce to strengthen area economies and avoid actions which will unfairly compete with the private sector. All DEC operated campgrounds will be of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities customarily provided by private campgrounds. Priority will be given to recreation facilities and programs which other levels of government, quasi-public agencies, and the private sector cannot provide. When DEC facility occupancy levels reach the point of carrying capacity, users are referred to local private campgrounds. The department goal has been to offer a quality recreation program on publicly owned lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks so as to provide opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the state and stimulate economic benefits to local communities and the state.

Section 801, Adirondack Park Agency Act, Statement of Legislative Findings and Purposes, is to insure optimum overall conservation, protection, preservation, development and use of the unique scenic, aesthetic, wildlife, recreational open space, historic, ecological, and natural resources of the Adirondack Park. The Adirondack Park Agency's administration and enforcement of the Private Land Use and Development Plan, Section 810, may complement the environmental setting of state-owned land by way of protecting the character and level of development of lands bordering the state. The agency has compiled demographics and other information which is available to assist proposed private or corporate developments.

As previously described in Section III.E.4., establishment of carrying capacity is necessary to balance public use impacts on resource and facility components both within and outside a classified intensive use area. These impacts include consideration on use of trails and side trips on adjacent state lands, as well as points of interest on private-owned land. The interspersed of state and private land at some locations has resulted in trespass, noise, pollution, and other types of annoyances originating from public facilities and affecting adjacent private land owners. On the other hand, the continuity of purpose and recreational use of state lands may be affected by incidents of theft, rowdiness, pilferage, and illegal entry originating from outside the boundaries of public facilities.

I. GENERAL OPERATION OF INTENSIVE USE AREAS

1. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

a. MASTER PLANS

The Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans define an intensive use area as an area where the state provides facilities for intensive forms of outdoor recreation by the public. Two types of intensive use areas are defined by the master plans: campgrounds for overnight use and day-use areas for daily use only. These areas provide overnight accommodations or day-use facilities for a significant number of visitors to each park. Among the guidelines for management and use, priority shall be given to the rehabilitation and modernization of existing areas.

b. NEW YORK STATE COMPREHENSIVE RECREATION PLAN (SCRIP)

SCRIP, published March 1983 by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, provides program and policy direction and guidance to public agencies in dealing with issues pertaining to New York State's overall recreation system. SCRIP identifies potentials and opportunities for program direction to serve people in the state's park and recreation system including the supply and demand outlook for future outdoor recreation. "The states population is expected to

grow moderately over the next twenty years, and the proportion of older people will continue to rise. Although leisure time will increase for some, it will decrease for others. Per capita income will nearly double. Recreation technological developments will alter patterns of supply and demand. Future outdoor recreation consumption levels will be affected by these changes.

The great land area required for many recreational activities is the primary reason why public facilities are most often suitable for multipurpose development. Public goals such as air quality maintenance, management of natural systems and wildlife, soil and forest conservation, flood control, provision for power, water, and fire protection are all associated with the resource bases that can also conveniently support low intensity recreation functions.

Picnicking, hiking, fishing, and boating are activities commonly suited for multipurpose development at state levels. Camping has been changed through technological developments and marketing campaigns. Many new convenience items are converting camping from the rugged outdoor living experience of the past to a new semi-luxury vacation and retirement activity. A primary attraction of this new type of camping is a close community atmosphere. Campsites offer many conveniences affording a leisurely pace for visiting campers. Because of these new innovations, developed camping has increased to a point that the vast majority of campers have large investments in related equipment."

Public campgrounds administered by DEC in the Adirondack and Catskill Park region are typically of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities customarily provided by private campgrounds. Each individual campsite retains the natural character of the surrounding forest and contains only a fireplace or fire ring, a space for vehicle parking, a picnic table, and space for appropriate tents or recreation vehicles.

c. DEPARTMENT POLICY

Department recreation policy relating to the Forest Preserve is based on the following premises:

- No one shall have the exclusive use of any portion of the Forest Preserve.
- No one shall be allowed to claim any particular campsite from year to year.

- State property shall not be used for commercial purposes.
- Public property shall not be used for private profit.
- Forest lands and waters shall be enjoyed by all the people as far as possible and compatible with the public policy expressed in the Constitution.

d. MANAGEMENT GOALS

Existing management goals of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Operations, Bureau of Recreation are:

- Management of recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of the natural resources base in accordance with the Environmental Conservation Law and Article XIV of the New York State Constitution.
- Offer recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the state.
- Insure that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees.
- Manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state .

e. OBJECTIVES, SUMMARY

Ongoing program objectives include the following condensed objective statements:

- Conduct efficient operating practices.
- Carry out a program which meets user needs and desires.
- Maintain a flexible and fair pricing policy.
- Preserves the state's capital investment.
- Seek to reduce operating costs.
- Encourage new park entries and visitor returns.
- Redistribute users from more heavily used facilities.
- Protect the health and safety of patrons.
- Conduct law enforcement to protect public and resource values.
- Continue camper activities and interpretative recreation program.
- Reclaim abandoned facility needs to natural condition.

2. ISSUES AND IMPACTS

a. GENERAL

Throughout Sections I, II and III of this generic unit management plan, information has been presented relevant to the current and overall operation of classified intensive use areas. The combined descriptions of organization, functions, inventories, legal, and public use form the basis for overall operation evaluation.

The Campground and Special Facilities Handbook of the department contains policy and specific instructions for the day-to-day operation of intensive use areas. Handbooks are on file at regional offices and public campgrounds during operating seasons. The subject index of this handbook is referenced in Volume III - Appendix D, rather than duplicating its content throughout this unit management plan.

The public generally perceives the quality of recreation offered at intensive use areas as they experience events, efficiencies, surroundings, upkeep of facilities, and the conduct of employees. Operation of campgrounds and special day-use areas has fulfilled a need for public use of the Forest Preserve in the Adirondack and Catskill regions. Their operation is a source of employment and other economic stimulus to local communities. Campgrounds sometimes function as a base for use of private attractions as well as other Forest Preserve locations classified as wilderness, wild forest, primitive, and canoe areas.

"Public interest in parks and recreation stems from an awareness of a social responsibility to make such opportunities available to the citizens of and visitors to New York State, and from the recognition that certain forms of recreation and preservation could not or would not be provided through the private sector. Moreover, the protection of valuable open space and conservation of significant natural and scenic resource areas would not be nearly so well accomplished." (Quotation from SCRP.)

The public must be offered well maintained and safe facilities for recreational enjoyment. Buildings and grounds require periodic maintenance to safeguard the investment in the physical plant. Capital improvements, which extend or change the useful life of facilities oriented to providing appropriate public use of campgrounds and day-use areas consistent with their established carrying

capacities, shall be identified in unit management plans. Such capital investment and modernization needs have been briefly outlined in Section III.E.4., Public Use, Issues.

b. STATE LAND MASTER PLAN GUIDELINES

Unit management plans (UMP) are initiated to comply with both the Adirondack and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans guidelines and other criteria. UMP must be completed and adopted prior to the construction of new structures or improvements at intensive use areas. Ordinary maintenance, rehabilitation or minor relocation of conforming structures or improvements are excepted. In the case of the Adirondack Park, the agency will be responsible, as a policy matter, for general interpretations of the master plan itself. The agency will also determine whether a proposed unit management plan complies with general guidelines and criteria set forth in the master plan. Since there is a similarity between criteria in both the Adirondack and Catskill Master Plans, the Adirondack Master Plan guidelines for management and use will be utilized here as an outline for a summary (see Volume III - Appendix D, for state land master plans).

DEC operated public campgrounds and day-use areas which have been inventoried, in this generic UMP document, demonstrate that classified intensive use areas afford to the public an opportunity for: family group camping; organized swimming; access to waterways for boating and fishing; non-consumptive and consumptive use of wildlife resources; facilitate hiking; selective use of rustic playgrounds, exercise courses, nature trails, and sports center areas; and picnicking. The location and wide distribution of intensive use areas provide variety for selective camping and day-use while providing options to pursue scenic, historic, and other local attractions.

Existing intensive use areas are enhanced by either their juxtaposition in relation to public road systems or their accessibility by waterways open to motor boat use. Many public campgrounds experienced considerable public use prior to their formal adoption and development as campgrounds by

the Conservation Department between 1920-1950. Contributing factors to early public use were motor vehicle accessibility, waterway location, site topography and walk-in accessibility, scenic and other features of intrigue and interest. Adoption and development of these locations were the result of planned management to contain and control use of public lands including distribution of people and minimizing potential fire hazard. In passing, it is noted that forest vegetation canopy on public campgrounds is of a wide variety and size. Forests continue to grow and regenerate at these sites which affords an environmental setting to compliment the character of the Forest Preserve lands within both park regions.

Since the establishment of the earliest campgrounds, who could accurately foresee the extent of improved highways, motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, neighboring seasonal housing developments, local business establishment and the changing of public interest attitudes. Many of these factors have had an effect upon public campgrounds. Each are more or less objective or subjective, but all are beyond the direct control and jurisdiction of DEC. Perhaps the most objective statement that can be set forth is that public campgrounds and day-use areas have for many years served to benefit public and private interests by way of providing recreational opportunity and economic stimulation.

It is through the unit management planning and SEQR process, particularly site specific UMP implementation, that intensive use area facilities may be located, designed, managed, and rehabilitated to avoid unnecessary site effects and give assurance of an environmental setting blend. Environmental Conservation Law provides for Adirondack Park Agency administration of regulated activities in wetlands in the Adirondack Park under a permit system. APA review of proposed actions then serves to minimize or mitigate effects. Similar protection to avoid material alteration of wetlands is administered by DEC elsewhere in the state. Overall proposed construction activities including necessary topographic alterations are in effect mitigated by responsible design and engineering criteria within the DEC establishment. Limits on vegetative clearing is con-

trolled by strict execution of department Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06. These planning and administrative processes, along with constitutional prohibitions, serve to preserve the scenic, natural, and open space resources located on intensive use areas.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan advocates reinstatement and expansion of "informative campfire" programs. The Catskill Master Plan refers to such programs as "interpretive" programs. DEC has had in existence for a number of years a formalized, recreation, environmentally based program offered at eight selected campgrounds and is titled: Campground Interpretive and Activities Program. The basic goal and effect of this ongoing program is described in Section III.E.3.b.

Sections IV and V of this generic UMP sets forth objectives specific to an ensuing five (5) year management period. It can be seen that there are no new goals or objectives in the management period advocating construction of new campgrounds. Nor will the existing fifty campgrounds and five day-use areas be expanded to accommodate greater numbers of people. In passing, it should be noted that DEC has no intention of utilizing day-use areas for overnight camping. Again, the master plan advocates rehabilitation of existing facilities prior to initiating new intensive use areas. For the above reasons, this generic UMP/EIS makes no direct reference to additions of the intensive use category nor does it make requests for classification of new acquisitions or reclassification of existing lands from another land use category.

Guideline criteria set forth in the master plan pertaining to new land acquisition classification and existing land reclassification will be pursued as necessary by way of alternative or separate processes outside the scope of this generic document. However, should occasion arise advocating development of a new intensive use area, the generic UMP would apply and detail objectives and actions will be set forth in a site specific UMP.

In cases where additional objectives are deemed necessary to resolve a specific need or site specific facility issue, such objective will be stated in the site

specific UMP (Volume II). It is believed that in no instance will site specific objectives conflict or negate generic objectives. Although it may be a bit subjective to compare size of existing campgrounds to APSLMP guideline for size of future campgrounds, it is observed that 11 have a capacity over 175 campsites, 5 have between 150 and 175 campsites and 34 have a capacity under 150 campsites. Again, many of the existing campgrounds became formalized developments because pre-existing public use at the location required containment and control of such public use. Obviously many of these tracts of land were not being underutilized as the master plan guideline now requires to become a new campground.

The generic and site specific UMP five year objectives emphasize rehabilitation and modernization of existing facilities. Master plan guidelines advise the implementation of such priority prior to development of new campgrounds. Section V of this generic plan identifies the variety of actions which will be taken. New structures will be specifically identified in Volume II UMP for the site. Modern sewage systems, where installed, will be in accordance with New York State Department of Health and DEC waste water treatment standards and criteria. This assures compliance in no case less than those for the private sector. New, reconstructed or relocated structures on shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams will be governed by setback standards from the mean high water mark and will be located to be reasonably screened to enhance aesthetics. This latter guideline will not restrict pier or dock facilities for handicapped accessibility to waterfront areas. As has been stated, campgrounds and facilities design will be of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities customarily provided by private campgrounds. Reconstructed or relocated camping sites will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from mean high water mark and will be reasonably screened. Scheduling rehabilitation and modernization actions including their placement, will be addressed in Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plans.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTED MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. ORIENTATION

This section outlines particular management objectives for the ensuing five (5) year management period. Objective statements are generic in that they apply, at large, to the recreation program in the Adirondack and Catskill regions. They are derived from special program needs identified in Section III and their implementation is supported by Bureau of Recreation goals and state land master plan management guidelines.

These objective statements set the stage for projected management actions to be carried out according to specifically identified individual campground and day-use area modernization requirements. Such site specific action can be identified by referring to Volume II - Unit Management Plan for that area.

B. MANAGEMENT GOALS AND GUIDELINES

1. MANAGEMENT GOALS

Goals for the ensuing five (5) year management period remain the same as inventoried in Section III.I.1.c. and are repeated here as follows:

- Management of recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of the natural resources base in accordance with the Environmental Conservation Law, Article XIV of the New York State Constitution and Adirondack and Catskill State Land Master Plans.
- Offer recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the state.
- Insure that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees.
- Manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

2. BASIC GUIDELINES

A complete listing of Guidelines for Management and Use of Intensive Use Areas is found in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks State Land Master Plans. They require that each unit management plan set forth a statement of management objectives for the protection and rehabilitation of the area's resources and ecosystems and for public use of the area consistent with its carrying capacity.

C. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following objectives relate to ensuing five (5) year targets for all intensive use areas. In cases where additional objectives are deemed necessary to fit an individual facility need, that objective will be stated in the site specific plan (Volume II) for that facility. In no case will individual site specific objectives conflict or negate the following generic objectives.

1. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO ARTICLE XIV OF NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION

a. PROHIBITION ON TREE CUTTING

The management of vegetation at all intensive use area locations will be considered in regard to securing public safety aesthetics and public use opportunity and must be managed in strict compliance with Delegation Memorandum #84-06.

b. REHABILITATION AND RECLAMATION

Facilities such as campsites, roads, buildings, etc., will be inventoried as to their need, condition, and impact on the environmental setting and categorically rehabilitated or abandoned.

2. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO POLICY AND STANDARDS

No new overall program objectives are scheduled for the ensuing five year period. However, it should be noted that adoption of DEC policy pertaining to construction standards on public campgrounds is an integral part of this generic plan and associated SEQR process. (Refer to Objective 8 of this section).

3. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Refer to paragraph number 8 in this section, "Objectives Pertaining to General Operation." That section outlines capital improvements for modification and upgrading of summer recreational facilities as needed to comply with New York State health code, Environmental Conservation Law, Handicapped Accessibility Standards and as cited in the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans.

4. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO PUBLIC USE

Refer to paragraph number 8 in this section, "Objectives Pertaining to General Operation." That section outlines capital improvement targets which will enhance public health and safety, quality recreation opportunity, modernization of facilities, area use by the handicapped, and public use carrying capacities.

5. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO WILDLIFE

No new overall program objectives are scheduled for the ensuing five year period. The protection of wildlife resources is a consideration in the general operation of intensive use areas.

6. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS

No new overall program objectives are scheduled for the ensuing five year period. Permitted public use, facility design, and facility placement will avoid impacting or minimize impacts to wetlands, vegetation, streams, lakes, wildlife, and visual quality in or adjacent to each individual intensive use area.

7. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO ADJACENT LANDS

LAND ACQUISITION

Specific adjacent and interior parcels of privately owned land bordering existing intensive use areas should be acquired by the Department of Environmental Conservation when deemed essential to the continuity of purpose and use of the area and if appropriately made available to the state.

8. OBJECTIVES PERTAINING TO GENERAL OPERATIONS

OPERATION AND MODERNIZATION

Budget annually in support of continued management of the Summer Recreation Program at an intensity level equivalent to the planned inventory of facilities and systems (see Sections II and III) and which incorporates 9 kinds of capital improvements with emphasis on safety, health compliance, program accessibility to handicapped persons, quality recreation, and balancing of operating costs with revenues.

1) WATER

Reconstruct and modernize campground water distribution systems at site specific locations to assure public health and compliance with New York State health codes.

2) SEWAGE

Reconstruct and modernize campground sewage distribution systems at site specific locations to assure public health, comply with New York State health codes, and comply with Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

3) TRAILER DUMPING STATIONS, TOILETS

Replace worn-out toilets and construct trailer dumping stations at site specific locations to conform with New York State health codes.

4) SHOWERS

Construct shower buildings at site specific locations to conform to New York State health codes.

5) HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

Install accommodations for handicapped individuals at site specific locations including toilets, showers, parking, camping sites, hard surface ramps, and walkways to enhance their recreation opportunity.

6) ROADS, PARKING

Provide safe ingress and egress to public users by paving and resurfacing roads and parking at site specific intensive use area locations.

7) REFUSE

Construct centralized refuse disposal systems at site specific locations to reduce litter, minimize problems of nuisance wildlife, and enhance aesthetics.

8) PLAY AND SPORTS

Carry out a program which meets user desires; encourages park entries and returns by development of nature trails, playgrounds, picnic pavilions, bike paths, exercise courses, sports centers, attractive entryways, and amphitheaters.

**9) BOAT LAUNCHING AND FISHING/
WATERWAY ACCESS SITES**

Improve or relocate existing boat launching and fishing and waterway access sites within campgrounds and special day-use areas in accordance with department policy and construction standards and state land master plans to improve safety and enhance a variety of recreational interests.

V. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND IMPACTS

A. SECTION INTRODUCTION

This section describes proposed management actions which are aimed at fulfillment of the stated goals and objectives set forth in the previous Section IV. It is proposed that such actions will be completed over a five (5) year period from the adoption of each specific unit management plan. The magnitude and locations are identified in Volume II - Site Specific Unit Management Plans.

Should management objectives and ensuing actions be changed in the future, the unit management plan may require amendment to satisfy requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act, Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, and/or Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

Alternative courses of action with their associated impacts, which have not been selected as the favored action to pursue over the next five year period, are found in Section VI.

B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

1. ACTION #1

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE

Prohibition of Tree Cutting

b. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

Periodic investigation, examination and inventory of the condition and quality of trees at campgrounds and special day-use areas will be made. Such investigations will be made by qualified forest technicians or foresters and the inventory shall identify trees which are diseased, dying, and damaged and might be hazardous to the public recreational user. Annual inspections are essential prior to beginning of the camping season. Inspec-

tions should also be made following severe wind, ice, and thunderstorms. The inventory of hazardous trees shall identify a timely course of action (force account or contract) to prune or otherwise remove the hazard. Treatment of vegetation shall be accomplished in strict compliance with DEC Delegation Memorandum #84-06.

C. IMPACT

Diseased and damaged trees shall be considered hazardous to public users where the threat of falling branches or the tree itself may interfere with safe occupancy of camping sites and day-use facilities. Timely treatment or removal of hazardous vegetation may prevent accidents to the public as well as state employees. A safe environment contributes to long-range public enjoyment of facilities on the Forest Preserve and encourages repeat use. Liability risks, costly settlement claims, and employee lost time can be reduced by appropriate management of this aspect of the environmental setting. By adhering to department policy and procedures which are already set forth, protection of trees and vegetation resources base on Forest Preserve will be accomplished. Dead and downed trees may be utilized for cooking and warmth purposes by campers within the campgrounds.

2. ACTION #2

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE

Rehabilitation and Reclamation

b. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

Wherever manmade facilities and their use has been deemed unnecessary to the program, the facility will be scheduled for abandonment and the site reclaimed to a natural condition. Facilities

found to be contributing to the degradation of physical, biological, and sociological (including aesthetic) resources of a recreation area, will be rehabilitated so as to upgrade and/or stabilize resource values. Examination and inventory of such unnecessary and detrimental facilities is the first step. The inventory should include buildings, fireplaces, privies, waterfront areas, gravel pits, campsites, storage areas, landfills, etc.

Force account (use of state employees) construction method can be used for rehabilitation of beach areas by replacing sand, reconstructing dams, sea walls, paths, and walkways. Existing buildings will be rehabilitated to prevent further deterioration by replacing roofs, defective foundations, floors, porches, etc. Fabrication of fireplaces, boat docks, and privies will be during the fall and winter and put into place the following season.

Criteria in both the Adirondack and Catskill Parks State Land Master Plans pertaining to campsite relocation set backs and building set backs from high water mark will be followed (see Appendix D). Reclamation projects will consist of grading, seeding, mulching, erosion control, and other sound practices. Temporary closing of portions of intensive use area to permit rehabilitation may be required. Prohibition of camping to avoid overflow camping is already in use.

c. IMPACT

In past years, small but necessary facility components were rehabilitated or replaced from small piecemeal allocations. As a result, conditions have deteriorated. Many camping sites and other facilities were constructed prior to the 1940's. Collectively, they present a considerable investment which must be managed and replaced or

rehabilitated on a scheduled basis.

Rehabilitation and reclamation projects which limit alteration of topography, reestablish vegetation and avoid alteration and infiltration of wetlands, tend to preserve the scenic, natural, and open space resources of intensive use areas. The management of landfills and gravel pits should comply with the same restrictions required of privately owned facilities. Landfills must be closed in a manner which conforms to regulations (6NYCRR, Part 360) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

Designs for signs, fireplaces, boat docks, and pit privies are standard departmental items. Final plans and designs for all other components are generally completed within a few months of project approval. Good fireplaces will prevent people from building fires outside of them and reduce the possibility of fire spreading to surrounding woods. The use of tent platforms will preserve the condition of soils at the campsites on the small islands on Lake George. Boat docks protect boats from damage and make it safer for people including loading and unloading equipment.

Scheduled management of obsolete and deteriorated facilities using rehabilitation and reclamation methods, will modernize recreation areas to acceptable standards. This action protects the physical plant investment and facilitates recovery from past heavy use and vandalism. Developed conditions will allow recreational pursuits in a setting and on a scale that is in harmony with the character of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Modernizing facilities to an acceptable standard enhances the recreational experience of the user. Encouraging people to use the facilities is essential to department goals.

FIVE YEAR PLAN - RECLAMATION AND REHABILITATION						
FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUESTED (000'S)	ESTIMATED				
		1990-91 (000'S)	1991-92 (000'S)	1992-93 (000'S)	1993-94 (000'S)	1994-95 (000'S)
1990-91	\$200	\$200	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
1991-92	1,617	-0-	875	742	-0-	-0-
1992-93	2,259	-0-	-0-	1,000	1,259	-0-
1993-94	2,027	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000	1,027
1994-95	1,690	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,690
TOTAL 1990-95 APPROPRIATION REQUESTED - \$7,793,000						

3. ACTION #3

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE

Land Acquisition

b. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

When private lands are offered to the state, two types of ownership may result: fee title and easement. Under the Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1972, proposed acquisitions must be budgeted, appraised, and scheduled for processing. Fee acquisitions cannot exceed the fair market value of the property.

c. IMPACT

Provision was made in 1972 and again in 1986, by public referendum, to acquire lands for addition to the Forest Preserve. Such lands include adjacent and interior parcels which, when acquired, may consolidate state land holdings, protect unique features, protect river areas and enhance public use, administration, and management of state land.

A Generic Environmental Impact Statement addressing the effects of land acquisition by the state Department of Environmental Conservation has been finalized and dated March 1988.

Land acquisition policy recommendations in the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans support the proposed action.

To accommodate acquisitions, it is possible to grant certain continued uses to the grantor of the acquired lands for a period of time. Thus, private interests in a property may continue while the state gains permanent rights to the property.

There are no new goals or objectives within this generic UMP which advocate construction of new or the expansion of existing intensive use areas. This UMP does not presume to identify additional land acquisitions and promote their eventual classification to intensive use nor does it seek reclassification of existing lands to the intensive use category. This UMP recognizes that the Adirondack Park Agency retains responsibility and authority to classify state lands in the Adirondack Park and to make amendments to the state land master plan following public hearings. Accordingly, alternative processes exist for pursuit of land acquisition concerns outside the scope of this generic UMP.

4. ACTION #4

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE

Operation and Modernization

b. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

During the ensuing five (5) year management period, the department shall continue operation of 55 campgrounds and special day-use areas at a level consistent with the inventory and environmental setting found in Sections II and III of this unit management plan. The department will continue to analyze revenues generated, population served, relationship of utilization to marketing efforts and facility development.

Principles of marketing, including promotion and advertising, will be used to encourage new park entries, visitor returns, and to redistribute users from the more heavily used facilities. These principles, together with a flexible and fair pricing policy, efficient operating procedures, meeting user needs and desires, will tend to balance operating costs with revenues generated.

Annual examination will be made of facilities to review compliance with provisions of New York State's Health Law and Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Modification of facilities for compliance will be given the highest priority in the managerial process. Accomplishment of any management action outlined herein is dependent on legislative budget appropriations.

Priority expenditures for capital improvements will be requested as follows:

1) WATER

Major reconstruction and modernization of campground water supply systems will be accomplished to bring facilities back to acceptable standards. These systems have become run-down from lack of adequate funding in the past, heavy continuous use, and old age. New wells, improved storage, and chlorination equipment will upgrade water systems. Potable water shall be provided, where feasible, within 250 feet of campsites and water spigots installed at the ratio of one per 10 campsites. Faulty plumbing in existing toilets, bathrooms, and cabins will be replaced. (See appropriation request in paragraph 2, Sewage.)

2) SEWAGE

Major reconstruction and modernization of campground sewage systems will be accomplished to bring facilities back to New York State Department of Health codes and Environmental Conservation Law. These systems have become run-down from lack of adequate funding in the past, heavy continuous use, and old age. Lavatories or other hand washing facilities shall be provided at a ratio of one for each 15 camping sites for each sex. Utility sinks

shall be provided for disposal of dishwater brought in in buckets. Sewage treatment facilities for day-use sites shall be based on a hydraulic loading of five gallons/person/day and camper use areas 50 gallons/person/day. Installation of water saving plumbing facilities will reduce this latter standard. Sewage leach fields will be replaced where required. Construction method will involve a combination of force account and contract.

FIVE YEAR PLAN - WATER AND SEWAGE						
FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUESTED (000's)	ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS				
		1990-91 (000's)	1991-92 (000's)	1992-93 (000's)	1993-94 (000's)	1994-95 (000's)
1990-91	\$300	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
1991-92	300	-0-	300	-0-	-0-	-0-
1992-93	195	-0-	-0-	195	-0-	-0-
1993-94	200	-0-	-0-	-0-	200	-0-
1994-95	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	240
TOTAL 1990-95 APPROPRIATION REQUESTED - \$1,235,000						

3) TRAILER DUMPING STATIONS, TOILETS

Replacement of toilets and construction of trailer dumping stations will be accomplished to conform to New York State Department of Health and DEC codes. Construction will be accomplished by use of force account and contract methods. Toilets to be replaced are over 30 years old. Because of their antiquated condition, replacement is more cost effective than rehabilitation. One toilet for each sex for each 10 camping sites shall be provided within 300 feet of each site. Up to one-half the male

toilets may be urinals. Where service buildings are not provided, privies shall be provided in accordance with the above standard. Lavatories shall be provided at a ratio of one for each 15 sites. Old vault toilets will be replaced with new vault toilets or flush toilets. Water saving toilets will be utilized in accordance with Article 15, Section 0314 of the ECL, where necessary to minimize impact on sewage systems.

At least one travel trailer sanitary dumping station shall be supplied for every 100 trailer campsites.

FIVE YEAR PLAN - TRAILER DUMPING STATIONS, TOILETS						
FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUESTED (000's)	ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS				
		1990-91 (000's)	1991-92 (000's)	1992-93 (000's)	1993-94 (000's)	1994-95 (000's)
1990-91	\$ -0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
1991-92	1,730	-0-	950	780	-0-	-0-
1992-93	1,928	-0-	-0-	1,000	928	-0-
1993-94	3,200	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500	1,700
1994-95	2,738	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,738
TOTAL 1990-95 APPROPRIATION REQUESTED - \$9,596,000						

4) SHOWERS

Construction of central shower units in campgrounds will comply with New York State health codes. Showers are no longer a luxury at campgrounds. They are demanded by the campers. Adding showers to existing toilet facilities is not cost efficient as it would be a duplication of water heaters, piping, electrical, sewage, and water sys-

tems. Solar energy retrofit capability will also be incorporated into the design of the buildings. They will contain lavatories and toilet facilities. Showers shall be provided at the ratio of 2 showers for each 50 camping sites for each sex. They will be served with hot and cold tempered water between 90 and 110 degrees fahrenheit. Construction will be accomplished by force account and contract methods.

STATUS OF CENTRAL SHOWER BUILDINGS AT CAMPGROUNDS

	<u>NUMBER OF CAMPGROUNDS</u>	<u>NUMBER WITH SHOWERS</u>	<u>NUMBER PROPOSED WITH SHOWERS 1990-95</u>	<u>NUMBER WITHOUT SHOWERS 1995</u>
Region 3	4	3	1	-0-
Region 4	4	2	-0-	2
Region 5	39	26	4	9
Region 6	3	2	-0-	1
TOTAL	50	33	5	12

FIVE YEAR PLAN - SHOWERS

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION REQUESTED (000's)</u>	<u>ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS</u>				
		<u>1990-91 (000's)</u>	<u>1991-92 (000's)</u>	<u>1992-93 (000's)</u>	<u>1993-94 (000's)</u>	<u>1994-95 (000's)</u>
1990-91	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
1991-92	250	-0-	250	-0-	-0-	-0-
1992-93	440	-0-	-0-	440	-0-	-0-
1993-94	705	-0-	-0-	-0-	705	-0-
1994-95	265	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	265
TOTAL 1990-95 APPROPRIATION REQUESTED - \$1,660,000						

5) HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

Safe accessibility to state-owned public camping and day-use recreation areas will be provided for use by handicapped individuals. Handicapped accessibility will be incorporated into all new construction and existing facilities will be modified to provide showers, toilets, parking, camping pads, hard surface ramps, and walkways. Shower and toilet units work to include placement of handi-

capped signs, grading and ramping of entrance and exits, handrails and grab bars, suitable seating in shower areas, required toilet, lavatory, shower fixtures, and appurtenances.

Individual campsite areas specifically designed will include proper grading, ground surface preparation, and installation of suitable picnic tables and seats. Construction will be completed by force account and contract methods.

FIVE YEAR PLAN - HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUESTED (000's)	ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS				
		1990-91 (000's)	1991-92 (000's)	1992-93 (000's)	1993-94 (000's)	1994-95 (000's)
1990-91	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
1991-92	90	-0-	90	-0-	-0-	-0-
1992-93	140	-0-	-0-	140	-0-	-0-
1993-94	175	-0-	-0-	-0-	175	-0-
1994-95	45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	45
TOTAL 1990-95 APPROPRIATION REQUESTED - \$450,000						

6) ROADS, PARKING

Roads and parking areas will be paved or resurfaced to maintain safe driving conditions. Locations where frost heaves have created hazardous bumps, they will be repaired. Locations where excessive dust causes clean air impacts on bordering camping sites will be paved. Locations where excessive dust impacts on motor vehicles and RV suspension systems will be paved or resurfaced. Locations where erosion and washouts cause continued costly main-

tenance or resource damage will be repaired. Grading, ditching, and culvert installation will be accomplished where required. Road rehabilitation which may affect classified streams below high water mark or wetland locations, will require permits from DEC and APA respectively. Paving and resurfacing will be done by application of asphalt, cement or gravel. Construction will be completed using the force account and contract methods.

FIVE YEAR PLAN - ROADS PARKING

FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUESTED (000's)	ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS				
		1990-91 (000's)	1991-92 (000's)	1992-93 (000's)	1993-94 (000's)	1994-95 (000's)
1990-91	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
1991-92	2,230	-0-	1,000	1,230	-0-	-0-
1992-93	1,770	-0-	-0-	1,000	770	-0-
1993-94	768	-0-	-0-	-0-	768	-0-
1994-95	3,462	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,462
TOTAL 1990-95 APPROPRIATION REQUESTED - \$9,230,000						

7) REFUSE

Centralized refuse disposal systems will be constructed utilizing garbage packers and dumpster

units strategically placed at latrines. They will be enclosed with rustic designed enclosures. Construction will be accomplished by force account method.

FIVE YEAR PLAN - REFUSE

FISCAL YEAR	APPROPRIATION REQUESTED (000's)	ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS				
		1990-91 (000's)	1991-92 (000's)	1992-93 (000's)	1993-94 (000's)	1994-95 (000's)
1990-91	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
1991-92	150	-0-	150	-0-	-0-	-0-
1992-93	43	-0-	-0-	43	-0-	-0-
1993-94	13	-0-	-0-	-0-	13	-0-
1994-95	16	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	16
TOTAL 1990-95 APPROPRIATION REQUESTED - \$222,000						

8) PLAY AND SPORTS

A variety of user interests are met in the placement of play and sports facilities within the public campground boundaries. Picnic pavilions constructed of rustic design and located in day-use sections will provide shelter for picnickers. Dimensions will vary but generally provide cover for 8-12 picnic tables.

Childrens playground equipment has been made available at some campgrounds for a number of years. Such locations will be inventoried for replacement as appropriate, with equipment of a more rustic design and fitting for the nature of DEC operated campgrounds. Other campground locations will be inventoried and scheduled for installation of playground equipment as may be appropriate. Playground equipment generally consists of 3-4 objects.

A sports center may consist of horseshoe court(s) or an area the size of a volleyball field. Little clearing of vegetation is needed since placement of such sports facilities will take advantage of existing open sites and topography where little or no grading is required.

Nature trails have been available on a limited basis in the past. Projected availability on a limited basis will provide opportunity for a self-guided nature educational experience. Information or guide sheets are often prepared to explain features along the route. Little or no removal of vegetation is required for this purpose. Trail length is comparatively short, but may require bridging. Hiking trails up to approximately one mile in length have also been available at some campgrounds and serve as one type of nature trail experience.

Diversified Exercise Course (DEC) development, on a limited basis, provides a series of exercise stations which loop around a section of a campground. Up to 18-station courses provides walking or jogging, stretching, pull-ups, balance beam, jumping, etc., exercise. A variety of topography can be utilized for this type of day-use activity.

Amphitheaters enhance the opportunity for public meetings to hear from conservation and environmental management specialists or to participate in scheduled events under the Campground Interpretive/Activity Program. Development will be on a limited basis and should provide for a designed capacity of assembled persons. Location must be considered within walking distance of day-use vehicle parking or the development of additional parking. Some clearing of vegetation along with grading will generally be required for this type of recreational experience.

9) BOAT LAUNCHING AND FISHING AND WATERWAY ACCESS SITES

a) INTRODUCTION

NOTE: At the present time (predating this generic UMP, 1990), all boating facilities within DEC campgrounds and special day-use areas are administered by the Division of Operations, but are not named either BLS's or FAS's.

Forty (40) locations (35 Adirondacks, 5 Catskills) may afford boating opportunity, as summarized in Exhibit 11. Policy and administrative responsibilities for development of boating facilities on campgrounds and special day-use areas are part of this generic unit management plan.

b) DEFINITIONS:

As a prelude to site specific unit management planning for boating facilities on campgrounds, certain terms are defined to clarify their subsequent usage.

BOATING FACILITIES

A generic term to be used in general context with reference to public campground and day-use area facilities which provide the public with the opportunity to place or launch boats on the waters of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. The term encompasses both boat launching sites and fishing and

waterway access sites, as further specifically defined in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan as follows:

Boat Launching Site (BLS):

A site providing for the launching of trailered boats, with ramp and attendant parking facilities.

Fishing and Waterway Access Site (F/WAS):

A site for fishing or other water access, with attendant parking facilities which does not contain a ramp for or otherwise permit the launching of trailered boats.

**EXHIBIT 11
DEC CAMPGROUNDS AND DAY-USE AREAS AFFORDING BOATING OPPORTUNITY**

ADIRONDACK PARK

<u>CAMPGROUND AND DAY-USE AREA NAME</u>	<u>WATER BODY/SIZE</u>	<u>CAMPGROUND PROVIDES ONLY PUBLIC ACCESS</u>
Caroga Lake	Caroga Lake (659a)	Yes
Northampton Beach	Great Sacandaga (26,656a)	No
Brown Tract Pond	Upper and Lower Brown Tract Ponds (230a)	Yes
Eighth Lake	Eighth Lake (314a)	Yes
Forked Lake	Forked Lake (1,248a)	Yes
Golden Beach	Raquette Lake (5,274a)	No
Lake Durant	Lake Durant (320a)	Yes
Lake Eaton	Lake Eaton (557a)	Yes
Lewey Lake	Lewey Lake (365a)	Yes
Limekiln Lake	Limekiln Lake (461a)	Yes
Little Sand Point	Piseco Lake (2,848a)	Yes
Point Comfort	Piseco Lake (2,848a)	Yes
Poplar Point	Piseco Lake (2,848a)	Yes
Moffitt Beach	Sacandaga Lake (1,600a)	Yes
Eagle Point	Schroon Lake (4,128a)	No
Hearthstone Point	Lake George (28,160a)	No
Lake George Beach	Lake George (28,160a)	No
Rogers Rock	Lake George (28,160a)	No
Luzerne	Fourth Lake (51a)	Yes
Ausable Point	Lake Champlain (281,600a)	No
Crown Point	Lake Champlain (281,600a)	No
Taylor Pond	Taylor Pond (813a)	Yes
Lake Harris	Lake Harris (275a)	No
Lincoln Pond	Lincoln Pond (467a)	Yes
Paradox Lake	Paradox Lake (845a)	Yes
Putnam Pond	Putnam Pond (179a)	Yes
Buck Pond	Buck Pond (1,000a +)*	Yes
Fish Creek Pond	Lake Kuskaqua (1,000a +)*	No
Meacham Lake	Meacham Lake (1,203a)	Yes
Rollins Pond	Rollins Pond (442a)	Yes
Fourth Lake	Fourth Lake (2,138a)	No
Hinckley Reservoir	Hinckley Reservoir (2,784a)	No
Nicks Lake	Nicks Lake (205a)	Yes
Cranberry Lake	Cranberry Lake (6,976a)	No
Indian Lake	Indian Lake (4,365a)	Yes

*Lake Chains Aggregating 1,000 Acres+

CATSKILL PARK

Mongaup Pond	Mongaup Pond (90a)	Yes
Kenneth L. Wilson	Unnamed Ponds (<10a)	Yes
Little Pond	Little Pond (13a)	Yes
Bear Spring Mountain	Launt Pond (13a)	
	Russ Gray Pond (6a)	Yes
North/South Lake	North/South Lake (77a)	Yes

EXHIBIT 11

DEC CAMPGROUNDS ON WATER <1,000 ACRES - STATUS OF BOATING FACILITIES

ADIRONDACK PARK

<u>CAMPGROUND NAME - WATER BODY/SIZE</u>	<u>"PRE-EXISTING" (1) "IMPROVED" (2) RAMP?</u>	<u>GASOLINE MOTORS PERMITTED?</u>	<u>PRIVATE USE OF (3) TRAILERABLE MOTORBOATS?</u>
Caroga Lake (659a)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brown Tract Pond (230a)	No	No	No
Eighth Lake (314a)	Yes	Yes	No
Lake Durant (320a)	Yes	Yes	No
Lake Eaton (557a)	No	Yes	Yes
Lewey Lake (365a)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Limekiln Lake (461a)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luzerne (51a)	No	No	No
Taylor Pond (813a)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake Harris (275a)	No	Yes	Yes
Lincoln Pond (467a)	No	Yes	Yes
Paradox Lake (845a)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Putnam Pond (179a)	Yes	Yes	No
Rollins Pond (442a)	Yes	Yes	No
Nicks Lake (205a)	No	No	No

CATSKILL PARK

Mongaup Pond (90a)	No	No	No
Kenneth L. Wilson (<10a)	No	No	No
Little Pond (13a)	No	No	No
Bear Spring Mountain (<10a)	No	No	No
North/South Lake (940a)	No	No	No

- (1) "Pre-existing" is with reference to the adoption of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, July, 1972.
- (2) "Improved" ramp means any boat-trailer/vehicle surface enhanced by man beyond the natural lake bottom materials present, i.e., placement of concrete planks, blocks or pads, steel aircraft landing-mat materials, etc.
- (3) The column titled, "Private Use of Trailerable Motorboats" relates to private reparation's boats use on the water body in question regardless of the presence or absence of a pre-existing improved ramp within the campground situated on that water body.

**c) ADIRONDACK AND CATSKILL
PARKS STATE LAND
MASTER PLANS CRITERIA**

All DEC campgrounds and special day-use areas are classified as "intensive use" areas (exceptions, see footnotes page 1) within both the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP) and Catskill State Land Master Plan (CSLMP). Conformance with both state land master plans requires that department administrative policies, maintenance, and construction standards for boating facilities be established on a system of boating facility scope predicated upon water body size/type.

The most clearly defined criterion concerning boat access facilities in the APSLMP is that hard surface boat launching ramps may be provided only on waters greater than 1,000 acres in size. Boat launching ramp installations are disallowed by the APSLMP on waters less than 1,000 acres.

Under the "Intensive Use" land classification, to which DEC campgrounds and special day-use areas are assigned, the APSLMP offers guidance with respect to the compliance of boating facilities in general and boat launching sites specifically. Under the "Wild Forest" land classification, specific guidance is set with respect to compliance of fishing and waterway access sites. (See Exhibit 7A and Appendix F - Volume III.)

One of the basic guidelines for intensive use areas will be to provide the public opportunities for developed boating on a scale that is in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.

Because of the small size of state-owned lakes and streams within the Catskill Park, additional launching sites for boats will be limited to small boats without motors.

d) MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

During the summer of 1986, the campground and special day-use areas were inspected for purposes of inventorying existing facilities and their condition. Site-by-site analysis of the capital reconstruction proposals and estimated costs consistent with land use restrictions imposed by the APSLMP will be detailed in Volume II - Site Specific Plans.

Exhibit 11 summarizes, for all DEC campgrounds on waters less than 1,000 acres, (1) the pre-existing (i.e., pre-APSLMP) scope of boating facilities, (2) whether the use of gasoline motors is permitted through the campground facilities, or not, and (3) the current private use of trailerable-sized motorboats on the water in question.

All DEC campgrounds in the Catskill Park, and the Brown Tract Pond, Fourth Lake (Luzerne) and Nicks Lake campgrounds in the Adirondack Park have prohibitions against the use of gasoline motors. Under these circumstances, Fishing and Waterway Access Site standards may only be proposed for these facilities.

All existing boating facilities and any proposals to create new boating facilities will be assessed in site specific unit management plans and accompanied by an adequate demonstration that the guidelines of the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans guideline criteria can be complied with.

Development of site specific unit management plan for boating facilities includes determination of the type and scope of facilities to be constructed together with environmental impact assessment. Adoption of facility conceptual plans are followed by final design work, contract specifications development, contract bid solicitation, award recommendations, contract supervision, and compliance checks.

Maintenance of boating facilities need not be detailed in adopted site specific unit management plans. Nevertheless, it requires pre-planning and budgeting for routine, recurring annual maintenance in consultation between DEC Divisions of Operations and Fish and Wildlife staff. The performance of both routine annual maintenance and rehabilitation and improvement requirements is made possible as funding for these purposes is available.

Items of recurring annual maintenance are broken down into the following categories:

**AT THE OPENING OF SITE OPERATIONAL
SEASON**

- Sign installation - posting miscellaneous instructional signs and site I.D. signs.
- Temporary dock installation.

- Vehicular surface minor touch-up.
- Boundary repairs - posts and rails, fences, etc.
- Reactivation of electric/water/sewer services.
- Reactivation or installation of sanitary facilities.

DURING SITE OPERATIONAL SEASON AS NECESSARY

- Mowing grass.
- Trash pickup and removal.
- Toilet facility servicing.
- Minor maintenance of damage/vandalism.
- General inspections.

AT CLOSURE OF SITE OPERATIONAL SEASON

- Sign removal.
- Temporary dock removal, storage.
- Deactivation or removal of sanitary facilities.
- Deactivation of electric/water/sewer services.

AT SITES AVAILABLE FOR WINTER USE

- Snow plowing as necessary.
- Trash pickup and removal.
- General inspections.

It can be seen from the above that development and maintenance planning requires that certain facility standards be established to enable consistency and comprehension of facility installation designs and costs.

C. IMPACT

Impact is reflected in the following management policies which govern the administration of department campgrounds and special day-use areas:

- Camping is permitted at developed campgrounds only when the department has the ability to collect user fees.
- Differential pricing applies, depending on the geographical location and the level of services provided.
- Facilities will be operated in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Health Law.
- No existing developed intensive use areas will be eliminated during the term of this management plan.
- Principles of marketing, including promotion and advertising, will be used to encourage new

park entries, visitor returns, and to redistribute users from the more heavily used facilities.

- Cooperate with local governments and chambers of commerce to strengthen area economics and avoid actions which will unfairly compete with the private sector.
- Seek more efficient methods of operation in order to provide the best program at the least possible cost.
- Continue "Technology Transfer" meetings between the staffs of DEC and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

The goal of balancing revenues with operating costs requires that recreational facilities be kept at a safe, sanitary, and attractive level to attract the using public. This is demonstrated in that over the next five year period, priority shall be placed on drinking water and sanitary projects directly relating to meeting New York State health and safety standards. Emphasis will also be placed on those capital projects which help preserve the state's capital investment and which directly reduce operating costs.

Showers are no longer a luxury at campgrounds. Construction of shower buildings will be a response to camper demands and will help in the objective of conforming to New York State health codes. They enhance the recreational experience of the user. It is an encouragement to people to use the campgrounds which is essential to completing the goal of containing operating costs within revenue generated. Solar energy retrofit capability has been incorporated into the design of the buildings. Assuming full appropriations are on schedule, 81% of the campgrounds will have showers by the end of the five year management plan.

Safe accessibility to state-owned public camping day-use recreation areas will be provided for the handicapped. This includes provisions for showers, toilet facilities, parking, camping pads, hard surface ramps, and walkways. Provided the money requested is allocated, it will mean that over 78% of existing campgrounds and 50-60% of the day-use areas will be equipped and accessible to the handicapped.

Paving and resurfacing is done to provide safe ingress and egress for the using public and to provide the public with an enjoyable and safe recreation experience. Construction of centralized refuse disposal systems with rustic enclosures reflect a much

better appearance than garbage cans distributed throughout an area. Centralized refuse systems reduce litter by eliminating the problems of wildlife and wind overturning garbage cans. It reduces problems caused by raccoons and nuisance bears. It is more efficient since collection time can be streamlined by 50% over the time required to dump individual garbage cans and cleaning up litter from overturned cans.

Generic impact assessment of the department's public use development activities (including boating facilities sites) is addressed in the Final Programmatic Impact Statement on Public Use Development Activities of the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife, adopted January 26, 1979, as required by the State Environmental Quality Review Act of 1975 (SEQR). Shoreline disturbance in the form of dredging and/or vegetation removal is involved with the development of some boating facilities. Beneficial boating facilities impacts include reduced potential for trespass on private lands, increased opportunity for recreational activities and dispersion of user pressure on fish and wildlife populations.

The type of management actions that might be subject to regulations (permit) by either the agency or department as the appropriate authority over wet-

lands include: paths and trails construction, roads, pipeline crossings, dams, fencing, and docks. Rehabilitation projects such as waterfront reclamation, campsite relocation set backs, and building set backs might, in some instances, result in the removal of existing intrusions upon wetlands and contribute to upgrading of the site to a natural condition. Most likely, any impact on wetlands by way of constructing or placement of buildings, leach field, septic tanks, dumping stations, pit privies, playgrounds, fireplaces, camping sites, vehicle parking, and refuse disposal systems will be avoided by way of engineering design precautions so as not to alter or infiltrate wetlands. The identification of proposed actions within site specific UMP (Volume II) will provide opportunity for site-by-site analysis of effects upon wetlands and give opportunity to mitigate such actions.

Many of the 50 campground facilities sorely need rehabilitation and modernization; some need redesign to accommodate today's modern RV's. User interests are reflected in the development of play and sports areas. Modernizing facilities to acceptable standards enhances the recreational experience of the user. Encouraging people to use facilities is essential to completing the goal of containing operating costs within revenues generated.

VI. ALTERNATIVES FOR MANAGEMENT OF DEC CAMPGROUNDS AND SPECIAL DAY-USE AREAS

A. INTRODUCTION

The State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) requires the review of alternative actions to those enumerated in the management plan. The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan also requires inclusion of "alternative management objectives, where appropriate." The proposed management objectives and ensuing actions intended to be undertaken during the next five year period are presented in Volume I, Sections IV and V. Should the management objectives and actions be changed in the future, the unit management plan would require amendment to satisfy both SEQR and the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

Alternative courses of action with their associated impacts which have not been favored to pursue over the next five year period are as follows.

B. ALTERNATIVES ACTIONS

1. ACTION 1

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE - PROHIBITION ON TREE CUTTING

Two alternatives have been considered for Objective 1.

b. ALTERNATIVE 1

Following periodic inventory of hazardous trees on intensive use areas, the number and size of trees might indicate a commercial value. As such, the trees might be removed at no expense to the state and in fact, provide some value as a source of revenue. This option is not viable, however, under

the protective clause of Article XIV of the state Constitution.

c. ALTERNATIVE 2

This presumes the choice that hazardous trees will not be eliminated on the basis of lack of funds and labor or on a constitutional premise. This option was not selected as feasible for two reasons: first, it is an increased risk to public users at facilities to ignore hazardous conditions, particularly at locations such as campgrounds, which are developed for intensive recreation use; second, removal of hazardous trees is not harmful to any material degree and accordingly, may not contravene to the purpose of Article XIV of the state Constitution (see Section III.A.1.b. and Appendix C).

2. ACTION 2

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE - REHABILITATION AND RECLAMATION

One alternative has been considered for Objective 2.

b. ALTERNATIVE

This option presumes that no action should be taken to abandon facilities and reclaim sites which are deemed unnecessary to the program. Nor would rehabilitation be accomplished to these facilities if found degrading to resources of the area. The conclusion reached, is that this is not a management option but rather several mandates exist which would preclude its selection. These include care, custody, and control precedent under Environmental Conser-

vation Law, Adirondack Park and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans criteria, and constitutional grounds.

3. ACTION 3

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE - LAND ACQUISITION

Two alternatives have been considered for Objective 3.

b. ALTERNATIVE 1

This option presumes that DEC should identify priority parcels of private land adjoining existing intensive use areas and initiate acquisition without the grantors agreement by process of state power of eminent domain.

It is the policy of the Department of Environmental Conservation to avoid use of the power of eminent domain. There is no reason at the present time which justifies such action since the recreation program is currently ongoing and its continuation is not threatened to such degree.

c. ALTERNATIVE 2

This option presumes a disregard of resolution of adjoining land issues by way of land acquisition even if such lands were offered for sale to the state. Pursuit of this option is not realistic in that it demonstrates a total disregard for prioritization and distribution of acquisition based on the purpose of the 1972 and 1986 voter referendums. Such a course would preclude opportunity to gain long term resolution of problem locations.

4. ACTION 4

a. OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE - OPERATION AND MODERNIZATION

Three alternatives have been considered for Objective 4.

b. ALTERNATIVE 1

The alternative management policy would call for a more subsidized recreation program, ranging from free-use to a nominal fee. This would place additional burdens on state finances and probably result in reductions in operating sources. The quality of the program would deteriorate. Less popular facilities could be slated for closure, causing public unrest and adversely affect local economics. Uncontrolled public use of state lands would sharply increase and the state's ability to manage its land resources would be questionable.

c. ALTERNATIVE 2

The alternative of leasing park operations through concessionaire agreements, appears not to be feasible because of constraints passed in Article XIV of the New York State Constitution.

d. ALTERNATIVE 3

This alternative presumes no action. This course would dissolve the recreation programs which have evolved over the past 67 years. There would be no need for unit management plans as directed in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks State Land Master Plans. Investment in the existing physical plant would be lost. Uncontrolled public use of state lands would sharply increase.

VII. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

A. THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS

In accordance with its administrative and management responsibilities, the Department of Environmental Conservation is charged with the duty to prepare, in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency, individual unit management plans for the units of land classified in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. The unit management plans are a mechanism to refine and apply the general guidelines and criteria in the master plan to specific conditions on the ground, at a level of detail appropriate to administration and management.

The Adirondack Park Agency is responsible for determining whether a proposed individual unit management plan complies with the general guidelines and criteria set forth in the master plan. The agency is responsible, as a policy matter, for general interpretations of the master plan itself. When finally adopted by the Department of Environmental Conservation, the individual unit management plan will assist significantly in resolving questions of interpretation and application of the master plan.

For the public campgrounds and special day-use areas unit management plans, the Adirondack Park Agency determination of conformance to guidelines and criteria set in the master plan will include:

- Whether proposed facilities will be "in a setting and on a scale that are in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park."
- Whether proposed facilities will be "located, designed, and managed so as to blend with the Adirondack environment land to have the minimum adverse impact possible on surrounding

state lands and nearby private holdings."

- Whether the land characteristics and the recommended objectives have been "related to and integrated with the characteristics and management objectives for adjacent public and private land areas."
- Whether proposed activities will "avoid material alteration of wetlands; minimize extensive topographic alterations; limit vegetative clearing; and preserve the scenic, natural, and on-site resources of the area."
- Whether the inventory of facilities is adequate.
- Whether the plan contains an adequate assessment of actual and projected public use and physical, biological and social carrying capacity.

Although not required by law, management of classified intensive use areas in the Catskill Park is guided by almost identical guidelines and criteria. Such criteria, as found in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, assures continuity over the planning of management factions for both regions.

Final adoption of the unit management plans will signify that the above environmental and managerial concerns have been recognized and addressed.

B. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

No consequential adverse environmental impacts are anticipated through the implementation of the campgrounds and day-use areas unit management plans over the next five year period. The proposed level of operation, maintenance, construction and public use is consistent with the proper con-

trols to avoid adverse environmental impact on the area. Within constitutional limits, the removal of trees will be necessary to reduce hazardous conditions and for the construction of water supply, sewage and shower facilities. However, the removal of these trees will not interfere with general vegetation successional patterns on the recreation areas. Wildlife species utilizing clearings and brushy ecotones will increase.

Excavation and grading will be required to stabilize and improve drainage of camping sites, provide accessibility for the handicapped, and install facilities required by health codes and standards. Immediate seeding and mulching of disturbed area will greatly reduce the possibility of any erosion problems. Final vegetative growth and grades will blend with the existing environmental setting.

Increased noise levels during construction of improved facilities cannot be avoided. The largest impact will be on campers during the summer season. The possibility exists of interference with wildlife breeding and nesting seasons. Related noise will have a significant short-term impact, but little long-term permanent impact is expected.

The completion of facility improvements may cause some negative perceptual reactions by certain viewers. Not only are the numbers of people small, but the visual effect of proposed improvement would be very small in relation to the existing visual impact of the classified intensive use areas.

The use of electrical energy cannot be avoided for improved water and sewage systems operation after they are installed. An attempt at improving energy conservation will be made by exploring alternative power sources. Electrical energy consumption increases are expected to be less than 20% over a 5 year period. However, resulting increases in public use carrying capacities will prove beneficial to the long-term protection of the environmental setting and will enhance visitors safety and recreational enjoyment at the facilities.

C. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

Recreational use of the land at public campgrounds and day-use areas does not represent

irreversible nor irretrievable commitment of resources. Should intensive use recreational facilities and programs be abandoned, the areas would revert to natural vegetation and habitat characteristic to much of the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park. The only irreversible commitments are: 1) the building materials for permanent structures, and 2) the energy required to operate and maintain the recreation area. The volume of each of these is relatively minor on a broad scale but achieves significance in the locale.

D. GROWTH-INDUCING ASPECTS

The main long-range impact on the neighboring communities and regions, resulting from the continued operation of the intensive use recreation areas, is the stabilizing effect exerted upon the economy, employment, and recreational opportunity of the area. The ensuing five year unit management plan seeks to balance public use at the recreation facilities with the capacity of the resources to withstand use. Proposed facility improvements will enable establishing carrying capacities which are realistic to the observed levels of current public use. Summer recreational facilities will be designed and modified to place their various components of parking, sanitary facilities, beach area, camping, and picnicking in balance with each other and with an appropriate carrying capacity. That balance will also take into account the natural resource aspects of the site and their ability to withstand use.

Capital investments are aimed at modernization, user safety, and attractiveness of facilities which will tend to encourage return visits. The success of this action requires the department to carefully monitor and analyze operating variables. These include, but are not limited to: revenues generated by ticket category, demographic study of population served, facilities most heavily and least heavily utilized, definition of peak periods and slow periods with comparisons of utilization levels during both, past efforts to encourage higher levels of use, relationship of utilization to marketing efforts, relationship of utilization to facility development, etc. Cooperation with local governments and chambers of commerce to strengthen the region's private sector

economy, will continue to be an important management priority.

E. MITIGATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The proposed modernization projects will stay within the constitutional interpretation limits for vegetation removal at classified intensive use areas. Adoption of Memorandum #84-06 clarifies the responsibilities of DEC employees and organizational units with regards to vegetative removal on Forest Preserve lands. Adherence to the memo results in the least impact on the natural resources which is consistent with the language and spirit of the state's Constitution.

With the public campgrounds and day-use areas being existing facilities, mitigating measures can be realized primarily through care in placement of proposed structures and improvements and application of sound engineering construction practices. These techniques are fully employed in the planning and construction of all program elements. Permits are required for certain actions in freshwater wetlands and waste water disposal systems.

New and improved facilities, which are proposed to comply with Department of Health codes, have been carefully sited. Construction design minimizes erosion potential in that natural drainage patterns are maintained. All exposed areas will be seeded and mulched immediately following construction operations. Past experience at the intensive use areas indicates that vegetation can be reestablished readily which will effectively stabilize slopes.

Many improvements will take place utilizing existing water, sewage, and buildings alignment. This mitigating measure eliminates the need for additional clearing and results in approximately the same visual impact. Architectural designs will be selected to achieve a harmonious blending with the character of the recreation areas and surrounding forest area. The soil and resulting vegetation, susceptible to compaction by large crowds, will be protected by public use of walkways and roadways

thereby reducing wildlife habitat destruction. All proposed construction involves areas and forest types where previous construction has taken place and results can be predicted. Adjacent forest cover will not be altered and the natural tendency for species composition to gradually evolve to climax forest types will not be altered.

A careful review of the proposed actions and project descriptions indicate that expansion proposals at the public campgrounds concentrate on improving and updating facilities to accommodate present peak use periods rather than accommodate increased population projections. Extensive over-construction of facilities to accommodate public use increase projections, later to be abandoned or dismantled, will not occur. Therefore, attendant impacts, such as noise and air quality, will not occur.

Operation by the Department of Environmental Conservation recognizes and deals effectively with the economic, social, and political ramifications in the Adirondack and Catskill regions. If the management plans are implemented, future operations for the use of land at the intensive use areas and adjacent areas will not be foreclosed. The campgrounds could be abandoned and the camping sites allowed to grow over. However, the impact of abandonment would likely be more adverse than the upkeep of present facilities.

The sight of dilapidated buildings and eroding roadways would be less pleasing visually than a modern, efficiently operated recreation area. This could be eliminated only if abandonment was a deliberate act supported by appropriations of money for demolition of the intensive use areas and restoration of the sites.

Program goals are aimed toward assessing the financial and environmental costs mainly to the users of intensive use areas and minimizing the burden upon New York State taxpayers. The beneficiaries are recreational campers, picnickers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, and other persons who use the facilities for recreational purposes. These people come from all over New York State, the United States and foreign countries, and look upon facilities such as these as being part of the "Adirondack Park" and "Catskill Park" atmosphere.

VIII. RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

- A. Overview of Comment Process**
- B. Summary of Oral Comments at Public Hearings**
 - 1. Belleayre Ski Center, June 7, 1988
 - 2. Warrensburg DEC Sub-Office, June 8, 1988
- C. Written Comments Pertaining to DGUMP/EIS**
- D. Written Comments Pertaining to Beaverkill UMP**
- E. Written Comments Pertaining to Wilmington Notch UMP**
- F. Written Comments Pertaining to Lake George Islands Day-Use Service Charge**
- G. Summary of Changes, Amendments, and Additions to GUMP/EIS and Site Specific UMP for Beaverkill and Wilmington Notch Campgrounds**

Day-Use Areas and site specific UMP for the Beaverkill and Wilmington Notch Campgrounds appeared in the Environmental Notice Bulletin on May 11, 1988. A copy of the notice appears in this section.

A statewide press release was distributed to the Department of Environmental Conservation's list of daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, government officials, legislators, and including over 700 interested parties. A copy of the press release appears in this section.

Copies of the Draft Generic UMP/EIS were available by writing or calling the DEC central office in accordance with information provided in the Environmental Notice Bulletin and statewide press release. In total, approximately 300 copies of the Draft UMP/EIS were circulated.

Two public hearings were scheduled to promote public awareness and receive comments. Two dates and locations were sponsored to broaden opportunity for interested individuals and groups in the Adirondack and Catskill regions to respond. DEC Hearing Officer, Mr. Andrew Perlstein, conducted the public hearing on June 7, 1988, 7:00 p.m. at the Belleayre Mountain Ski Center. Two persons made oral comments at this hearing. Hearing Officer, Mr. Robert O'Connor presided over the public hearing on June 8, 1988, 7:00 p.m. at the DEC Warrensburg office. Of approximately 100 persons attending, 58 persons offered oral comments. Statements introduced at the public hearings by Mr. Frank Fuller, General Manager Forest Parks, and Mr. Thomas Shearer, Consultant for the Unit Management Plan, are recorded in this section.

A. OVERVIEW OF COMMENT PROCESS

The notice of completion of the Draft Generic Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Public Campgrounds and Special

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION
STATEWIDE**

PUBLIC HEARING (DEIS)

STATEWIDE--(P-0) DEC, as lead agency, has accepted a draft EIS on the proposed Completion of Draft Unit Management Plans/Environmental Impact Statement including notice of public meetings pertaining to DEC operated Public Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

Public hearings on the draft EIS will be held on June 7 and 8, 1988 at 7:00 PM at 6/7 Main Lodge, Belleayre Mt. Ski Center, Route 28, Highmount, NY, 6/8 DEC Warrensburg Sub-Office, Hudson St. Extension, Warrensburg, NY.

The action involves public review and comment pertaining to the completion of the Draft Generic Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for DEC operated Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas together with completion of Draft Site Specific Unit Plans for Wilmington Notch and Beaverkill Public Campgrounds. The generic plan sets forth goals, policy and objectives pertaining universally to 50 Campgrounds and 5 Day-Use Areas whereas Site Specific Plans describe individual five year management period. The completed generic plan together with individual Site Specific Plans will promote orderly management of public owned and operated recreation of facilities and enhance understanding by all involved or interested in the management of state land. Draft Unit Management Plans are completed in accordance with Intensive Use Area guidelines and criteria set forth in the Catskill Park and Adirondack Park State Land Master Plans. The recreation areas are located on Forest Preserve lands in the Counties of Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Ulster and Warren.

Potential environmental impacts considered in the draft EIS include: wetlands and topography, limit vegetative clearing, scenic, natural resources, public use and physical, biological and social carrying capacity.

CONTACT: Frank Fuller, NYSDEC, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-5253, (518) 457-2500



NEWS RELEASE

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

THOMAS C. JORLING, COMMISSIONER

Albany, New York 12233-1020

FOR RELEASE: PMs, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1988

Plans for future operations and management of campgrounds and day-use areas operated by the Department of Environmental Conservation in the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves will be the subject of public hearings in June, Commissioner Thomas C. Jorling announced today.

The hearings will provide the public with an opportunity to comment on a Draft Generic Unit Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement which have been prepared by the department for use during the next five years.

The completed generic plan together with site specific unit plans will provide orderly management of publicly owned and operated facilities and enhance understanding of state land management.

Objectives of the proposed plans include protection of vegetation on state land; rehabilitation of campsites, roads, and buildings; making provisions for access for the handicapped; acquisition of appropriate adjoining lands; compliance with State Health Department codes pertaining to water systems, trailer dumping stations, and sewage systems; and modernizing facilities including boat access, solid waste and sports facilities.

No existing developed campgrounds or day-use areas will be eliminated during the term of the management plans. There is no plan to expand or construct new campgrounds or day-use areas. Cooperation will continue with local governments and chambers of commerce to strengthen area economies and to enhance New York State's position as a recreation destination area.

In the Catskills, a public hearing will be held June 7 at 7 p.m. in the main lodge at Belleayre Mountain Ski Center, Route 28 in Highmount. In the Adirondacks, a public hearing will be held June 8 at 7 p.m. at the DEC office, Hudson Street Extension in Warrensburg. Comments on the draft plan may be submitted to the DEC Bureau of Recreation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, N.Y. 12233, until June 20, 1988. Copies of the draft EIS and unit management plan can be obtained from the same address.

DEC operates 50 public campgrounds and five special day-use areas in the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves. Recreation areas are located on Forest Preserve lands in Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Ulster and Warren Counties.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL:
Arthur Woldt (518) 457-5400

**STATEMENT INTRODUCED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS ON
JUNE 7 AND 8 AT BELLEAYRE MOUNTAIN SKI CENTER AND
WARRENSBURG SUB-OFFICE PERTINENT TO
PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS AND SPECIAL DAY-USE AREA FACILITIES
DRAFT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Section 9-0301 of the Environmental Conservation Law places the responsibility for the care, custody, and control of the Forest Preserve in the Department of Environmental Conservation. The public campgrounds and special day-use areas addressed under this unit management plan are all located within the Adirondack and Catskill regions. When public campgrounds were first developed in the 1920's, they were maintained for the free use of all the people. During the 1952 season, a camping service fee was initiated to users of the campground to recover a portion of the state's cost of providing recreation service. In the late 1970's, DEC established an administrative goal to balance the operating costs of the summer recreation program with user fee revenues. Effective in 1988, the Legislative Budget Bill directs that campground revenues be placed in a special fund which, over a two year period, will become the source of funding to meet program operating costs.

The goal to insure that permit revenues equal operating costs has been achieved by pricing differential techniques and more streamlined and efficient facility operation. Three (3) additional goals have been administratively established: first, is to offer broad recreational opportunities; second, manage our recreation programs which will ensure protection of the natural resource base; and third, manage the recreation program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

Unit management plans for 45 Adirondack and 8 Catskill campgrounds and special day-use facilities will be completed in view of department goals and to enhance the efficient management of these facilities. (Unit management plans for the Lake George Battlefield Park and Lake George Beach were adopted in 1981.) It is noted that the Adirondack and Catskill Park State Land Master Plans both advocate that priority should be given to the rehabilitation and modernization of existing intensive use areas. There are no plans at the present time to expand summer campground capacity.

We have adopted a procedure for preparing unit management plans in two phases. The first is to finalize the draft of the all encompassing generic plan and the second phase will be the completion of individual site specific unit plans for each of the 53 classified intensive use areas.

The generic unit management plan will provide continuity for the administration of campgrounds and day-use area facilities between the Catskills and Adirondacks. The generic plan sets forth the goals, objectives, policy and operations basis which are in common to the management of all intensive use recreation locations. The generic plan also contributes to the efficiency of preparing unit management plan by minimizing the necessity of repeating universal substantive matter 53 times in site specific plans.

Together with the draft generic plan, site specific plans for Beaverkill and Wilmington Notch Campgrounds are included in this public hearing to illustrate the interrelationship between the generic and site specific plans. The remaining 51 site specific unit management plans will be the subject of future public meetings or hearings.

We welcome your interest, review and comments on the draft generic and site specific plans. In closing, I would like to remind you that written comments will be accepted until the close of business on June 20, 1988 and should be sent to me at the DEC Headquarters, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-5253.

Submitted by: Frank W. Fuller

**ORIENTATION, INTRODUCED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS
PERTAINING TO CAMPGROUNDS AND SPECIAL DAY-USE AREA
DRAFT GENERIC UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN/
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
JUNE 7 AND 8, 1988**

The format adopted for writing the campgrounds and special day-use areas unit management plans is the result of modifications to an original outline developed following a DEC Citizen Advisory Group Meeting on May 2, 1983.

Work on the first draft was initiated in February 1987. Since that date, an invitation for consultation and/or review of the various draft stages has been extended to: The Forest Preserve Advisory Committee, the Adirondack Park Agency, the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, local government, commerce groups, individuals and interest groups, New York Heritage Program, DEC regional and Albany staffs, and the State Environmental Quality Review Act Committee.

The planning and assessment process includes consultation with the New York Heritage Program pertaining to awareness of potential unique, sensitive or endangered resource features at site specific locations. We also seek appropriate specific historical information in consultation with the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Such consultation will aim to set-forth a description of unique, sensitive and historical features along with mitigation measures to minimize impacts upon their significance.

Several documents are referenced in the Draft Generic Unit Management Plan which are not found in the Appendices (Volume III). The following documents are available upon request to Department of Environmental Conservation offices in accordance with the Freedom of Information Law:

- Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement for DEC Land Acquisition (May 1988).
- Final Programmatic Impact Statement on Public Use Development Activities of the DEC Division of Fish and Wildlife (January 26, 1979).
- Final Programmatic Impact Statement on Wildlife Game Species Management Program of the DEC Division of Fish and Wildlife (March 28, 1988).

The following documents are available upon request to Regional Offices in Regions 3, 4, 5, 6 and the Albany Office in accordance with the Freedom of Information Law:

- Summer Recreation Campground and Special Facilities Handbook (Revised May 1988).
- Final Report on the Survey of the Division of Operations Campground Image in the Summer Recreation Camping Market (prepared by the Management Assistance Center, February 1983).
- DEC Forest Preserve Unit Management Planning Handbook (Revised 1989).

Copies of the above documents are on display at this public hearing.

Submitted by: Thomas D. Shearer

B. SUMMARY OF ORAL COMMENTS AT PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. PUBLIC HEARING AT BELLEAYRE SKI CENTER, JUNE 7, 1988

a. Tom Miner, Speaker.

(Essentially stated) Article XIV of the state Constitution as printed in the DGUMP/EIS is not up-to-date as amended by the 1987 referendum.

Response

A copy of the Senate and Assembly resolution to the constitutional amendment has been added to Volume III, Appendix C. Section III.A. of the Final GUMP/EIS has been amended to include the appendix reference.

b. Jim Planck, Speaker.

(Essentially stated) The EIS does not reflect DEC authority to construct buildings on the Forest Preserve. There is a lack of conservation education programs at campgrounds. The words rustic and wild character used as descriptive terms are not defined. The public hearing at Belleayre Ski Center an inappropriate location for persons concerned with the Beaverkill campground.

Response

The above statements are similar to written comments received from others. Refer to Section VIII.C.1. regarding the Forest Preserve comment; Section VIII.C.4. regarding conservation education comment; Section VIII.D.5. regarding rustic; and Section VIII.D.5. regarding public hearing location.

c. The following are additional oral comments submitted by J. Planck.

(Essentially stated)

- EIS does not discuss relationship between private and state campgrounds.

Response

Parts of Section III.G. and III.H of the DGUMP/EIS addressed this subject. DEC operated campgrounds will be of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities customarily provided by private campgrounds. The private sector provides a hefty share of recreation services, mostly in profit-making enterprises.

- It is inappropriate that New York government administration of recreation facilities be split between two state agencies, DEC and Office

of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Response

It is not within the scope of the DGUMP/EIS to review the pro and con of adopted legislation. Pages 3-4 of the UMP summarized Park Region 6 and differences between DEC operated campgrounds and OPRHP operated camping facilities.

- The Catskill Interpretive Center and Camp DeBruce should be included in the DGUMP/EIS.

Response

The DGUMP/EIS is limited to units of Forest Preserve land classified as "Intensive Use Areas." The Catskill Park State Land Master Plan does not include the interpretive center and Camp DeBruce as classified intensive use areas.

- Land acquisition should be addressed.

Response

The Final Generic EIS for Acquisition of Lands by the Department of Environmental Conservation (March 1988) was referenced in DGUMP/EIS and is available upon request to regional offices of DEC. Land acquisition was also summarized for campgrounds in Section V.B.3. of the DGUMP/EIS.

2. PUBLIC HEARING AT WARRENSBURG, JUNE 8, 1988

The registration sheet which follows included 58 individuals desiring to make comments at this public hearing. All comments pertained to the day-use service charges for the Lake George Islands. Typical public expressions and suggestions may be reviewed by referring to public correspondence received by DEC and recorded in Section VIII.F.

Response

Public comments pertaining to the Lake George Islands day-use fees and procedures are welcomed by the department. There appeared to be considerable misunderstanding among many of the attendees as to the relevance of the DGUMP/EIS to the Islands day-use fees. Aside from fiscal management principles, any relevance is, in fact, abstract. Nevertheless, new rules and procedures have been initiated following the June 8 public hearing and are recorded in Section VIII.F.

**REGISTRATION
PUBLIC HEARING
CAMPGROUND AND SPECIAL DAY-USE AREAS UMP/EIS
WARRENSBURG DEC SUB-OFFICE - JUNE 8, 1988**

Gene Petramale
Kings Road
Lake George, New York 12845

David Wilcox
Lockhart Loop
Lake George, New York 12845

Scott McLaughlin
RD1
Lake George, New York 12845

Jane Peltier
Ridge Road
Lake George, New York 12845

Brigid McLaughlin
RD #1
Lake George, New York 12845

Barbara Smith
Kattskill Bay, New York 12844

Lucille Moriarty
16 Mt. Laurel Drive
Clifton Park, New York 12065

Betty Rehm
Diamond Point
Lake George, New York 12845

W. O. Rehm III
175 Ottawa Street
Lake George, New York 12845

Elaine L. Lawrence
2085 Flat Rock Road
Lake George, New York 12845

James Barrett
Rt. 9L
Lake George, New York 12845

Helen Randolph
531 Chestnut Ridge
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Robert Patterson
4 Crestwood Drive
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Glenn Godell
1 Riverview Terrace
Rensselaer, New York 12144

Dick Martin
Diamond Point Road
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824

Dorothy B. Martin
P.O. Box 73
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824

Susan and Jon Dougher
19 Burdick Avenue
Warrensburg, New York 12885

William H. Stoff II
14 Hillsdale Drive
Sussex, New Jersey 07461

Kenneth Kambar
23 Thomas Avenue
Hudson Falls, New York 12839

Donald Harris Star Route
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Bob Rourk
Trout Pond Road
Kattskill Bay, New York 12844

Kathy and Wayne Fisher
18 Clark Street
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Tracy Clothier
Lake George Park Commission
Lake George, New York 12845

John Osterlitz
Scotia, New York 12302

Brian Shechan
WWSC Radio

John E. and Regina B. Liccardi
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Garfield
Box 85
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824

Jaclyn and Adrien R. Dubee
39 William Street
Glens Falls, New York 12801

William and Jane Elford
Box 182
Chestertown, New York 12817

Dorothy Harris
Lake George
Chamber of Commerce
1 Philip Street
Lake George, New York 12845

Paul Gilchrist
Lake George Boaters Assoc.
PO Box 14 Lake Shore Drive
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824

Dorothy J. Henry
The Hague Chronicle
RFD #1
Hague, New York 12836

Henry L. Ayers
RD2 Charlton Road
Ballston Spa, New York 12020

John P. Cushing
8 Orchard Drive
Glens Falls, New York 12801

John Bellow
RD 2 Box 242
Lake Shore Drive
Lake George, New York 12845

Sally Stout
RD 2 Box 2424
Lake Shore Drive
Lake George, New York 12845

William R. Cornell
Boats of Lake George
Assembly Point
Lake George, New York 12845

Lonnie Lawrence
Rt. 9L
Lake George, New York 12845

**REGISTRATION
PUBLIC HEARING
CAMPGROUND AND SPECIAL DAY-ISE AREAS UMP/EIS
WARRENSBURG DEC SUB-OFFICE - JUNE 8, 1988
(CONTINUED)**

Robert Niedermeyer, Jr.
Lake George Boat Owners
RD #1 Glen Lake Road
Lake George, New York 12845

John S. Trela
P.O. Box 172
Diamond Point
Lake George, New York 12824

Rochelle D. Fazio
29 George Street
Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866

W. J. Ostapeck
Sabbath Day Point Road
Silver Bay, New York 12874

Jim Planck*
RD 2, Box 165
Delhi, New York 13753

Tom Miller*
Catskill Center
Arkville, New York 12406

Jim McAndrew
Katskill Bay
Lake George, New York 12845

Anne and Carter White
26 Jerome Avenue
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Earl C. Schoff
Glens Falls, New York 12801

John Schaldone
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Angela DeCamilla
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Karen and Kent McNairy
Glens Falls, New York 12801

James Canavan
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Zandy Gabriels
Bolton Landing, N.Y. 12814

Ronald G. Bernhard
DEC
Albany, New York 12233

Frank W. Fuller
DEC
Albany, New York 12233

Tom Shearer
DEC
Albany, New York 12233

Herbert Lamb
DEC
Saranac Lake, New York 12983

Don Smith
DEC
Warrensburg, New York 12885

Paul Toohey
DEC
Canton, New York 13617

Ron Dawson
DEC
Herkimer, New York 13350

John English
DEC
Ray Brook, New York 12977

Robert E. Wilson
DEC
Ray Brook, New York 12977

Burton E. Morehouse
DEC
Warrensburg, New York 12885

Michael C. Gann
DEC
Albany, New York 12233

Gary E. West
DEC
Ray Brook, New York 12977

Richard L. Clark
DEC
Warrensburg, New York 12885

Wayne G. Blanchard
DEC
Northville, New York 12134

Douglas Cole
DEC
Wevertown, New York 12886

*Attended Belleayre Public Hearing.

C. WRITTEN COMMENTS PERTAINING TO DGUMP/EIS

Index to letters which follow:

1. Tom Miner
2. Robert O. Linck
3. Robert C. Klos
4. Lauren Swift
5. Larry Brown
6. Richard L. Weir, Jack Sencabaugh, Carl P. Wiedemann
7. Michael DiNunzio

1. Tom Miner, Executive Director, The Catskill Center

Response

Section I.B. of the Generic UMP/EIS addresses history of the campground system including reasoning of the "Conservation Commission" and Constitution questions of the 1920's, "the bobsled case" in 1930 and 1932 Attorney General Opinions all related to the existing and continued development of campgrounds on Forest Preserve land.

Criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan states, quote:

"No structures, improvements or uses not now established on the forest preserve are permitted..... Obviously, these guidelines are subject to any future legal rulings further restricting uses of the Forest Preserve and they are not considered as attempts to make determinations as to the constitutional appropriateness of any structures, improvements or uses. From a constitutional perspective, this master plan should be regarded as constitutionally neutral in character."

See response Section VIII.D.6. letter pertaining to public hearing for the Beaverkill Site Specific UMP.

2. Robert O. Linck Adirondack Mountain Club

Response

Thank you for your review and comments.

3. Robert C. Klos Campground Owners of New York

Response

The department must uphold the maintenance and operation expenditures of campgrounds and special day-use facilities by means of revenues covered by user fees. The maintenance and operation expenditure is for routine costs which do not change or extend the life of usefulness of the capital facilities. They include such costs as personal service, supplies, materials, utilities, and contractual. Capital expenditures including initial construction, development, and acquisition of new facilities or major reconstruction are supported by state appropriated funds.

4. Lauren Swift Adirondack Mountain Club, Inc.

Response

Item #1. In addition to sections of the Generic UMP/EIS which Ms. Swift referenced, Appendix E of Volume III exhibits sample information from the Interpreter/Activity Handbook. The department recognizes the benefits of an informed public as results from conservation/environmental education.

It is anticipated that some nature trails and other related educational facilities will be incorporated into site specific unit planning over the next 2-3 years. Of primary concern are the costs of staff, training and supervision to carry out summer season education programs. The department must generate revenues to balance the operational expenditures of the recreation program.

Most trailer and tent sites are located and developed on the basis of topography, wetlands, vegetation size, and density and accessibility. Segregation of tent and trailer sites presents problems for the reservation system and camping party placement when occupancy level is at or near 100%, which occurs on weekends and holidays.

Rules and regulations found in Volume III, Appendix A, stipulate that activities of a rough or boisterous nature be confined to designated areas. The possession of fireworks is prohibited. Quiet must be observed between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

**5. Larry Brown
Significant Habitat Unit**

Response

Thank you for your review and comments.

**6. Richard L. Weir, Jack Sencabaugh,
Carl P. Wiedemann
Region #4, DEC**

Response

Item 1 - The words "handicapped facilities" has been added to the listing of facilities in Section II.A.1.

Item 2 - Section V.B.4.b.8) pertains to proposed actions over the next five year management period. Existing trail heads located on public campgrounds will be inventoried in individual site specific UMP.

Item 3 - At the present time day-use on public campgrounds is allowed free of charge following closing of an administratively designated camping season. Administrative flexibility year-to-year is needed to review and adjust the service fees charged. Legislation adopted in 1988 mandates the department to balance operation and maintenance costs with revenues received. Public campgrounds are not operated with a profit motive in mind, but fee adjustments may be required. The management plan sets forth the budgeting and revenue principles and does not attempt to forecast fee schedules.

Errors in the text have been corrected.

**7. Michael DiNunzio
The Adirondack Council**

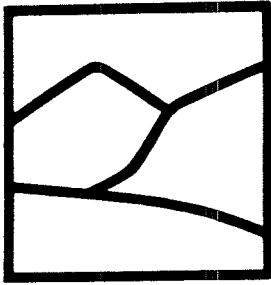
Response

All of the following, including the issue of protecting vegetation, direct attention throughout the GUMP/EIS to matters relating to Article XIV constitutional integrity. The GUMP/EIS, Section I.B. addresses reasoning of the "Conservation Commission", constitutional issues raised in the 1920's, the "bobsled case" in 1930 and 1932 Attorney General opinion all related to the existing and continued development of campgrounds on forest preserve land.

The Adirondack State Land Master Plan states, quote: "From a constitutional perspective this master plan should be regarded as constitutionally neutral in character."

Department policy and goals pertaining to operation of intensive use areas is set forth in Section III.H.1.c.,d. and e. Projected objectives for the ensuing five year management period includes as outlined in Section IV.B.8., which essentially states: "Continued operation is of the current level as inventoried." This should be interpreted that no expansion or new campground facilities are planned. Action outlined in Section V.B.2. further directs attention to Rehabilitation and Reclamation of Sites to a natural condition.

Alternatives to department objectives for the ensuing management period are recorded in Section VI. The Summary of Environmental Effects found in Section VII addresses mitigation, unavoidable environmental impacts and irreversible commitment of resources.



THE CATSKILL CENTER

for Conservation and Development, Inc.

ARKVILLE, NEW YORK 12406

Telephone (914) 586-2611

June 9, 1988

Mr. Frank Fuller, Chief
Bureau of Recreation
Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-5253

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Program Assistant

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Planning Program Director

Re: Comments on Draft Campground UMP EIS

Dear Mr. Fuller:

This letter will convey the comments on the Draft EIS for the generic and site-specific campground unit management plans that I presented on behalf of The Catskill Center at the June 7 public hearing held at the Belleayre Mountain Ski Center. The principal issue of concern to The Center is the "forever wild" provisions of Article XIV of the state Constitution.

Article XIV and its various interpretations by numerous State Attorneys General clearly prohibit new structural development on all Forest Preserve lands. There is no constitutional provision for any of the campground amenities that have been developed in the past, nor for any that are proposed at the Beaverkill Campground and elsewhere. The only permitted development has been authorized by specific amendment of Article XIV, as for the state ski areas at Belleayre, Whiteface and Gore Mountains (note: the UMP DEIS does not include the most recent Article XIV amendments).

The Draft EIS should address the issue of how the Department can carry out any further development which is prohibited by Article XIV, and how it will resolve or mitigate the violation of Article XIV by its past campground development on Preserve lands.

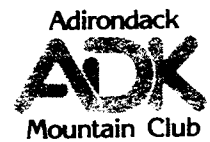
I will again urge that the Department hold a supplemental hearing on the UMP DEIS in the town of Rockland. There is considerable local interest in the Beaverkill Campground; the Belleayre hearing location was just too distant for people to attend.

Sincerely,

Tom Miner
Executive Director

/tm

cc: Lang Marsh, Ron Bernhard, Bob Bathrick, Paul Keller, Irwin King, DEC
Bob Glennon, APA



174 Glen Street
Glens Falls,
New York 12801-3526
(518) 793-7737

June 15, 1988

Frank W. Fuller, Chief
Bureau of Recreation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany NY 12233

Dear Mr. Fuller:

The Adirondack Mountain Club has reviewed the Draft Generic Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement on DEC operation of public campgrounds and day-use areas in the Adirondacks and Catskills. We have also reviewed the Site Specific Plans and Impact Statements for Wilmington Notch and Beaverkill Campgrounds. We note with satisfaction that no significant expansion of campgrounds is contemplated and that any essential vegetative cutting will be kept to an absolute minimum, thus avoiding violations of Article XIV of the New York State Constitution.

The ADK commends the Department for its effort. We appreciate having the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert O. Linck".

Robert O. Linck
Conservation Director

ROL/rol

cc: R. Bathrick

Campground Owners of New York

P. O. BOX 497, DANSVILLE, NEW YORK 14437

CONY: DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION, GROWTH
IMPROVEMENT & DEVELOPMENT OF
PRIVATELY OWNED CAMPGROUNDS



June 17, 1988

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Upper Delaware

First Vice President
Edward Gardner
Lake George Campsite

Second Vice President
Mark Anderson
Camp Chautauqua

Third Vice President
Frances Carter
The Landing

Secretary
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Flatrock

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Jessica King
Lake George RV Park

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Region 10
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Broken Wheel

Region 11
Albert G. Kaufmann
Upper Delaware

Region 12
Andrew Joehl
Indian Ridge

Region 13
Robert London
Skyway

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR
ROBERT KLOS
(716) 335-2710

Mr. Frank Fuller
Director of Recreation
NYS Department of Environmental
Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233

Dear Frank:

On behalf of the Campground Owners of New York (CONY) I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEC's proposal in the form of a Five Year Plan, for the department's campgrounds and day use areas. After reviewing the draft you have forwarded, we are pleased to find that you have no plans for future site development or present site expansion in the next five years. We support your intention to bring the parks into compliance with the rules and regulations set forth by the NYS Department of Health by way of refurbishing present facilities. CONY cannot fault your plans for building shower facilities in parks that presently are without them or upgrading existing facilities. We hope that you would continue to abide by all of the Health Department regulations that we in the private sector are faced with. Our conversation this past week have touched on the stringent rules DOH has imposed on the overall tourism/recreation industry and fully appreciate the support your department has lent in bringing these rules into perspective as far as their negative impact on tourism as a whole and individual operators including DEC parks in particular.

Our main concern continues to be the unrealistically low fees charged and sometime free camping allowed in the public sector. Although you now maintain that DEC is operating on a self sustaining budget, we question whether or not your total operating budget contains all costs. For example, are salaries, maintenance costs, land acquisition, insurances, facility improvement costs, utility costs etc.

included when arriving at your operating budget and therefore built into your rates? If they are, fine. However, if all of these costs the private sector must incorporate in order to arrive at it's fees are not used by your department, we ask that you consider doing so when establishing your rates. We fully understand that public sector fees will always be somewhat lower than those in the private sector. However although in the past two years, operating costs in private campgrounds have skyrocketed due in part to fees being charged by the State agencies that regulate them, forcing across the board rate increases. We have not seen a corresponding upward trend in the public sector.

We would also emphatically ask that you curtail all future expansion into the type of recreation programs that have traditionally been offered to the camping public by the private sector. While it certainly may be appropriate for the DEC to provide nature related programs for the camper, it is inappropriate to attempt to entertain the camper by way of dances, bingo etc. These types of programs are in direct competition with the private sector and should not be offered. If the DEC continues to expand in this field and begins to put in convenience store operations as well, what is left for the private sector? In addition, we would be against any move by the DEC to full hook up sites. Keep your parks as they presently are. (See enclosed article by the Good Sam Club on National Parks) Although it is true that more and more Americans are traveling in recreation vehicles than ever before, we in the private sector can and will continue to serve this type of camper best. The RVer will not stay out of public parks because these amenities are lacking.

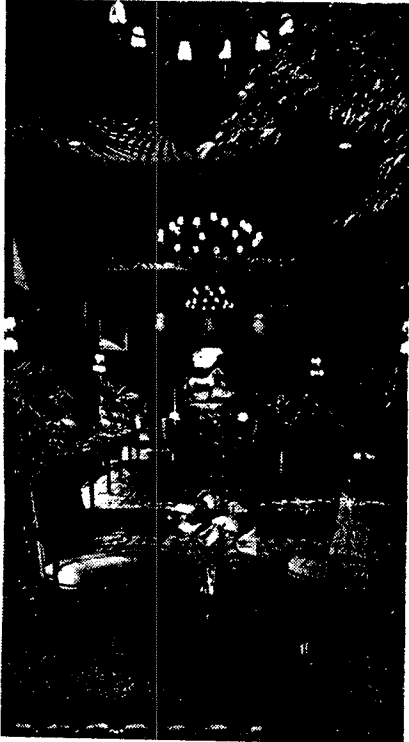
Over the past ten years, CONY has enjoyed rapport with the DEC and we look forward to this continued relationship. We thank you again for keeping us informed of your future plans.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Klos
Executive Administrator

Saratoga Springs Chosen for GALA 25th CONY Anniversary Celebration



The beautiful Ramada Renaissance Hotel located in downtown Saratoga Springs has been selected as the site of the 1988 ANNUAL CONY CONVENTION. Our gala 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION will be held in one of the finest and newest facilities in New York State.

We encourage you to set aside the dates of NOVEMBER 10 - 13, 1988 for the greatest, most fun-filled, and educational conventions in the 25-year history of CONY. Rates have been established at \$236.00 for single occupancy and \$170.00 per person double occupancy. (Children under 18 years of age stay free in rooms with parents). Rates include: 3 nights lodging; lunch Friday; breakfast, lunch, cocktail party with Hors D'Oeuvres and banquet

GOOD SAM CLUB says 'NO' to Commercial Development in Forest Service Campgrounds

Preliminary results of a survey being conducted by the Good Sam Club, a division of Trailer Life Enterprises of Agoura, California, indicate that RVers who utilize the US Forest Service camping facilities ARE NOT IN FAVOR OF FULLY DEVELOPED CAMPGROUNDS AT THESE SITES.

The survey is an outgrowth of the National Recreation Strategy Symposium sponsored by the Forest Service to explore innovative and

Saturday and breakfast on Sunday. All taxes and gratuities are included.

Roger Anderson, Camp Chautauqua has been chosen by President Al Kaufmann to "chair" the 25th Anniversary Celebration committee. Roger's committee is already hard at work making sure that our 25th will be one to remember.

Roger's committee members are: Vice Chairman - Ollie Mizerak; History, Hospitality, Registration - Myrt and Dick Weishan; Seminars - John VanHassent and Bob London; Decorations - Carol Polce and Gil Paddock; Awards - Mizerak and London; New Member and Attendees reception - Al Kaufmann; Souvenir booklet - Ann Molloy; Auction - Ed and Barbara Lighthall and Tours - Alice Klos.

Those of you planning to arrive on Thursday, November 10th, may elect to be entertained by a nite at the Saratoga Raceway. CONY will have a race in its name and early registrants will be chosen by a drawing to present the CONY 'blanket' to the winner of our race.

Exclusive hours have been set aside for our exhibitors. CONY auction will be held on Friday for the first time ever. The most informative seminar sessions in history will be held which will include CPO credits.

Special entertainment including WILLIE & CO. will be featured. WILLIE & CO. was the hit of last years NCOA Convention.

The keynote speaker, yet to be announced by Roger, will be the highlight of the convention.

DON'T MISS IT!!!

A special mailing will be forthcoming detailing the complete convention weekend.

creative ways for the Forest Service to meet America's need for outdoor recreation. The Good Sam Club, with more than 1 million members, was among 70 representatives of public and private associations and organizations meeting with Forest Service leaders to respond to proposed programs. One of these programs was the establishment of full-service, destination RV parks at selected Forest Service locations.

During the discussions, it became

apparent that Forest Service leaders were not fully familiar with the needs of their RV customers. The Good Sam Club offered to conduct a survey to assist the Forest Service in identifying their customers and to learn about the needs of those who utilize these public facilities.

Responding favorably to this offer was Zane G. Smith, assistant to Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson. Smith was appointed by Robertson to develop a plan for the future of Forest Service recreational offerings. Those offerings include everything from campgrounds and day-use picnic areas to hiking trails and interpretive programs.

Cont'd on Page 3

Cont'd from Page 1

We also ask that you keep the CONY office informed of any difficulties you may be having. Please keep in touch with Assemblyman Murphy and Senator McHugh, who also want to know of any problem.

REMEMBER . . . YOUR SIGN MUST BE 24" TO 30" HIGH BY 34" TO 42" WIDE WITH LETTERING VARIOUS THICKNESSES.

LETTERING MUST STATE:

NO LIFEGUARD OR RESPONSIBLE PERSON ON DUTY.

2 OR MORE ADULTS SHALL BE PRESENT WHEN BATHING FACILITY IS IN USE.

CHILDREN MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY PARENT OR GUARDIAN AT ALL TIMES

HOURS POSTED TO WHEN BATHING FACILITY IS OPEN

LOCATION OF AN EMERGENCY TELEPHONE AND NUMBER TO CALL IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

OWNERS OR OPERATORS WILL BE REQUIRED TO KEEP ACCURATE RECORDS OF DAILY AND PEAK ATTENDANCE AT BATHING FACILITY AND SHALL ISSUE SAME TO PERMIT ISSUING OFFICER UPON REQUEST.

CONY is grateful to Senator McHugh and Assemblyman Murphy for working on our behalf. To those CONY members who are allowed the continued use of signs at their facilities, we ask that you be diligent in the posting of needed signs and in enforcing the rules so posted.

The length of our first meeting with the NYSDOH (1 1/2 hours) did not allow us time to go into the other rules and regulations being imposed. It is anticipated that further meetings will be scheduled in May/June to address these concerns.

Cont'd on Page 3

**NEW YORK
STATE
SENATE
Albany, NY**

**NEW YORK
STATE
ASSEMBLY
Albany, NY**

May 4, 1988

Dear Tourism Leader:

On Wednesday, May 4th, we met with Commissioner David Axelrod of the Department of Health to come to an agreement regarding departmental changes in supervision requirements for pools and beaches at hotels, motels and campgrounds. We are pleased to announce that as a result of this meeting the Department of Health has agreed to provide immediate notice to field representatives in clear and explicit language that reaffirms the provisions which have been in effect since 1981.

In addition, we will be working with the Department to prepare a bill for introduction this legislative session which will establish in law the provisions of Interpretive Memo 227. The longstanding agreement contained in the memo states that when fewer than 35 persons are in the water and the facilities are being used by registered overnight guests, lifeguard or responsible person, requirements will be satisfied with signage meeting certain established criteria.

These requirements are very important to the Health Department from the standpoint of safety, and the Department will be watching closely for compliance. It is extremely important that you in the industry comply so that we do not lose what we have gained in this area.

We trust that this information is helpful to you. As always, we will fight for the best interests of our tourism industry, and we look forward to continuing our work together.

Sincerely,
John M. McHugh
SENATOR, 46th DISTRICT

Matthew J. Murphy
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

**The Assembly
State of New York
Albany**

April 15, 1988

Dr. David Axelrod
Commissioner
N.Y.S. Dept. of Health
Corning Tower
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY

Dear Dr. Axelrod,

Policies and practices of the New York State Department of Health are once again overstepping reason and creating barriers to economic development. With the revisions to Part VI of the Sanitary Code adopted, Department staff are reaching out to local health officers to interpret the new rules, and at the same time, undermining our agreements which led to Interpretive Memorandum 227. The manner in which this is being done is devious and not subject to public comment. I object to the manner in which this is being conducted as much as to the burden that is being placed upon small business.

Interpretive Memorandum 227 authorized a warning sign in lieu of a responsible person or lifeguard at swimming facilities at temporary residences when fewer than 35 people are in the water. Interpretive Memorandum 227 was a reasonable compromise that did not create an inordinate level of risk.

Now suddenly, and at the instigation of Health Department personnel, State Health Department District Offices and county Health Departments are exercising their discretion to require a lifeguard or responsible person in attendance when swimming facilities are open. A formal regulatory proposal is expected to follow in the near future.

Many regions of the State are experiencing a shortage of labor in the tourism field. Many businesses are already understaffed and curtailing services. According to Labor Department information, the resort areas of the Adirondacks, Catskills, and Long Island are the most seriously affected, and other areas will soon be in shortage.

The Job Service reported in the year July, 1986 through June 30, 1987 that greater numbers of openings existed in tourism related job titles than could be filled. For example, 14,729 openings for waiters and waitresses existed and only 8,405 were filled; 721 job orders for bartenders were placed and only 374 were filled. Lifeguards were also in short supply; 359 orders for lifeguards were placed and only 163 positions were filled.

The local section of the Sunday Times Union (Albany) on July 6, 1986 featured an article on the shortage of lifeguards that was headlined 'Shortage Worries Operators of Pools and Beaches'. It was a banner front page article that noted many pool operators in the Capital District and across the state could not locate adequate numbers of lifeguards to staff their facilities. It also identified causes for the shortage such as tougher training requirements, the trend of an aging population, competition from other swimming

facilities, and better work opportunities available to potential lifeguards.

Last summer, officers of the Niagara Frontier Parks Commission called me several times to ask if I knew any trained lifeguards who wanted jobs. Even offering \$7.50 an hour, the Commission could not fill all the lifeguard positions it needed.

The Commerce Department reports that by 1990, the population of the traditional workforce for tourism (and lifeguards), young adults between the ages of 18 and 24, will be lower by about 15% than it was in 1980, and an additional 12% lower by the year 2000. The general population is expected to increase by approximately 2.5% in each of those decades.

The point is that lifeguards are in short supply now, and the trend will continue for the foreseeable future. You can require lifeguards at swimming facilities but that does not mean you will be able to fill the jobs. I will not even discuss the issue of the financial impact on small hotel, motel and campground operators.

The action of the department to encourage the requirement, and to propose regulations for an employee in attendance is just not workable. Please use your influence to put the department's actions back on a track of reasonableness. Please exercise an understanding of the costs the actions place on small business operators.

Sincerely,

Matthew J. Murphy
Member of Assembly

Good Sam cont'd from Page 2

Realizing that many RVers stay in Forest Service campgrounds to escape commercialism, Good Sam Club directors felt that the survey would provide the Forest Service with vital information in determining future development of campgrounds.

The survey, which was conducted through the Hi-Way Herald, the Good Sam Club's official publication, was accompanied by an article outlining the possibility of introducing commercial RV parks to Forest Service campgrounds. RESPONSE WAS OVERWHELMINGLY AGAINST SUCH A PLAN.

THROUGH THE SURVEY, IT WAS LEARNED THAT MEMBERS WOULD LIKE SOME HOOKUPS, IN PARTICULAR ELECTRICAL, AND FAVOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ON-SITE DUMP STATIONS, BUT FEW EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO SEE FULLY DEVELOPED CAMPGROUNDS IN THESE AREAS. THE GENERAL CONSENSUS WAS THAT THERE ARE AMPLE COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS FOR THOSE PREFERRING SUCH PARKS, BUT THAT PUBLIC FACILITIES SHOULD BE LEFT MORE PRIMITIVE FOR THOSE WHO PREFER WILDERNESS-TYPE CAMPING.

Although capitalization for commercial facilities would be accomplished through a partnership with an outside agency, those

responding to the survey were concerned that government spending would be utilized for an operation better left to private enterprise.

Complete results of the survey will be made available at a later date.

In Brief

CONY VIP CARD ON HOLD

In March, CONY members were notified of a new program that would have given campers the VIP treatment. Campers would have received discounts on camping fees along with a satisfaction guaranteed program. With only 46 campgrounds wishing to participate in the program, (the Board of Directors had set a minimum of 100 campgrounds to get the project started) President Kaufmann put the VIP CARD PROGRAM on hold and turned it back to committee. Refund checks will be mailed to these members.

RESIGNATIONS SUBMITTED TO BOARD

It is with deep regret that the Board of Directors has accepted the resignations of First Vice President Ed Gardner, Lake George Campsites, and Region 7 director Jim Eschenberg, Merry Knoll Campground, Clayton, NY. Both Ed and Jim have served CONY with diligence in their respective offices.

NOTE: See Sections VIII.D. and VIII.E. for continuation of
Ms. Swift's letter.
Schenectady Chapter

Adirondack  *Mountain*

Club
Inc.

THE CREED — I believe in the Out-of-Doors,
the woods, streams, and hills, the wild life that
lives therein; I believe that man's care for them
in a state of nature consistent with conservation
is his best investment for the future.

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO:

RD 1, Box 309A2
Altamont, NY 12009
June 20, 1988

Frank Fuller
NYSDEC
50 Wolf Rd.
Albany, NY 12233-5253

Dear Mr. Fuller:

The following are comments on the Draft UMP-EIS for Campgrounds-Generic, Beaverkill Site, and Wilmington Notch Site. If you have any questions on any of the comments, please feel free to contact me at the above address. Thank you for the opportunity to review these documents.

Lauren Swift

1. Comments on the Draft UMP-EIS for Campgrounds-Generic.

This UMP-EIS is very thorough and complete in nearly all respects. One aspect though, conservation/environmental education, was not adequately addressed. This issue is a primary concern of the ADK which seeks to "broaden public understanding and appreciation for the NYS Forest Preserve and promote environmentally responsible outdoor recreation." This issue was mentioned in the following three areas of the UMP-EIS.

pg. 73: 3b. Existing levels and Patterns of Use-Campground Interpretation Activity Program. Only 8 of the 53 Intensive Use areas includes any type of conservation/education program.

pg. 77: The "User Needs Study" indicated a definite need for more educational facilities and nature trails.

pg. 141-142: There is only a brief discussion in the 5 year management plan of any conservation/education plans and this is included under the major heading of "Play and Sports."

Based on my own concerns as an ADK member and the results of your User Need Study, this issue should be given greater emphasis under its own section in the 5 year management plan. For many people (if not most), any conservation/environmental education program at one of the DEC facilities may be the only exposure to these issues that they will ever receive. At some of

the smaller intensive use areas a more low level type of program could be initiated. These programs might include brochures, posters and short nature trails. At larger facilities, a more extensive program of films, slides, lectures as well as mini-courses may be offered (these already appear successful at some of the sites). Some resources that could be tapped for additional help and information in this area include, DEC-Environmental Ed. Staff, APA, Catskill Ctr., ADK and others. In short, conservation/environmental education should be a greater priority. Steps should be taken to increase the number of intensive use areas that offer some type of program. These steps should be incorporated into the 5 year management plan.

Other minor concerns include:

1. Separation of tent sites from large trailer and RV sites to enhance the camping experience of both groups. Perhaps an increase in the number of "walk-in" tent sites.
2. Sectioning off of "quiet" vs. "noisy" areas in campgrounds again to enhance the camping experience.



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

MEMORANDUM

TO: Frank Fuller
FROM: Larry Brown
SUBJECT: Draft Generic Unit Management Plan/EIS - Adirondack and Catskill
Campgrounds and Day Use Areas - Draft Site Specific Plans for
DATE: Wilmington Notch and Beaverkill Campgrounds

June 15, 1988

The document looks good to me. I have no additional comments to offer.

Thanks for the opportunity to review it.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry Brown".

Lawrence V. Brown
Supervising Wildlife Biologist
Significant Habitat Unit

LPB:jp



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 4 Lands & Forests Office - Stamford, NY 12167
MEMORANDUM

TO: John L. Renkavinsky
FROM: Richard L. Weir
SUBJECT: Comments on the Campground Draft UMP and EIS
DATE: June 9, 1988


Jack Sencabaugh and I have reviewed this lengthy draft and, in our opinion, the Division of Operations has put together a good draft.

We found three areas of concern.

1. On page 8, there is no mention of handicapped facilities. Handicapped facilities are man made and are present in some campsites.
2. On page 143, there is no mention of Forest Preserve trail heads located within the Forest Preserve intensive use campsite units.
3. The third concern is related to day use fees and charges for camping during the Big Game season. In some of the campsites people are charged for camping, but day use fees are not charged. Should this be addressed?

We found the following errors with the written text:

1. Page 16 - The last sentence in the first paragraph needs to be rewritten.
2. Page 70 - On the third line up from the bottom of the page change "by" to "be".
3. Page 174 - (a) alternate #1 on the first line separate the words management policy.



Richard L. Weir
Senior Forester

RLW/lb



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

MEMORANDUM

TO: Frank Fuller
FROM: Carl P. Wiedemann
SUBJECT: Comments on the Campground Draft UMP and EIS
DATE: June 16, 1988

I have attached comments which we received from Dick Weir and Jack Sencabaugh related to the Campground Draft UMP and EIS.

Thanks for giving us the opportunity to review the documents.

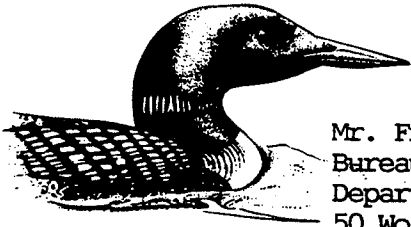
Carl P. Wiedemann
Regional Forestry Manager
Region 4

CPW/jm
Attachment

THE ADIRONDACK COUNCIL

P.O. Box D-2
Elizabethtown, New York 12932
(518) 873-2240

June 27, 1988



Mr. Frank Fuller, Chief
Bureau of Recreation
Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-5253

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Daniel R. Plumley
Park Specialist

Re: Comments on Draft Campground UMP EIS

Dear Mr. Fuller:

The following comments are made in response to DEC's Draft EIS for the generic and site-specific campground Unit Management Plans dated May, 1988. Although the official time period for incorporating comments on this DEIS has passed, I hope you will nonetheless consider the merits of my remarks.

The Adirondack Council is concerned that the DEIS confines its discussion of compliance with Article XIV of the New York State Constitution to the single issue of limiting the clearing and removal of vegetation. In my view, the fundamental criterion for the acceptability of any project proposed within the Forest Preserve is whether that project complies with the requirement that Preserve lands "...shall be forever kept as wild forest...."

Campgrounds are major developments which often produce significant adverse environmental impacts such as air, water and noise pollution; disruption of plant and animal communities; and a variety of law enforcement problems. Many of the existing campgrounds are overdeveloped and clearly do not meet the constitutional test of being "wild forest lands." Continuing to develop these areas merely exacerbates the problems resulting from actions prohibited by the Constitution.

I urge the Department to expand the scope of its DEIS to include the larger question of compliance with the overall provisions of Article XIV and feel that measures should be proposed to mitigate past actions which violate those provisions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael DiNunzio". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Michael DiNunzio
Director of Park Protection

cc: Lang Marsh, Bob Bathrick, Bob Glennon,
Neil Woodworth, Dave Gibson, Tom Miner

Member Organizations: Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, National Audubon Society,
Natural Resources Defense Council, The Wilderness Society, National Parks & Conservation Association.

D. WRITTEN COMMENTS PERTAINING TO BEVERKILL UMP

Index to letters which follow:

1. Stuart S. Brown
2. Susan Keiser
3. Leon L. Siegel
4. Arthur E. Riegal
5. Brenda Harburger
6. Lauren Swift
7. Neal A. Brown

1. Stuart S. Brown

Response:

Mr. Brown announced approval of the Draft UMP as written.

2. Susan Keiser Sullivan County Scenic Coalition

Response:

It is department policy to allow cross-country skiing and winter hiking on public campgrounds during the period of the year when public campgrounds are closed for camping. Winter use of buildings on public campgrounds for a more formal winter recreation program would raise new constitutional questions such as specific constitutional amendments have provided for the Belleayre, Gore, and Whiteface Mountain Ski Centers. The vast acreage of Forest Preserve lands throughout the Catskills may offer alternative opportunity for winter use trail development and should be considered in the unit management planning process for "wild forest" category of classified lands.

3. Leon L. Siegel

Response:

Please refer to response #2 in this section.

4. Arthur E. Riegal

Response:

Please refer to response #2 in this section.

5. Brenda Harburger

Response:

Please refer to response #2 in this section.

6. Lauren Swift Adirondack Mountain Club, Inc.

Response:

See Response #7 in this section. Refer to page 5, item 1 in letter as pertains to the Beaverkill facilities located in the flood plain.

The Beaverkill is not classified as a wild, scenic or recreational river. The replacement of beach sand requires a stream protection permit.

Improved access control to the camping area will be accomplished by completion of a new supervisor cabin and control booth described in Section IV.B. and at the location shown on Exhibit 12 of the Beaverkill Campground UMP.

There is no plan during the ensuing five year management period to construct boating facilities at the Beaverkill Campground. See note to the record under Section IV.G. of the Beaverkill Campground UMP.

The conflict of interest problems between canoeists and fishermen at this location is not described by Ms. Swift. When Environmental Conservation Law and fishing or stream violations occur, an Environmental Conservation Officer should be contacted.

There is no objective outstanding for the ensuing five year period to develop a conservation/environmental education program for this campground. Should this objective change in the future, an amendment to the site specific UMP may not be required. This would be dependent upon the magnitude of any new proposal.

7. Neal A. Brown Beaverkill Conservancy, Inc.

Response

Mr. Brown submitted a two page transmittal letter and a 13 page attachment. Response will follow order of the 13 page attachment.

Page 1 - Serves as an introduction to comments which reappear later.

Page 2, first full paragraph - A statewide press release was distributed on May 20, 1988. Refer to Section VIII.A. for a copy of the news release.

Page 2, second paragraph - The DGUMP/EIS encompasses summer recreation program concerns for 55 campgrounds and special day-use facilities in two mountain regions of the state. One campground

in each of the two regions were selected at random to set forth the planning process and demonstrate the inter-relationship between the Generic UMP/EIS and site specific UMP. One meeting location was selected in the Catskill region and one in the Adirondack region with the intent of facilitating public hearing attendance by minimizing travel distances for all potential interest groups and individuals.

As the department undertakes site specific UMP for the remaining 51 Intensive Use Areas, an attempt will be made to schedule public meetings at locations in the proximity of individual or groups of facilities.

Page 3, first paragraph - SEQRA additionally provides for public review and comments other than by public hearing attendance. In this instance the opportunity for write-in comments existed through June 20, 1988.

Page 3, second and third paragraphs - Alternative actions including the "no action" alternative and mitigation measures are recorded in Generic UMP/EIS, Volume I, Sections VI and VII respectively.

Page 4, Item A - The Beaverkill Campground Site Specific Unit Management Plan (Volume II) should be utilized and applied in context with Volume I, Generic Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. SEQRA (6NYCRR627.15) permits the option of generic environmental impact statements together with site specific statements. For the purpose of developing unit management plans for the 55 individual summer recreational facilities, the department selected and initiated this option. This allows assessment of common actions planned for the summer recreational program among all intensive use areas in two regions including those in proximity to one another. Greater efficiency in preparing draft site specific unit management plan may be realized by minimizing repetition of certain common elements including alternative actions, mitigation, goals and objectives, policy, program derivation, issues, and other applications of Adirondack and Catskill Parks State Land Master Plans standards and criteria.

Page 5, Item 1 - Section V.B.2. of the GUMP/EIS includes a generic description of activities associated with the five year objective, "Rehabilitation and Reclamation." Rehabilitation which limits alteration of topography, re-establishes

vegetation and avoids alteration and infiltration of wetlands will tend to preserve the scenic, natural, and open space resources. Such an effect of a positive nature would be realized by improvement of existing camping sites at the Beaverkill campground. Section II.A.4. of the Beaverkill UMP inventories the problem and suggests the option to remove or elevate facilities. The objective statement in Section IV.C. describes the proposed action as reconstruction not relocation.

The Beaverkill UMP has been amended in Section IV.C. to include the following: "Relocation of camping sites to new locations would involve extensive vegetation removal and would be more costly than the selected action of rehabilitating existing camping sites. No infiltration of fill or erosion effect on the Beaverkill Stream is anticipated from rehabilitation of camping sites #7-#43 in the flood plain."

The location of campsites #7-#43 and the flood plain is illustrated in Exhibit #9.

Pages 6-8 - Goal statements found in the GUMP/EIS neither seek to diminish or expand existing campground facilities. Section IV.C.4. identifies targets which include health, safety, recreation opportunity, handicapped access, modernization, and enhancement of public use carrying capacities. Objective IV.C.8. designates continued management at a level of existing facilities and systems. Therefore, it is not the intent that objective IV.C.1.b. be interpreted that wholesale abandonment of camping sites is an option at this time.

It is sound management practice to permit camping sites to experience an occupancy rate less than 100% daily. This allows some relief of site impact by way of vegetation regrowth, for example. The more frequent a camping site goes unoccupied lessens the associated cumulative impacts on the site itself, adjoining grounds and sanitary facilities. State health codes require design of public campgrounds to accommodate a calculated maximum number of persons, however, infrequent that maximum may be reached. By their very nature intensive use areas are fundamentally dependent on a highly developed set of facilities to fulfill their public recreation function.

Section II.D. of the GUMP/EIS examines the impacts from public use and the basis of physical, biological, and social carrying capacity. Public use

statistics in this Section, selected at random, include the years 1986 and 1989. Exhibit #6 of the GUMP/EIS reflects attendance trends by showing the cost vs. revenues of all campground operations for the years 1983-89.

The following paragraph is added to the Beaverkill UMP Section III.B.1.: "Public attendance may vary a few percentage (generally less than 10%) from year to year dependent upon variations in weather conditions. Rainy or cold weather predictions appears to influence family vacation planning. Gasoline shortages or employment changes seem to affect vacation travel distances. Long term public use trends are affected by the condition of facilities and promotion efforts. Exhibits #10 and #11 and the tabulation below are based on random selected annual reports of attendance. The Generic UMP/EIS provides additional attendance information."

An additional statement is added to Section IV.A. of the Beaverkill UMP: "No infiltration of fill or erosion effect on the Beaverkill Stream is anticipated due to the demolition and reconstruction of comfort stations #3 and #4.

Pages 8-12 - Section III.D.4. of the GUMP/EIS states that meeting user needs and desires has been addressed through a marketing analysis. The study points out the need for such facilities as picnic pavilions, exercise courses, nature trails, playgrounds, and conservation education facilities. Development of these facilities to an acceptable standard enhances recreational experience of the user and encourages return visits to state operated public campgrounds. Section V.C. summarizes, "return visits and encouraging people to use facilities is essential to completing the goal of containing operating costs with revenues generated."

Picnic pavilions are designed to provide cover for 8-12 picnic tables or picnic families. Forest preserve vegetation protection policy pertaining to tree cutting is described in Sections III.B.C. and V.B.1. of the GUMP/EIS. Tree removal on forest preserve land is a detailed process including public notice in the Environmental Notice Bulletin. Any change from the tree cutting statement in the Beaverkill UMP will require managerial attention to the referenced process.

Proposed management actions and associated impacts are set forth in Section V. of the GUMP/EIS. The magnitude and location of such actions are iden-

tified in individual site specific UMP. The alternative to relocate 37 campsites is assessed as having a greater impact than the rehabilitation option.

Roads and parking areas will be maintained to assure safe public use. Unit Management Planning requires projection of needs over a five year management period. Rehabilitation of roads is anticipated for the year 1991 at Beaverkill campground. Budgeting in advance of anticipated needs is essential to responsible management of public use facilities on Forest Preserve lands. Managerial experience may not be 100% correct all the time but is a necessary element of anticipating deterioration rates and cost inflation.

The following statement is added to the Beaverkill Campground UMP Section IV.G.: "The Catskill State Land Master Plan guidelines states: All intensive use facilities will be located, designed and managed to blend with the Catskill environment and to have a minimum adverse impact on surrounding state lands and nearby private holdings.

The term rustic design has been used in unit management plans to reference this guideline. The dictionary defines rustic as 'typical of country life, simple, unsophisticated, made of wood, masonry.' Department adaptation of rustic design of various facilities includes consideration for economics of construction and maintenance, energy savings, fire safety, sound control, and aesthetics."

Split Ribbed Masonry Units, recently used in comfort station buildings, provides a finished colored surface which does not require additional painting or treatment. The durable irregular surface makes defacing and break-ins by vandals difficult. The thermal mass helps keep a building cooler in summer. Masonry designed buildings make them a prime consideration in heavy snowfall regions such as the Adirondacks and Catskills.

Pages 12-13 - Material facts, environmental setting, environmental effects, range of alternatives, and mitigation are the substance of Volume I Generic UMP/EIS. The GUMP/EIS substantiates the objectives which are in common among all classified intensive use areas both in the Adirondacks and Catskills. By way of the combined Draft Volumes I and II Unit Management Plans and public participation DEC has complied with criteria of both the Catskill State Land Master Plan and State Environmental Quality Review Act for the ensuing five year management of Beaverkill Public Campground.

ASSOCIATED RESEARCH CONSULTANTS
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS • INVESTMENT ADVISERS
ELM HOLLOW ROAD - BEAVERKILL
P.O. BOX 1000 • LIVINGSTON MANOR, NY 12758
(914) 439-5496

June 6, 1988

Mr. Frank W. Fuller, Chief
Bureau of Recreation
50 Wolf Road, Room 623
Albany, N. Y. 12233

Dear Mr. Fuller,

I have received a copy of your draft of March 1988 for the Unit Management Plan you propose for the Beaverkill Public Campground and, having studied it, find myself in agreement with your proposals for the improvement of the site and usage thereof. Mr. Leon L. Siegel, Supervisor for the Town of Rockland, in which the Beaverkill area lies, has been kind enough to give me a copy of his letter to you in which he proposes that you include in your planning new winter recreational facilities in Beaverkill, specifically cross-country skiing. As a permanent resident of the Beaverkill community, and as a former municipal planner and past member of the National Municipal League and the Regional Plan Association, I would like, in this letter, to voice my opposition to Mr. Siegel's suggestion and give you my reasons therefor.

Historically, resort areas that stay open for transient patrons on a four season basis eventually turn into honky-tonks featuring cheap souvenir establishments, hot-dog stands, bars, and other low-end businesses attracted by the trade usually done with short-term vacationers. Along with the basic depreciation of the community and its life-style, come the added costs and the necessity for increases in police, fire, medical, and sanitary services. For a resort area to retain its quality of life, two things are required of it. The first is that it must maintain a limit in its census of visitors, and the second is that it must keep at least one season free of visitors to permit normal life and a resumption of concerns as members of a community to return to the residents without the constant economic demands of mass temporary invasions. I can think of no quality resort community that caters to a four season trade of outsiders.

The point made in favor of a four-season Beaverkill resort, is that it would increase trade for local restaurants and motels. One must weigh both the advantages and disadvantages of such increased trade in determining whether a community's lifestyle isn't deserving of precedence over the added prosperity of three or four business people as might be the case in the Town of Rockland. As a full-time resident of Beaverkill, my vote in this matter is clearly in favor of the community, and I hasten to point out

the fallacy of the claim of any substantial increase in economic advantage to the community from a four-season resort in Beaverkill. There are only two villages in Rockland - Livingston Manor and Roscoe. Livingston Manor is seven miles from Beaverkill and Roscoe is ten miles from Beaverkill. There is only one small motel in each of the two villages. By virtue of their limited facilities they are hardly in a position to either suffer or flourish as a result of an extension of cross-country skiing in Beaverkill. Of the restaurants, the Oak Table closes out of a matter of choice, not necessity, to give the owners a well earned vacation, and Kings Caterers which closes so that its owners can go to Florida to enjoy their island vacation home. The Roscoe Diner is one of the busiest food establishments in the county catering as it does to the Route 17 traffic and bus passengers. Antrim Lodge in Roscoe closes for the winter as its owners also go to their vacation homes in Florida. What remains are few small food establishments continuing to do business with the local population. The argument that cross-country skiing is going to materially affect employment levels and general economic growth is at best specious.

What will clearly be importantly affected by a four-season Beaverkill resort area is the quality of life in Beaverkill. Beaverkill is a rural area of low population and lacking in municipal services such as police protection, and with a minimum of fire protection. For police protection it is dependent upon part-time constables who serve primarily the communities of Livingston Manor and Roscoe and have no presence in Beaverkill. To get police assistance, the residents of the area are required to call the State Police in Liberty, and they in turn refer the matter to the Rockland constables. When, on one occasion, I called the State Police to complain that someone (presumably a hunter whom I had barred from hunting on my land) was shooting at me (or close enough to threaten me), I was advised that it would take about an hour to get help to my area and it was suggested that the best measure to take was to stay in my home and wait for the offending party to leave the area. I have had the telephone terminal box shot off the telephone pole, and random shots fired into my barn. A neighbor had shots fired into the windows of her house, and has suffered several housebreakings and robberies. A former neighbor, now deceased, lost his old dog when it was shot while sunning itself on his porch. Other neighbors have suffered burglaries. Trespassing, illegal hunting and fishing on private properties are commonplace. I had a pair of domesticated mallards shotgunned while I was absent from my home, and my pond, which I had stocked with trout, was fished out in stages whenever my wife and I left home. On two occasions I have returned home to find strangers peering into my windows and checking on my barns and garage with what were certainly malicious motivations. Several years ago, I was told of a camping trailer having been stolen out of the Beaverkill Campsite area. One neighbor had a priceless Tiffany lamp stolen from her home while she was shopping. This listing is

only the compilation of rapid recollections of offenses committed against the community by visitors and is certainly not complete. But the natural beauty of our countryside and the friendly relationships among neighbors make living here very much worthwhile.

My nearest neighbor is one-half a mile from my home, and neither home is visible to the other. We do not have the protection afforded by the close proximity of neighbors who can observe illegal or threatening activities and can call police in your behalf. What is more, my road is very secluded with almost no through-traffic on it. I have no concern that the crimes committed in our area are the work of local people. These problems exist only during the summer and hunting season. As a matter of fact, several of us have hired the services of a former chief constable of Rockland to patrol the roads on which our properties are situated to protect us from the deprivations of hunters.

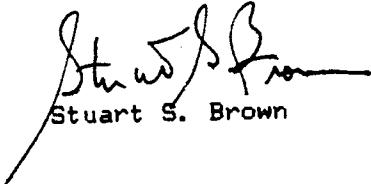
During hunting season, my doorbell has been rung as late as 11:00 PM by raunchy hunters carrying weapons purportedly asking to use the phone because they were having automobile problems, or asking directions, or claiming to seek lodging and meals. When the doorbell rings at night during hunting season, I answer it with a pistol in my hand down at my side and in clear sight. This is not a comfortable way to live in one's own home, but it is the only way. Certainly, as a resident of this area and a taxpayer (whose taxes are quite high and for which I receive almost no municipal services) I cannot look with any degree of equilibrium on a further extension of bringing strangers into this area during the only really peaceful season we have here. I serve on the Board of Directors of the Sullivan County Hospice which meets at night at the Sullivan County Community General Hospital in Harris, and meetings frequently keep me away from home until about 11:00 PM, and during my absence I am concerned about having left my wife alone at home. I have always been very active in the community life of any area in which I have lived, and I should like to continue to do so without fear for the safety of my wife because of the presence of strangers who are here today and gone tomorrow and have proven their lack of respect for local property and rights.

Our roadsides are liberally strewn with the garbage of summer and hunting season invaders. I own 0.6 mile of road frontage on both sides of Elm Hollow Road, (a very low traffic thoroughfare), and my wife and I collect about a half a large plastic garbage bag of refuse from the roadside at least once a week. The town doesn't clean the roadsides -- we do. It does not provide us with police patrols, we are our own police. We do not have highway lighting at night. We are isolated and largely ignored with the exception of tax collection. To say that the extension of the recreational facilities of the Beaverkill area into the winter season is a

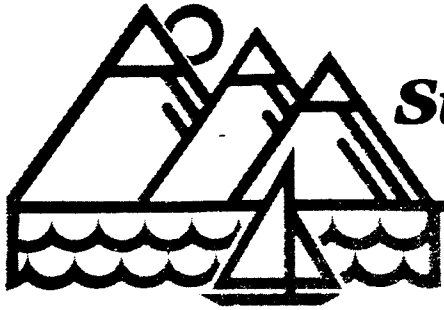
boon to the community is ridiculous.

I want to reiterate my approval of the plan as your draft indicates and to reassert that the best course to preserve this lovely rural retreat is not to commercialize it but to maintain it at its current level of activity without increasing the vacationing population over what currently exists. To do otherwise would ruin its country character and destroy its charm as well as importing dangers the area is not equipped to cope with.

Sincerely,



Stuart S. Brown



Sullivan County Scenic Coalition

P.O. Box 350, Livingston Manor, NY 12758 • (914) 439-5550

May 31, 1988

NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233

Re: Draft Management Plan for
the Beaverkill Campsite

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the Draft Generic Unit Management Plan and the Draft Site Specific Plan for the Beaverkill Campsite Facility and wish to comment on it in lieu of oral testimony at the public hearings scheduled for June 7 and June 8.

The Sullivan County Scenic Coalition would like to commend the DEC for the careful thought and attention that went in to all three documents. We commend those aspects of the plan which are concerned with the aesthetics of the state facilities and with conserving some aspects of the wilderness and making "country" accessible to those not fortunate to live in the midst of the Catskills.

We believe that an additional objective should be added to the Unit Management Plan which would extend the use of the Beaverkill State Campsite for winter recreational activity. The open area of the campsite would be adaptable to cross country skiing. The proposed new comfort station, if winterized, and the proposed pavilion could be used as check-in points and as warm-up stations. Appropriate activities might include cross country skiing, hiking, skating, tobogganing and sledding.

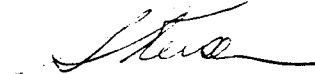
These proposals have long been advocated by the Sullivan County Scenic Coalition, the Livingston Manor Chamber of Commerce, Project Manor and the Town of Rockland Supervisor. Community support for such endeavors would be strong and consistent.

Since the facility is but two hours from the New York City Metropolitan area, winter amenities would be utilized by patrons from many areas of the state.

Lastly, we hope that state money continues to be available for maintenance of the existing park and any expansion and modernization planned for it.

In particular, we are concerned that there be sufficient provisions for trailer dumping and trash disposal when campers and day users have finished at the facility.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Keiser", written in black ink.

SUSAN KEISER

SK:mv
Enc.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
memo

from LEE SIEGEL

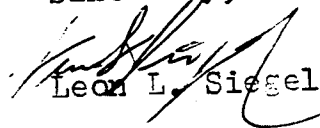
May 26, 1988

Dear Mr. Fuller,

Due to the fact that I may not be able to attend the hearing at Belleayre on June 7, 1988 regarding the Draft Unit Management Plan, I am enclosing a written statement to be included in the record.

Best regards.

Sincerely,


Leon L. Siegel

Office of the Supervisor
TOWN OF ROCKLAND

Livingston Manor, New York 12758

Leon L. Siegel

(914) 439-4399

May 26, 1988

Mr. Frank W. Fuller, Chief
Bureau of Recreation
50 Wolf Road
Room 623
Albany, New York 12233

RE: Draft Unit Management Plan as
it Pertains to Beaverkill
Campsite

Dear Mr. Fuller:

The New York State Department of Conservation should be commended on the Draft Unit Management Plan as put forth for the Beaverkill Campsite as per the document dated May 1988. The goals in part as stated, are to offer recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the State of New York and to enhance the economic benefits to local communities of the State.

In keeping with the above mentioned goals, I would add one more objective to the 6 special objectives that you have listed under the **Summary page of the Draft Management Plan for Beaverkill**. ~~The 7th goal being to extend the use of the Beaverkill Facility for some winter recreational activity.~~

The overview of the environmental setting and the location regarding accessibility certainly lends itself to some kind of winter activity. With the hundreds of thousands of dollars proposed to be spent on the Beaverkill Campsite it makes a lot of sense to try to extend it's use to several more months of the year. The open land of the Campsite would make the facility adaptable to cross county skiing and trails could be built and maintained at a nominal cost.

Your plans for a new comfort station should include winterization and the new proposed 40 x 100 pavilion should include a fireplace and could be used as a check-in point and also a warm up station.

Office of the Supervisor
TOWN OF ROCKLAND

Livingston Manor, New York 12758

Leon L. Siegel

(914) 439-4399

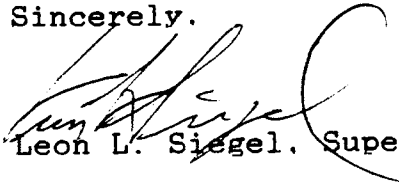
Page 2

Beaverkill Campsite is a well known facility and from the stand point of patrons, as a winter facility it would draw from the New Jersey - New York City Metropolitan area which is only a two hour ride. With the lack of facilities of this type in the area, it would also serve the local Town and County residents.

Because of easy access from Route 17 and because the Beaverkill Campsite is equidistant from the hamlets of Roscoe and Livingston Manor, the impact of the economic benefits would be very beneficial to the area. Motels and restaurants, some of which close for the winter, would be able to survive during the winter months and would cause additional employment.

To summarize, the residents and the business community of the Town of Rockland would urge the DEC to incorporate in the final Unit Management Plan a provision for setting up a cross county skiing facility along with other related winter activities for the Beaverkill Campsite Facility.

Sincerely,



Leon L. Siegel, Supervisor

LLS:slc

Box 515 Upper Main St.
Livingston Manor, NY 12758
June 14, 1988

Mr. Frank W. Fuller
Bureau of Recreation
50 Wolf Road
Room 623
Albany, New York 12233

Dear Mr. Fuller:

I have recently perused the five-year Draft Unit Management Plan (May 1988) pertaining to the Beaverkill campsite in the Town of Rockland. I and my fellow colleagues in the business community, as well as the general citizenry, eagerly look forward to the proposed improvements itemized in this report.

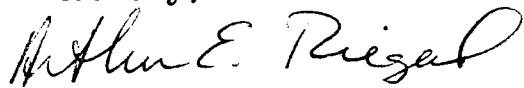
I must however, enter a strong plea for some sort of winter facility at the park. The Beaverkill Campsite is the most accessible site in Rockland, not only for the large number of tourists, but for the local inhabitants as well.

As the owner of a local bed and breakfast, I am constantly being questioned by my few winter guests as to the location of the nearest public Nordic (cross country) skiing. Frankly, I am at a loss to send them anywhere within a reasonable driving distance and fear that they will eventually go to "greener" pastures for their vacations. The rest of the business community also finds it hard to survive during the winter and I daresay that a Nordic facility would be an excellent start in boosting the local economy during that period.

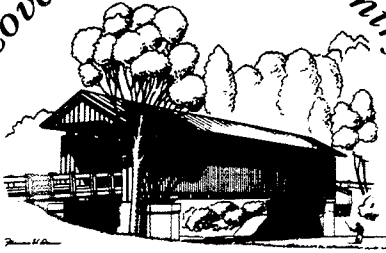
Trails could be cut with minimal environmental disturbance and cost. Their use should in no way bother the property owners in immediate proximity to the park.

It would be a shame not to include an item in the proposed objectives which would cost so little and yet yield such great benefits. In any event, I thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,


Arthur E. Riegal, Proprietor
"The 1884 Manor House"

Covered Bridge Country



Livingston Manor Chamber of Commerce Inc.

Post Office Box 122

Livingston Manor, New York 12758

June 8, 1988

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233

Gentlemen:

The Livingston Manor Chamber of Commerce was delighted to review the draft Generic Unit Management Plan and Draft Site Specific Plan for the Beaverkill State Campsite. Please accept these written comments in lieu of oral testimony at the public hearing scheduled for June 7.

We have long advocated publicly support winter recreation in the Catskills and believe that plans for the Beaverkill Campsite can easily be expanded to include provisions for winter sports. As the park is presently configured, we believe it might be ideal as a site for tobogganing, sledding, cross country skiing, skating and hiking. With a little more development, the area might even include room for snowmobile trails. The proposed comfort station, if winterized, and the proposed pavilion could be used as check-in points and warm-up stations.

Winter recreation has long had strong support from the Chamber of Commerce and also Project Manor, the Town Supervisor, and the Sullivan County Scenic Coalition. We would be glad to work with the state to ensure that this marvelous facility is utilized year-round by local residents as well as tourists from the Metropolitan area who presently frequent it during the summer.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brenda Harburger". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

BRENDA HARBURGER,
President

BH:mv

9-1B-49

2. Comments on the UMP-EIS for the Beaverkill Site.

The problem of most concern here is the location of campsites and toilets in the floodplain area. Thirty-seven sites (out of 97) and two toilets are located in this area. In the summary and on page 22 you mention relocation and reconstruction of these facilities. However, in the objectives for the 5 year management plan only the reconstruction option is discussed. In this option, the campsites will remain where they are with ditching and fill to increase site elevation. Although campers find it desirable to camp directly along the river it may be best (environmentally) to actually move some of these sites up and away from the river. You do mention that there are 180 acres available for expansion. Perhaps some of this acreage can be used for campsites. One area, directly north of the existing sites in the plantation cover type may be suitable for campsite and toilet relocation. In moving sites away from the river you may also be able to limit trampling of riverside vegetation and thereby control bank erosion.

Is the Beaverkill classified as Wild and Scenic or Scenic and Recreational? This may dictate relocation of campsites.

Pg. 7: Does yearly replacement of beach sand require a permit?

Pg. 8: How will access control problems be dealt with?

There was no mention of angler access or boat launch (canoe/kayak) sites. Some members of ADK (canoeists) have encountered a conflict of interest between themselves and fisherman in this location. What steps will be taken to deal with such future problems?

There was also no discussion of any type of conservation/ environmental education program in the 5 year management plan. For many people, an environmental ed. program at a DEC facility is the only exposure to environmental/ conservation issues they will ever receive. It is important that each DEC intensive use area include some type of program in their 5 year management plan. Efforts in this area could be fairly low level and include brochures, posters, and short nature trails. Sources to tap for help in this area include the DEC-Environ. Ed. staff, the Catskill Ctr., ADK and others.

Greenfield Eisenberg Stein & Senior
Attorneys at Law
99 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016
(212) 818-9600

Fax: (212) 818-1264

Cable: "Jurisgreen New York"

June 17, 1988

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Frank Fuller
Chief
Bureau of Recreation
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-5253

Re: Beaverkill Campgrounds Draft EIS/
Unit Management Plan

Dear Mr. Fuller:

On behalf of Beaverkill Conservancy, Inc., we enclose comments relating to the draft EIS (and unit management plan) prepared by your office for the Beaverkill Campgrounds. As is more fully set forth in the enclosed, we find that the draft EIS is seriously deficient in many respects, including failure to take into consideration environmental impacts upon the Beaverkill River, failure to set forth alternatives to any of the proposed actions, and failure to take into consideration the existence of two other state campgrounds within a short drive from the Beaverkill Campgrounds.

While we have not as yet been able to determine how the required notice provision for the public hearing was complied with, we are nonetheless concerned that the public hearings, scheduled scarcely one month from the public dissemination of the draft EIS, were held in Warrensburg and Highmount, rather than at a site in or near the Beaverkill Valley.

We ask for a new draft EIS and a new public hearing.

We have one additional concern. The draft EIS for the Beaverkill Campgrounds was prepared pursuant to the 1985 Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, which directs the preparation of unit plans, and thus, environmental impact statements, for all

Frank Fuller
June 17, 1988
Page 2

campgrounds. Unit management plans/environmental impact statements for campsites located within reasonable proximity to one another should be prepared and processed simultaneously. The Court of Appeals held recently in Save the Pinebush, Inc. v. City of Albany, 70 N.Y. 2d 193, 518 N.Y.S. 2d 943 (1987), that the cumulative impacts of activities in reasonable proximity to one another must be considered in assessing the impacts for any one. Accordingly, the DEC should present draft unit management plans/environmental impact statements for the Beaverkill, Little Pond and Mongaup Pond campgrounds simultaneously so that the impacts upon the environment for these three campsites located within a short drive of one another logically may be considered together.

Very truly yours,



Neal A. Brown

NAB\cm\1
Enclosure

COMMENTS ON
BEAVERKILL CAMPGROUNDS DRAFT EIS
ON BEHALF OF
BEAVERKILL CONSERVANCY, INC.

Preliminary Statement

This statement is submitted by Greenfield Eisenberg Stein & Senior, counsel to Beaverkill Conservancy, Inc., to comment upon the combined Draft Unit Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("draft EIS") prepared by the Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") for the Beaverkill Public Campground ("the Campground"). These comments relate to the document as both a proposed unit management plan and a draft environmental impact statement, but all references will be to the document as a draft environmental impact statement. The draft EIS purports to analyze the impacts of construction and other actions proposed for the Campground.

As is set forth in detail hereinafter, the draft EIS fails to assess properly (and, in most cases, not at all) the significant environmental impacts of the proposed construction and, in particular, its impacts on the Beaverkill River ("the Beaverkill"). The draft EIS flatly states that an area of 37 campsites in a flood plain should be reconstructed and relocated without any consideration being given to whether there is any need at all for the sites. Moreover, no consideration is given

to alternatives that would be reasonable and certainly preferable in terms of their environmental impacts. Nor has any serious consideration been given to measures to mitigate some of the proposal's more important adverse impacts.

As of this writing, we have been unable to determine how the DEC complied with the requirement of 6 NYCRR 617.10(e) that notice of hearing for the draft EIS be published "in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the potential impacts and effects of the action." Clearly the "area" involved includes the Town of Rockland in which the Villages of Livingston Manor, Roscoe and Lew Beach are located. The DEC acknowledged this by forwarding a copy of the draft EIS accompanied by a letter dated May 9, 1988, to the Supervisor of the Town of Rockland in Livingston Manor, as required by 6 NYCRR 617.10(d)(3).

Livingston Manor or Roscoe would also have been logical places to hold the public hearings, which were held on June 7 and 8, only one month after the draft EIS was made public. The hearings were held in Warrensburg, an approximately 3 hour drive from the Town of Rockland, and at the Belleayre Ski Center in Highmount, about a 1 hour drive from the Town of Rockland. The short notice, to the extent it was given at all, and the locations of the hearing sites, effectively deprived the public of the right to comment at a public hearing on the draft EIS. The Beaverkill Conservancy, whose purpose, as set forth in its

certificate of incorporation, is "the preservation of the environmental integrity ... [of] the historic Beaverkill Valley" first learned of the draft EIS and the public hearings when a friend of one of its board members sent the board member a copy of the draft EIS which was received on June 7, 1988 .

As a direct result of these failures, the public has been deprived of the opportunity to comment effectively on, or make informed decisions with respect to, the proposed construction and other actions, or reasonable alternatives. Nor can the DEC, on the present record, make the required determinations required for approval under SEQRA.

The draft EIS is sufficiently devoid of required information that the DEC should (a) prepare a new draft EIS that properly and candidly assesses the environmental impacts of the proposals, identifies the practicable mitigation measures available to mitigate the impacts of the proposed activity, and objectively compares such impacts with a reasonable range of alternatives, and (b) schedule a new public hearing to consider the new draft EIS. See Webster Associates v. Town of Webster, 59 N.Y. 2d 220, 464 N.Y.S. 2d 431 (1983).

Only after a new draft EIS is prepared and a new public hearing held, followed by a Final Environmental Impact Statement reflecting those hearings, will the DEC be in a position to find,

as it must under SEQRA, that the action it approves is, among the reasonable alternatives, that which has the fewest adverse environmental impacts, and that such impacts have been avoided or mitigated by incorporating all practicable mitigation measures.

A. THE DRAFT EIS FAILS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SEQRA.

The Beaverkill is a national treasure. It traverses and bisects the Campground. But for the Beaverkill, the Campground would not exist. The draft EIS acknowledges the uniqueness of the river (pages 1, 22) and its fragility (page 7, where the statement is made that dredging to alleviate the deposit of gravel in the swimming area is controversial because of its potential effects on the river). Despite this, the draft EIS is silent on, among other things, the potential consequences to the Beaverkill of the proposed reconstruction and relocation of 37 campsites in an area adjoining the river and the replacement of two substantial toilet facilities (pages 28-29), all located in a flood plain. The draft EIS is also silent on alternatives.

The draft EIS is supposed to inform the public of the environmental consequences of proposed actions and to provide data for decisions by the DEC. The draft EIS fails to meet these tests in certain material respects, hereinafter discussed in detail, and must be the subject of major, substantive revisions before action affecting the Campground can be considered further.

1. Reconstruction and Relocation of Facilities in the Flood Plain.

The draft EIS states that 37 of the 97 campsites are located in a flood plain and should be reconstructed and relocated. The draft EIS, at pages 29 - 30, states that regrading, ditching and filling to increase elevation are techniques to improve drainage, that improved drainage will reduce soil erosion and site degeneration and that the improved appearance will permit users to better appreciate the environmental setting. These generalizations and truisms constitute the DEC's response to the requirement that the draft EIS contain a detailed explanation of its proposed activities. In this case, those activities are nothing less than the reconstruction of a several acre area which lies along nearly one-third of a mile of the Beaverkill and which would of necessity have a profound effect on the river. No details whatsoever are given about the extent and nature of the reconstruction process. The draft EIS, in a word, is woefully deficient and fails to provide any specifics of the work to be done, and the likely consequences for the Beaverkill, so that the reader can appraise the impact of these proposed activities. The draft EIS even fails to include a sketch or other indication of where sites might be relocated.

However, before failing to discuss the proposed reconstruction and its impact upon the Beaverkill, the draft EIS

fails initially to discuss whether such sites should be reconstructed or relocated at all. Where no need exists, sites should be abandoned and the land reclaimed to a natural condition. See Campsites Generic Draft EIS, page 125.

The only statistics which show the use of the sites at the Campground appear on page 23 (which reports that campsite attendance in 1986 was 6,177.5 and total camper days was 15,444) and Exhibit 11. Exhibit 11 purports to provide the percentage of occupancy of the campsites during 1985 for 19 days in each of the four full months and that portion of September during which the Campground is open. No explanation is given why the other 11 days in June or 12 days in each of May, July and August are omitted from the statistics. No figures are given for any year other than 1985, although presumably they exist for 1986, and certainly they exist for earlier years.

Based upon the figures given for 1985, which are incomplete and thus inherently inadequate, the campground required more than 60 campsites for only 9 days during the entire camping season, all of which occurred on one of the three major weekends, Memorial Day, July 4th and Labor Day, except for two days in August when a handful of additional sites would have been needed. Thus, in 1985, the Campground could have met the demand for overnight campers except for certain days on the three major weekends and 2

other days if it had only 60 sites available. In other words, the 37 sites in the flood plain would not have been needed.

Complete statistics and statistics for more years than 1985 are necessary to make a determination based upon both use and the trend of use. In this regard, it would be useful if the draft EIS contained information about the trend generally in campsite use.

In assessing the impacts of the proposed construction and other activity upon the Campground, the facilities of other campgrounds within easy driving distance must be considered. Little Pond Campground is located approximately 6 miles north of the Campground and Mongaup Pond Campground is located approximately 14 miles east of the Campground. Daily occupancy statistics for those campsites, the facilities available there and the trends of their use must be known to determine whether they alone could accommodate campers who might not find camping facilities at the Campground on those few days during the year when the need for more than 60 sites might occur. Of course, as the draft EIS fails to discuss these matters at all, it never addresses the issue whether the fact that more than 60 campsites might be used on rare occasions is sufficient to justify their retention at all in light of impacts upon the Beaverkill. These impacts and alternatives must be discussed, and discussed with specificity.

2. Replacement of 2 Comfort Stations.

The draft EIS recommends replacement of comfort stations 3 and 4, which are also located in the flood plain, as part of the overall strategy of replacing older facilities in state campgrounds. Again, the draft EIS contains no discussion whatsoever of the impact upon the Beaverkill of this activity, including impact that might be caused by removal of the existing facilities.

Assuming that the 37 campsites in the flood plain are not replaced or are replaced by fewer in number, one of and perhaps both comfort stations 3 and 4 could be removed and not replaced, thus permitting replacement of one or both of the other comfort stations at the Campground that were also constructed in 1969. These alternatives, and others that would occur if alternatives to the reconstruction of the 37 flood plain sites were discussed, are not discussed at all in the draft EIS.

3. Improvement of Day Use Facilities

A. Picnic Pavilion.

The draft EIS proposes the construction of a new picnic pavilion, 40' X 100', to provide shelter for picnickers and states that no vegetation will have to be cut. While it is difficult to tell from the draft EIS precisely where the location of the

pavilion would be, a visit to the site reveals that substantial cutting would have to be done to accommodate a pavilion of the magnitude contemplated by the draft EIS. This is forest preserve land and actions relating to it must comply with Article XIV of the State Constitution as well as the Campsite Generic Draft EIS (page 47 et seq.). This issue must be addressed.

Again, the draft EIS is deficient in failing to provide sufficient facts to determine the need for such an encroachment on nature, assuming it should be done at all. The only reference in the draft EIS to the number of persons using the Campground for day use appears on page 23, which states that 4,557 persons were day users in 1986. This is an average of approximately 35 people per day, although presumably the per day attendance is greater in July and August. The draft EIS contains no figures for either (a) the number of day users per day during the camping season, or, perhaps more importantly, (b) the number of day users whose activities include use of a picnic table at "the Island". Our observation through the years is that most of the day users come in July and August just to swim and lie on the beach. They use the facilities for a relatively short period of time and do not picnic. A pavilion would be of no consequence to the bathers.

The pavilion would be built in an area that is heavily wooded and contains a number of picnic tables. Presumably the pavilion would be used for shelter in the event of rain, a function

presently performed reasonably well by the trees. The draft EIS contains no discussion of alternatives, including not adding the pavilion, either because the need does not exist or shelter is otherwise reasonably available, or adding a much smaller one which, among other things, might not require cutting.

In fact, our experience is that, at best, no more than a few picnic tables on "the Island" are used on any day. By way of recent example, in early afternoon on June 12, 1988, under clear skies and with the temperature in the low 80's, not one picnic table in the Island was occupied.

In sum, the draft EIS contains essentially no information to evaluate the proposed construction of the pavilion and no alternatives are offered, even assuming further cutting in the forest preserve can be justified.

B. Diversified Exercise Course and Jogging Trail.

As is pointed out above, the draft EIS fails to address the issue whether the 37 campsites in the flood plain should be reconstructed at all or, if at all, to what extent, and, if relocated, where. Depending upon the resolution of those issues, it might be possible to use at least the bulk of the road surface that exists for campsites 1 - 43 and which is in excellent condition for at least a part of the diversified exercise course

and jogging trail, thus obviating the need to cut or to spend money that could be better used elsewhere.

4. Resurface 1.6 Miles of Campground Roads.

The draft EIS states that the Campground has 1.62 miles of road consisting of .54 miles of gravel surface and 1.08 miles of blacktop surface, which is in an overall run-down condition and should be resurfaced (page 7). In fact, a substantial portion of the road surfaces are in good to excellent condition. The entire surface of the road that services campsites 1 - 43, and which comprises about one-third of the Campground roads, is in excellent condition, having recently been resurfaced. The surface of that portion of the road that services, generally, campsites 77 - 97, and that portion that services the common area located south of the Beaverkill are also in good to excellent condition. The draft EIS fails to discuss the varying condition of the road surfaces and fails to differentiate between the condition in various parts of the Campground. The draft EIS is further deficient in failing to provide any details about possible resurfacing schedules so as not to disrupt use of the Campground.

5. Rustic Design.

The draft EIS refers to "rustic design" (page 30), and yet is silent about the details for the exterior surfaces for new structures. This is particularly relevant in light of the addition in 1985 of a shower building, the exterior of which is a

stone-like material totally out of keeping with the dark brown wooden exterior of all other buildings on the Campground. The draft EIS also fails to discuss the advisability of covering the exterior of the shower building to improve its appearance and make it uniform with the other structures.

Conclusion

6 NYCRR 617.14 prescribes the contents of environmental impact statements, including:

". . . relevant and material facts upon which an agency's decision is to be made, [identification of] the essential issues to be decided, and [the evaluation] of all reasonable alternatives." 6 NYCRR 617.14(b)

". . . a statement and evaluation of the environmental impacts of the proposed action, including the reasonably related short- and long-term effects, cumulative effects and other associated environmental effects . . ."

6 NYCRR 617.14(e)(3)

". . . a description and evaluation of the range of reasonable alternatives to the action which are feasible, considering the objectives and capabilities of the project sponsor. The description and evaluation of

each alternative should be at a level of detail sufficient to permit a comparative assessment of the alternatives discussed. The range of alternatives must include the no-action alternative and may include, as appropriate, alternative . . ." (emphasis added) 6
NYCRR 617.14(f)(5)

With regard to the reconstruction of 37 campsites in the flood plain, the replacement of two comfort stations in the flood plain, the erection of a pavilion, the resurfacing of roads and creation of an exercise and jogging track, the draft EIS so fails to meet these requirements, among others, that a new draft EIS must be prepared and a new public hearing held at an appropriate site so that the public and the DEC can properly determine the future of the Campground and the Beaverkill.

Dated: New York, New York
June 17, 1988

Respectfully submitted,
Greenfield Eisenberg Stein & Senior

BY: Neal Brown
Attorneys for
Beaverkill Conservancy, Inc.

E. WRITTEN COMMENTS PERTAINING TO WILMINGTON NOTCH UMP

Index to letters which follow:

- 1. Lauren Swift

- 1. **Lauren Swift**
Adirondack Mountain Club, Inc.

Response:

An appropriate document to record historical and rare plant sites which may be located outside the Wilmington Notch Campground is within the unit management plans for other classified state lands in the vicinity. There is no objective outstanding for the ensuing five year period to develop a conservation/environmental education program for this campground. Should this objective change in the future, an amendment to the site specific UMP may not be required dependent upon the magnitude of any new proposal.

F. WRITTEN COMMENTS PERTAINING TO LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS DAY-USE SERVICE CHARGE

Index to letters which follow:

- Karen Horn Azer
- Donald B. Hardy

- Laura Stewart Ward
- W. L. Perkins and
- Rainbow Beach Association Members
- Dorothy J. Henry
- John T. Bellow
- Helen and Clarence Randolph
- Emma Godell
- Paul Gilchrist
- William Brush
- C. Kennedy
- Carole Reale
- James LaGoy
- John Foley

Response:

Following are revised rules effective June 18, 1988, governing the day-use permits on Lake George Islands Campground picnic facilities for 1988. These changes incorporate a number of the suggestions made in the proceeding public correspondence and statements made at the public hearing in Warrensburg on June 8. A copy of the department news release pertaining to the revised rules and procedures follows.

3. Comments on the UMP-EIS for the Wilmington Notch Site.

The Wilmington Notch area contains many records of historical and extant rare plant sites (see New York Natural Heritage Program Records). Although many of these would not be found in the camping area their occurrence should be researched and noted in the UMP.

There was also no discussion of any type of conservation/ environmental education program in the 5 year management plan. For many people, an environmental ed. program at a DEC facility is the only exposure to environmental/ conservation issues they will ever receive. It is important that each DEC intensive use area include some type of program in their 5 year management plan. Efforts in this area could be fairly low level and include brochures, posters, and short nature trails. Sources to tap for help in this area include the DEC-Environ. Ed. staff, APA, ADK and others.

RR 3 Box 3424
Lake George, N.Y. 12845
June 1, 1988.

Mr. Richard Clark
NYSDEC
P.O. Box 220
Hudson Street
Warrensburg, N.Y. 12885

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1988

**OPERATIONS
WARRLENSBURG**

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am writing to express my concerns about the fee requirement for island day use in Lake George, as I am not able to attend the June 8 meeting.

We have lived in Lake George since 1952 and since 1965 have lived on the lower East Side of the lake. I am not opposed to paying money for the use of these picnic sites; but what I am very much opposed to is how this will be carried out.

There are times we canoe from our house at the south end of the lake to Diamond Island for lunch; by this new rule, we would have to canoe up to Long Island and back down to Diamond Island just for a picnic lunch.

Secondly, when someone has paid for a site from 2 to 9 P.M., for example, and we arrive at 7 P.M. to a vacant site (since they have already left), it seems crazy that the site will be listed at the ranger headquarters as "in use".

I have never in my 26 years in Lake George had a problem with people arguing over a picnic site but I feel that with the regulations being so rigid, that this will only cause arguments to arise.

So what is the answer?

It seems to me there could be some flexibility in the system. I have been to state campsites in New Hampshire and also to Pharoah Lake in New York where they have used the honor system. Rather than spending \$25,000 of additional money to enforce this regulation, why not give the honor system a try? Put a metal box on each island and charge \$2 - \$3. This would not be an inconvenience to us and at the same time would allow each site to be used more than 2 times a day.

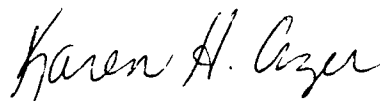
Another idea would be to let us buy an annual sticker for say \$50 to put on our boat. That way it would also eliminate the inconvenience.

I would bet that given the choice between going to the ranger station every time and paying an annual fee, that people would choose the annual fee—you would generate a lot of income and need less enforcement.

The last idea would be to tack on an additional charge for all the boats on Lake George that are here for the summer, like the park commission did with the dock fees.

I thank you for listening and my sincere hope is that your department will give careful consideration to alternative ways of implementing the fee so that what used to be a fun day of picnicking doesn't turn into a bureaucratic hassle.

Sincerely,



Karen Horn Azer

cc: Commissioner Thomas Jorling

Chilson Road
Ticonderoga, New York
12883

May 27, 1988

Mr. Richard Clark
Department of Environmental Conservation
Hudson Street
Warrensburg, New York 12885

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of an article in the May 26th edition of the Post Star in regard to the new regulations imposed by the D.E.C. in regard to picnics on the Lake George Islands.

My family and I have been using these facilities for twenty-nine years and this is the most outrageous regulation I have ever seen.

Many local residents such as myself often use the lake in the evening after work. This regulation requires that anyone using the State boat launch site at Ticonderoga must make a boat trip to Narrow Island at Huletts Landing (a one-way distance of about 15 miles) to obtain a permit to use a picnic site in the northern part of the lake. However, if permits have been issued earlier in the day for all of the sites, a permit may not even be available even though a high percentage of the people who use these sites leave them in late afternoon.

The regulations allow for a maximum of two users per day at each site. My observation has been that many people only stop for an hour or two to stretch their legs and eat a lunch. It is not unusual for three or four parties to use the same site in the course of a day.

These regulations will prevent anyone with a sailboat or canoe from using these sites because of the distances involved to get a permit.

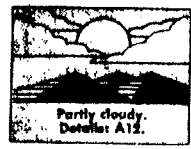
Please take whatever action is required to repeal these unwarranted regulations.

Respectfully,

Donald B Hardy

Donald B. Hardy

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JUN 1 1988
OPERATIONS
WARRENSBURG



THE POST-STAR

84th Year, 179th Issue

Home Newspaper of The Adirondack Region

Glens Falls, New York

Picnic permits roiling waters of Lake George

By William Hammond
Staff Writer

Two or three times a week in past summers, William Cornell and his wife have loaded provisions into their motorboat and headed out for breakfast alfresco on one of the 112 state-owned islands on Lake George.

On the way home, they often put in at another island for a picnic lunch, Cornell said.

But this year, because of a new fee policy imposed by the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Cornells must visit a

ranger station at the outset of each trip. There, they must pay \$8 for the privilege of tying up a boat and eating at two island picnic sites.

"I don't know why all of a sudden they've decided they've got to do this," said Cornell, who said he has lived on the lake at Assembly Point since he was born 60 years ago.

"I think it's just another way of digging some money out of people."

Money was indeed the major reason for the new fees, said Richard Clark, field operations supervisor for the DEC in Warren County.

Twenty-three percent of what the DEC spends to take care of the islands is spent on picnic (or "day-use") areas, Clark said. But the day-use sites have not generated revenue for the DEC because it "elected to ignore" enforcing a fee schedule for picnickers, he said.

Campers, on the other hand, are accustomed to paying \$10 for a night on an island, said Clark.

Virtually all camping and picnic facilities at state parks charge fees, said Art Woldt, a public information officer for the DEC. The Lake George islands were for a long time an exception to department policies on

charging fees, he said.

The system of permits also will prevent disputes over access to the picnic areas, some of which have led to fist fights, Clark said.

Nary Arthur Beebe, director of the Lake George Association, supplied another rationale for the law: cutting down on use of the islands to preserve their wildlife.

"Some of our members have had a very positive reaction to this," Mrs. Beebe said. A permit system that reduces the use of the islands "would be in line with our general policy" of preserving the ecology of the lake, she said. Fees that put the burden of

maintaining resources on the users are also, in general, supported by the association, she said.

Clark outlined the new enforcement policy, which was approved by DEC Commissioner Thomas C. Jorling and took effect May 20, as follows:

Before using any of the picnic tables or adjacent docks, boaters must go in person to one of the three "campground headquarters" on Glen, Long and Narrow islands; check for an available site; and

See Permits: Back Page

For instance, the DEC will increase the security force on the lake from two rangers to six. Other changes include: not predict how much because the fees would increase.

Brigid McLaughlin, wife of the BOATS vice president, filed written dravochs to the permit system.

Boaters will no longer be able to pull up at the docks, Mrs. McLaughlin said, even if just to get out of a storm, use the "ports-jobs" or read a newspaper in the sun. The sites shouldn't close until dark, she said, which is well after 9 p.m. in the summer. The permits shouldn't be limited to parties of six or less, and provisions should be made for more than two parties a day, she said.

Without the permit system the islands "turn over sometimes a dozen times a day," Cornell said. Under the system, would-be picnickers could be denied a site even after permit-holders have gone home and the sites are empty, he said.

As to fighting over the sites, "I've never seen a problem" in 60 years on the lake, Cornell said, adding that his front porch has a view of the heavily used Speaker Heck Island.

Clark said he thinks the permit system will be helpful to users, by preventing disputes over the picnic areas and helping them find available sites. Although they can reserve sites by telephone, users can call the ranger stations to find out where sites are available, he said.

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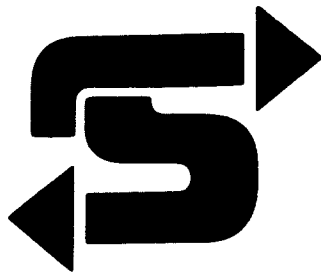
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y either \$4 for a half day (6 a.m. to 3 p.m.) or \$7 for a full day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.). More than six people can have a permit for any one site, and the fees cannot be reserved in advance, Clark said. The islands are divided into three groups by location, and permits can only be obtained at the appropriate DEC headquarters. Park rangers will issue tickets to people found picnicking without a permit, Clark said, but he did not say what the fines would be. There are 460 overnight campsites and 112 picnic sites on the islands, Clark said.

he DEC will have a public hearing June 8 on its management of campgrounds and picnic sites in Warren County, Clark said. People's comments on the permit policy will come to the meeting, which is scheduled for 7 p.m. at the DEC office on Hudson Street in Warrensburg, he said.

Clark and the DEC can expect to hear from BOATS of Lake George, said Scott McLaughlin, vice president of the boat owners' association. The group is working on "petitions, fund-raising towards some legal action to overturn or modify the fees" and "to overturn or modify the fees," he said.

Clark agreed: "Unfortunately, a lot of (the income from fees) is going to be offset by the cost to enact" the fee program, he said.



5.31.88

Mr. Dick Clark
DEC
Warrensburg, NY

Sir.

I wanted to voice my outrage over the picnic permits required. We have been lakefront property owners in the towns of Hague and Ticonderoga for many years.

Our only picnic island in the northern end as you might be aware is Asas - which many locals have been enjoying despite the one dock.

I did write about the addition of another dock at Asas several years ago - but you know red tape!

The verbal abuse the young men who work for you will get is something I wouldn't want for my teens.

Does the commission really think they will have a profit after paying salaries and record keeping - despite the BAD feeling which are the highest price of all.

Please send me a dozen forms of protest for me and my neighbors to fill out.

Also if you are at the meeting Wednesday in Colonie I'd like my protest to be recorded.

Laura Stewart Ward

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1988

OPERATIONS
WARRENSBURG

RAINBOW BEACH ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 149
BOLTON LANDING, N.Y. 12814

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.
P.O. Box 220, HUDSON ST.
WARRENSBURG, N.Y. 12885

GENTLE PERSONS;

WE THE MEMBERS OF THE RAINBOW BEACH ASSOCIATION
SUBSTANTIAL LAKEFRONT PROPERTY OWNERS AND TAXPAYERS IN
THE TOWN OF BOLTON, PETITION YOU NOT TO ENACT YOUR
PROPOSED REGULATIONS CONCERNING USE OF PICNIC AREAS
ON THE ISLANDS OF LAKE GEORGE.

WE FIND THEM TO BE OF NO REAL BENEFIT AND CON-
SIDER THEM AN UNNECESSARY REGIMENTATION OF OUR
PERSONAL RIGHTS.

WE REQUEST THAT THIS PETITION BE RECORDED IN
THE PROCEEDINGS OF SCHEDULED MEETING ON THE SUBJECT
TO BE HELD ON JUNE 8TH, 1988 AT YOUR OFFICES.

RAINBOW BEACH ASSOCIATION, I



W.L. PERKINS
ACTING SECRETARY

MAY 31, 1988

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JUN 2 1988

OPERATIONS
WARRENSBURG

OWNER/MEMBER

COTTAGE NAME

Louis C. Delisio
LOUIS C. DELISIO

LITTLE MISS MUFFET

E. Keith Danischewski
E. KEITH DANISCHEWSKI

ALEX

Angelo J. Salamone
ANGELO J. SALAMONE

KATY DID

Earle H. Arff
EARLE H. ARFF

MORNING GLORY

W. Layton Hall
W. LAYTON HALL

BLUE HERON

Donald C. Stavelly
DONALD C. STAVELY

Oriole

Edward F. Boque
EDWARD F. BOQUE

Bittersweet

William Pierce
WILLIAM PIERCE

Pollyanna

J.C. McQueen
J.C. MCQUEEN

Winnie - Ann

John E. Koch
JOHN E. KOCH

Evergreen

Joann Lee Spence
JOANN LEE SPENCE

Nuthatch
NUTHATCH

Anna Marie Granger
ANNA MARIE GRANGER

Moneta
MONETA

KNOT HOLE

OWNER/MEMBER

COTTAGE

George Falkenhausen
GEORGE FALKENHAUSER

WHITE BIRCHES

John M. Weag
JOHN M. WEAEG

LITTLE BO. PEEP

Patricia Brundage
PATRICIA BRUNDAGE

Chickadee

Roger A. Wilson
ROGER A. WILSON

LARKSPUR

James M. Stavely, Jr.
JAMES M. STAVELY, JR.

Pine Knot

Philippa Baerenklau
PHILIPPA BAERENKLAU

WILD GOOSE

Hampton Warner
HAMPTON WARNER

Cob Web

William F. Van Tassel
WILLIAM F. VAN TASSEL

PINE SHADOWS

W. L. Perkins
W. L. PERKINS

HERMIT THROUSH

William A. Vogelsang
WILLIAM A. VOGELSONG

AROUTUS

Nicklas Vacca
NICKLAS VACCA

WILDWOOD

Kenneth A. DeHart
KENNETH A. DEHART

LATCHSTRING

Craig Hannon
CRAIG HANNON

SLEEPY HOLLOW

Box 152-A RFD #1
Hague, NY 12836
June 1, 1988

Department of Environmental Conservation
Hudson Street Ext.
Warrensburg, NY 12885

Gentlemen:

I would like to go on record as protesting the latest regulation on the use of Lake George Islands for picnics.

For many years my family has been able to enjoy the islands north of Hague for picnics on a very casual basis. We have never had any problem with people on the islands, in fact have had some interesting adventures. The highlights of my grandchildren's summers are to take a casual cruise to one of the islands for a picnic and a swim. With the new regulations, this will be virtually impossible.

You have forgotten how far it is to go to one of the islands with a ranger's station to pick up a permit. It would be impossible for someone in a canoe or rowboat to pick up a permit. I have no objection to the charge you wish to make, but I do take exception to the way the permits will be doled out. In other words, only those people at the south end of the lake will be able to use the islands at the north end unless you want to spend half the allotted picnic time trying to get a permit.

There must be an easier solution. I don't feel that it is necessary to make a reservation for a picnic - for a campsite, yes, for a picnic, no. If they want to charge a fee, then someone can make a tour of the islands and collect the fees on the spot. I would say that the majority of the people who picnic, do it on a casual basis. One wakes up to a beautiful calm, sunny day and says - "Let's go to the islands for a picnic." It would take an hour each way to pick up a permit, so that really rules it out.

I would hope that you will reconsider your regulation and make it easier for us "second class citizens" at the northern end of Lake George. We are really the ones who are trying to keep the lake beautiful and clean and we have no problems with picnics.

Very truly yours,



Dorothy J. Henry

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1988

OPERATIONS
WARRENSBURG

Box 132-A, RFD #1
Hague, NY 12836
June 4, 1988

Mr. Richard L. Clark
Field Operations Supervisor
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
PO Box 220
Warrensburg, NY 12885

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your very prompt response to my letter of June 1. I find it necessary to follow up on it because I feel you missed the whole point of my letter.

In your second paragraph you state "During your casual cruise if you would stop at one of the ranger cabins and pick up a permit everything will remain the same." Since you work in the Warrensburg office I have to wonder if you know the northern part of Lake George. The ranger cabins are all on islands on the south side of Tongue Mountain. The islands I am talking about are opposite Hague. It would take at least an hour (both ways) to go down there to pick up a permit. This means that those people who are cruising around in that area could pick up a permit and cruise on up to the northern part of the lake and picnic on the islands there. However, the people in Hague and further north are going to have a hard time getting down there to pick up a permit and still have time for a picnic, to say nothing of those who go by canoe, sailboat or rowboat.

If ENCON insists on enforcing such a regulation you will have a lot more trouble with picnickers than you ever dreamed of having in the past. As far as having a person to cruise the Islands to issue permits being too time consuming, you will still have to have someone cruising the islands to check on picnickers to see if they have permits or not. And if you are not going to do that you might as well forget the whole regulation.

Most of us in this area avoid the other end of the lake like a plague. One solution might be to have permits available at the boat launch area or some other convenient spot in Hague. There would have to be a communication with the ranger stations so there would be no duplication of permits, but I'm sure ENCON could figure that out.

Sincerely,


Dorothy J. Henry

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JUN 8 1988

OPERATIONS
WARRENSBURG

June 6, 1988

DEC Office
Hudson Street
Warrensburg, New York

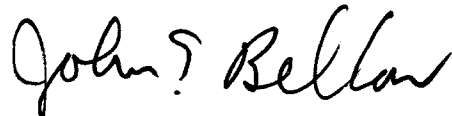
Dear Sir,

Recently I was informed of the DEC's new policy to restrict picnic islands for use only with permits. I have been a property owner on Lake George for seventeen years, prior to that I was using the lake for twenty years.

The islands that have been set aside for picnic use have always been a pleasure and an enjoyment that we look forward to each year. To restrict their use to permit holders only will ruin the very thing that many people look forward to in visiting the lake.

The costs needed to police this policy will equal or exceed the fees charged. If money is the only purpose for this new policy of permits, why not incorporate an additional fee onto the fees that are already being charged to the boat owners and users of the lake or issue a seasonal permit for the use of the islands and still keep it on a first come first serve basis. Most of my friends use the islands for only a very short time to either use the restrooms or to cook a few hot dogs or hamburgers and then leave. Instead of helping a situation this new policy is actually antagonizing everyone that is using the lake and also will contribute greatly to lake pollution. Most of the picnic sites with docks can turn over as much as fifteen to twenty times a day on a busy weekend and now it is cut down to two. If you multiply this by the number of sites you can see what a hardship this is causing on the boaters of Lake George. Yes you can cut down on the use of the islands but you will not cut down on the use of the lake and it just means that the lake itself will have to absorb much more pollution than it already is enduring. I hope you will reconsider this decision and return the islands to the boaters who truly enjoy and utilize them.

Sincerely,



John T. Bellow
11 Kings Court
Clifton Park, NY 12065

RECEIVED

JUN 8 1988

**OPERATIONS
WARRENSBURG**

531 Chestnut Ridge
Glens Falls, N.Y. 12801
June 8, 1988

Mr. Frank Fuller
Encon
50 Wolf Road
Albany
New York 12233

Dear Mr. Fuller:

I urge you strongly to suspend the Lake George Islands Day-Use picnic permit system, as it is cumbersome & counterproductive. The entire plan needs thorough re-thinking in order to develop one that adequately provides for the protection of both the lake and the recreational rights of the boaters who enjoy that wonderful natural resource.

Sincerely,

Helen + Clarence Randolph

June 9, 1988
Mrs. Emma Godell
1 Riverview Terrace
Bennington, N.Y. 12144

Dear Mr. Fuller:

Last night I + my husband attended the meeting at your DEC Warrensburg Sub-office. We left at about 8:45 because of a long drive home and because of the 103° F temperature in the room. However, we left that meeting in "good hands." The people who spoke were marvelous. They all were truly sincere, honest and caring people. People who CARE about Lake George - its beauty, history, and addly enough, its survival. These are the people who should not be forced off the Lake. My husband and I have been on the lake for 15 years and were still novices. We

II

learn something new there every weekend and help (in our own way) to educate new comers ~~with~~ when we see them doing something wrong and detrimental to the Lake.

We have not been to a picnic island since the signs went up and I guess we're not alone.

It was quite moving to hear the stories last night. The first one that comes to my mind was the gent who wanted to take his canoe into the wilderness; the wilderness his grandfather exposed him to some 40 yrs. ago; now it was going to cost him \$2.00. Next the gent who turned to you and stated he had literally been thrown off the islands because of this needless & senseless new fee and the ridiculous manner in which it is collected. The next was the

well spoken women who brought out the fact that if you have a sailboat and your guests (in this case were her small grandchildren) had to use a rest room, it would be quite sometime before getting back to their marina, & certainly not stopping at an island. A landowner stood up and mentioned that same long-range pollution problem.

Certainly, Mr Fuller you must agree the meeting was a really good "voice of the people" demonstration, perhaps not agreeing with a new fee charge, but proving that people do care about what is happening to our land & lakes.

The few weekends in the summer that these Islands are accessible to the people should NOT be

made so inaccessible to them
by the State.

Most sincerely,

Emma Goddell



June 13, 1988

Mr. Frank Fuller, Chief
Bureau of Recreation, DEC
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-5253

Dear Mr. Fuller:

Following up on the public hearing last Wednesday, June 8, I would like to submit a summary of suggestions regarding the fees for use of state picnic sites on Lake George.

As we noted in our comments at the hearing, we do not believe the fees are justified on the basis of raising revenue, protecting the environment, or improving the process of access to picnic docks.

DEC displayed a poster at the hearing showing four "Management Goals" for its recreational use sites: 1) protecting natural resources, 2) providing opportunities for leisure-time recreation, 3) matching costs with revenues for those portions of programs funded by user fees, and 4) enhancement of economic benefits to local communities.

The implementation of the picnic tax will violate three of four of these goals (numbers 2, 3, and 4). It will greatly reduce use of the islands and effectively deny use of them to thousands of people, residents and tourists alike. Revenue will not be generated for maintenance, since collection costs will exceed revenues. The economies of local communities will be seriously damaged by fleeing tourists.

Registration for picnic sites under the new plan is chaotic, inconvenient, dangerous, and will drive users away from the lake. We were alarmed that DEC officials were not familiar with island usage patterns and had done no research or survey of the situation. Boat congestion at ranger docks will lead to accidents, and will deny campers access to the registration docks.

We suggest the following alternative courses, in order of preference:

- 1) Leave the operation of picnic sites as it was. Do not add patrol officers, but instead add a small increase in custodial services using money saved by not increasing patrol force.
- 2) Failing #1, then DEC should turn over administration of the Lake George islands to the Lake George Park Commission or some other entity.

160

■ PRESIDENT
Gene Black
668-5541

■ VICE-PRESIDENT
Alan Broers
371-1435

■ SECRETARY
Paul Gilchrist
668-2028

■ TREASURER
Keith Christiansen
489-2081

■ COUNSEL
Alan Adler
371-6561

3) Failing #1 and #2, then DEC should:

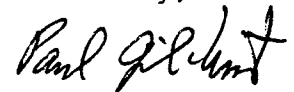
- a) Recognize the differences between weekdays and weekends and among the situations at the various islands and sites.
- b) Reduce operating costs so that revenue can go towards custodial services.
- c) Make registration convenient for the public. It is especially crucial that boaters be able to go directly to the picnic docks on a first-come first-served basis, without going to some other island to register.

These translate into the following specific recommendations:

- 1) The fee program should not operate on weekdays, as sites are sparsely used during the week. Reduce patrol accordingly, using weekend staff.
- 2) Put rangers on Speaker Heck Island and Black Mountain Point, which have most of the picnic sites. Have weekend patrol sell permits at the rest of the sites, which are scattered among about 9 other locations.
- 3) Offer season passes for a modest and reasonable fee.
- 4) Allow immediate re-occupation of sites when parties leave early.
- 5) Offer something like a \$2.00 "twilight" permit after 6:00 on weekends.
- 6) Have operating hours from 8:00 am to at least 10:00 pm.
- 7) Allow more than 6 people per site.
- 8) Brief stops at docks should be allowed for such purposes as using the outhouses. Moreover, DEC must not turn boaters away seeking refuge from storms, dangerous wind and waves, or in urgent mechanical difficulty.

We hope that revisions can be made to this policy quickly, so that people can again enjoy the use of their Lake George islands.

Yours truly,



Paul Gilchrist
Secretary

xc: Mr. Dick Clark
Assemblyman Neil Kelleher
Senator Ron Stafford

6-13-88

TO: MR. FRANK FULLER
CHIEF BUREAU OF RECREATION
D. E. C.
ALBANY, N. Y. 12233-5253

FROM: MR. WM. BRUSH
RT 90
WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y. 12590

RE: NEW FEES FOR USE OF STATE PICNIC ISLANDS

MR. FULLER:

WOULD LIKE TO SHARE A FEW IDEAS WITH YOU CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF FEES FOR THE SPEAKER HECK FACILITY ON LAKE GEORGE —

1) THE COLLECTION AREA ON LONG ISLAND IS NOT EQUIPPED TO HANDLE THE TRAFFIC FROM THE DAILY RENTALS OF ALL PICNIC DOCKS. THERE ARE ONLY TWO DOCKS FOR STATE USE AND THESE SERVICE ALL THE CAMPSITES. THERE IS A SAFETY CONCERN ON A BUSY WEEKEND.

2) ALL FEES COLLECTED (IF ISLAND PICNIC AREA IS 100% FULL ALL SUMMER) WILL NOT COVER SALARY OF ADDITIONAL STAFF ALREADY HIRED

3) A LARGE NUMBER OF BOATS DO NOT HAVE A HEAD OR PORTI-POTTY ON BOARD. THESE BOATERS USUALLY PULL INTO THE PICNIC ISLAND — USE THE FACILITY — AND ARE ON THEIR WAY. WHAT DO YOU THINK THEY'LL DO NOW?

4) SUGGEST YOU SELL ANNUAL PERMIT FOR THOSE BOATERS INTERESTED IN THE USE OF THESE ISLANDS. EACH BOAT WOULD REQUIRE A STICKER, SO

(2)

RANGERS COULD IDENTIFY EASILY. YOU COULD ELIMINATE EXTRA PAYROLL NEEDED TO RUN CURRENT SYSTEM.

WE ALL REQUIRE THE MONEY NEEDED TO OPERATE THESE PICNIC FACILITIES FOR THE PUBLIC. WE ARE NOT OPPOSED TO THE FEE. IT IS THE METHOD OF COLLECTION THAT IS UNACCEPTABLE.

LONG ISLAND RANGER STATION WAS NOT DESIGNED TO HANDLE THE TRAFFIC THIS SYSTEM WILL GENERATE.

I WOULD APPRECIATE ANY ATTENTION YOU COULD GIVE TO THIS MATTER.

THANK YOU,
William Bush

KATTSKILL BAY
NEW YORK 12844

June 14, 1988

Mr. Frank Fuller
Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, N. Y. 12233-5253

Dear Mr. Fuller:

I am a permanent resident of Kattskill Bay on Lake George and have been coming to the Lake since the early 1920s. During this entire period we have enjoyed using the camping and picnic facilities on the islands of the Lake.

I wish to add my comments to those made at the public hearing on Warrensburg on June 8th. While the meeting was apparently called for other purposes the main concern of the audience was the new requirements for permits to picnic on the island sites of the Lake. I do agree with most of the comments made at the meeting. DEC is not presently set up to expeditiously handle the volume of camping and picnic permits at the three ranger sites on the Lake. For the past several years the waiting time for dock space at these sites even for camping permits has been excessive. When you add to this the volume of people waiting for picnic permits the waiting time will become impossible. There are too few ranger sites with too few docks and insufficient personnel to properly handle this load.

Campers on the island sites are coming for a longer period than picnickers and so the waiting time for a permit, while annoying, is less important. Picnics are frequently planned on the spur of the moment and it is unreasonable to expect people to spend hours going to the ranger site and waiting to get a permit. While there was some objection to paying for a picnic permit by far the greatest objection was the inconvenience.

The former arrangement with no permits for picnics and first come first served at any vacant picnic dock has been very satisfactory as far as the public is concerned. If the object of permits is to obtain additional revenue to care for the sites there are better ways of doing it. I would suggest that the present permit requirement be suspended for the balance of 1988. For 1989, with due notice to the public institute yearly picnic permits for a fee and revert to the first come first served policy at any vacant picnic dock. Permits to be obtainable either by mail or at any ranger station on Lake George. This would be an inexpensive and convenient way to obtain additional revenue.

164

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on this matter.

Very truly yours,



3 Raffaele Ct.
Albany, NY 12205
June 17, 1988

Mr. Frank Fuller
Chief
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Bureau of Recreation
50 Wolf Rd.
Albany, NY 12233

Dear Mr. Fuller:

I am writing this letter in regard to the day use fee for the islands on Lake George. I am totally against this fee as it is an inconvenience to the boaters and could pose as a dangerous situation at some of the ranger islands where docking is limited. The salaries paid for the extra rangers will not be covered by these fees. If it is felt that a fee must be charged for the use of these islands, why not charge a yearly fee and issue a sticker to boaters paying this fee. There is a pollution problem on the lake already. Let's not add to this problem by making us pay to use the island facilities.

I truly believe the majority of the boaters on Lake George want to preserve its beauty and hope you will take this into consideration.

Sincerely,



Carole Reale

June 19, 1988

Dear Mr. Fuller,

In regards to the new policy on picnic permits for Lake George Islands, I wanted to express my opinion on the matter. I am in favor of the new system, the individuals who utilize these facilities have an obligation to fiscally assume some of the responsibility in regards to maintenance, patrol, etc.

A small amount of inconvenience should not be too big a price to pay for users who are fortunate to have use of such fine facilities in a beautiful setting. These fees can help keep it a beautiful setting.

Please do not bow to special interest pressure on this question. The new system should remain implemented.

Sincerely,
James J. [Signature]

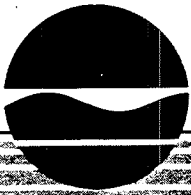
Dear Mr. Fuller,
We have been boaters on

Lake George for the past 10 years
and we are very concerned about
the impact the new picnic rules are
having on island users. During the
past several weeks, we have seen
more and more problems developing
due to these rules, including overcrowds
at the range stations, many more
people trying to anchor out rather
than go through the hassle involved
trying to get permits, etc. We feel
the limited use for picnic sites was
the potential for creating more dangerous
situations on the lake during the
busy up-coming vacation months. We feel
it is absolutely crucial that people should
be able to go directly to the picnic
decks on a first-come basis, without
having to register elsewhere first

Respectfully

John Fuller

35 Warwick Way
Schenectady, N.Y. 12303
June 20, 1988



**Welcome
to the
Lake George Islands
Campground Picnic Facilities**

Fees for permits to use the Lake George Islands are deposited in a special account to pay for the upkeep and maintenance of Island facilities. We hope you have a pleasant visit and return often to enjoy these facilities.

1989 Rules for Day-Use Permits

1. All day-users must register by obtaining a permit.
2. A permit is required for each boat and allows a maximum party of nine persons.
3. Permits are available in three categories:
 - Half Day Permits (9 a.m. to 2 p.m. or 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.)—\$4.00
 - Full Day Permits (9 a.m. to 9 p.m.)—\$7.50
 - Multiple Day Permits for any number of consecutive days up to a maximum of 14—number of days x full day rate.
4. Permits will assign users to a specific primary site. **HOWEVER**, all permit holders may use any unoccupied site (camping or picnic) on an as-available basis. When using a site, other than your primary assigned site, you must vacate if requested to do so by the party who has been assigned to that site as their primary location.
5. Assignment to primary sites will be made from the following permit-issuing locations:
 - Diamond Island and Speaker Heck Island—from Long Island Headquarters
 - Commission Point, Sarah Island, Hazel Island, Black Mountain Point and W. Dollar Island—from Glen Island Headquarters
 - Picnic Island and O'Dell Island—from Narrow Island Headquarters
6. The two sites on Asas Island are available under a self-registration system. These sites may be occupied on a first-come, first-serve basis.
7. All day-users must vacate their sites by 9 p.m.
8. No advance reservations are available except as provided by the multiple-day permit.





News Release

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

THOMAS C. JORLING, Commissioner

Albany, New York 12233-1020

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1988

New rules and revised procedures for the issuance of day-use permits on the Lake George Islands were announced today by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The changes, which go into effect on June 18, incorporate several suggestions made by boaters at a public meeting held on June 8 at the DEC's offices in Warrensburg. The revisions are meant to simplify registration procedures and provide more flexibility for using the island picnic facilities.

Included among the new rules is a Multiple Day Permit which allows persons to register for any number of consecutive days up to a maximum of 14. Also, persons holding valid permits may use any island site (camping or day-use) on an as-available basis. Furthermore, the two picnic sites on Asas Island are available under a self-registration program with payment of service fee through the honor system. A complete copy of the updated rules for 1988 may be obtained from the DEC office in Warrensburg, the three Island Ranger Stations, or by writing to the Bureau of Recreation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-5253.

The fees for permits to use the Lake George Islands are deposited in a special account to pay for the upkeep and maintenance of island recreation facilities.

This year's rules will be reviewed at the close of the summer season and further improvements are anticipated for 1989.

-30-

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL:
Arthur Woldt (518) 457-5400**

88-140

**G. SUMMARY OF CHANGES,
AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO
THE GUMP/EIS AND SITE SPECIFIC
UMP FOR BEAVERKILL AND
WILMINGTON NOTCH
CAMPGROUNDS**

**1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES,
AMENDMENTS OR DELETIONS TO
GENERIC UMP/EIS**

- A new Section III.D. titled "Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan" has been added to the Final Generic UMP/EIS at the request of the Adirondack Park Agency.
- A substantial amount of material pertaining to proposed boating facilities criteria originally in the Draft Generic UMP/EIS has been removed from Sections III.B and V.B.4. of the Final Generic Plan, at the request of the Adirondack Park Agency.

**2. SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO
VOLUME III APPENDICES**

- Boating facilities criteria pertaining to philosophy, methodology, and construction standards has been removed from Appendix F.

**3. SUMMARY OF CHANGES,
AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO
THE BEAVERKILL CAMPGROUND SITE
SPECIFIC UMP**

- The word "Draft" has been amended to read "Final" UMP.
- Section I.B.3. - amend sentence to read: "Developed area 62 acres, undeveloped area 180 acres."
- Section III.B.1. - add the following paragraph: "Public attendance may vary a few percentage (generally less than 10%) from year to year dependent upon variations in weather conditions. Rainy or cold weather predictions appear to affect family vacation planning. Gasoline shortages or employment changes appear to affect vacation travel distances. Long term use trends are affected by condition

of facilities and promotion efforts. Exhibits #10 and #11 and the tabulation below are based on random selected annual reports or attendance. The Generic UMP/EIS provides additional attendance information."

- Section III.C. - add the following paragraph: "The New York State Archaeological Site Locations Map indicates that archaeological resources may be present in the Beaverkill Campground area. Prior to site disturbance for construction of any facility affiliated with the five (5) 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, all feasible and prudent alternatives will be considered together with feasible plans to avoid or mitigate adverse impact on such property. The Agency Preservation Officer will be so informed in keeping with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980."
- Section III.D., last paragraph, last sentence, change - Section II.A.4. to "Section II.A.5."
- Section IV.A. - before last sentence, add the following sentence - "No infiltration of fill or erosion effect on the Beaverkill Stream is anticipated due to demolition and reconstruction of comfort stations #3 and #4."
- Section IV.B., second paragraph, first sentence change campsites to #97.
- Section IV.C. - add the following sentence at beginning of paragraph: "Relocation of camping sites to new locations would involve extensive vegetation removal and would be more costly than the selected action of rehabilitating existing camping sites."
- Add the following sentence before next to last sentence of paragraph: "No infiltration of fill or erosion effect on the Beaverkill Stream is anticipated from rehabilitation of camping sites #7-#43 in the flood plain."
- Section IV.E. - remove second paragraph pertaining to picnic pavilion.

- Section IV.G. - add paragraph at end of this section: "The Catskill State Land Master Plan guidelines states: All intensive use facilities will be located, designed, and managed to blend with the Catskill environment and to have a minimum adverse impact on surrounding state lands and nearby private holdings.
- The term rustic design has been used in Unit Management Plans to reference this guideline. The dictionary defines rustic as: 'typical of country life, simple, unsophisticated, made of wood, masonry.' Department adaptation of

rustic design of various facilities includes consideration for economics of construction and maintenance, energy savings, fire safety, sound control, and aesthetics."

4. WILMINGTON NOTCH SITE SPECIFIC AMENDMENTS

- Summary page, bottom paragraph, Seven (7) objectives..., #5 should be split into an objective.
- Page 2, paragraph item 3., add - "undeveloped or".

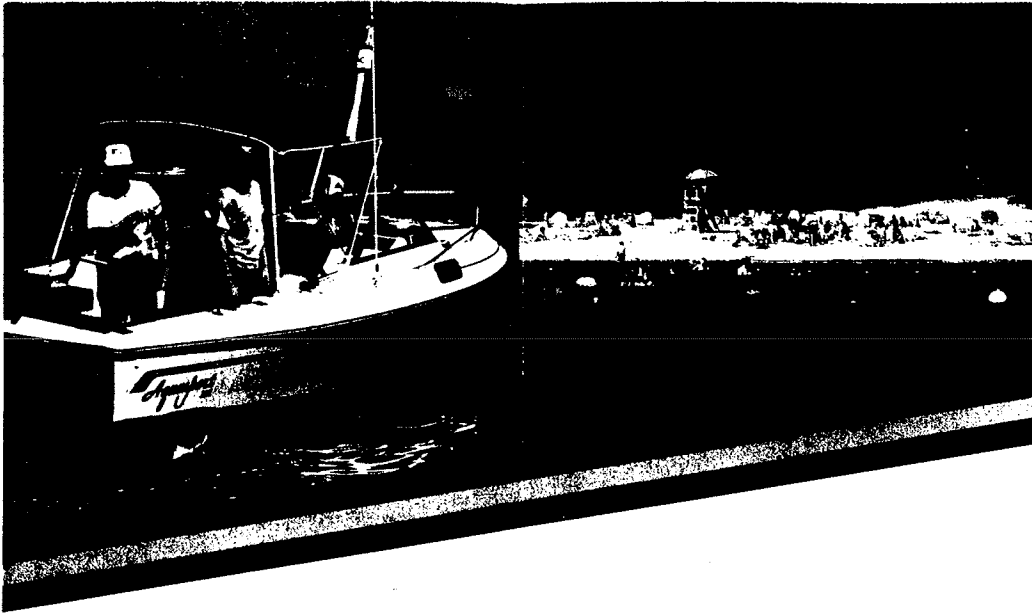
VOLUME III

**CAMPGROUNDS AND DAY-USE AREAS
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

APPENDICES

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For people who seek a simpler way of life, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation maintains 42 campgrounds within the beautiful Adirondack State Park. Whether you have an RV or enjoy tenting, the Adirondacks are a great place to get away for a stay. From green rolling hills to high peaks, there's an endless variety of campgrounds to choose from. Many of our campgrounds are located on lakes.

Want More Information?

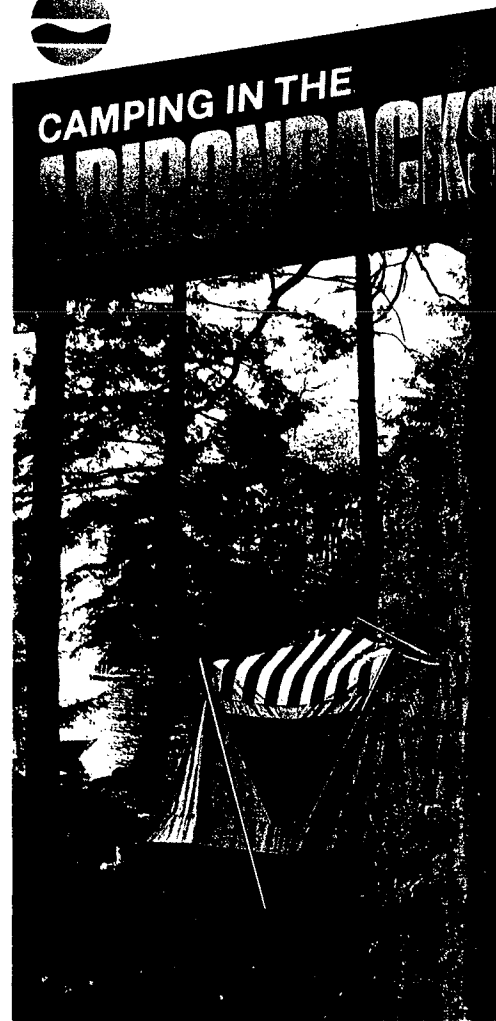
The Department has two additional camping brochures available:

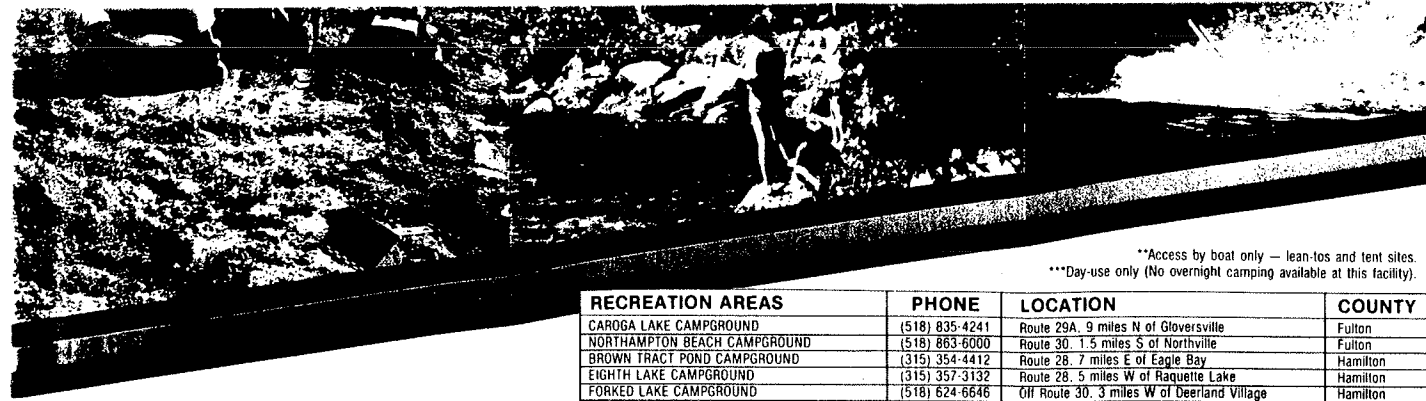
- Catskill Camping
- Island Camping

For a copy of these brochures, information on reservations as well as a variety of outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing and hiking, write to:
Public Information and Publications Unit
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Room 111, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233
General Information phone: (518) 457-3521



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233





**Access by boat only — lean-tos and tent sites.
 ***Day-use only (No overnight camping available at this facility).

RECREATION AREAS	PHONE	LOCATION	COUNTY	FACILITIES			WATERWAYS		BOATING		SWIMMING		OTHER					
				TRAILER & TENT SITES	PICNICKING	TRAILER DUMPING STATION	SHOWERS	POND OR LAKE	RIVER OR STREAM	POWER BOATS ALLOWED	ROWBOATS—CANOES	BOAT, CANOE RENTAL	BOAT LAUNCHING	SWIMMING	BATH HOUSE	LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	HIKING	HISTORICAL INTEREST
CAROGA LAKE CAMPGROUND	(518) 835-4241	Route 29A, 9 miles N of Gloversville	Fulton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHAMPTON BEACH CAMPGROUND	(518) 863-6000	Route 30, 1.5 miles S of Northville	Fulton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BROWN TRACT POND CAMPGROUND	(315) 354-4412	Route 28, 7 miles E of Eagle Bay	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EIGHTH LAKE CAMPGROUND	(315) 357-3132	Route 28, 5 miles W of Raquette Lake	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FORKED LAKE CAMPGROUND	(518) 624-6646	Off Route 30, 3 miles W of Deerland Village	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GOLDEN BEACH CAMPGROUND	(315) 354-4230	Route 28, 3 miles N of Raquette Lake	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LAKE DURANT CAMPGROUND	(518) 352-7797	Route 28, 3 miles E of Blue Mountain Lake	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LAKE EATON CAMPGROUND	(518) 624-2641	Route 30, 2 miles W of Long Lake	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEWEY LAKE CAMPGROUND	(518) 648-5266	Route 30, 14 miles N of Speculator	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMEKILN LAKE CAMPGROUND	(315) 357-4401	Off Route 28, 3 miles SE of Inlet	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LITTLE SAND POINT CAMPGROUND	(518) 548-7585	Off Route 8, 3 miles W of Piseco	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MOFFITT BEACH CAMPGROUND	(518) 548-7102	Route 8, 4 miles W of Speculator	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
POINT COMFORT CAMPGROUND	(518) 548-7586	Off Route 8, 4 miles W of Piseco	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
POPLAR POINT CAMPGROUND	(518) 548-8031	Off Route 8, 2 miles W of Piseco	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SACANDAGA CAMPGROUND	(518) 924-4121	Route 30, 4 miles S of Wells	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIOGA POINT CAMPGROUND**	(315) 354-4230	Raquette Lake	Hamilton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EAGLE POINT CAMPGROUND	(518) 494-2220	U.S. Route 9, 2 miles N of Pottersville	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEARTHSTONE POINT CAMPGROUND	(518) 668-5193	Route 9N, 2 miles N of Lake George Village	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LAKE GEORGE BATTLEFIELD PICNIC AREA***	(518) 623-3671	Off U.S. Route 9, ¼ mile E of Lake George Village	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LAKE GEORGE BATTLEGROUND CAMPGROUND	(518) 668-3348	U.S. Route 9, ¼ mile S of Lake George Village	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LAKE GEORGE BEACH***	(518) 668-3352	U.S. Route 9, ¼ mile E of Lake George Village	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LUZERNE CAMPGROUND	(518) 696-2031	Route 9N, 8 miles SW of Lake George Village	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PROSPECT MOUNTAIN***	(518) 668-5198	U.S. Route 9, ½ mile S of Lake George Village	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROGERS ROCK CAMPGROUND	(518) 585-6746	Route 9N, 3 miles N of Hague	Warren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AUSABLE POINT CAMPGROUND	(518) 561-7080	Route 9, 12 miles S of Plattsburgh	Clinton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TAYLOR POND CAMPGROUND	(518) 647-5250	Silver Lake Road, 9 miles NW of Ausable Forks	Clinton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CROWN POINT RESERVATION CAMPGROUND	(518) 597-3603	Off Route 9N, 8 miles N of Crown Point	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LAKE HARRIS CAMPGROUND	(518) 582-2503	Off Route 28N, 3 miles N of Newcomb	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LINCOLN POND CAMPGROUND	(518) 942-5292	6 miles S of Elizabethtown on Co. Route 7	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEADOWBROOK CAMPGROUND	(518) 891-4351	Route 86, 4 miles E of Saranac Lake	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PARADOX LAKE CAMPGROUND	(518) 532-7451	Route 74, 2 miles E of Severance	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
POKE-O-MOONSHINE CAMPGROUND	(518) 834-9045	U.S. Route 9, 6 miles S of Keeseville	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PUTNAM POND CAMPGROUND	(518) 585-7280	Off Route 74, 6 miles W of Ticonderoga	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHARP BRIDGE CAMPGROUND	(518) 532-7538	U.S. Route 9, 15 miles N of Schroon Lake	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WILMINGTON NOTCH CAMPGROUND	(518) 946-7172	Route 86, 3.5 miles W of Wilmington	Essex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BUCK POND CAMPGROUND	(518) 891-3449	Off Route 30, 12 miles E of Paul Smiths	Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FISH CREEK POND CAMPGROUND	(518) 891-4560	Route 30, 12 miles E of Tupper Lake	Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEACHAM LAKE CAMPGROUND	(518) 483-5116	Route 30, 19 miles N of Lake Clear Junction	Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROLLINS POND CAMPGROUND	(518) 891-3239	Same as Fish Creek	Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FOURTH LAKE PICNIC AREA***	(315) 369-3224	Off Route 28, 8 miles E of Old Forge	Herkimer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HINCKLEY RESERVOIR PICNIC AREA***	(315) 826-3800	Off Route 365, 5 miles E of Hinckley	Herkimer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NICKS LAKE CAMPGROUND	(315) 369-3314	Off Route 28, 1.5 miles SW of Old Forge	Herkimer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPGROUND	(315) 848-2315	Off Route 3, 1.5 miles S of Cranberry Lake Village	St. Lawrence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Welcome!

The Department of Environmental Conservation specializes in wilderness type camping. Some of our sites are for tents only, but many can accommodate RV's and most have sanitary dumping stations. To make sure your camping days are filled with fun, recreation and sporting activities that fulfill your expectations, write ahead for full details on campgrounds and areas you are considering.

All forest preserve public campgrounds open by the beginning of Memorial Day weekend and operate through Labor Day. Some are open earlier for spring fishermen and some stay open late for fall hunters and campers.

HOUSEHOLD PETS. We all like them, but domestic animals must be confined on a leash restricting them to the immediate site of the owner. Pets are prohibited in day-use areas. Please consider leaving them at home. Proof of current rabies inoculation is required for dogs over six months of age.

AGE REGULATIONS. Camping permits will be issued to anyone 18 years of age or older.



Want More Information?

The Department has two other camping brochures available:

- Adirondack Camping
- Catskill Camping

For a copy of these brochures, information on reservations as well as a variety of outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing and hiking, write to:

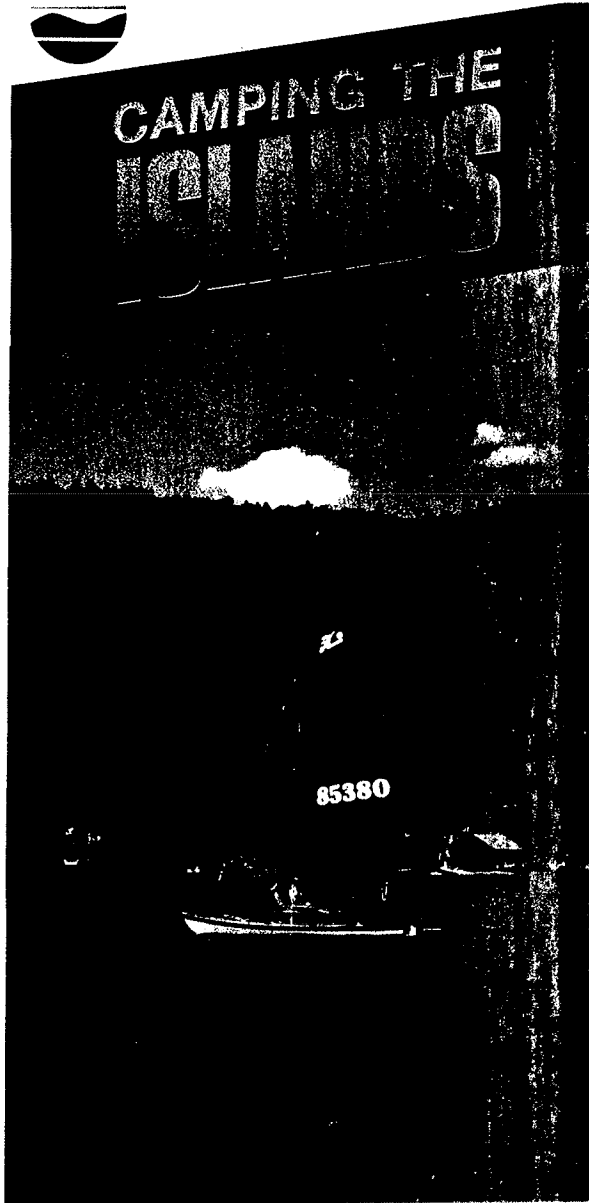
Public Information and Publications Unit
New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Room 111, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233
General Information phone: (518) 457-3521
Campground Information Only phone: (518) 457-2500

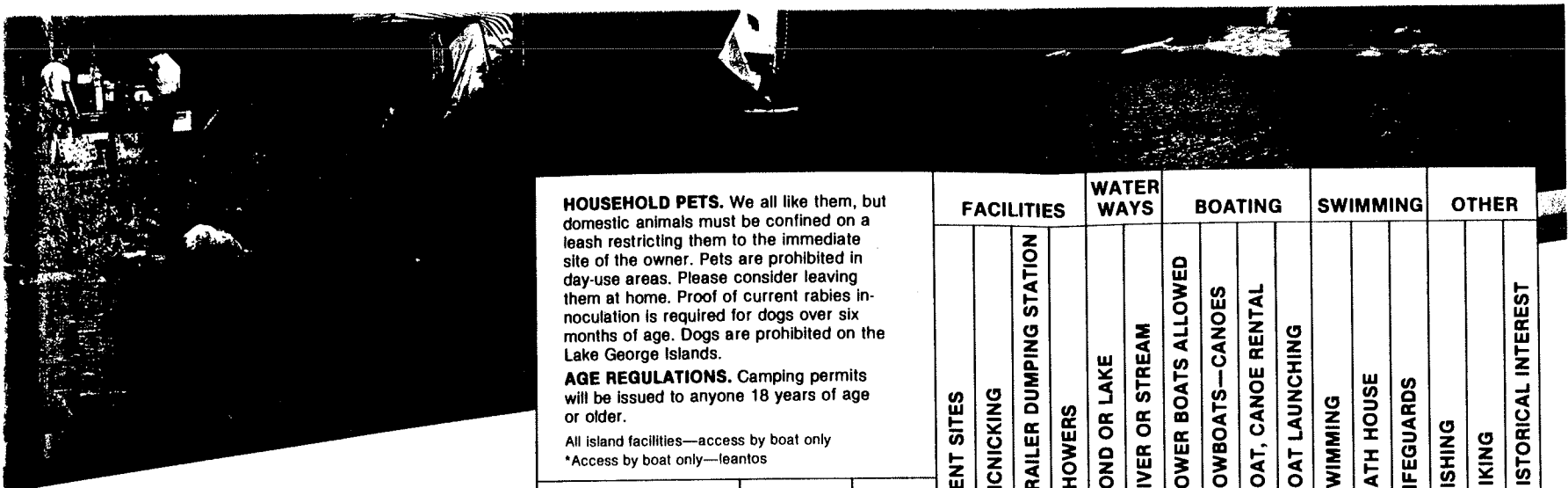
Many private marinas are available on Lake George to launch your boat. For information on these contact:

Warren County Public Information and Tourism



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233





HOUSEHOLD PETS. We all like them, but domestic animals must be confined on a leash restricting them to the immediate site of the owner. Pets are prohibited in day-use areas. Please consider leaving them at home. Proof of current rabies inoculation is required for dogs over six months of age. Dogs are prohibited on the Lake George Islands.

AGE REGULATIONS. Camping permits will be issued to anyone 18 years of age or older.

All island facilities—access by boat only
 *Access by boat only—leanos

RECREATION AREA	PHONE	COUNTY	FACILITIES			WATERWAYS		BOATING			SWIMMING		OTHER				
			TENT SITES	PICNICKING	TRAILER DUMPING STATION	SHOWERS	POND OR LAKE	RIVER OR STREAM	POWER BOATS ALLOWED	ROWBOATS—CANOES	BOAT, CANOE RENTAL	BOAT LAUNCHING	SWIMMING	BATH HOUSE	LIFEGUARDS	FISHING	HIKING	HISTORICAL INTEREST
INDIAN LAKE ISLANDS CAMPGROUND Route 30, 14 miles N of Speculator	(518) 648-5300	Hamilton	•	•			•		•	•	•				•	•	•
LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS Bolton Landing	(518) 644-9696	Warren	•	•			•		•	•					•	•	
SARANAC LAKE ISLANDS On Route 3, Entrance Village of Saranac Lake	(518) 891-3170	Franklin	•	•			•		•	•	•				•		
ALGER ISLAND CAMPGROUND* On Route 28, 8 miles E of Old Forge	(315) 369-3415	Herkimer	•	•			•		•	•					•		

Have you ever wanted to get away from it all? The telephone? The traffic? People making demands on your life? Now you can! The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has more than 500 campsites spread over 48 islands on three of the most beautiful lakes in the Adirondacks... Lake George, Indian Lake and Lower Saranac Lake. It's for everyone who has ever dreamed of returning to a simpler way of life. It's a self reliant experience where all the conveniences are left behind... along with the rat race. It's a time to slow down, experience simple pleasures and relax.

Island camping can be a rewarding experience where you get in touch with your feelings, get to know your companions in a whole new way in a totally different environment, and take pride in small pleasures and unusual accomplishments. If you've

ever wanted to escape to an island, do it this summer at an Environmental Conservation island campground. It's more than an experience you'll long remember. It's an adventure you'll never forget.

Welcome!

Island camping places a premium on self-sufficiency and planning. If you've never camped this way before, we advise that you contact the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for

full information on site location limitations and necessities you'll want to bring out with you (you'll need a boat). Campsites are tremendously popular so be sure and write early and plan your trip well in advance.

All forest preserve public campgrounds open by the beginning of the Memorial Day weekend and operate through Labor Day. Some are open earlier for spring fishermen and some stay open late for fall hunters.



Want More Information?

The Department has two additional camping brochures available:

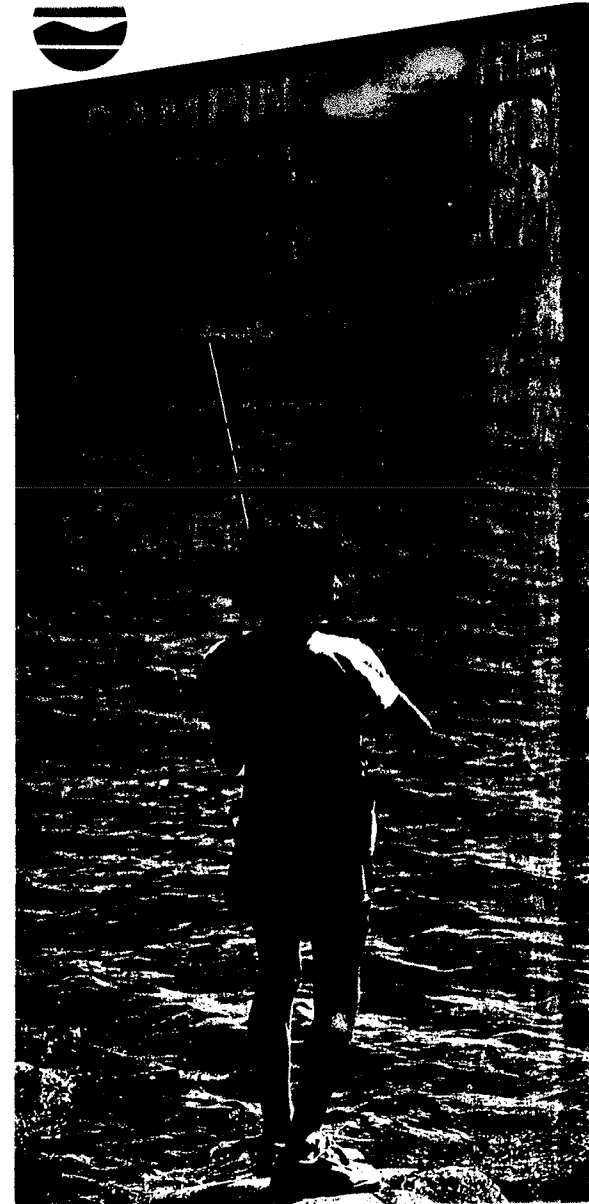
Adirondack Camping

Island Camping

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Room 111, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233
General Information phone: (518) 457-3521



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233



Did you feel the campground staff was helpful during your stay? Yes No

What specific suggestions do you have for improving our services or facilities?

What was the primary reason for selecting this campground over others?

Other comments

of Campground _____ Arrival Date: _____ Departure Date: _____

Quiet must be observed from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. Campers who fail to observe the quiet hour rule may be denied use of the campsite. This rule also applies to the operation of electric generators.

Chain Saws—The use of chain saws is prohibited at any time, on the public campgrounds.

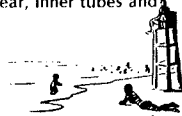
When You're Ready to Leave:

Checkout time is 11 a.m. on permit expiration date. Campers are required to check out with the facility supervisor.

SWIMMING

Facilities are available at certain campgrounds.

- Swimming is permitted only in a supervised bathing area during daylight hours when a lifeguard is on duty.
- Changing is permitted only in fully enclosed tents, RV's, or bathhouses.
- Approved vest-type life preservers are permitted.
- **Prohibited** at all campground beaches:
 - Athletic games
 - Alcoholic beverages or glass containers of any kind
 - Underwater swimming gear, inner tubes and beach balls
 - Swimming after dark



BOATING

- All boats, including canoes, must be equipped with one approved flotation device for each person aboard.
- Boats may be launched only in specified areas and must be kept away from designated beach areas.
- Water skiing must take place at least 100 feet away from all shoreline adjacent to campground.

PICNICKING

Picnic areas provide charcoal grills, fireplaces, tables, and in some areas, picnic shelters. No day-use tickets will be issued after 8 p.m. All day users must leave the facility by 10 p.m. Picnickers and day visitors are charged per vehicle (car, truck or bus). No additional

RULES FOR EVERYONE

- Help us keep your campsite free of litter, by using the receptacles provided for refuse disposal.
- Observe and enjoy wildlife and plant life, but leave them undisturbed. Please do not deface, remove or injure trees or plants, fossils or minerals found on State lands. Do not drive nails into trees or peel the bark; this can cause serious damage to trees.
- Pay telephones are usually available near the facility supervisor's headquarters. If a pay phone is not provided, emergency calls only may be made collect on the facility supervisor's phone.
- Motor vehicles may not exceed 15 mph in any campground.
- Motorcycle use is restricted to those persons who have no other means of transportation. Minibike and moped use is authorized but must be in compliance with Department of Motor Vehicles, Rules and Regulations.
- Firearms are not allowed in campgrounds except during the fall hunting season. Firearms must not be discharged within the campground at any time.
- All accidents should be reported to the facility supervisor or park ranger immediately.
- Fires—excepting stoves, all fires must be built in fireplaces provided. Only wood from dead and down trees or from supplies furnished by the department shall be used for fuel.

Enjoy your opportunities to see wildlife, they live near most campgrounds. This may include black bears. Do not feed and attract wildlife. They belong in **their** habitat not **your** campsite! Keep food and garbage secure; follow campground guidelines and regulations. Appreciate but respect wildlife for their wildness.

PENALTIES

The Department would appreciate voluntary compliance with its rules and regulations. Penalties for violation of regulations are stated in Section 71-0703, (2) of the Environmental Conservation Law which reads: "Any person who violates any provision of any rule or regulation established by the department, pursuant to the provisions of this article, shall be guilty of a violation and



Department of Environmental Conservation



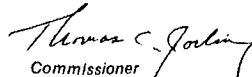
Welcome
to the
Forest Preserve
Public
Campground

On behalf of the Department of Environmental Conservation I welcome you. The Forest Preserve public campgrounds were developed to provide you, the public, with attractive and convenient camping areas while preserving the unique qualities of this special resource and preventing any adverse impact on the environment.

This campground is one of 50 located in scenic vacation areas in the Adirondack and Catskill regions and all are yours to enjoy.

To assure that your stay will be a safe and pleasant one, a few simple rules and regulations are printed herein for your convenience and protection.

I wish you a happy stay and pleasant weather and extend to you a cordial invitation to come again.


Commissioner

Camping . . .

When You Arrive:

Everyone entering a public campground for any purpose must register with the facility supervisor and pay the appropriate camping or day-use fee. You must sign for your own site. No one may purchase a site for you. At that time, locations for tents or recreational vehicles (RV's) will be assigned by the facility supervisor. **Have your camping equipment with you and be ready to camp when you register.** Permits are issued either on a first-come, first-served basis, or by reservation. Camping fees vary depending on the campground and type of site selected. Camping fees are normally reduced at those campgrounds which may be open prior to Memorial Day or after Labor Day. Current fees will always be posted at the registration booth.

At the Lake George Islands, both dockage and camping facilities are provided. Each small boat dock has a level tent site, a pit privy, fireplace and table. The cruiser sites provide a charcoal burner, picnic table, pit privy, and a fireplace to be shared by two camping parties.

No permits will be issued nor sites occupied between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. Late arrivals may be ac-

commodated in an assigned overflow area for one night, under camping permit.

Reservations for all tent/RV sites are available only through Mistix. For further information, see the Campground Reservation Circular available at public campgrounds, or from Bureau of Recreation, Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, N.Y. 12233.

Length of stay: Your camping permit is issued for a maximum of two weeks. From July 1 through Labor Day, only one 14-day permit can be obtained at any particular campground. The permit can be renewed beyond the 14-day limit depending on site availability. This is to assure that new campers can enjoy their right to camp.

Refunds will not be made except in cases of emergency (such as death in the family, accident or illness).

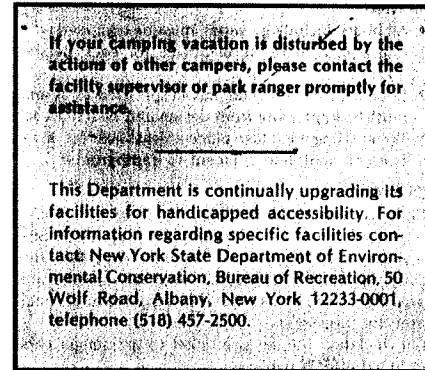
Occupancy is limited to six (6) individuals.

Parking only two vehicles are permitted to park on any individual camping pad. Extra vehicles will be required to park in an area designated by the Facility Supervisor.

Your campground provides you with a tent/RV site, parking space, fireplace, picnic table, garbage can, or centralized garbage dumpster convenient to your site, access to drinking water, and toilet facilities. Some campgrounds have shower facilities. No electrical connections (except at Ausable Pt.) or sewage hookups are available for RV's, but most campgrounds have RV dumping stations. RV's must have buckets under sink outlets. The Department does not rent cabins, tents, or camping equipment.

Animals (except household pets) are prohibited at campgrounds. Household pets must be confined on a leash restricting them to the immediate site of the owner. Proof of a currently effective rabies inoculation for dogs is required. Dogs are prohibited on the Lake George Islands.

Sleeping in a motor vehicle is permitted as long as adequate privacy is maintained, as determined by the facility supervisor. Camping without a tent, trailer, or some other method of providing adequate privacy will not be permitted.

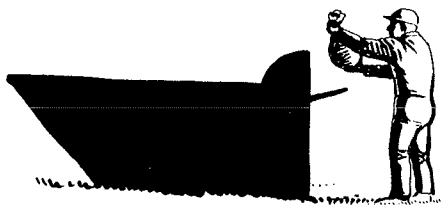


Campers Comments

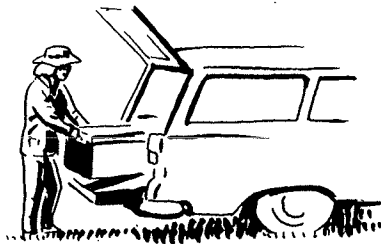
We take great pride in providing this campground and appreciate any comments you wish to share with us that will lead to future improvements or more efficient management. We would appreciate it if you would take a few moments to answer the questions on the reverse side. Please deposit your comments in the box provided at the entrance ticket booth.

Thank you for your time and help
The Campground Staff

Black bears belong in the forest not in the campground. You can help encourage this by proper care of your food and garbage. Follow these guidelines:



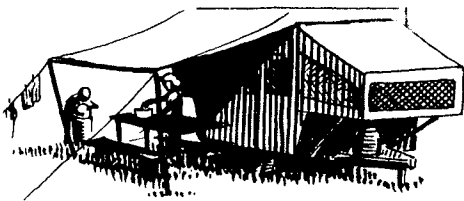
Put cooking fat and meat scraps in a closed container (such as a screw-type jar) and place in a centrally located campground garbage container.



Do not feed, bait, approach, or annoy bears.

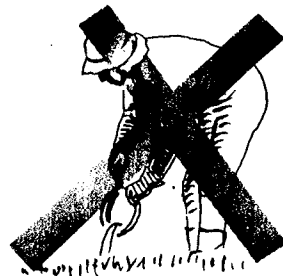
Do not sleep in clothes used while cooking food. Such clothes should be kept away from your tent.

Remove all garbage from your campsite at least once each day and definitely right after each evening meal. Take your garbage to a centrally located campground garbage container.

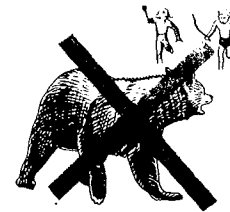


Clean your campsite after every meal.

Keep food in closed containers and place them in the trunk of your car. Also keep your cooking and eating utensils in the trunk. If you have no trunk, keep these items inside your car, truck-mounted camper or travel trailer (not pop-up or tent trailer). Be sure the vehicle is completely and securely closed.



Do not dump fat drippings or food scraps



REMEMBER

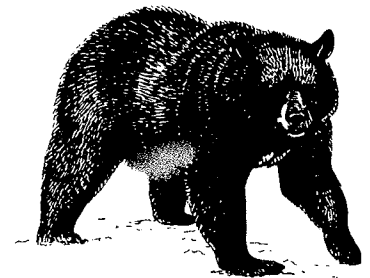
Your cooperation is a valued contribution to the management of black bears and public campgrounds.

Anyone observed feeding a bear or placing out food scraps for bears to eat will be immediately directed to leave the campground.



Department of Environmental Conservation

BLACK BEARS



AND
PUBLIC
CAMPGROUNDS

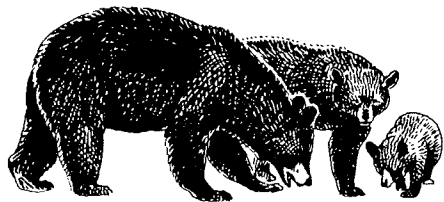
Campgrounds are part of the wild forest. And the forest is habitat for large numbers of wildlife. In fact, you will find many wild birds and mammals living near the campsites. For most campgrounds, this includes black bears. This is an animal that you should understand, appreciate and certainly respect.



The black bear is New York's largest land mammal. An average adult female weighs 150 pounds. Adult males are quite a bit larger, averaging 300 pounds. Some males weigh well over 600 pounds, but they are exceptional.



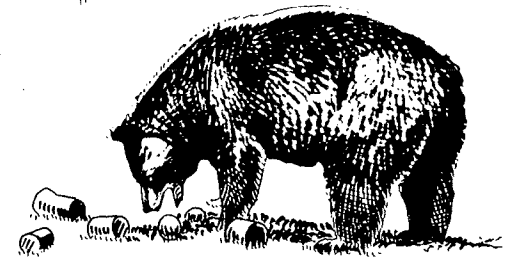
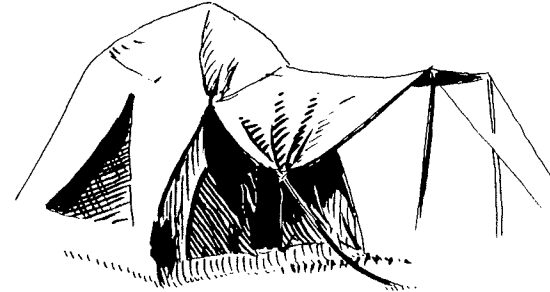
Actually, there are three black bear populations occupying separate regions of New York. The Adirondack Bear Range is large (9300 square miles), much bigger than the Catskill and Allegany ranges and it contains about 3600 bears.



Black bears eat both plant and animal foods but the bulk of their diet is usually plant material. They do have strong seasonal food preferences, such as blackberries in summer and beechnuts in fall. Animal foods are

food source.

Your chances of seeing a black bear in the wild are low because of a strong instinct to avoid people. But this fear of people has not remained in all bears. It is lost in individuals attracted to campers' unprotected food and garbage. Such bears are certainly not tame. You should always respect black bears as powerful and potentially dangerous wild animals. Much camper property has been damaged by bears foraging for carelessly handled food and garbage. People have even been injured by black bears on rare occasions. These problems may be prevented, but it requires your cooperation.



APPENDIX A

RULES AND REGULATIONS PART 190 TITLE 6 NYCRR USE OF STATE LANDS AND PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

(Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law Section 9-0105)

STATE LANDS GENERALLY

Section 190.0 Introduction

(a) The provisions of this Part shall apply to all persons entering upon or using state land which is subject to the provisions of articles 9 or 45 of the Environmental Conservation Law or defined as a "unique area" in this section.

(b) Definitions. As used in this Chapter, the following words shall have the indicated meanings:

(1) *Camp* shall mean any form of temporary shelter, including but not limited to a tent, motor home travel trailer, mobile home, or the use of any vehicle for shelter or sleeping.

(2) *Commissioner* shall mean the state Commissioner of Environmental Conservation.

(3) *Mechanically propelled vessel* shall mean any boat or other vessel for transporting personnel, supplies or material on water, which incorporates a motor or engine of any type for propulsion.

(4) *Motor vehicle* shall mean a device for transporting personnel, supplies or material incorporating a motor or an engine of any type for propulsion and with wheels, tracks, skids, skis, air cushion or other contrivance for traveling on or adjacent to land, water or ice. It shall include such vehicles as automobiles, trucks, jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, duffel carriers, snow-cats, bulldozers and other earth moving equipment, but shall not include snowmobiles.

(5) *Unique area* means state lands acquired under the authority of Section 51-0701.3 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

(6) *Department* means the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

(7) *Public campgrounds* means any extensive use area designated as a public campground operated by the Department of Environmental Conservation where a user fee is collected for public use. Public campgrounds also include the following special facilities: Lake George Beach Park, Lake George Battlefield Park, Prospect Mountain Veterans Memorial Highway, Fourth Lake Picnic Area and Hinckley Reservoir Picnic Area.

190.1 Fire

(a) No fires are permitted except for cooking warmth or smudge. No fire shall be lit until all flammable material has been removed from its perimeter as is necessary to prevent its spread. No fires shall be left unattended until extinguished.

(b) No person shall deposit lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes or other burning tobacco which they will cause fire.

(c) No wood, except from dead and downed trees or from supplies furnished by the department, shall be used for fuel.

190.2 Official Signs and Structures

(a) No person shall deface, mutilate or destroy any department sign, structure, barrier or object.

(b) No person shall throw, dump, deposit, place or cause to be thrown, dumped, deposited or placed on or in any department lands or structures any refuse, trash, garbage, rubbish, litter or nauseous or offensive matter.

Public Campgrounds

Applicability. The following sections of the code apply to persons using public campgrounds within the jurisdiction of the department unless otherwise provided in this section: 190.0, 190.1, 190.8 and 190.9. The following additional provisions apply to public campgrounds and in the event of a conflict, these specific regulations will prevail.

(1) All persons entering a public campground for any purpose must register with the supervisor or his designated representative.

(2) All persons who are camping will place equipment only on the site assigned by the facility supervisor or his designated representative.

(3) Firearms may be possessed on the campground only during the spring and fall seasons. Unless otherwise posted, no discharge of firearms is permitted.

(4) Except for fires in stoves, all fires in campgrounds must be built in the fireplaces provided for that purpose.

(5) Swimming on any public campground area is prohibited from one-half hour before to one-half hour after sunrise.

(6) All persons camping on a public campground must obtain a camping permit from the supervisor or his designated representative. Persons under 18 years of age shall apply for, or obtain a camping permit. Permittees must provide adequate identification and proof of age upon demand and furnish the full names of all persons in the camping party. The person to whom the permit is issued is responsible for the conduct of all persons under 18 years of age in the party and is liable for any violations of campground rules or regulations committed by any member of the party under 18 years of age. No person under 18 years of age shall be permitted to camp unless they are accompanied and supervised during their stay by a person who is 18 years of age or older and who has obtained a permit for the camping party of which the person under 18 years of age is a member.

(7) The playing of athletic games or the participation in other activities of a rough or boisterous nature is prohibited except on designated game

(8) No person shall fail to comply with a lawful instruction of an employee of the department.

(9) No water toys, tubes or floating devices will be permitted on the designated bathing areas of any campground or in the water with the exception of Coast Guard approved personal flotation devices.

(10) All animals, except household pets, are prohibited on public campgrounds. Horses are allowed only on designated areas. Household pets are not permitted on bathing areas or in picnic areas at any time. When harbored or possessed in camping sections, pets must be confined on a leash or otherwise confined to restrict them to the campsite area of the owner. The owner must also properly dispose of the animal's excrement. Proof of a valid rabies inoculation for dogs is required.

(11) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any portion of any campground at a speed in excess of the posted speed limit, and no person shall fail to comply with any traffic control sign or device within the recreational facility, nor shall vehicles of any kind be allowed to park or stand on any roadway within the campground.

(12) Quiet must be observed between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

(13) The possession of alcoholic beverages or glass containers of any kind on campground bathing beaches is prohibited.

(14) The changing into or out of bathing suits or any clothing which would require completely undressing is prohibited except in fully enclosed tents, in house trailers, in motor homes or in bathhouses provided for this purpose.

(15) Camping permits at the public campgrounds will be issued for periods not in excess of 14 nights and may be renewed depending upon availability of sites. At Rollins Pond Public Campground and Bear Spring Mountain Public Campground the department may elect to permit seasonal camping.

(16) Unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, no person under 21 years of age shall possess alcoholic beverages within any campground. Persons age 21 or over who possess or consume alcoholic beverages must produce adequate identification and proof of age upon demand by the

campground facility supervisor, park ranger or any peace or police officer.

(17) Any use of a public campground by any person who is not a member of a camping party is day-use. Day-use shall be from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. unless otherwise posted. No day-users are allowed in recreational facilities between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

(18) The possession of fireworks of any nature within a public campground is prohibited.

(19) No person shall sell or offer for sale any articles, commodities or services within a public campground without a permit from the department.

(20) No boat or other water craft of any type will be allowed within the bathing area at a public campground. No boat or other water craft of any type shall be launched or beached within the campground except at points designated for that purpose.

(21) Violation of any provision of this Part shall be grounds to remove the violator from the campground and deny the violator use of the facility. Any person so denied shall not be entitled to any refund of fees or to future use of the facility within one week of denial.

(b) For the purpose of this subdivision, the term Lake George Islands Campground means all state-owned islands and developed day-use and camping areas on the mainland at Black Mountain Point, Red Rock Bay, Commission Point and Black Mountain shoreline. At Lake George Islands Public Campground, the following additional regulations apply.

(1) No dogs, except for seeing eye dogs in actual use, are permitted on state lands, docks, or on vessels moored at docks, comprising the Lake George Islands Campground.

(2) Boats will not be permitted overnight mooring at state docks located adjacent to picnic areas without obtaining a camping permit and prior approval from the facility supervisor or his representative. Permission will only be granted under permit if regular tent sites or cruiser docks are not available. Parties granted permission to moor overnight at picnic area docks will be subject to a service charge and will be required to vacate the dockage by 7 a.m. of the next morning.

(c) At Lake George Battlefield Park, the following additional regulations apply.

(1) Hunting, trapping or possessing fire-

arms on any portion of the Lake George Battlefield Park is prohibited at all times.

(2) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any portion of the Lake George Battlefield Park at a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour. No person shall operate a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour on that portion of Fort George Park-County Road No. 20A, commonly known as the Dowling Road, lying within Lake George Battlefield Park, nor shall any vehicle of any nature be parked or allowed to stand on the pavement or shoulders of this portion of the road.

(3) Unless otherwise permitted, there shall be no overnight camping on any portion of Lake George Battlefield Park or adjoining lands.

(4) Any person who possess a household pet on the Lake George Battlefield Park shall keep such animal on at leash or otherwise confined at all times.

(d) At Lake George Beach Park, the following additional regulations apply.

(1) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any park road or parking area at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour, nor shall any vehicle of any kind be allowed to park or stand on any way within the park.

(2) Household pets are permitted on the parking field, on the roadways and on the through walkway provided they are kept on leash and otherwise confined at all times.

(3) Swimming in the park or in the water adjacent thereto is prohibited from one-half hour before sunset to one-half hour after sunrise.

(e) Saranac Lake Public Campground. On the state-owned islands and shoreline, to a point 100 feet landward from the water's edge of Lake Saranac Lake, the Saranac River from Lake Saranac Lake to and including First Pond and Second Pond, not including the public access to the Saranac waterway located on Second Pond, shall be designated the Saranac Lake Public Campground.

190.8 General

(a) The use of state Forest Preserve land or improvements thereon for private revenue or commercial purposes is prohibited.

Expect in any emergency, no mechanically d vessel equipped with living quarters shall red or moored to

(1) state land above water except under rom the department, or

(2) state land under water for a period in f 24 hours. The permit and the 24 hour rferred to hereinabove may be terminated by rtment in the event that the vessel operator omply with any provision of the Navigation he state of New York or any rule or regula- pted pursuant thereto, or anchors, moors, or e maintains such vessel in such a manner as a hazard to navigation.

No boat of any kind shall be tied up or e fastened to any state dock so as to prevent ss to such structure.

The use of toboggans, sleds and snow-obiles on ski trails and ski slopes is d.

Any tent or other camping structure left un- for more than 48 hours may be taken down ed by the department.

The sale of all alcoholic beverages is pro- n all sate lands at any time except by con-ires and then only when such sales are for in concession agreements.

No person shall deface, remove, destroy or e injure in any manner whatsoever any tree, hrub, fern, moss or other plant, rock, fossil al found or growing on state land, except- r permit from the Commissioner of En- nental Conservation and the Assistant sioner for State Museum and Science Ser- suant to Section 233 of the Education Law ed by Chapter 121 of the Laws of 1958, nor gbirds and their nests and other wildlife be or disturbed at any time, except during the ion therefor, if any.

ambling for money or any other valuable n any state land is prohibited.

o person shall erect or post any notice or i state land at any time.

o person shall, while on state land or wa- the jurisdiction of the department:

1) intentionally obstruct, prevent or at- prevent any officers or employees of the at from performing their legal duties, by intimidation, physical force, interference

or disobedience of any lawful order or by means of any independently unlawful act;

(2) intentionally expose the private or in- timate parts of his or her body in a lewd manner;

(3) obstruct vehicular or pedestrian traf- fic with intent to cause public inconvenience, an- noyance or alarm, or recklessly create a risk;

(4) engage in fighting or violent, tumul- tuous or threatening behavior; or

(5) engage in any other activity which violates the Penal Law.

(k) No person shall operate a vehicle on any state truck trail or road maintained by the Depart- ment of Environmental Conservation on state reforestation areas at a speed in excess of 25 miles per hour.

(l) No motor vehicle towing, pushing, or haul- ing a trailer will be permitted access to the Fourth Lake picnic area. The launching of boats other than those carried on car tops is prohibited.

(m) Use of motor vehicles on state land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation outside the Forest Preserve is prohibited, except where specifically permitted by posted notice or by permit issued by the department. User of motor vehicles within the Forest Preserve is governed by Part 196 of this Chapter.

(n) The riding, driving or leading of horses will be permitted anywhere on state lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation unless otherwise prohibited by law, regulation, posted notice or this subdivision. No person shall ride or permit a horse on:

(1) land devoted to intensively developed facilities, such as boat launch sites, day-use areas, campsites, ski centers, education centers, fish hatcheries, game farms or headquarters complexes, and lands managed for public safety, such as flood control levees;

(2) foot trails, except where such trails are part of a publicly maintained road, or are specifi- cally designated to allow travel by horses thereon; and

(3) designated snowmobile trails and cross-country ski trails that are covered with ice or snow.

(o) No person shall use any portion of state lands for agricultural purposes, including but not limited to the grazing of cattle or domestic animals

of any kind thereon, unless he has obtained a permit from the department.

(p) No person shall fail to comply with the instructions contained on a sign of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

190.24 Boat Launching Sites

(a) No person shall use any boat launching site or any adjacent waters within 100 feet from the shore of a boat launching or ramp area for any purpose other than hauling, launching or loading of boats.

(b) No person shall moor, dock, beach, leave, abandon or park any boat, auto trailer, float, raft or vehicle of any type for more than 24 hours at any boat launching site, and no vehicle except one used in loading and unloading or launching a boat shall be left or parked within such area at any time.

(c) No person shall erect or maintain a camp, tent or structure of any kind at a boat launching site.

(d) No person shall conduct any business, buy, sell, offer or expose for sale, hire, lease or vend any article or merchandise of any kind at a boat launching site.

(e) No person shall kindle, build, maintain or use a fire, except in an area provided for that purpose.

(f) No person shall erect or post any sign or notice, except as permitted by the department.

(g) No person shall dispose of any garbage, sewage, metal or glass containers, refuse, waste, fruit, vegetable, foodstuffs, paper or other litter, except in receptacles when provided for such purposes.

(h) No person shall injure, deface, disturb or defoul any part of an area or building, sign, equipment or other property found thereon, nor shall any tree, flower, fern, shrub, rock or other plant or mineral be removed, injured or destroyed.

(i) No person shall use threatening, abusive or insulting language; perform any obscene or indecent act; throw stones or other missiles; interfere with, hinder, obstruct or render dangerous any drive, path, dock, beach or public place; do any act tending to or amounting to a breach of the peace; enter or leave, except at established entrances or exits; engage in, instigate, aid or encourage a contention or fight; or assault any person.

(j) No person shall at any time fail to comply with the reasonable demand or directions of any

authorized person in using access roads, parking areas or launching sites, or fail to comply with conditions or signs.

196.3 Operation of Motor Vehicles on the Limekiln Lake - Cedar River Road

The operation of motor vehicles on that running easterly from the Limekiln Lake registration station through state lands known as the Middle River Recreation Area, and lands of the International Paper Company to the Cedar River headquarters registration station, will be subject to the following regulations:

(a) No person may operate a motor vehicle on said road without first registering the operator's name, address, number of passengers, vehicle license number, vehicle description, anticipated length of stay and destination at the Limekiln Lake registration station or at the Cedar River headquarters registration station. Upon exiting said road, all operators of motor vehicles must register their names and number of passengers at a registration station.

(b) All motor vehicles, other than those equipped with four-wheel drive, must be equipped with tire chains from October 1 until the road is closed for winter.

(c) No person may operate a motorcycle or motorized bicycle on said road.

196.5 Operation of Mechanically Propelled Vessels on Certain Lakes and Ponds

[Additional statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law, Section 9-0105]

(a) No person shall operate a mechanically propelled vessel on a specially designated lake. For purposes of this section, the following shall be specially designated lakes:

- (1) Clinton County - Miner Lake
- (2) Delaware County - Little Pond
- (3) Essex County - Hewitt Lake, Oliver Pond
- (4) Greene County - North/South Lake
- (5) Hamilton County - Upper Branch

Pond, Lower Brown Tract Pond, Cascade
Mason Lake, Rock Lake, Tirrell Pond,
11 Ponds, Beaver Lake, Squaw Lake, Indian
in the town of Morehouse, Icehouse Pond,
er Pond and Lost Ponds.

(6) Herkimer County - Nicks Lake

(7) Sullivan County - Mongaup Pond,
Lake

(8) Warren County - Fourth Lake and
Pond

No person shall operate a mechanically pro-
pelled vessel on Whey Pond, Copperas Pond, Little
Pond, Rollins Pond Outlet or Fish Creek
Wood Pond south to the Fish Creek Ponds
Campground Boat Launching Site, located
th of Square Pond, all of which are located
Lin County, Willis Pond in Hamilton Coun-
lar Lake in St. Lawrence County; except that

the operation of a mechanically propelled vessel
using an electric motor with a five horsepower rating
or less shall be permitted on these bodies of water.

(c) No person shall operate a mechanically pro-
pelled vessel on Jabe Pond and Little Jabe Pond in
the town of Hague, Warren County, using motors
with more than a 10 horsepower rating.

196.6 Operation of Mechanically Propelled Vessel on the Oswegatchie River

No person shall operate a mechanically
propelled vessel on the Oswegatchie River in the
town of Fine, St. Lawrence County, between High
Falls and Cranberry Lake at Inlet.

APPENDIX B

090
COC

THIS AGREEMENT entered into this *22* day of *June* 1989 by and between the NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION with offices at 50 Wolf Road, Albany New York 12233 (hereinafter referred to as the DEPARTMENT) Artemesia Inc., with offices at P.O. Box 622, Windham, New York 12496.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the DEPARTMENT has a requirement for certain essential services which the CONTRACTOR is in a position to furnish; and

WHEREAS, the DEPARTMENT lacks sufficient staff resources to provide the services and to accomplish the tasks described in this Agreement through its own personnel; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor has the expertise and resources necessary to provide these services and accomplish these tasks

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The CONTRACTOR will furnish services as set forth in the annexed proposal which is incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

2. The DEPARTMENT will compensate the CONTRACTOR a sum not to exceed \$70,000 computed as set forth in the budget contained in the annexed proposal.

3. The CONTRACTOR agrees to submit all claims for payment in a form acceptable to the Comptroller of the State of New York.

4. The DEPARTMENT reserves the right to cancel this agreement if it deems it in the best interest of the State to do so and in such case said cancellation shall not be deemed a breach of contract.

5. The parties hereto agree to comply with all applicable terms and conditions in the annexed Appendices A and B are incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

6. The parties agree to comply with the terms and conditions of Appendix C to this contract, which includes the Request for Proposal, and those portions of the Proposal submitted by the contractor in response to the Request for Proposal, entitled "Proposed Work Plan," "Proposal Budget," and "Billing System" that is annexed to and made a part of the contract.

7. This contract shall have a term of one year which will become effective upon the date of approval by the Comptroller. The contract may be extended by the written agreement of the DEPARTMENT and the CONTRACTOR and approved by the Comptroller, provided that the terms of the contract and the extensions hereto, do not exceed three years in duration. The parties shall negotiate the compensation due the CONTRACTOR for each year the contract is so extended.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have caused this Agree to be signed the day and year appearing opposite to respective signatures.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DATED 7/11/89

By *Richard A. P. P. P. P.*

ARTEMESIA INC

DATED June 22, 1989

By *Carol Clewatt, F*

APPROVED

L. P. Hoffmann
FOR THE STATE COMPTROLLER

~~JUL 31 1989~~

AUG 10 1989

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

(CORPORATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT)

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.:
COUNTY OF Greene

On the 22nd day of June in the year Nineteen Hundred 89, before me personally came Carol Clement to me known, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that she resides in the City of Preston Hollow, New York; that she is President of Artemisia, Inc. the corporation described in and which executed the above instrument; that she knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it is so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation and that she signed her name thereto by like order.

Seal
ELAINE CARROLL
Notary Public State of N.Y.
#4735629
Qualified in Orange County
Commission Expires Mar. 30, 1990

Elaine Carroll
Notary Public

(CO-PARTNERSHIP ACKNOWLEDGMENT)

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.:
COUNTY OF _____

On the _____ day of _____ in the year Nineteen Hundred _____, before me personally came _____, to me known and known to me to be a member of _____, the firm described in and which executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he subscribed the name of said firm thereto on behalf of said firm for the purpose therein mentioned.

Seal

Notary Public

(INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT)

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.:
COUNTY OF _____

On the _____ day of _____ in the year Nineteen Hundred _____, before me personally came _____ to me personally known, and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Seal

Notary Public

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.:
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

The foregoing special order is hereby approved as to form and manner of execution.

PROVISED TO FORM
NEW YORK STATE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney-General

JUL 4 1989

Dated _____, 19 _____

By STEPHEN J. HENSEL
Associate Attorney

Associate Attorney

Steve Hensel

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.:
DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT AND CONTROL

The foregoing special order is hereby approved as to sufficiency of funds.

State Comptroller

Dated _____, 19 _____

By _____

-APPENDIX A

STANDARD CLAUSES FOR ALL NEW
YORK STATE CONTRACTS

The parties to the attached contract, license, lease, amendment or other agreement of any kind (hereinafter, "the contract" or "this contract") agree bound by the following clauses which are hereby made a part of the contract (word "Contractor" herein refers to any party other than the State, whether a contractor, licensor, licensee, lessor, lessee or any other party):

1. EXECUTORY CLAUSE. In accordance with Section 41 of the State Finance Law, the State shall have no liability under this contract to the Contractor anyone else beyond funds appropriated and available for this contract.
2. NON-ASSIGNMENT CLAUSE. In accordance with Section 138 of the State Finance Law, this contract may not be assigned by the Contractor or its right title or interest therein assigned, transferred, conveyed, sublet or otherwise disposed of without the previous consent, in writing, of the State and any attempts to assign the contract without the State's written consent are null and void. The Contractor may, however, assign its right to receive payment with the State's prior written consent unless this contract concerns Certificates of Participation pursuant to Article 5-A of the State Finance Law.
3. COMPTROLLER'S APPROVAL. In accordance with Section 112 of the State Finance Law (or, if this contract is with the State University or City University of New York, Section 355 or Section 6218 of the Education Law), if this contract exceeds \$5,000 (\$20,000 for certain S.U.N.Y. and C.U.N.Y. contracts), or if it is an amendment for any amount to a contract which, as so amended, exceeds the statutory amount, or if, by this contract, the State agrees to give something other than money, it shall not be valid, effective or binding upon the State until it has been approved by the State Comptroller and filed in his office.
4. WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS. In accordance with Section 142 of the State Finance Law, this contract shall be void and of no force and effect unless the Contractor shall provide and maintain coverage during the life of this contract for the benefit of such employees as are required to be covered by the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Law.
5. NON-DISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENTS. In accordance with Article 15 of the Executive Law (also known as the Human Rights Law) and all other State and federal statutory and constitutional non-discrimination provisions, the Contractor shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, age, disability or marital status. Furthermore, in accordance with Section 220-e of the Labor Law, if this is a contract for the construction, alteration or repair of any public building, or for public work or for the manufacture, sale or distribution of materials, equipment or supplies, and to the extent that this contract shall be performed within the State of New York, Contractor agrees that neither it nor its subcontractors shall discriminate by reason of race, creed, color, disability, sex or national origin: (a) discriminate in hiring against any New York State citizen who is qualified and available to perform the work; or (b) discriminate against or intimidate any employee hired for the performance of work under this contract. If this is a building service contract as defined in Section 230 of the Labor Law, the Contractor, in accordance with Section 239 thereof, Contractor agrees that neither it nor

ars following final payment or the termination of this contract, whichever is later, and any extensions thereto. The State Comptroller and Attorney General or any other person or entity authorized to conduct an examination, as well as the agency or agencies involved in this contract, shall have access to such books, records, documents, accounts and other evidential material during the contract term, extensions thereof and said six (6) year period thereafter for the purposes of inspection, auditing and copying. "Termination of this contract", as used in this clause 10, shall mean the later of completion of the work of the contract or the end date of the term stated in the contract.

11. CONFLICTING TERMS. In the event of a conflict between the terms of the contract (including any and all attachments thereto and amendments thereof) and the terms of this Appendix A, the terms of this Appendix A shall control.

12. GOVERNING LAW. This contract shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York except where the Federal supremacy clause requires otherwise.

13. LATE PAYMENT. Timeliness of payment and any interest to be paid to contractor for late payment shall be governed by Article XI-A of the State Finance Law to the extent required by law.

14. NO ARBITRATION AND SERVICE OF PROCESS. Disputes involving this contract, including the breach or alleged breach thereof, may not be submitted to binding arbitration (except where statutorily authorized) but must, instead, be heard in a court of competent jurisdiction of the State of New York. Contractor hereby consents to service of process upon it by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested.

APPENDIX B

Standard Clauses for All New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation Contracts

The parties to the attached contract, license, lease amendment or other agreement of any kind (hereinafter "the contract" or "this contract") agree to be bound by the following clauses which are hereby made a part of the contract. The "Contractor" herein refers to any party to the contract, other than the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (hereinafter "Department").

I. The Department shall have the right to postpone, suspend, abandon or terminate this contract, and such actions shall not be deemed a breach of contract. In the event of abandonment, termination, postponement, delay, suspension or abandonment, the Contractor shall deliver to the Department all data, reports, plans, or other documentation related to the performance of the contract, including but not limited to guarantees, warranties, as-built plans and shop drawings. In any of these events, the Department shall make settlement with the Contractor upon an equitable basis as determined by the Department which shall be the value of the work which was performed by the Contractor up to the date of the postponement, suspension, abandonment or termination of this contract. This clause shall not apply to this contract if the contract contains other provisions applicable to postponement, suspension or termination of the contract.

II. The Contractor agrees that it will indemnify and shall hold harmless the Department and the State of New York from and against all losses from claims, demands, payments, suits, actions, recoveries and judgments of every nature and kind brought or recovered against it by reason of any omission of the Contractor, its agents, employees, or subcontractors in the performance of this contract.

III. (a) The Contractor warrants that to the best of the Contractor's knowledge and belief, there are no relevant circumstances which could give rise to an organizational conflict of interest, as herein defined, or that the Contractor has disclosed all such relevant information to the Department.

(b) An organizational conflict of interest exists if the nature of the work to be performed under this Contract would, without some restriction on future activities, either create an unfair competitive advantage to the Contractor or impair the Contractor's objectivity in performing the work for the Department.

(c) The Contractor agrees that if an actual or potential organizational conflict of interest is discovered after the Contractor will make a full disclosure in writing to the Department. This disclosure shall include a description of the actions which the Contractor has taken or proposes to take in consultation with the Department, to avoid, mitigate,

property and improvements thereon;

the affirmative action provisions and equal employment opportunity provisions contained in this paragraph and paragraphs b-j of this clause shall be applicable within the limitations established by Executive Law §§312 and 313.

(1) The Contractor agrees to make good faith efforts to subcontract at least 12 percent of the dollar value of this contract to Minority Owned Business Enterprises (MBEs) and at least 5 percent of the dollar value to Women Owned Business Enterprises (WBEs).

(2) The Contractor agrees to make good faith efforts to employ or contractually require any subcontractor with whom it contracts to make good faith efforts to employ minority group members for at least 10 percent of, and women for at least 10 percent of, the workforce hours required to perform the work required by this contract.

(b) The Contractor agrees to be bound by the provisions of Executive Law Section 316.

The Contractor shall make good faith efforts to solicit meaningful participation by enterprises identified in the Directory of Certified Businesses provided by the Governor's Office of Minority and Women's Business Development.

(c) The Contractor agrees to include the requirements set forth in paragraph (b) above and paragraphs (h), (i), and (j) below in every subcontract in such a manner that the provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor as to work in connection with such contract. For the purpose of this paragraph, a "subcontract" shall mean an agreement providing for a total expenditure in excess of \$25,000 for the construction, demolition, replacement, major repair, renovation, planning or design of real property and improvements thereon in which a portion of contractor's obligation under a State contract is undertaken or assumed.

(d) The Contractor shall make good faith efforts to utilize the MBE/WBE's identified in the utilization plan to the extent indicated in such plan, and otherwise to implement it according to its terms. The Contractor shall report on such implementation periodically as required by the contract, or annually, whichever is more frequent. The Contractor also agrees to incorporate into any contract with subcontractors, contractual provisions applicable to recordkeeping, reporting, notice requirements and sanctions determined to be necessary by the Department to implement the requirements of the utilization plan, and of Executive Law Article 15-A, regulations promulgated thereunder, and other applicable law and regulations.

(e) Failure to make good faith efforts to comply with an approved utilization plan or to comply with Article 15-A of the Executive Law or regulations promulgated thereunder shall be grounds for imposition of sanctions pursuant to 9 NYCRR §543.11 and 6 NYCRR Part 615, and other applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the reduction of the contract price, postponement, suspension, and/or termination of the contract.

(f) Unless otherwise provided in the request for proposals or bid solicitation documents, within 30 days of approval of the

APPENDIX C

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

A. BACKGROUND

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for the management of fifty (50) campgrounds with the capacity to accommodate 6,127 camping parties and an additional 23,856 individuals at associated day-use facilities. During the 1988-89 season, over one million people visited our facilities. Revenue generated to the state of New York was nearly 3.5 million dollars. We also provided nearly \$250,000 in no fee services which are legislatively mandated programs such as the Golden Park Pass for senior citizens and the Access Pass for the handicapped. In addition to the campgrounds, there is also the Prospect Mountain Veterans Memorial Highway, Lake George Beach and Battlefield Park, Hinckley Reservoir and Fourth Lake Day-Use Areas. These facilities are all located within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Public use of the Department's summer recreation facilities represents a significant economic benefit to the local economies in the Adirondack and Catskill regions and also to the State. We are interested therefore in marketing, advertising and promoting this program according to the following principles:

1. Increase the public's understanding of DEC's recreational programs, in relation to other elements of New York State's tourism industry.
2. Increase attendance at those facilities which are under utilized, either by encouraging new users, return visits, or by redistribution of users from the more heavily used facilities.
3. Seek to combine efforts with local governments and chambers of commerce who are involved in similar promotion activities to maximize the positive effects of the summer recreation facilities on the private sector economy.
4. Marketing, advertising and public relations should become an integral part of the program with publicity placement based on appropriate marketing strategies and targeted market areas. We do not view this as a one-time effort, but rather an on-going management commitment.
5. Promotions and special events should be utilized to create cost effective public awareness and visibility in various market areas including development of special displays and promotional material.

SPECIFIC NEEDS

1. Provide a proposal for services outlined within specific budget parameters with a total budget not to exceed \$70,000 the first year period.
2. Secure means of enriching the media placement budget in order to gain maximum contact with demographic groups most able to utilize the Department's summer recreation revenue producing facilities.
3. Develop, with the approval and assistance of DEC staff, marketing strategies and programs which stimulate public awareness and interest; generate name recognition; and properly position the facilities within their industry and regions.
4. Develop a proposal for working with DEC staff to create print and broadcast advertising campaigns as needed to establish and reinforce identity and awareness.
5. Develop production proposals for conceptual creative art layout and design to full mechanicals (including necessary color separations, stats, half tones, type, etc.) and printing in quantities determined to be necessary for adequate distribution. Produce, upon request, conceptual written copy and/or story boards to complete cassette and/or video tapes or film as may be required for broadcast advertising or promotion. Campaigns and materials designed and produced must have extended shelf life - appropriate for utilization for three or more consecutive camping seasons.
6. Arrange print and broadcast media placement approved by DEC staff, including cash buys, trade buys and promotions.
7. At DEC request on an as needed basis, assist with and sub-contract if necessary public relations programs equal to or less than 15% of the entire budget (both cash and trade) budget.
8. Propose market research programs; review of budget parameters and requirements, and in general, help create a well coordinated, cost effective campaign on which the DEC can build in future seasons.

C. INSTRUCTION AND CONDITIONS FOR PREPARATION OF PROPOSALS

If interested, potential contractors must submit a written proposal to the Department of Environmental Conservation by close of business May 31, 1989. The envelop containing this proposal must be sealed, contain the words, "Advertising - DEC Recreational Facilities, due May 31, 1989" and placed in another envelop addressed to the attention of Frank W. Fuller, Chief, Bureau of Recreation, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-5253. This proposal must include the following information:

1. The background, qualifications and expertise of the potential contractor in this field, that would support his ability to do the proposed work in a professional and timely manner.
2. Proposed Work Plan.
3. Outline of how charges for services will be made for each item included in Section "B". This item should be as specific as possible including but not limited to:
 - a) Items for which State will not be charged because of standard industry commission.
 - b) Items for which we will be charged billing amount plus a specific commission rate.
 - c) Items which might be charged separately and/or at hourly rates.
 - d) Extra or incidental items which might be charged.

The Department will award the bid based upon evaluation of all aspects of the project according to the needs of the Department and the best interest of the state of New York. Aspects such as, but not limited to, design, quality, proposed work plan, suggested billing basis and fee structure, references, staff, competence, timing and reliability, will be taken into consideration by the Department in determining the award of bid.

Meet Department goal of placing 12% of the dollar value of work with minority business and 5% with women business and equal employment opportunity female work force participation 10%, minority work force participation 10%.

Prior experience in the advertising and promotion of activities in the recreation and tourism industry will be given weighty consideration.

Recognizing that an effective marketing and advertising campaign normally builds from year-to-year, DEC, with the mutual agreement of the contractor, may renew the contract on a yearly basis, for a total of two (2) additional years.

Request for Proposal does not commit the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to award a contract, to pay any cost incurred in the preparation of a proposal, or to procure or contract for services or supplies. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals received as a result of this request, to negotiate with any qualified source, or to cancel in part or in its entirety, this Request for Proposal if it is in the best interest of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to do so. The Department of Environmental Conservation may require the offerers selected to participate in negotiations and to submit such price, technical or other revisions of their proposal as may result from such negotiations.

If you have any questions or desire additional information, please contact Frank W. Fuller, Chief, Bureau of Recreation at 518-457-2500.

Interested proposers should submit their proposals no later than the close of business (4:45 p.m., local time) on May 31, 1980 at the address listed below:

Frank W. Fuller, Chief
Bureau of Recreation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Room 623
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-5253



PROPOSED WORK PLAN:

We suggest marketing the DEC campgrounds and recreational programs through an aggressive coordinated campaign of print materials, advertising, special promotional events, shows and public relations.

BROCHURES:

An addition of one new piece would make the current brochures and discount coupons suitable for another two years. (Brochures should be reprinted every three years and a entire new package planned for two years from now.)

The new piece would serve two functions: One, it would serve as a single piece that explains DEC campgrounds in general, and contains a detailed map of locations. It would stand alone as an overview. It would be less expensive to distribute than the existing collection of brochures. Two, it would act as a folder to contain the existing brochures and coupons as inserts, making a complete packet. It would be appropriate to use in response to legitimate inquiries generated by advertising and special promotions wanting complete information.

The distribution of discount coupons for the under-used camping areas should be continued, and perhaps expanded.

Distribution of brochures should continue at chambers of commerce (where we see them now), interpretive centers, major tourist attractions and travel information centers (like AAA offices and main highway information booths). Brochures should be shipped to major sporting goods and camping stores for display. Finally, they should be mailed in response to inquiries.

Special effort should be made to contact county and regional "I Love New York" and other promotional programs to make sure that information is properly represented in their brochures, listing DEC along with private campgrounds in a particular area. Brochures should be available at all local government and chamber information sites.

ADVERTISING:

Print:

See the prime market located in the immediate surrounding states and Canada, as well as the metropolitan and suburban New York areas. These potential campers are regular, first-time and repeat campers, of singles, families and couples.

Small display ads can be run in special guide books and special editions of prime market media such as Yankee Travel Guide, Long Island Newsday vacation issues and the Bergen Record's annual New York vacations issue. These ads should promote camping in general, the attractiveness of New York State and the availability of information from DEC or the public campgrounds.

Additional ads, mostly classified and directory ads, can appeal to the wilderness camper by placement in specialty magazines like Backpacker, Outdoors, Outside and others.

A secondary market is the committed campers from further away. We recommend increasing visibility in major camping directories, like Woodalls and Wheelers, and in travel road atlases, to reach the committed campers everywhere, including New York State.

Rather than listing a few single campgrounds, we'd like to see a full page display ad that contains the basic information about the campgrounds, how to get more information and discount coupons for the underused camping areas. The thrust would be promoting the diversity of locations, the attractiveness of New York State, the affordability, the wilderness and the amenities available. The ads would be directed at both campers and RV vacationers.

All print ads would be coded so that when inquiries are received, the ads can be tracked for effectiveness.

A two second TV spot should be considered. We recommend an animated spot because of the longevity of its "sheet life" and diversity of character. A short animated spot is very useful to peak curiosity, create awareness and as a reminder. They are less expensive to run than longer spots, and tend to be run more frequently as public service announcements.

We suggest producing a spot and beginning limited placement. The following years, placement can be increased and market areas targeted. We see small cities, TV stations and major cities, cable stations as viable placements. When a spot is run in an area, print ads should be considered. These would enhance the TV spot's impact and provide written address and phone numbers, and perhaps a coupon.

Television:

SPECIAL PROMOTIONAL EVENTS:

We will organize, with DEC staff help, special in-store promotional days. By targeting six locations a year of major sports headquarters, public visibility can be greatly raised.

A Saturday afternoon will be dedicated to the promotion of the DEC wilderness campgrounds at each store. DEC personnel will be there with a display booth. The existing booth should be enhanced with interactive displays, like matching bird calls or names with photos. If possible, the bald eagle (or similar spectacular wildlife) that has made appearances at other DEC events would attract the necessary attention.

The store would co-op in the purchase of advertising the event. Print and radio ads would feature the DEC promotion at that particular store.

Manufacturers and suppliers of camping gear will be approached to co-sponsor the promotion. We recommend assembling a corporate-sponsored "goodie bag" to promote and give away to the public who attends the promotional event. A waterproof zip-lock bag, printed with the DEC logo, containing sunscreen, a floating key chain, insect repellent, a disposable flashlight, camp food sample or similar items, and free campsite tickets, could be a totally underwritten give-away. The corporate sponsors may also co-op the advertising for the events. Other sponsors could be approached for t-shirt giveaways or items to raffle, which would promote and enhance the event.

Late March through early May is the recommended time for the promotion. Press releases would be low cost ways to further promote the events and DEC awareness. In some areas, a radio remote or even TV coverage may be possible, especially if a bald eagle or other wildlife appeared as part of the event.

We suggest coordinating the placement of a TV spot in the area where the store promotions are being held.

Examples:

The first year, six target areas, other than areas covered by shows, would be sites for the in-store promotions. Arrangements would be made with corporate sponsors for "goodie bags" for all events. Individual stores would be approached as sites and for co-op advertising. The TV spot would be run for two weeks before and one week after. Co-op radio and print ads would draw attention to the store promotion. Press releases would cover the entire area. The appearance of DEC wildlife at the store promotion would attract further coverage from the media at the time of, or, immediately after, the event. Surveys taken in stores will analyze the attitudes and awareness of potential campers.

Upon successful evaluation, six more areas would be targeted for the second year.

Sample target stores/areas to coordinate event and media:

Alpin Haus, Amsterdam, NY
Paragon, New York City, NY
Camp-Mon, Panamus, NJ
Hartford, CT
Scranton, PA
Syracuse, NY

Second year possibilities:

Utica, NY
Jericho, Long Island
New Haven, CT
Worcester, MA
Ottawa, Ontario
Rochester, NY

Another marketing strategy:

Areas that are under-utilized can use additional attention and coordination with local governments and chambers of commerce. Locating already existing special events, like bike races, canoe regattas, or other outdoor-minded promotional events, will be useful for DEC to piggyback promotions. Nearby campgrounds may actively participate in an event by being a stopping site, a location for viewers, end of race celebration or other resource as a facility. Advance publicity from the local chambers mailed to inquiries from potential participants and audience should include information on the availability of campsites, especially for that event.

SHOWS:

Sports shows in major market areas are effective means of reaching the market, according to the "I Love NY" programs we work with, in promoting other outdoor activities. We recommend continuing appearances at these shows with enhanced and updated displays. Raffles and give-aways increase attention.

Coordinated efforts with county and regional "I Love NY" programs, to bring DEC information to shows that DEC may not be attending directly, would increase exposure for the campgrounds.

SIGNAGE:

A long-term suggestion would be to work with the Department of Transportation to place better signage, especially along major highways, for DEC campgrounds. Some places now have signs indicating campgrounds at exits. We'd like signage to distinguish DEC public campgrounds from private campgrounds. Small, appropriate road signs from the exits would also be advised. A simple combination sign and brochure stand could be a place for disseminating information at highway rest areas and exits. A new logo, to symbolize a DEC campground, could be designed and adopted for many uses. It would promote general awareness in all travellers. A sample design is enclosed.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

A series of press releases and feature articles can be offered to promote various aspects of the campgrounds. Specific campgrounds can be highlighted to redistribute attendance. Camping in general can be promoted as an affordable, back-to-nature alternative vacation. Written pieces would be targeted to specific audiences and media. The DEC, its purpose and goals, should be included in the articles. Public interest in environmental issues is growing and should be utilized.

MARKET RESEARCH:

Evaluation of all programs is essential. We will devise coding systems to track ad responses. Surveys should be taken at promotional events and at shows. Surveys of campers at the DEC grounds should be analyzed. Continuous built-in evaluation to adjust ongoing and future plans and budgets is recommended and will be carried out by the agency, in cooperation with the DEC staff, to produce a well-rounded campaign.

PROPOSAL BUDGET

SUGGESTED TWO YEAR BUDGET

Budget Item Year	First Year	Second
Brochures		
Design folder	\$ 3,000	xx
Print 50,000	8,000	5,000
Reprint existing brochures and coupons	8,000	3,000
Brochure Distribution	2,000	2,000
Advertising		
Print production	1,200	900
Print placement	15,000	15,000
TV production	6,000	xx
TV placement	3,000	17,000
Special Promotion		
Co-op advertising	4,800	4,800
Display enhancement	1,500	xx
Press releases	2,400	2,400
Shows	1,000	1,000
Public Relations	4,000	4,000
Market Research	2,000	2,000
Agency Coordination	7,000	7,000
<hr/>		
TOTAL	\$ 68,900	\$ 69,100

The following specific needs have been addressed:

Enriching the Budget:

Through co-op advertising with stores and corporate sponsors for special promotional events, media placement (print and radio) which is specific and well-targeted is expanded. The creation of a TV spot can encourage PSA placement.

Marketing Strategies:

We have presented the in-store promotional event as one example. When we discussed and tested the idea with a major sporting goods store, definite interest was expressed. They await further details. Increased advertising, print and TV, signage and PR will stimulate more public awareness, and, when coordinated around the promotional events, can prove to be an effective campaign.

Campaigns:

Samples of our creative work are enclosed. Our experience has been primarily marketing rural, tourism areas to urban and suburban markets with creative, effective campaigns. We look forward to developing them for DEC.

Production Proposals:

High quality, long lasting production has been our standard. The animated spots we produced for "I Love New York" fall foliage and skiing in the Catskills have aired for five and four years consecutively.

Arrange Buys:

We have a full-time media planner, experienced in all kinds of buys, and familiar with media in the market areas needed.

Public Relations:

We have proposed public relations that consist of less than 10% of the cash budget. It is a combination of press releases coordinated to promote the in-store events and targeted PR to specific other media to promote specific campgrounds and camping.

Market Research, etc. for well coordinated campaign :

Our experience is to handle complete campaigns for multiple years, continuously evaluating with built-in measures, -to improve and enhance the programs.

AGREEMENT
TERMINATING POLICIES
Artemisia, Inc. and



tion:

Artemisia will submit a written proposal to the client containing a description of the project to be attached to this agreement. An estimate of costs involved will be submitted when appropriate. This is an ESTIMATE, and NOT a quote.

Changes in the description of the project by the client at any time during the job may be required to reevaluate the schedule and estimate. Additional services requested by the client that are not in the original budget will be estimated and added to the budget on a project-by-project basis.

When appropriate, a schedule for dated projects will be part of the description. The schedule will include target dates for phases of the project and client approval of the schedule and a final deadline. (For example, approval of a rough design, approval of final proofs and final due date of printed piece). The final deadline is based on client schedule for the earlier phases, and changes in the schedule on earlier phases affect the final deadline.

Artemisia bills on actual time spent and expenses incurred. Once a job is started, if costs vary greatly from a given estimate, these differences will be discussed with the client and approval obtained before work proceeds. Artemisia will not incur any expenses or provide any services without first obtaining approval of the client.

Artemisia bases its charges on hourly staff rates plus the cost of expenses incurred on the project. Meeting and travel time is charged at the rate of the staff person involved.

Hourly staff services are: (effective 6/89)
Executive \$ 60/hour, Marketing Director, \$50, Media Planning \$50, Design \$50,
Sales \$35, Public Relations \$50, Copywriting \$50, Administrative/clerical work \$20

These rates apply to both work as it is executed and time spent on client initiated projects.
Special services will be negotiated per project. Client initiated rush jobs are 50% extra.



July 20, 1989

Dan Healy
Bureau of Recreation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Room 623
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12293-5253

Dear Dan Healy:

As we discussed on the phone today, I understand and agree to the policy that all mechanicals produced under contract are property of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Also, I understand that bids must be obtained from five (5) printers on all jobs valued over \$5000.

Thank you for this updated information.

Sincerely,

Carol Clement

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Approved by: Richard A. Smith
Director of Fiscal Management

Date: 7/24/89



1989

Recreation
Department of Environmental Conservation
Ad
12233

May Concern:

understands that New York State will pay hourly rates for actual meeting and
time, but does not pay hourly travel time. Travel expenses will be reimbursed at
the existing state travel rate.

understand that New York State does not pay rush charge rates.

shall become part of the contract between DEC and Artemisia as agreed.

2 *Clement*
ent,

RECEIVED - 361
MAILROOM

AUG 10 1989

Office of State Comptroller
State of New York

APPENDIX B

NEW YORK STATE CAMPGROUND FACILITIES REGISTRATIC AND RESERVATION SYSTEM

MISTIX Corporation will provide all the computer hardware and software needed for the entire reservation/registration services. This will include at least \$500,000 computer systems at the Environmental Conservation campgrounds and state Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation facilities. MISTIX will also be responsible for assuring the necessary data lines. They will also provide a management computer at DEC central office which will have access to the entire reservation/registration system.

Under the new five year contract, the MISTIX computerized system will:

- Provide for all camping permits eliminating our second through fifth year purchase of permits (saving \$5,000 per year).
- Produce all statistical data which will eliminate the present expenditure for the keypunch contract of \$10,000 per year.
- Provide for issuing all camping permits which will also be a savings as the present addressograph system of issuing permits is outdated and would have to be replaced at a cost of thousands of dollars to the state.
- Provide an "800" toll free telephone number to make reservations and an "800" hot line telephone number for problems.
- Provide for daily down loading of the system between MISTIX and agency facilities.
- MISTIX will also provide the state and estimated \$139,600 advertising budget per year.

MISTIX will also assist the agencies to develop and implement a marketing plan to accomplish the following goals:

- Provide the public with awareness of the new

reservation system.

- Increase the total occupancy rate of the state camping and cabin facilities.
- Increase the awareness and use of the camping reservation system.
- Promote the state park system to the general public, both in and out of New York State.
- Increase attendance at lesser utilized facilities.
- Increase use of park facilities during traditional non-peak periods.
- Provide one reservation system for campground and cabin reservations.
- No cost to the administration.

USER/PUBLIC ADVANTAGES

- One reservation system to deal with.
- Use of a toll free "800" reservation number.
- Customers can reserve by using credit card or personal check.
- Customers are able to obtain immediate information on site availability.
- Reservations can now be made as early as 30 days or as few as 7 days prior to the date of arrival.

USER/PUBLIC DISADVANTAGES

- \$1.50 registration fee for every walk-in permit issued is new and could cause complaints.
- First-come, first-served will eventually be eliminated.
- Limited seven (7) day permit for walk-ins.
- Access pass must pay in advance but will be reimbursed for the camping fee at the end of their stay.
- Three (3) day minimum reservation.

APPENDIX B

01-1

Statewide Reservation/Registration System
Contract Between
N.Y.S. Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation
and
MISTIX Corporation

This contract is made and entered into by and between State of New York, acting through the Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation (OPRHP), and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), hereinafter called STATE, having its principal offices at Empire State Plaza, Agency Building Albany, New York 12238 and 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12205 respectively, and MISTIX Corporation, hereinafter called CONTRACTOR, having its principal office at 9450 Carroll Park Drive San Diego, California 92121.

W I T N E S S E T H:

RESERVATION/REGISTRATION

TERMINOLOGY

1. CAMPING USE FEE
The state's camping use fee is determined by the State and is paid for by a customer for the privilege of occupying a site, tent campsite or cabin.
2. MISTIX RESERVATION FEE
The non-refundable Mistix reservation fee is paid by the customer in addition to the applicable camping use fee in exchange for making a campsite or cabin reservation.
3. WALK-IN REGISTRATION FEE
The non-refundable walk-in (at campground) registration fee is paid for by a customer without a reservation upon arrival at the facility. This is in addition to the applicable camping use fee in exchange for campsite or cabin registration.

CANCELLATION FEE

A cancellation fee is the fee paid for by a customer for cancellation of all or a portion of a reservation. This fee will be deducted from the refund of use fees due the customer requesting the cancellation.

RESERVATION VALIDATION NUMBER (RVN)

A RVN number is a unique number assigned by the Mistix system to each reservation or registration made using the system.

STIX CUSTOMER ACCOUNT NUMBER

A Mistix Customer Account Number is a number assigned by the stix system to each customer who makes reservations through stix. This number may be used by the customer when making future reservations or when making inquiries about existing reservations.

CAMPING FACILITY

A camping facility is defined as any camping park operated by OPRHP or any campground operated by DEC.

The parties hereto do agree as follows:

STATEWIDE RESERVATION/REGISTRATION SYSTEM: STATE and CONTRACTOR enter into this agreement wherein CONTRACTOR agrees to provide, at no cost to the STATE except as provided and limited to the use of all personnel, materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, land, and technology to design, implement, promote, install, and maintain a complete reservation/registration system for use by the public for reservations for campsites, and cabins and cabins for private individuals upon arrival at STATE facilities. Private or public entity facilities within CONTRACTOR's reservation system shall not receive priority over STATE Facility System reservations.

TERM: The term of this agreement is January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1994. This term may be extended for an additional two years upon agreement of both parties.

SYSTEM DESIGN:

Price Categories: CONTRACTOR shall provide an automated integrated system for issuing reservations by mail, and online with the ability for reserving:

- 1) Campsites, at any price determined by State.
 - 2) Cabins, at any price determined by State.
- B. Alternate STATE Facilities:
- 1) If the system determines that a reservation cannot be made for the state facility requested, the system shall automatically search for and offer up to three (3) alternate state facilities. The search shall use the requested first night, length of stay and equipment type, and the response will be displayed by state facility code number and name.
 - 2) If the state facility offered as an alternate has an availability of three or less campsites, "hurry" message will be displayed for the operator to alert the customer that a rapid decision is advisable.
 - 3) Alternate state facilities and their searching order may be designated and redesignated at any time by STATE.
 - 4) If a state facility has more than one campground the system shall first automatically search through the other campgrounds if the particular campground requested is not available. The searching sequence may be designated and redesignated at any time by STATE. The search for alternate campgrounds within a state facility shall use the requested first night, length of stay, and equipment type.

C. Multiple Nights Reservations: If a series of consecutive nights are requested, CONTRACTOR agrees that the system shall determine the availability of a multiple night reservation in a single inquiry and the confirmation and/or ticket will be issued in a single campsite reservation.

D. Length of Stay Flexibility:

- 1) STATE shall have access to data base at all times to define, enter, or alter the maximum length of stay restrictions for each state facility on the system. Reservations may be made for a maximum length of stay of twenty-one (21) consecutive days.

A lesser length of stay may be established by STATE for each individual state facility and individual loops within a state facility.

- 2) CONTRACTOR agrees that the system shall be capable of modifying the length of stay restrictions so that when approaching the period where a lesser number of days has been established, the maximum length of stay is computed without exceeding the established limits. Any change by STATE in the data base in connection with length of stay restrictions will be enforced immediately on any reservation request processed subsequent to that change.

4. Acceptance Period for Reservations: CONTRACTOR agrees system shall have the potential to accept reservations three months in advance of the desired date of arrival and as late as possible of business seven (7) days prior to date of arrival. The period of acceptance for a reservation will begin January 1 of the year for which the reservation is being requested. STATE may, upon sixty (60) days' notice, change the cut-off times for advance of reservations. The maximum shall be no more than 360 days and the minimum shall be no more than 7 days and no less than 7 days in advance of the first night reserved.

5. Reservation System Inventory:

- 1) STATE shall have full and direct control of inventory, restrictions, and information in the system.
- 2) STATE facilities on the system: No later than November 1 of each contract year for campsites and cabins, STATE will provide CONTRACTOR with a description of each state facility on the system, number of cabins, number and type of campsites, services to each site, and all required data to code and create reservation system inventories.
- 3) CONTRACTOR agrees that its reservation system software shall enable authorized STATE employees at STATE's discretion at any time, to enter, modify, adjust or otherwise control the following:

- (a) Cancellations.
- (b) Placing a specified number of campsites for a specified campground and site type on a "hold" status (not available for reservation sale) for any specified date or range of dates, and to reverse that effect.
- (c) Placing an entire facility "off sale" (not available for reservation sales) for a specific date, or range of dates, indefinitely, and to reverse that effect.
- (d) Modifying the maximum length of stay restrictions for three distinct camping seasons for each state facility and/or loop.
- (e) Modifying the equipment type allowed in a specified site type within a specified state facility. State shall make every effort possible to ensure that such modifications not occur more than once per year.
- (f) Modifying the number of days in advance that reservation can be made for any specified state facility. State shall make every effort possible to ensure that such modifications not occur more than once per year.
- (g) Modifying the reservation period for which reservations can be made for any specified state facility.
- (h) Modifying alternate parks and the sequence order in which they are searched for a specified state facility.
- (i) Modifying the searching sequence or order of campgrounds within a state facility.
- (j) Modifying the campsite "capacity" for any specified site type within a specified campground. The capacity shall in no event be reduced below the number of reservations already sold for any given date.

- (k) Modifying the prices charged in advance of the sale of reservations for the affected period.
- (l) Adding, inserting, deleting, or changing information or "notes" about any specific campground. This data is used by all sellers on the system, and the ability for the STATE to update it at any time ensures that the "on-line" information provided to customers is always up-to-date and accurate. Any such change(s) by STATE will be enforced on reservation requests processed subsequent to that change.

h. Computerized History of Changes: CONTRACTOR agrees that system software used by STATE to effect changes in the data will log all changes to a history of changes file. The log will show each change that was made, who made the change, date and time the change was made, and a brief description of the reason for the change. STATE shall have on-line access to said history files, until archived. CONTRACTOR shall provide archived reports within 20 working days of the STATE's request.

i. Retrieval of Reservation Data:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees that the system shall be capable of entry, storage, and retrieval of data from reservation requests to provide status reports and customer information as required under Paragraph 16 (Reservation Reports), and to allow STATE on-line access, at any time, to current calendar year customer account information for display or for the STATE to print hard copy reports. Such information shall be available for the STATE's retrieval by:
 - (a) Customer name.
 - (b) Customer account number.
 - (c) RVN.
 - (d) Credit card number.
 - (e) STATE facility and first night of reservation.

- 2) Customer information for the current calendar year including, but not limited to the following, shall be available to STATE:
- (a) Customer name, address, day and/or night telephone number.
 - (b) List of all reservations made by customer.
 - (c) Status of each reservation (mailed, printed, cancelled).
 - (d) Complete, detailed history of all payments made, including payment method, amount, date, time, and operator entering payment.
 - (e) Exact date and time each reservation was made, printed, or cancelled.
 - (f) Identity of authorized STATE employee, or CONTRACTOR operator making or cancelling each reservation.
 - (g) Any miscellaneous notes entered by an Operator, supervisor, or STATE about a customer or specific reservation.
 - (h) Detailed information about refund dates, methods, and amounts.
 - (i) Identifier codes describing customer buying habits (e.g., beaches, pools, cabins, hunting, fishing).
 - (j) Dollar value of each reservation made and total amount spent by customer.
 - (k) Unique RVN for each reservation made.

I. Customer Notification Plan: CONTRACTOR agrees to notify customers whose reservations cannot, for any reason, be fulfilled or honored. Customers will be notified by either telephone or mail. Upon selection of customers to be notified, the system shall produce a list of customers along with the pertinent reservation information and telephone numbers for use in telephone notification. If notification by mail, a "personalized" computer printed letter, the content of which shall be subject to STATE's approval, will be prepared, printed, and mailed by the CONTRACTOR. Mailing labels for the selected customers to be notified will be

generated by the system should a "generic" letter be used. The selection of customers for notification will be accomplished by park and/or campground code, date or range of dates and, optionally, the specific campsite type. Additionally, the system will select customers who have confirmed reservations which meet such criteria. The names of customers may be produced in any one of the following orders: by account number; alphabetically, by customer's last name; in order of date and time the reservation was made; by zip code. Notification shall be at STATE's expense, if required for reasons other than reservation system or CONTRACTOR failure or error by direct billing to STATE, attention: Reservation Services Manager.

J. Reservation Validation Number: CONTRACTOR agrees to assign a unique reservation validation number (RVN) to each and every reservation. RVN shall serve as a specific identifier to uniquely distinguish each individual reservation as follows:

- 1) For camping and cabin reservations:
 - a) A three-digit code for each facility.
 - b) A specific code that uniquely identifies each loop within each facility/campground unit.
 - c) A code which identifies whether or not a voucher was produced as tangible evidence of reservation confirmation.
 - d) A code which identifies whether or not an Access Pass discount or other discount was applied to the reservation.
 - e) A Julian date of the first night of stay.
 - f) The number of nights for which the reservation was made.
 - g) Customer account identification that uniquely distinguishes each customer.
 - h) A sequence number within the above parameters.
- 2) If a reservation is made by telephone or mail order, it is understood and agreed the possibility exists that there will not be sufficient time for CONTRACTOR to mail a voucher to the customer prior to the scheduled arrival date. Customers shall be

able to identify themselves at the state facility upon arrival by the RVN, last (and optionally first) name, or previously assigned customer account number.

K. Confidentiality of Customer Account Data: CONTRACTOR shall ensure that adequate security measures are incorporated in the system for protection, against sale or disclosure of information contained in any personally identifiable record of customers, except as authorized by STATE and/or required by applicable law.

L. Data Protection and Integrity:

- 1) CONTRACTOR shall provide system back-up to ensure against lost transactions and lost or contaminated data. CONTRACTOR agrees that all data shall be safeguarded through use of mirrored disc volumes within the main system, with a full back-up on magnetic tape created and transferred once a week to offsite storage to ensure against any loss of data.
- 2) CONTRACTOR agrees to support the main system with an uninterruptable power system (UPS).
- 3) As a final precaution to ensure system back-up, in the event the main system is totally destroyed, CONTRACTOR agrees to provide Tandem computers with the details of CONTRACTOR's main system configuration so that Tandem can provide a system of equivalent configuration for temporary use until a new main system center can be established.

M. System Expansion Capability: CONTRACTOR agrees that the system shall have expansion capability for other activities such as day use, group camps, tours of other STATE facilities, picnic shelter and golf reservations, or special events to be added to the contract. Any and all such "new" activities added to the contract shall be subject to negotiations on terms mutually agreeable to the parties.

4. ACCESS AND USE OF SYSTEM BY STATE

A. Benefit to STATE: CONTRACTOR shall provide for the use and benefit of STATE the resources necessary for the STATE to: fulfill walk-in registration requests for the next consecutive 7-day period through the CONTRACTOR'S system and to dispense permits to all campers either with reservations or walk-ins at all STATE PARKS and ENCON campground facilities; effect changes in the system data base as described and limited in Paragraph 3.F.3; and receive and print system status reports and daily arrival information as described and limited in Paragraph 16 (Reservation Reports).

B. Expansion: Equipment shall be furnished by CONTRACTOR to handle reservation system activities at each state facility for the system and to monitor the system at the STATE's 2 Albany Reservation Management Offices. CONTRACTOR's equipment shall be capable of modular expansion. CONTRACTOR further agrees to place additional equipment at locations designated by STATE to meet increased reservation system needs as mutually determined by the STATE and the CONTRACTOR.

C. Operating Environment and Electricity: STATE, at its own cost and expense, will provide an appropriate operating environment and electricity for equipment furnished and installed on STATE's premises by CONTRACTOR for use by STATE.

D. Phone Line Installation: All costs associated with installation of phone lines required by this contract, shall be borne by CONTRACTOR including, but not limited to, the costs incurred for modifying old-style phone jacks to modular jacks. Costs for installing more than one phone line per state facility on the system or for relocating phone lines for the STATE's convenience after initial installation shall be borne by STATE.

E. STATE Facilities on the System:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees that each state facility, which is accessible to phone lines as set forth in Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, shall have dial-up access to the system at all times to up-load and down-load pertinent information at Contractor's expense.

2) CONTRACTOR agrees to furnish and install in each state facility on the system, for operating by STATE personnel, the equivalent or better of the following computer configuration:

- (1) DKT 4.77/10 Mhz XT compatible;
 - 150 watts;
 - 640K Ram;
 - AT6 Casing;
 - Fujitsu 360K floppy drive;
 - Seagate ST225 20MB hard drive;
 - Practical PER 2400 BPS Modem;
 - Clock Calendar;
 - Microsoft 3.3 on hard disk;

- (1) Panasonic 1092 Printer
 - 288 CPS;
 - 110 Column;
 - Parallel Interface.

3) The CONTRACTOR's system shall provide for automatic loading of daily arrival information for the next consecutive seven (7) day period onto a disc storage device at each state facility on the system by 6:00 a.m. E.S.T. each reporting day of the year unless the automatic load of information cannot be accomplished for reasons beyond the control of CONTRACTOR. If automatic load did not occur, the state facility shall have the capability to request the information from the contractor's system at any time after 6:00 a.m. E.S.T. with a simple menu option by the state facility operator. The cost of both uploading and downloading of information required by this contract shall be at the contractor's expense.

4) P.C. Subsystem will allow for the registration of all walk-in patrons for the next consecutive seven day period and will integrate this registration information with data received from the CONTRACTOR'S main system. Each individual P.C. subsystem shall not allow for the assignment of a particular campsite to more than one camping party for the same time period or overlapping time periods.

- 5) Other than cancellations for a current reservation reporting period, no state facility on the system shall be able to make changes in the system data base or to fulfill reservation requests except for walk-in registrations for the next consecutive seven day period.
- 6) CONTRACTOR shall operate a Trouble Desk (Hotline) with toll-free 800 number, described below in Maintenance Plan, Subparagraph L, to assist state facility personnel with problem solving in connection with-registration/reporting software.

F. STATE's 2 Albany Reservation Offices:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees that the STATE's two (2) Reservation Offices, DEC and OPRHP located in Albany, New York, shall have access to the system at all times to make system inquiries, approval of cancellation entries, and receive printed reports described in Paragraph 16 (Reservation Reports), with capability to receive both visual displays and to print hard-copy reports.
- 2) CONTRACTOR shall furnish and operate a network node at STATE's two Albany offices. The network shall be designed so that DEC office is designated as the "primary" and will have a 3002 type analog data line and Dual Dial Restoral (DDR) to the CONTRACTOR's system. OPRHP office will be designated as the "secondary" node and will have a 3002 type analog data line from its location to the "primary" node. Both nodes will use data communications equipment suitable for support of up to three terminal and/or printer devices. The DDR capability designed into the "primary" node will allow activation from either the contractor or "primary" STATE office site.
- 3) CONTRACTOR understands and agrees STATE's Reservation Offices at OPRHP and DEC shall be provided with the necessary data communications equipment to support up to:

- (1) Okidata 321 Report Printer;
- (2) HDS2000 C6530 terminals;
- (1) Power Strip with Surge Protector.

to be used by STATE personnel, with the ability to access the system to monitor all types of reservation requests and to print reports. The data communications equipment shall be the following, equivalent or better:

- (1) Codex 2360 Modem w/DBU;
 - (1) Codex 2360 Modem w/ DTE4;
 - (1) Codex 8 Channel Multiplexor.
- 4) The STATE's two Reservation Offices shall, at all times, have on-line access to system data base (at a minimum of 9600 baud) to make instantaneous changes as set forth above in Paragraph 3.F. (Reservation System Inventory) and the printing of system reports to be agreed upon.

G. Administrative Benefits of Equipment to STATE:

- 1) When the equipment is not otherwise in use on the system, CONTRACTOR agrees that the equipment will function as a "stand alone" personal computer for use by STATE at STATE's expense with STATE furnished software, paper, and other equipment and support services such as but not limited to budget planning and word processing; however, STATE's use of the equipment as provided herein shall not interfere with CONTRACTOR's operation of the system pursuant to this agreement.

H. Supplies: CONTRACTOR shall provide all supplies necessary for its operation of the reservation system including, but not limited to, permits, diskettes, printer ribbons and computer paper and shall supply to the STATE for its use continuous form consecutively numbered camping permits.

I. Equipment Installation and Acceptance Testing:

- 1) CONTRACTOR shall install and test the reservation system equipment for use by STATE, so that it is operational to the reasonable satisfaction of the

STATE according to the installation schedule agreed upon by the parties.

- 2) Testing for acceptance of system, if deemed necessary by STATE, shall be done using dummy reservation applications or phone requests furnished by STATE in sufficient quantity for STATE to confirm that the installation is ready for use.
- 3) If CONTRACTOR fails to install the equipment at the locations designated by STATE within the time period allowed, or if the system is not operational to the satisfaction of the STATE within the time period allowed, then, after the periods for notice and remedy provided for by Paragraph 10.C. (Quality of Service), liquidated damages prescribed in Paragraph 28 shall apply.
- 4) STATE shall provide CONTRACTOR free access to each site for the purpose of installing the equipment. After obtaining such access and prior to the installation of equipment by the contractor, CONTRACTOR shall specify in writing the improvements to the operating environment required to be furnished by the STATE pursuant to Paragraph 4.C., supra, and an estimate of the time required to install the equipment after completion of such improvements. The parties shall cooperate in developing an installation schedule indicating dates and locations so as to cause the least interference to STATE Facility System operations.

J. Title to Equipment and Right to Use Software: Title to equipment, accessories, and devices placed by CONTRACTOR under this contract and right to use reservation system software shall not vest in STATE, but shall remain with the CONTRACTOR throughout the term of this contract.

However, with regard to said equipment, upon completion of this agreement the STATE shall have the right, at its option, to purchase all such equipment, accessories and devices at the amount indicated in the CONTRACTOR'S proposal. In the event of

the termination of the contract due to the default of the CONTRACTOR under this agreement, the STATE shall have the same right of purchase as it would have had upon the contract's completion, except that the purchase price shall be ascertained by the application of the straight-line depreciation method, using the installation value of said property and the agreed upon completion buy-out price.

With regard to the software, upon signing this Agreement and every twelve months thereafter, CONTRACTOR shall deposit with an Escrow Agent, to be mutually agreed upon by the parties, the source code (magnetic) for all software, including all relevant commentary, explanations and other documentation, plus all revisions to the software source code encompassing all corrections, changes, modifications and enhancements made to the software by the CONTRACTOR. Within thirty (30) days after any such deposit with Escrow Agent, both the CONTRACTOR and Escrow Agency shall give written notice of receipt to PARKS and DEC. The Escrow Agent is empowered to return to CONTRACTOR, seven (7) days after the issuance of the written receipt notice, all previous versions of the Escrowed Material. The cost of preparation of the escrowed material shall be borne by CONTRACTOR; such cost not to exceed \$50 per deposit. The Escrow Agent shall be directed by the CONTRACTOR to deliver to the STATE, at no charge to STATE, the system source code applicable to the Agreement in the event that the CONTRACTOR defaults under, and after the periods for notice and remedy provided for by Paragraph 15(b).

STATE understands and agrees that the software contains valuable trade secrets and confidential proprietary information of CONTRACTOR. STATE agrees that it shall use the software solely for the purpose of performing this Agreement with CONTRACTOR and STATE shall return the software to the escrow agent immediately upon recommencement of performance by CONTRACTOR. STATE shall not copy or permit any third party to have access to the software, except as may be required by law and shall use at least the same measures to protect the confidentiality of the software as it uses with its own proprietary or confidential information.

K. Risk of Loss or Damage: STATE shall be relieved from all risks of loss or damage to CONTRACTOR's equipment during periods of transportation and installation, and during the entire time the equipment is in the possession of STATE, except when such loss or damage is due to fault or negligence of STATE.

L. Maintenance Plan:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees to provide for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of equipment installed on STATE premises for use by STATE as described hereinabove, and shall keep the equipment in good operating condition in accordance with the manufacturer's technical specifications.
- 2) Once a year, prior to facilities/campgrounds opening for business, a "Facilities Sweep" preventative maintenance program will be conducted by CONTRACTOR. This sweep will consist of a trained technician visiting every site in New York that has a PC or terminal supplied by CONTRACTOR. Equipment will be tested for full functionality; software will be exercised and left in a condition for reservation use.
- 3) CONTRACTOR agrees to operate a Trouble Desk (Hotline) with toll-free 800 telephone number as a single designated point of contact, available to assist state facility personnel and operators with service requests and operating questions. The Hotline shall be staffed by trained personnel daily, two weeks before Memorial Day to two weeks after Labor Day from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. E.S.T. At all other times of the year, the Trouble Desk shall operate daily, between 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. E.S.T. Response to the original problem call shall be made within one hour.
- 4) A minimum of one service and maintenance center shall be established by CONTRACTOR. This maintenance center shall have experienced technicians and equipment spares to repair or

replace reservation system equipment in the event of its theft or failure. If STATE notifies CONTRACTOR at or before 3 p.m. E.S.T., CONTRACTOR hereby guarantees to deliver replacement hardware or software components to correct any system problem diagnosed by the Trouble Desk directly to the affected site by United Parcel Service within 24 hours after initial notification by STATE, Monday through Friday; within 48 hours after initial notification by STATE, Saturday and Sunday. CONTRACTOR will include a prepaid, preaddressed shipping document for return of the faulty unit to the CONTRACTOR by the STATE within the same time limits applicable to CONTRACTOR.

- 5) In the event of equipment theft or damage, STATE will prepare and submit to CONTRACTOR in a timely manner a detailed incident report suitable for insurance claim purposes in a format mutually acceptable to STATE and CONTRACTOR.
- 6) CONTRACTOR shall not be relieved of its responsibility to provide each state facility with the necessary information regarding daily campsite arrivals during the time that its equipment is being repaired/replaced. Upon notification of equipment malfunction or theft, CONTRACTOR's Trouble Desk shall notify the respective state facility about the status of replacement equipment and at the same time will offer to give the daily arrival information over the phone, by fax machine, or have the information automatically transmitted to another state facility. If requested, CONTRACTOR will send the daily arrival information by overnight mail service.
- 7) Unless mutually agreed on in writing by the CONTRACTOR and the STATE, STATE personnel will not perform maintenance or attempt repairs to the equipment.

- 8) CONTRACTOR will work with the STATE to develop a manual backup system to be used in the event of an equipment malfunction, power outage or other problem which renders use of the personal computer impossible. CONTRACTOR will also incorporate instructions of the operation of the manual system into its training curriculum for state employees.
- 9) CONTRACTOR will perform an evaluation of facilities with larger campgrounds, and the two state management offices immediately following the Memorial Day weekend to determine if additional personal computers, faster printers, more training, etc. are required. Following the end of the camping season, CONTRACTOR will interview selected facility personnel to evaluate the success of the system. Results of these interviews will be forwarded to the respective agencies with proposed solutions.

5. STATE'S RESERVATION SERVICES MANAGERS: The STATE's Reservation Services Managers, one in each agency, are charged with the day-to-day administration of this contract and are the CONTRACTOR's initial contact with the STATE for information, contract performance, and other problems as might arise.

6. RESERVATION SALES, CANCELLATIONS AND REFUNDS:

A. Sales and Toll-Free Phone Number: CONTRACTOR's reservation service shall fulfill reservation requests and shall dispense a reservation voucher or reservation validation number (RVN) at the source of request. The public shall be able to obtain a cabin or campsite reservation by mail or by telephoning CONTRACTOR's statewide toll-free number [800-456-CAMP] for reserving New York State facilities and services, nationwide and from Canada. Upon termination of the contract, for any reason, this toll free number or any future numbers designated for reserving New York State facilities will be retained by the State.

B. Priority of Sales: CONTRACTOR shall ensure that customers for reservation services operated by CONTRACTOR for private and/or other public entity facilities or events, if any, shall not receive priority over New York STATE System customers using the toll-free number for reserving STATE facilities and services.

C. Voucher Information: CONTRACTOR understands and agrees the reservation confirmation vouchers shall show the following:

- 1) Campsites and Cabin Vouchers:
 - a) New York OPRHP & DEC System;
 - b) Facility name;
 - c) Name of camper;
 - d) Number of persons in party;
 - e) Application of Access Pass discount;
 - f) Campsite type; campsite number, or cabin number;
 - g) Type of equipment;
 - h) Date sold;
 - i) Selling location;
 - j) First night reserved;
 - k) Number of nights reserved;
 - l) Amount of sale (excluding the reservation fee);
 - m) Amount of reservation fee;
 - n) Reservation validation number;
 - o) Freeform 22 character field.

D. Collection of Fees:

- 1) CONTRACTOR, at the time a reservation is made, shall collect in full the appropriate camping use fee in addition to the Mistix reservation fee.
- 2) Notwithstanding the above, CONTRACTOR understands and agrees that on rare occasions STATE may, with agreement of CONTRACTOR, choose to waive the reservation fee and/or cancellation fee due to special circumstances. On such occasions

CONTRACTOR shall refrain from collecting said fees which would have been earned by CONTRACTOR.

- 3) CONTRACTOR shall collect payment in full when any reservation is made. Payment methods for CONTRACTOR's mail-in operation, and phone-in operation shall be at CONTRACTOR's discretion; however, it is understood and agreed that CONTRACTOR shall accept no less than two major credit cards.
- 4) No costs associated with credit card sales nor liability for any sales by CONTRACTOR through fraudulent credit cards, or dishonored checks accepted by CONTRACTOR shall be borne by the STATE.

E. Mail-In Reservation Operation:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees to establish and operate a centralized mail-in operation, sufficiently staffed, for processing state camping, and cabin reservations. Turnaround time for requests for reservations shall be within one working day from receipt at CONTRACTOR's office in San Diego.
- 2) CONTRACTOR agrees to maintain a post office box within New York STATE for receipt of mail-in reservation applications and to arrange for delivery of said applications to CONTRACTOR's office by UPS, Federal Express or Express Mail. No application shall be processed before the first day of the established acceptance period.

F. Phone-In Reservation Operation and Information Service:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees to establish and operate, a phone-in reservation operation to make state campsite and cabin reservations. CONTRACTOR to provide a U.S. and CANADA toll-free 800 telephone number to meet the level of service standards set forth in Paragraph 6.G.

- 2) The phone-in operation shall operate between 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. E.S.T., seven days a week from February 1 to Labor Day. From Labor Day to January 31, the phone-in operation shall operate between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. E.S.T., Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. E.S.T., Saturday and Sunday. CONTRACTOR agrees to increase the hours of operation if necessary to maintain the standards set forth in Paragraph 6.G. (Level of Service Standards). It is expressly understood that no change in hours shall take effect without STATE approval. STATE shall not unreasonably withhold its approval. STATE shall notify CONTRACTOR of its disapproval of proposed new hours, including its reasons therefore, within one week of CONTRACTOR's written notification; otherwise, STATE's approval shall be deemed granted.
- 3) CONTRACTOR agrees that its phone system shall have the capability to increase the number of operators and trunk lines as needed to maintain the standards set forth in Paragraph 6.G.
- 4) Reservations made more than fourteen days in advance of the campsite arrival date will be processed by CONTRACTOR in a manner that automatically causes vouchers to be mailed to the customer. Customer making a reservation fourteen days or less in advance of the arrival will verbally be given a reservation validation and/or account number which number can be readily accessed by STATE to confirm the customer's reservation.
- 5) CONTRACTOR may implement in the fourth quarter of 1990 or later a 900 number information service for the public to obtain specific information at the direction of live telephone operators. Operators will direct calls to a data base of prerecorded taped messages on a Voice Response Unit (VRU). Upon completion of the prerecorded message

the customer shall be able to access the live operator to fulfill any request for printed material. The individual's name, address, zip code, and telephone number, along with a code number for any information package that is requested, will be processed, and fulfilled the following day, and sent by first class mail. The STATE, at its discretion may include any other form of recreational activity, or public service to be part of this service.

- 6) CONTRACTOR shall provide to STATE's Reservation Services Managers for review and approval of accuracy of information pertaining to New York State facilities and policies, a copy of all scripted conversations prior to use by phone-in operators.

G. Level of Service Standards:

CONTRACTOR agrees the toll-free phone-in reservation operation and CONTRACTOR's 900 number information service shall maintain the following level-of-service standards:

Average speed of answer	- 20 sec.
All trunks busy	- no more than 10%
% calls answered within 20 sec.	- 80%
% of system complaint calls	- Less than 1% of all calls handled

In order for the STATE to monitor level-of-service standards, STATE will make calls at random to test the phone system. STATE requests CONTRACTOR to keep records on level-of-service standards and of all complaints relative to the operation of this contract and CONTRACTOR's responses to be made available to STATE upon its request. Copies of written complaints and responses are to be forwarded from the receiving party to the other party upon receipt.

H. Telephone Room Management:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees to provide management staff on duty at all times during the operating hours of the phone-in reservation operation and information service to ensure proper performance and

implementation of STATE's policies and CONTRACTOR's procedures.

I. Reservation Cancellations and Refunds:

- 1) CONTRACTOR agrees to establish and operate from one centralized location a Customer Service Department to process cancellations and make refunds.
- 2) CONTRACTOR agrees to make refunds for any STATE System activity for reservations previously sold by CONTRACTOR through the reservation system or campsite sales made at state facilities for the agreed upon cancellation fee and according to policies and procedures mutually agreed upon by the parties.

CONTRACTOR shall in no event be required to refund any sum not yet received by it from STATE. For the purpose of this contract, cancellation fee is defined as the fee paid for by a customer for cancellation of all or a portion of a reservation. The cancellation fee, which is set forth in Paragraph 8 (Compensation), shall be deducted by the CONTRACTOR from the refund of use fees due the customer requesting the cancellation.

- 3) Method of refund shall be based on the method of payment. Refund credits, if reservation was originally purchased by credit card, will be transmitted to the appropriate financial institution by CONTRACTOR on the first bank business day following confirmation of customer's refund request. For all other methods of payment, CONTRACTOR, upon confirmation of customer's refund request and receipt of customer's payment in full from STATE, shall issue a check which is mailed directly to the customer. Refund checks shall be processed for mailing not less than weekly. No cash refunds will be made.

- 4) CONTRACTOR's Customer Service Department shall be responsible for initiating all refund checks and credits; answering all questions regarding the status of specific reservations; and responding to customer problems or complaints. Copies of any and all customer complaints received by CONTRACTOR with CONTRACTOR's written response shall be forwarded to STATE's Reservation Services Manager, on the date of response.
- 5) CONTRACTOR's system shall feature display functions for handling cancellations and refunds, for camping and cabin reservations. Customer's name, address, and full description of the reservation (including verification of refund, if previously made) shall be capable of retrieval in the system by the assigned reservation validation number (RVN).
- 6) Any cancellation shall be made available for sale in the system immediately after it is confirmed, subject to potential restrictions such as, but not limited to, length of stay, cut-off time for acceptance of reservations, etc.
- 7) CONTRACTOR warrants that the system does not allow for cancelling a reservation more than once.
- 8) CONTRACTOR, for reporting purposes, shall log all cancellation requests, including the date and time entered, operator identification, number of nights cancelled, and information regarding the original sale.

J. Problem Solving: CONTRACTOR and STATE shall cooperate in resolving problems, and correcting errors resulting from malfunctions, mistakes, or other improper operation of the reservation system. Problems should initially be resolved by CONTRACTOR working with appropriate STATE Reservation Services Manager. If problem cannot be resolved at this level, problem will be referred to the appropriate Deputy Commissioner who will have final authority.

7. TRAINING:

A. CONTRACTOR, in cooperation with the NYS DEC Reservation Services Manager and the OPRHP Reservation Services Manager, shall develop, implement, and maintain a written comprehensive Training Plan for the orientation and follow-up training for mail-in and the toll-free phone-in reservation and information service as well as all New York STATE campgrounds/parks personnel. The plan must be designed to assure that accurate information and courteous service are continually provided to the public, and must include policies regarding the sale of all types of camping reservations.

CONTRACTOR shall provide sufficient staff for the above-mentioned orientation. Follow-up training shall be by STATE's fully trained "key" personnel as instructed by CONTRACTOR and using CONTRACTOR's system operation manual. CONTRACTOR shall furnish STATE any subsequent notices, directives, or bulletins relating to both orientation and follow-up training of mail-in and phone terminal operators, designed to assure that accurate information and courteous service are provided to the public. STATE will assist in developing an initial training program to train the CONTRACTOR'S full-time staff on STATE Campground/Park Systems operations, policies, and rules, as requested by CONTRACTOR.

B. TRAINING OF CAMPGROUND PERSONNEL: In each regional office CONTRACTOR will hold a training session (or sessions on consecutive days as determined by the number of people). These sessions shall be for each person (as designated by the STATE) that will use the CONTRACTOR'S System in the campgrounds. These sessions shall consist of:

- Introduction to CONTRACTOR and their new reservation system.
- Handout of CONTRACTOR'S System operation manual.
- Step-by-step tutorial through the CONTRACTOR'S System Manual.
- Hands-on instruction on the use of the CONTRACTOR'S System.
- Hands-on practice using the CONTRACTOR'S System.

--Hands-on practice using CONTRACTOR developed back-up or manual system necessitated by equipment failure or other malfunction.

--Question and answer periods.

These training sessions at each regional office will consist of no more than fifteen people per class.

After training, all personnel will be familiar with the CONTRACTOR'S reservation system and operating methodologies in general, as well as having had hands-on instruction and practice using the computer and printer which they will be operating in the parks. They will also be informed of the toll-free technical support services desk available for their use.

Training will be provided by qualified CONTRACTOR Representative(s). Exact dates, times, places and key personnel from the campgrounds/parks within each region will be determined at a later date and be mutually agreeable to both STATE agencies and CONTRACTOR.

Additional follow-up and on-going support will be provided telephonically by CONTRACTOR Representatives. An "800" number (1-800) will be available for campground personnel to contact their CONTRACTOR Representative(s), who will answer questions and resolve problems with the system.

C. TRAINING OF MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL: CONTRACTOR will provide instruction similar to that given at the regional offices at a central location in Albany. This instruction is intended for those STATE personnel (from each agency) who will be directly involved in working with the CONTRACTOR'S reservation system (ie., fiscal control personnel, operations management, reservations liaison, and marketing personnel). This instruction will be somewhat more comprehensive than that provided at the regional offices, and therefore will require two days minimum.

One "key person" from each agency who will be working most closely with CONTRACTOR and the operation of the system will visit CONTRACTOR'S corporate offices in San Diego for in-depth training on all aspects of the system, such as inventory control

and management and accounting reporting functions. This will be at no cost to the STATE. This training will last approximately two days.

All familiarization training will be provided by CONTRACTOR pursuant to mutually agreeable terms and at such times as mutually agreeable to DEC and OPRHP and CONTRACTOR. Any training will be hands-on type, and provided at no cost to STATE.

Instruction manual will be provided by CONTRACTOR for operation of computers in STATE facilities on the system. When the system is updated or modified for any reason, documentation will be sent, in advance, with instructions on the new operation.

8. COMPENSATION: The consideration due CONTRACTOR during the term of this contract, in compensation for all costs and expenses incurred by CONTRACTOR in performance of this contract, shall be computed on the basis of the following:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<u>CAMPING</u>					
Made by MISTIX	\$5.90	\$5.90	\$6.25	\$6.60	\$7.00
Made in the Facilities	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
<u>CABINS</u>					
Made by MISTIX	\$8.90	\$8.90	\$9.40	\$10.00	\$10.60
Made in the Parks	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50

CANCELLATIONS RESULTING IN REFUND BY CONTRACTOR

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<u>CAMPING AND CABINS</u>	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50

ACCESS PASS REFUNDS PRICE PER REFUND MADE USING THE CONTRACTOR'S SYSTEM

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<u>CAMPING AND CABINS</u>	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.50

9. DEPOSITS AND SALES/SETTLEMENT REPORTS:

A. CONTRACTOR shall adhere to generally accepted accounting principles as used by the American Institute of Certified Public

Accountants. CONTRACTOR's accounting functions will be centralized at its Principal office under the direction of the Corporate Controller.

B. All monies collected by the CONTRACTOR in the performance of this contract shall be deposited in a designated New York STATE depository to the credit of the STATE of New York, Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation or the Department of Environmental Conservation depending on which agency controls the facility reserved, not less than once every two weeks. CONTRACTOR will then bill the STATE after each deposit for the appropriate reservation fees from the reservations sold by CONTRACTOR, amounts due CONTRACTOR from walk-in registrations for the next consecutive seven day period performed through STATE operated terminals and any fees due as a result of cancellations. The amount billed shall be due within thirty (30) days after the bill is received by the STATE. Bills once received by the STATE shall be processed by the STATE in accordance with New York State Finance Law - Prompt Payment Legislation. This legislation allows for interest to accumulate on any balance of a bill not paid within thirty (30) days of receipt. Interest rate is calculated quarterly using the federal short term interest rate.

C. For each deposit that the CONTRACTOR makes, CONTRACTOR agrees to deliver to NYS OPRHP and DEC with offices at Empire STATE Plaza, Agency Building #1, Albany, New York 12238 and 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233, respectively, a report of deposit including error-free deposit slips indicating the monies deposited to each STATE agency account, which represent OPRHP & DEC facility sales made by CONTRACTOR and STATE through CONTRACTOR's system.

D. CONTRACTOR agrees to develop and transmit to each STATE Agency's Accounting Section, at the above address, in a format acceptable to STATE daily and monthly reservation sales and settlement summary reports. Further, all reference to the Department and MISTIX in the attached shall mean the STATE and CONTRACTOR respectively. CONTRACTOR hereby agrees that all settlement reports shall be received, and all items not requiring signature available for printing, by each STATE Agency's Accounting

Section within five (5) working days following the reporting period. In the event the data reported to STATE is changed by CONTRACTOR at any time to correct an error, the STATE shall be notified within 24 hours of the change.

10. QUALITY OF SERVICE:

A. It shall be CONTRACTOR's responsibility to provide adequate equipment and personnel to meet the level of service standards specified in Paragraph 6.G. (Level of Service) not less than 95 percent of the time. A level of service report shall be prepared by CONTRACTOR and submitted to STATE's Reservation Services Managers on a monthly basis.

B. STATE will conduct periodic telephone spot checks and on-the-spot inspections of CONTRACTOR's premises to ensure that the quality of the information and service being offered is within the stated limits.

C. If it is necessary to correct a deficiency in the service, CONTRACTOR shall, upon written notice, and after having been given an opportunity to confer with STATE's Reservation Services Managers, be given a reasonable time to correct the deficiency.

11. SUBCONTRACTING:

A. CONTRACTOR shall not subcontract any aspect of the services that affects this contract without prior written approval of STATE. Such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. SUBCONTRACTOR must include Schedules A and B, attached to this contract, as part of any subcontract. STATE shall hold CONTRACTOR liable for any and all loss or damages to STATE property caused by the act or negligence of SUBCONTRACTOR, its agents, employees, or other subcontractors.

B. Each subcontract shall indicate that the subcontractor has been advised of the terms and conditions of this contract between STATE and CONTRACTOR. Each subcontractor takes its interest subject to the terms and conditions of this contract and recognizes that upon termination of this contract their interest shall also be terminated.

12. ADVERTISING PLAN: CONTRACTOR shall, after consultation with the STATE's Reservation Services Manager, work with the Public Relations Directors of both STATE agencies to develop the annual advertising plan to promote the reservation system and to promote the state facilities system. The CONTRACTOR shall submit an initial advertising plan including proposed budget, in writing, to the STATE on the date mutually agreed upon by the parties for the following calendar year. In subsequent years of this contract the plan must be submitted to the STATE by August 15 or on such later date as the parties may mutually agree for the following year.

To enact this plan, the CONTRACTOR shall be expected to expend a minimum sum of \$154,600 in the first year of this contract, as listed in the Pro Forma Marketing Budget of the CONTRACTOR'S proposal of August 2, 1989. In subsequent years, the CONTRACTOR shall expend not less than \$139,600 annually for the advertising plan. The specific distribution of these expenditures is to be defined and approved by the STATE as part of the annual advertising plan.

The advertising plan will be expected to incorporate any or all of the following:

- purchased space in magazines, newspapers, travel guides and other print;
- purchased time on television or radio;
- filming and production of video and audio Public Service Announcements (PSAs);
- development, printing and distribution of print material, including mail inserts, posters, flyers, promo cards, calendars, brochures, etc.;
- support for promotion at consumer shows, including development of visual displays and payment for exhibit fees.

The STATE agencies shall have final format, design, and content approval and responsibility for all printed material developed under the advertising plan or associated with STATE facility campsite and cabin reservations, such material to be first submitted by CONTRACTOR for approval at the draft or dummy stage.

The advertising plan minimally should strive to optimize public use of cabin and campsite facilities, to maximize public awareness of the reservation system, including promotion of off-season or off-day camping and lesser-used facilities. The advertising plan also should promote the entire state facility system and agency programming and initiatives.

The CONTRACTOR shall be expected each year, on a quarterly basis to present to the STATE Reservation Managers copies of invoices or other documentation of charges and expenditures for fulfilling the advertising plan.

Interpretation of statistics and demographic reports developed through the reservation system. The CONTRACTOR shall be expected to assist the STATE in using this data to formulate marketing plans which maximize facility usage.

13. Promotion of state facility programs and activities through the reservation system and advertising plan may include but not be limited to:

- including promotional flyers in reservation confirmation mailings;
- incorporating information onto facility description screens, for announcement by on-phone operator as part of reservation process;
- incorporating into the "on hold" phone message information specifically promoting New York STATE facilities, activities and programs of both state agencies;
- providing information regarding STATE-provided publications as part of the 900 number information service e.g. Guide to STATE Parks, I Love NY Travel Guide, etc. Details for transmitting requests for such publications to the STATE to be devised as mutually agreeable.

14. RESERVATION REPORTS: The following reports containing data for each STATE agency shall be developed and provided by the CONTRACTOR:

A. Campsite Reservation Reports:

- 1) Daily Campsite Status Report: The 2 Albany Reservation Offices, shall have on line access, for

printing by the STATE, a current reservation status report (number of sites reserved, unreserved, reduced, or removed) of any park or campground under its jurisdiction for any given date up to the maximum acceptance period as set forth in Paragraph 4.F. (Acceptance Period for Reservations), and of the entire inventory of campsites for any given date.

- 2) Daily Campsite Sales Summary: The 2 Albany Reservation Offices shall have on line access, for printing by the STATE, to a daily summary report showing the number of operators, each day's sales and cancellations, number of reservations made, number of camping nights represented by the camping reservations, and dollar value reservations sold exclusive of reservation fees. A separate report shall be available for each function: campsites and cabins.

This information shall be broken down one step further to indicate quantities sold through CONTRACTOR's operations, telephone, mail-in, through sales of walk-in registrations by STATE, and the combined total. This shall be available to STATE on a daily basis, accessed through STATE-operated equipment.

- 3) Daily Campsite Arrival Report: Each state facility on the system shall have access daily by 6:00 a.m. E.S.T. to a report of reservation arrivals which shall include:
- a) Facility name.
 - b) Total cabins and campsites subject to reservation by type (basic, standard, prime, preferred, improved), and dates.
 - c) Listing of each reserved cabin by cabin number and campsite by type, and date, showing the date of the first night reserved, the camper's name as shown on the

voucher, equipment type, and the total monetary amount of sale. Each succeeding date reserved must show an identifying mark indicating that it is reserved.

- d) Listing of each unreserved cabin by cabin number and campsite by type, and date (blank space for each unreserved site for insertion of information by facility staff).
 - e) Total number of cabin and campsite reservations by type, and date, including total dollar value of sales for the date.
 - f) Total number of cabins and campsites remaining available by type, and date.
 - g) The reports shall include a summary, for each campground, of the number of cabins and campsites reserved, unreserved, reduced, or removed in all camp types combined.
- 4) Camp Registration/Permit: Each state facility on the system shall have in its P.C. the basic data to print the camp registration/permit on CONTRACTOR furnished form showing typical pre-arrival information. CONTRACTOR, at own expense and cost, agrees to furnish for use by STATE the consecutively numbered camping permit form, on continuous perforated sheets.
- 5) Seven Day Campsite Arrival Report: Each state facility on the system shall have access to system for reservation status, the for next consecutive seven day period.
- B. Monthly Summary Report (Each report to be formatted in accordance with each Department's requirements as mutually agreed by the parties):
- 1) Summary report by month, and by month of use, shall be available for printing by STATE's 2 Albany

Reservation Offices within five (5) working days from the end of the preceding month's reservation activities, in formats agreed upon by the parties,

- a) By facility; and
- b) by total system sale summary.

Upon mutual agreement on the specific record provide information on a 9-track magnetic tape in either EBCDIC or ASCII format at 1600 BPI. Record/Block sizes shall not exceed 12,000 bytes.

STATE agrees to return tapes within 30 days after receipt.

- 2) Monthly reports shall be available for printing by the STATE, within five (5) working days from the end of the preceding month's reservation activities, containing the following information for individual campsites and cabins:

- a) Total number of inquiries;
- b) Number of walk-in sales by STATE;
- c) Number of inquiries through mail-in and phone-in, operated by the CONTRACTOR;
- d) Number of sales through mail-in and phone-in, operated by the CONTRACTOR;
- e) Number of inquiries that result in an alternative offer or sold out condition;

C. Special Reports:

- 1) STATE may require on a mutually agreeable schedule statistical reports based on data collected in the operation of the system and consistent with CONTRACTOR's existing software. No charge will be made by CONTRACTOR for providing the reports to STATE. The reports may be for subjects such as, by way of example, number of visitors from a given locality, average lengths of stay, or other information not readily available from the other reports supplied the STATE.

It is understood and agreed that CONTRACTOR shall submit to STATE's Reservation Services Manager, within five (5) working days after the end of each quarter, a level of service report for the reservation phone-in operation in a mutually agreeable format.

D. CONTRACTOR shall provide all printed reports in a format to be approved by the STATE's Reservation Services Managers. Any format proposed by the CONTRACTOR will be considered if it contains the information specified and is clearly marked and easy to understand. Should a dispute as to the format arise, the decision of the Reservation System Managers, consistent with CONTRACTOR's existing software shall be final.

E. All reports, available on magnetic tape, or printed, unless otherwise specified herein, shall be sent to the Reservation Services Manager of either the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation or the Department of Environmental Conservation depending on the facilities involved.

F. Unless otherwise specified, all reports shall be available for printing by the STATE within five (5) working days following the reporting period.

15. TERMINATION OF CONTRACT: In addition to the rights of termination otherwise specifically provided in this contract, STATE shall have the right to terminate this contract at any time upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the CONTRACTOR if:

- (a) the CONTRACTOR files a petition in bankruptcy, is adjudicated a bankrupt, makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or has a receiver appointed for it, which remains unstayed for a period of sixty (60) days; or
- (b) the CONTRACTOR fails to observe or perform all of the terms, conditions and agreements on its part to be observed or performed pursuant to this contract after written notice specifying the details of such breach shall have been given to the CONTRACTOR by STATE, and such breach remains uncured; provided, however, that if such breach cannot be remedied within such thirty (30)

day period, CONTRACTOR shall be deemed to have cured the same if it undertakes to remedy the same within such thirty (30) day period and then diligently pursues such remedy to completion.

16. PATENT AND COPYRIGHT PROTECTION: (a) CONTRACTOR shall, at its expense, defend any suit instituted against the STATE and indemnify the STATE against any award of damages and costs made against the STATE by a final judgment of a Court of last resort based on the claim that any of the Products, Services or consumable supplies furnished by Contractor under this Contract infringes any patent or copyright of the United States; provided the STATE gives Contractor immediate notice in writing, permits Contractor to defend the suit and gives Contractor all available information, assistance and authority to do so. Contractor shall control the defense of any such suit, including appeals, and all negotiations to effect settlement. If any of such items is, in any such suit held to infringe and its use is enjoined, Contractor shall, at its election and expense: (1) Procure for the STATE the right to continue using the same; or (2) Replace or modify the same so that it becomes non-fringing; or (3) Remove the same and discontinue it and any future charges or royalties pertaining thereto. In the event that an action at law or in equity is commenced against the State arising out of a claim that the State's use of the software under this Agreement infringes on any patent, copyright or proprietary right, and such action is forwarded by the STATE to CONTRACTOR for defense and indemnification pursuant to this Article herein, the STATE shall copy all pleadings and documents forwarded to Contractor together with the forwarding correspondence to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of New York together with a copy of this contract. If upon receipt of such request for defense, or at any time thereafter, CONTRACTOR is of the opinion that the allegations in such action, in whole or in part, are not covered by the indemnification set forth in this Article herein, CONTRACTOR shall immediately notify the STATE and the Office of the Attorney General of the State of New York in writing and shall specify to what extent CONTRACTOR believes they are and are not obligated to defend and indemnify under the terms and conditions

of this Agreement. CONTRACTOR shall in such event protect the interests of the State of New York and secure a continuance to permit the State of New York to appear and defend its interests in cooperation with Contractor as is appropriate including any jurisdictional defenses which the State shall have.

(b) CONTRACTOR shall, however, have no liability to the STATE under this Article if any infringement is based upon or arises out of: (1) Compliance with designs, plans, or specifications furnished by or on behalf of the STATE as to the items; (2) Alterations of the items by the STATE; (3) Failure of the STATE to use updated items provided by CONTRACTOR for avoiding infringement; (4) Use of items in combination with apparatus or devices not delivered by CONTRACTOR; (5) Use of items in a manner for which the same were neither designed nor contemplated; or (6) A patent or copyright in which the STATE or any affiliate or subsidiary of the STATE has any direct or indirect interest by license or otherwise.

(c) The foregoing states the CONTRACTOR'S entire liability for, or resulting from, patent or copyright infringement or claim thereof.

17. SECURITY DEPOSIT; PERFORMANCE BOND:

a) The CONTRACTOR agrees to deposit with STATE one of the following:

- (i) an irrevocable letter of credit from a New York STATE bank naming the STATE as beneficiary and in a form satisfactory to the STATE; or
- (ii) a performance bond issued by a surety or sureties satisfactory to STATE to guarantee the faithful performance by the CONTRACTOR of all of the terms and conditions of this contract.

b) The value of the letter of credit or performance bond will be \$500,000.

c) If the CONTRACTOR shall, without being relieved from the obligations in question, refuse, neglect, fail or be unable for any reason, to carry out all or any of

the provisions of this contract at any time before its expiration, or otherwise breach this agreement, STATE may:

- (i) terminate the contract according to Paragraph 15 of this contract and direct the surety, where appropriate, to complete the contract, or,
- (ii) if STATE elects not to terminate the contract, STATE may, after giving the notice and opportunity to correct provided by Paragraph 15 of this contract, withdraw from the letter of credit the amount of any damages to which STATE is entitled in accordance with the terms of this contract agreement by reason of such breach. The letter of credit, less any set-off for damages or deductions, shall be returned to the CONTRACTOR upon receipt of the last payment due STATE under the terms of this contract.

18. RECORDS AND AUDITS: See Appendix A, Item 10

19. HOLD HARMLESS: The CONTRACTOR assumes all risk in the operation of this license and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the STATE of New York, the New York STATE Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Department of Environmental Conservation, their officers, employees, agents and assigns from any and all claims, suits, losses, damage or injury to persons or property of whatsoever kind and nature, whether direct or indirect, arising out of the acts or omissions of CONTRACTOR pursuant to its performance of this Contract. The CONTRACTOR further agrees to defend at its own cost and expense any action commenced against CONTRACTOR of whatsoever character arising out of the operation of this contract and attributable to the negligence or ~~willful~~ conduct of the CONTRACTOR, its employees, agents or assigns. The CONTRACTOR'S responsibility under this paragraph shall not be limited to its insurance coverage required in this license. STATE agrees to indemnify and hold harmless CONTRACTOR, its officers, employees,

agents and assigns from any and all claims, suits, losses, damage or injury to persons or property of whatsoever kind and nature, directly arising out of the operation of the STATE facilities exclusive of the reservation system that is the subject of this contract and attributable to the negligence or ~~willful~~ conduct of the STATE, its employees, agents or assigns.

20. TIME OF ESSENCE: Time shall be of essence in the performance of this contract.

21. NONDISCRIMINATION CLAUSE: See Appendix A, Item 5 and Appendix B.

22. TAXES AND LICENSES: CONTRACTOR shall abide by and comply with all federal, state, and local laws and at all times shall have in good standing necessary licenses or permits required to conduct the reservation/registration system required by this contract. CONTRACTOR also agrees to pay all lawful taxes (including sales and use taxes).

23. ASSIGNMENTS: See Appendix A, Item 2.

24. CHANGE IN CORPORATE STRUCTURE: CONTRACTOR shall provide STATE with a description of corporate structure of CONTRACTOR and its parent corporation, if any; a subsequent change in said corporate structure or parent corporation shall be reported to STATE within 30 days of such change.

25. LAW GOVERNING: This contract shall be deemed to have been entered into in the County of Albany, New York, and all questions concerning the validity, interpretation, or performance of any of its terms or provisions or any rights or obligations of the parties hereto, shall be governed by and resolved in accordance with the laws of the STATE of New York. The parties agree that in the event of any litigation, the proper jurisdiction shall be STATE of New York, with venue being in the Supreme Court of the County of Albany, STATE of New York.

26. LIQUIDATED DAMAGE:

A. It is understood that if CONTRACTOR fails to provide or properly maintain the equipment utilized in the reservation system operated by CONTRACTOR or its agents, employees, or subcontractors, or if CONTRACTOR fails to file timely or make available reports for printing by the STATE as provided by the

terms of this contract, damages may result to the STATE, the amounts of which would be impracticable and extremely difficult to determine. It is therefore the intent of this paragraph to set forth certain amounts which may be assessed as liquidated damages.

B. In the event it is determined that liquidated damages should be assessed, STATE shall after complying with the provisions of Paragraph 10.C., by certified mail, give CONTRACTOR notice of the event supporting liquidated damages and the amount to be assessed. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as relieving CONTRACTOR from performing any of the services required under this contract whether listed herein or not. Nor shall this paragraph relieve STATE of its duties nor deprive CONTRACTOR of its rights under this contract.

C. The liquidated damage assessments listed below represent a good faith effort to determine the amount STATE would suffer in the event of CONTRACTOR's default and are not intended as a penalty.

- 1) For failure to install and test the system equipment so that it is operational to the satisfaction of STATE at each state park, and STATE's two (2) Reservation offices according to mutually agreed upon schedule and terms, CONTRACTOR shall pay to STATE \$500 a day for each affected location where the equipment is not installed and operational.
- 2) For failure to maintain the equipment necessary for the continuous operation of the entire reservation system in accordance with the terms of this contract, CONTRACTOR shall pay STATE the sum of \$500 a day for each day said equipment remains inadequate for complete functioning of the system.
- 3) For failure of CONTRACTOR to file timely or make available complete and adequate reports for printing by the State as provided by this Contract, CONTRACTOR shall pay STATE the sum of \$250 a day for each report which fails to include the data requested by State or for each report which is not

filed or made available within the time period set forth in this Contract and until such failures are corrected by CONTRACTOR.

27. AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS: It is agreed that if CONTRACTOR is not a resident of this state or is a partnership without a resident partner or is a foreign corporation, CONTRACTOR shall file with STATE a designation of a natural person residing in the state, giving their name, residence, and business address, as its agent for service of process in any court action between it and the STATE arising out of this contract.

28. WAIVER: The waiver by any party hereto of any breach of any of the terms of this contract by CONTRACTOR shall not be deemed to be a waiver or elimination of such term, nor of any subsequent breach of the same, nor of any other term of this contract. The subsequent acceptance of any payment of money or other performance required by the contract shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any preceding breach of any term of the contract regardless of the non-breaching party's knowledge of such preceding breach at the time of its acceptance of such payment or performance.

Notwithstanding anything in this paragraph to the contrary, any party may waive any of the terms of this contract, or any known breach thereof, and such party may waive any of its known rights, options, or privileges; provided, however, such waiver must be express and not by implication and must also be in writing duly executed by the waiving party and delivered to the other parties.

29. BANKRUPTCY: Should the CONTRACTOR at any time after the execution of the contract file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy or be adjudged a bankrupt, either upon the voluntary petition in bankruptcy of CONTRACTOR or upon the involuntary petition of creditors of CONTRACTOR or should CONTRACTOR apply for any right, privilege, remedy, relief, or protection afforded by any statute of the United STATES relating to bankruptcy or should it make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, or should a receiver be appointed over, or should an attachment be levied and permitted to remain for a period of more than sixty (60) days following the levying of such attachment upon or against any

right, privilege, or asserted interest of CONTRACTOR in this contract or on deposit made thereunder then, and upon the happening of either of said events, all interest, rights, and privileges of CONTRACTOR, whether then existing or contingent to this contract, and except such interest as shall have been heretofore validly assigned by CONTRACTOR, shall at the sole option of STATE, cease, terminate, and end upon thirty (30) days written notice to CONTRACTOR from STATE; provided, however, if said receiver be discharged within thirty (30) days after his/her appointment, CONTRACTOR may at any time within ten (10) days thereafter, notify STATE thereof and resume the performance of this contract, and the same shall thereupon again become in full force and effect.

10. FORCE MAJEURE: Neither CONTRACTOR nor STATE shall be liable to the other for any delay in or failure of performance of, any covenant contained in this contract; nor shall any such delay in, or failure of performance constitute fault, or give rise to any liability for damages if, and only to the extent that, such delay or failure is caused by "Force Majeure". "Force Majeure" is defined as being any acts or causes beyond the reasonable control of the affected party.

11. CONTRACT NOTICE: Any notice which shall be given, or which may be given by either party to the other, shall be deemed to have been fully given when made in writing and deposited in the United STATES mail, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

To the CONTRACTOR at: MISTIX Corporation
9450 Carroll Park Drive
San Diego, CA 92121
ATTN: Thomas Baker, President and
Chief Executive Officer

To the STATE at: Office of Parks, Recreation &
Historic Preservation
Empire STATE Plaza
Agency Building #1
Albany, NY 12238
ATTN: Orin Lehman, Commissioner

Department of Environmental
Conservation

50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233

ATTN: Thomas Jorling, Commissioner

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the giving of any such notice by personal service.

32. NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD CERTIFICATION: CONTRACTOR does hereby swear, under penalty of perjury, that no more than one final, unappealable finding of contempt of court by a Federal court has been issued against CONTRACTOR within the two-year period immediately preceding the date of this contract because of CONTRACTOR's failure to comply with a Federal court order that CONTRACTOR shall comply with an order of the National Labor Relations Board.

33. APPROVAL OF CONTRACT: It is understood and agreed that neither this contract, amendments, modifications, or termination thereof shall be effective unless in writing and until duly signed by STATE and approved by the Attorney General (Department of Law) and the Office of the STATE Comptroller. It shall be the obligation of STATE to obtain such approvals and to notify CONTRACTOR in writing within two working days following of any approval or disapproval.

34. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: STATE shall conduct a post evaluation based upon CONTRACTOR's performance under this contract.

35. CONTRACT DISPUTES: If CONTRACTOR has a dispute with the STATE regarding the performance of this contract, CONTRACTOR shall notify the appropriate STATE agency, Commissioner, or Commissioner's designee in writing. The Commissioner or Commissioner's designee may request the submission of any additional information or arguments as deemed necessary from CONTRACTOR or any other party to assist in resolving the dispute. The commissioner will then render a decision in which will be the agencies final determination in the matter. The decision will be made within 30 days of receipt of CONTRACTOR's notification or, if STATE has assessed liquidated damages, within 15 days of CONTRACTOR'S notification.

Pending final decision of a dispute hereunder, the CONTRACTOR shall proceed diligently with the performance of the work under this contract and in accordance with the STATE's decision. The parties agree that the dispute process shall precede any action in court, but shall not otherwise bar such action.

36. REMOVAL OF EQUIPMENT: The CONTRACTOR agrees not to remove from the park any personal property brought thereon by the CONTRACTOR for the purpose of this contract except with the express permission of STATE. Upon then expiration of the term of this contract, if the CONTRACTOR has made full payment and carried out the terms of the agreement, the CONTRACTOR may remove its personal property from the park and shall do so within two weeks after the end of the term. Upon failure to do so, STATE, by its officers and agents, may cause such property to be removed and stored at the expense of the CONTRACTOR. STATE shall have a lien on such property in the amount of any sums that may be due the STATE, plus the cost of such removal and storage until paid and may sell such personal property and reimburse itself for such cost plus the expense of sale.

37. ENTIRE AGREEMENT:

This agreement incorporates all the provisions set forth in Appendices A and B (attached hereto and made a part hereof). This Agreement, together with Appendices A and B hereto, sets forth the entire understanding of the parties and supersedes any and all prior agreements, arrangements, and understandings relating to the subject matter hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, STATE (DEC & OPRHP) and the CONTRACTOR have executed this agreement on the day and year first written above.

MISTIX CORPORATION

By: Thomas R. Baker
(Signature)

Name: Thomas R. Baker
(Print)

Title: President
(Print)

Social Security Number 05-04-05018
or Federal ID Number

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS
RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: Devin Lehman
Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

By: Richard P. Pappas
for Commissioner

Approved as to Form:
ATTORNEY GENERAL

FOR THE STATE COMPTROLLER

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS.:
COUNTY OF FULTON)

On this 30th day of January, 1990, before me personally came Thomas Baker, to me known, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he or she is the President of MISTIX Corporation, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he or she has been duly authorized by the Board of Directors of said corporation to execute the foregoing instrument on behalf of said corporation and that he or she signed his or her name thereto by order of said corporation for the purposes and uses therein described.



Notary Public

VINCENT SANGES
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Fulton County
Commission Expires July 31, 1990

APPENDIX A
STANDARD CLAUSES FOR ALL
NEW YORK STATE CONTRACTS

The parties to the attached contract, license, lease, amendment or other agreement of any kind (hereinafter, "the contract" or "this contract") agree to be bound by the following clauses which are hereby made a part of the contract (the work "contractor" herein refers to any party other than the State, whether a contractor, licensor, licensee, lessor, lessee or any other party)"

1. EXECUTORY CLAUSE. In accordance with Section 41 of the State Finance Law, the State shall have no liability under this contract to the Contractor or to anyone else beyond funds appropriated and available for this contract.
2. NON-ASSIGNMENT CLAUSE. In accordance with Section 138 of the State Finance Law, this contract may not be assigned by the Contractor or its right, title or interest disposed of without the previous consent, in writing, of the State and any attempts to assign the contract without the State's written consent are null and void. The Contractor may, however, assign its right to receive payment without the State's prior written consent unless this contract concerns Certificates of Participation pursuant to Article 5-A of the State Finance Law.
3. COMPTROLLER'S APPROVAL. In accordance with Section 112 of the State Finance Law (or, if this contract is with the State University or City University of New York, Section 335 or Section 6218 of the Education Law), if this contract exceeds \$5,000 (\$20,000 for certain S.U.N.Y. and C.U.N.Y. contracts), or if this is an amendment for any amount to a contract which, as so amended, exceeds said statutory amount, or if, by this contract, the State agrees to give something other than

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money, it shall not be valid, effective or binding upon the State until it has been approved by the State Controller and filed in his office.

4. WORKER'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS. In accordance with Section 142 of the State Finance Law, this contract shall be void and of no force and effect unless the Contractor shall provide and maintain coverage during the life of this contract for the benefit of such employees as are required to be covered by the provisions of the Worker's Compensation Law.
5. NON-DISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENTS. In accordance with Article 15 of the Executive Law (also known as the Human Rights Law) and all other State and Federal Statutory and constitutional non-discrimination provisions, the Contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, age, disability or marital status. Furthermore, in accordance with Section 220-e of the Labor Law, if this is a contract for the construction, alteration or repair of any public building or public work or for the manufacture, sale or distribution of materials, equipment or supplies, and to the extent that this contract shall be performed within the State of New York, Contractor agrees that neither it nor its subcontractors shall, by reason of race, creed, color, disability, sex or national origin: (a) discriminate in hiring against any New York State citizen who is qualified and available to perform the work; or (b) discriminate against or intimidate any employee hired for the performance of work under this contract. If this is a building service contract as defined in Section 230 of the Labor Law, then, in accordance with Section 239 thereof, Contractor agrees that neither it nor its subcontractors shall, by reason of race, creed, color, national origin, age, sex or disability: (a)

discriminate in hiring against any New York State citizen who is qualified and available to perform the work; or (b) discriminate against or intimidate any employee hired for the performance of work under this contract. Contractor is subject to fined of \$50.00 per person per day for any violation of Section 220-e or Section 239 as well as possible termination of this contract and forfeiture of all moneys due hereunder for a second or subsequent violation.

6. WAGE AND HOURS PROVISIONS. If this is a public work contract covered by Article 8 of the Labor Law or a building service contract covered by Article 9 thereof, neither Contractor's employees nor the employees of its subcontractors may be required or permitted to work more than the number of hours or days stated in said statutes, except as otherwise provided in the Labor Law and as set forth in prevailing wage and supplement schedules issued by the State Labor Department. Furthermore, Contractor and its subcontractors must pay or provide the prevailing supplements, including the premium rates for overtime pay, as determined by the State Labor Department in accordance with the Labor Law.
7. NON-COLLUSIVE BIDDING REQUIREMENT. In accordance with Section 139-d of the State Finance Law, if this contract was awarded based upon the submission of bids, Contractor warrants, under penalty of perjury, that its bid was arrived at independently and without collusion aimed at restricting competition. Contractor further warrants that, at the time Contractor submitted its bid, an authorized and responsible person executed and delivered to the State a non-collusive bidding certification on Contractor's behalf.

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8. INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT PROHIBITION. In accordance with Section 220-f of the Labor Law and Section 139-h of the State Finance Law, if this contract exceeds \$5,000, the Contractor agrees, as a material condition of the contract, that neither the Contractor nor any substantially owned or affiliated person, firm, partnership or corporation has participated, is participating, or shall participate in an international boycott in violation of the federal Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 USC App. Sections 2401 et seq.) or regulations thereunder. If such Contractor, or any of the aforesaid affiliates of Contractor, is convicted or is otherwise found to have violated said laws or regulations upon the final determination of the United States Commerce Department or any other appropriate agency of the United States subsequent to the contract's execution, such contract, amendment or modification thereto shall be rendered forfeit and void. The Contractor shall so notify the State Comptroller within five (5) business days of such conviction, determination or disposition of appeal (2NYCRR 105.4).
9. SET-OFF RIGHTS. The State shall have all of its common law, equitable and statutory rights of set-off. These rights shall include, but not be limited to, the State's option to withhold for the purposes of set-off any moneys due to the Contractor under this contract up to any amounts due and owing to the State with regard to this contract, any other contract with any State department or agency, including any contract for a term commencing prior to the term of this contract, plus any amounts due and owing to the State for any other reason including, without limitation, tax delinquencies, fee delinquencies or monetary penalties relative thereto. The State shall exercise its set-off rights in accordance with normal State practices including, in cases of set-off pursuant

to an audit, the finalization of such audit by the State agency, its representatives, or the State Comptroller.

10. RECORDS. The Contractor shall establish and maintain complete and accurate books, records, documents, accounts and other evidence directly pertinent to performance under this contract (hereinafter, collectively, "the Records"). The Records must be kept for the balance of the calendar year in which they were made and for six (6) additional years thereafter. The State Comptroller, the Attorney General and any other person or entity authorized to conduct an examination, as well as the agency or agencies involved in this contract, shall have access to the Records during normal business hours at an office of the Contractor within the State of New York or, if no such office is available, at a mutually agreeable and reasonable venue within the State, for the term specified above for the purposes of inspection, auditing and copying. The State shall take reasonable steps to protect from public disclosure any of the Records which are exempt from disclosure under Section 87 of the Public Officers Law (the "Statute") provided that: (i) the Contractor shall timely inform an appropriate State official, in writing, that said records should not be disclosed; and (ii) said records shall be sufficiently identified; and (iii) designation of said records as exempt under the Statute is reasonable. Nothing contained herein shall diminish, or in any way adversely affect the State's right to discovery in any pending or future litigation.

11. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AND PRIVACY NOTIFICATION:

- (a) FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
and/or FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.

All invoices or New York State standard vouchers submitted for payment for the sale of goods or services or the lease of real or personal property to a New York

State agency must include the payee's identification number, i.e., the seller's or lessor's identification number. The number is either the payee's Federal employer identification number or Federal social security number, or both such numbers when the payee has both such numbers. Failure to include this number or numbers may delay payment. Where the payee does not have such number or numbers, the payee, on his invoice or New York State standard voucher, must give the reason or reasons why the payee does not have such number or numbers.

(b) PRIVACY NOTIFICATION.

(1) The authority to request the above personal information from a seller of goods or services or a lessor of real or personal property, and the authority to maintain such information, is found in Section 5 of the State Tax Law. Disclosure of this information by the seller or lessor to the State is mandatory. The principal purpose for which the information is collected is to enable the State to identify individuals, businesses and others who have been delinquent in filing tax returns or may have understated their tax liabilities and to generally identify persons affected by the taxes administered by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. The information will be used for tax administration purposes and for any other purpose authorized by law.

(2) The personal information is requested by the purchasing unit of the agency contracting to purchase the goods or services or lease the real or personal property covered by this contract or lease. The information is maintained in New York State's Central Accounting System by the Director of State Accounts, Office of the State Comptroller, AESOB, Albany, New York 12236.

12. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITIES AND WOMEN. In accordance with Section 312 of the Executive Law, if this contract is: (i) a written agreement or purchase order instrument, providing for a total expenditure in excess of \$25,000.00, whereby a contracting agency is committed to expend or does expend funds in return for labor, services, supplies, equipment, materials or any combination of the foregoing, to be performed for, or rendered or furnished to the contracting agency; or (ii) a written agreement in excess of \$100,000.00 whereby a contracting agency is committed to expend or does expend funds for the acquisition, construction, demolition, replacement, major repair or renovation of real property and improvements thereon; or (iii) a written agreement in excess of \$100,000.00 whereby the owner of a State assisted housing project is committed to expend or does expend funds for the acquisition, construction, demolition, replacement, major repair or renovation of real property and improvements thereon for such project, then:

(a) The contractor will not discriminate against employees or applicants for employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, disability or marital status, and will undertake or continue existing programs of affirmative action to ensure that minority group members and women are afforded equal employment opportunities without discrimination. Affirmative action shall mean recruitment, employment, job assignment, promotion, upgrading, demotion, transfer, layoff, or termination and rates of pay or other forms of compensation;

(b) at the request of the contracting agency, the Contractor shall request each employment agency, labor union, or authorized representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining or other agreement or understanding, to furnish a written

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statement that such employment agency, labor union or representative will not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, disability or marital status and that such union or representative will affirmatively cooperate in the implementation of the contractor's obligations herein; and

(c) the Contractor shall state, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees, that, in the performance of the State contract, all qualified applicants will be afforded equal employment opportunities without discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, disability or marital status.

Contractor will include the provisions of "a", "b" and "c", above, in every subcontract over \$25,000.00 for the renovation, planning or design of real property and improvements thereon (the "Work") except where the Work is for the beneficial use of the Contractor. Section 312 does not apply to: (i) work, goods or services unrelated to this contract; or (ii) employment outside New York State; or (iii) banking services, insurance policies or the sale of securities. The State shall consider compliance by a contractor or subcontractor with the requirements of any federal law concerning equal employment opportunity which effectuates the purpose of his section. The contracting agency shall determine whether the imposition of the requirements of the provisions hereof duplicate or conflict with any such federal law and if such duplication or conflict exists, the contracting agency shall waive the applicability of Section 312 to the extent of such duplication or conflict. Contractor will comply with all duly

promulgated and lawful rules and regulations of the Governor's Office of Minority and Women's Business Development pertaining hereto.

13. CONFLICTING TERMS. In the event of a conflict between the terms of the contract (including any and all attachments thereto and amendments thereof) and the terms of this Appendix A, the terms of this Appendix A shall control.
14. GOVERNING LAW. This contract shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York except where the Federal supremacy clause requires otherwise.
15. LATE PAYMENT. Timeliness of payment and any interest to be paid to Contractor for late payment shall be governed by Article XI-A of the State Finance Law to the extent required by law.
16. NO ARBITRATION. Disputes involving this contract, including the breach or alleged breach thereof, may not be submitted to binding arbitration (except where statutorily authorized) but must, instead, be heard in a court of competent jurisdiction of the State of New York.
17. SERVICE OF PROCESS. In addition to the methods of service allowed by the State Civil Practice Law & Rules ("CPLR"), Contractor hereby consents to service of process upon it by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. Service hereunder shall be complete upon Contractor's actual receipt of process or upon the State's receipt of the return thereof by the United States Postal Service as refused or undeliverable. Contractor must promptly notify the State, in writing, of each and every change of address to which service of process can be made. Service by the State to the last known address shall be sufficient. Contractor will have thirty (30) calendar days after service hereunder is complete in which to respond.

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APPENDIX B

Participation by Minority Group Members and Women with Respect to State Contracts

In accordance with Article 15-A of the Executive Law, the parties to the attached contract, license, lease, amendment or other agreement of any kind (hereinafter, "the contract" or "this contract") agree to be bound by the following clauses which are hereby made a part of the contract (the word "contractor" herein refers to any party other than the State, whether referred to as contractor, licensor, licensee, lessor, lessee, consultant, grant recipient, local sponsor or by any other name:

Definitions.

(a) "Certified business" shall mean a business verified as a minority or women-owned business enterprise pursuant to section 314 of the Executive Law.

(b) "Day" shall mean a State business day unless otherwise specified.

(c) "Director" shall mean the Director of the Governor's Office of Minority and Women's Business Development established by section 311 of the Executive Law.

(d) "Minority group member" shall mean a United States citizen or permanent resident alien who is and can demonstrate membership in one of the following groups:

- (i) Black persons having origins in any of the Black African racial groups;
- (ii) Hispanic persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Dominican, Cuban, Central or South American of either Indian or Hispanic origin, regardless of race;
- (iii) Native American or Alaskan native persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America;

- (iv) Asian and Pacific Islander persons having origins in any of the Far East Countries, South East Asia, the Indian subcontinent or the Pacific Islands.
- (e) "Minority-owned business enterprise" shall mean a business enterprise, including a sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation that is:
 - (i) at least fifty-one percent owned by one or more minority group members;
 - (ii) an enterprise in which such minority ownership is real, substantial and continuing;
 - (iii) an enterprise in which such minority ownership has and exercises the authority to control independently the day-to-day business decisions of the enterprise; and
 - (iv) an enterprise authorized to do business in this state and independently owned and operated.
- (f) "Subcontract" shall mean an agreement providing for a total expenditure in excess of \$25,000 for the construction, demolition, replacement, major repair, renovation, planning or design of real property and improvements thereon between a contractor and any individual or business enterprise, including a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or not-for-profit corporation, in which a portion of a contractor's obligation under a state contract is undertaken or assumed, but shall not include work undertaken for the beneficial use of the contractor.
- (g) "Women-owned business enterprise" shall mean a business enterprise, including a sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation that is:
 - (i) at least fifty-one percent owned by one or more United States citizens or permanent resident aliens who are women;
 - (ii) an enterprise in which the ownership interest of such women is real, substantial and continuing;

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- (iii) an enterprise in which such women ownership has and exercises the authority to control independently the day-to-day business decisions of the enterprise, and
- (iv) an enterprise authorized to do business in this state and independently owned and operated.

Directory of Certified Businesses.

PARKS shall make copies of the Directory of Certified Businesses available for inspection at each of its regional offices and at its Albany office. The contractor may purchase a copy from the Governor's Office of Minority and Women's Business Development at the price of fifty-nine dollars for a printed copy and twenty-three dollars for the Directory on computer diskette.

Utilization Program; Equal Employment Opportunity Program; Waivers.

(a) If goals have been established by PARKS for the participation of M/WBES on this agreement, no later than seven days after receiving notice that the bidder has submitted the lowest responsible bid, the bidder shall submit to PARKS a utilization program and an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program on forms to be provided by PARKS. The utilization program shall list all subcontractors and suppliers which the contractor intends to use on the contract and indicate which are M/WBES to be used by the contractor. Likewise, the EEO program will show the composition of the workforce to be used by the contractor and its subcontractors.

(b) PARKS will review the utilization program and EEO program and will issue to the contractor a written notice of acceptance or deficiency within twenty days of receipt. Notice of deficiency shall include (i) the name of any M/WBE not acceptable for the purpose of complying with the M/WBE participation goals; (ii) elements of the contract scope of work which PARKS has determined can be reasonably structured by the contractor to increase the likelihood of participation

in the contract by M/WBEs; and (iii) other information which PARKS determines to be relevant to the utilization program.

(c) The contractor shall respond to the notice of deficiency within seven days of receipt by submitting to PARKS a written statement which remedies the deficiencies in the original program. If the written remedy which the contractor submits is not timely or is found by PARKS to be inadequate, PARKS shall so notify the contractor within five days and direct the contractor to submit a request for a partial or total waiver of M/WBE participation goals on forms to be provided by PARKS. The request for waiver must be submitted within five days of receipt from PARKS of a notice that the contractor's statement of remedy was untimely or inadequate.

(d) A contractor who has made good faith efforts to obtain commitments from M/WBE subcontractors and suppliers prior to submitting its utilization program may submit a request for waiver at the same time it submits its utilization program. If a request for waiver is submitted with the utilization program, and is not accepted by PARKS at that time, the provisions of clauses (b) and (c), regarding the notice of deficiency and written remedy will apply. In this case, the contractor may submit a second request for waiver as directed by PARKS.

(e) If the contractor does not submit a request for waiver, or if PARKS determines that the utilization program does not indicate that the M/WBE participation goals will be met and that the good faith efforts of the contractor have been inadequate to justify the granting of the request for waiver, PARKS may make a determination that the contractor's failure to remedy deficiencies is non-responsible and disqualify the bid or proposal. Notice of disqualification, along with a denial of a request for waiver, where applicable, shall be delivered to the contractor no later than twenty days after PARKS receives the request for waiver.

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(f) The contractor shall attempt to utilize, in good faith, any MBE or WBE identified within its utilization program, at least to the extent indicated in the program.

4. Administrative Hearing on Disqualification.

(a) If PARKS disqualifies the bid on the ground that the contractor has failed to remedy the deficiencies in its utilization program or to document good faith efforts to remedy such deficiencies and is, therefore, determined to be nonresponsible, the contractor shall be entitled to an administrative hearing, on the record, before a hearing officer appointed by PARKS, to review the determination of disqualification of the bid and determination of nonresponsibility.

(b) The hearing officer's determination shall be a final administrative determination of PARKS and shall be reviewable by a proceeding brought pursuant to the Civil Practice Law and Rules, provided such proceeding is commenced within thirty days of notice given by certified mail, return receipt requested, rendering such final administrative determination in accordance with the provisions of section 313 of the Executive Law.

(c) Such review shall be commenced in the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, and shall be preferred over all other civil causes except election causes, and shall be heard and determined in preference to all other civil business pending therein, except election matters, irrespective of position on the calendar. Appeals taken to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York shall be subject to the same preference.

5. Good Faith Efforts.

In order to show that it has made good faith efforts to comply with the M/WBE participation goals of this contract, if applicable, the contractor shall submit such documentation as will enable PARKS to make a determination in accordance with the following criteria:

- (a) Did the contractor submit a completed, acceptable utilization program and EEO program to meet the goals for the participation of minorities and women in the contract?
- (b) Did the contractor place advertisements in appropriate general circulation, trade and minority and women-owned publications in a timely fashion?
- (c) Did the contractor make written solicitations in a timely fashion including the provision of plans, specifications and contract terms, to women and minority-owned business enterprises listed in the directory of certified businesses, and did the businesses solicited respond in a timely fashion?
- (d) Could the contractor have reasonably structured the work to be performed under subcontracts in order to increase the likelihood of participation by certified businesses?
- (e) Did the contractor attend any pre-bid or pre-award meetings scheduled by PARKS with M/WBES which PARKS determined to be capable of performing work or supply materials on the contract?
- (f) Did the contractor take any steps to contact and assess the financial ability of M/WBES outside the region to perform work or supply materials on the contract?
- (g) Were the subcontract terms and conditions which were offered to M/WBES comparable to those offered in the ordinary course of the contractor's business and to other subcontractors on the contract?
- (h) Did the contractor make payments to M/WBE subcontractors and suppliers in a timely fashion?

6. Compliance Reports.

The contractor shall submit, and shall require subcontractors to submit, compliance reports on forms and at intervals to be established by PARKS. Reports not submitted at such times as

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shall be required by PARKS shall be cause for PARKS to delay implementing scheduled payments to the contractor.

7. Contractor's Failure or Inability to Meet M/WBE Participation Goals.

(a) If the contractor, after making good faith efforts, is unable to comply with a contract's M/WBE participation goals, where applicable, the contractor may submit a request for a partial or total waiver on forms to be provided by PARKS. If the documentation required with the request for waiver is complete, PARKS shall evaluate the request and issue a written notice of acceptance or denial within twenty days of receipt.

(b) If PARKS, upon review of the contractor's utilization program and compliance reports, determines that the contractor is failing or refusing to comply with the contract's M/WBE participation goals, and no waiver has been issued in regards to such non-compliance, PARKS may issue a notice of deficiency to the contractor. The contractor must respond to the notice of deficiency within seven days of receipt. Such response may include a request for partial or total waiver of M/WBE participation goals.

8. Contractor and Agency Complaints; Arbitration.

(a) If the contractor submits a request for waiver of M/WBE participation goals and PARKS denies the request or fails to respond in any way within twenty days of receiving it, the contractor may file a complaint with the Director according to the provisions of section 316 of Article 15-A of the Executive Law. The complaint must be filed within twenty days of PARKS' receipt of the request for waiver, if PARKS has not responded in that time, or within twenty days of a notification that the request has been denied by PARKS.

(b) If the contractor fails to respond to a notice of deficiency, or if PARKS denies a request for waiver of M/WBE participation goals, PARKS may file a complaint with the Director pursuant to section 316 of Article 15-A of the Executive Law.

(c) A complaint shall set forth the facts and circumstances giving rise to the complaint together with a demand for relief.

(d) The party filing a complaint, whether the contractor or PARKS, shall deliver a copy to the other party. Both the complaint and the copy shall be delivered by either personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(e) Upon receipt of a complaint, the Director shall provide the party against whom the complaint has been filed with an opportunity to respond to the complaint. If within thirty days of receipt of the complaint, the Director is unable to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of PARKS and the contractor, the complaint shall be referred to the American Arbitration Association for resolution pursuant to section 316 of Article 15A of the Executive Law and the applicable requirements of Article 75 of the Civil Practice Laws and Rules.

(f) Upon conclusion of the arbitration proceedings, the arbitrator will submit to the Director his or her award regarding the alleged violation of the contract or the refusal of PARKS to grant a waiver request by the contractor. The award of the arbitrator with respect to an alleged violation of the contract or the refusal of the state agency to grant a waiver shall be final and may be vacated or modified only as provided by Article 75 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

(g) Upon conclusion of the arbitration proceedings and the rendition of an award, the arbitrator will also recommend to the Director a remedy, including, if appropriate, the imposition of sanctions, fines or penalties. The Director will either (i) adopt the recommendation of the arbitrator; (ii) determine that no sanctions, fines or penalties should be imposed; or (iii) modification shall not expand upon any sanction recommended or imposed any new sanction, or increase the amount of any recommended fine or penalty.

(h) The Director, within ten days of receipt of the

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arbitrator's award and recommendations, will file a determination of such matter and shall cause a copy of such determination to be served upon the parties by personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested. The determination of the Director as to the imposition of any fines, sanctions, or penalties shall be reviewable pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

(i) The determination of PARKS or the contractor to proceed with a complaint shall not preclude PARKS, in its discretion, from pursuing any other remedies which it may have pursuant to law and the contract.

9. Subcontracts.

The contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs five and eight above in every subcontract, as defined in paragraph one, in such a manner that such provisions will be binding upon the subcontractor as to work in connection with this contract.

For purposes of this agreement, Good Faith Efforts shall include:

1. Compliance with all applicable New York State Affirmative Action Program requirements or the Affirmative Action requirements of the state of California.
2. Solicitation and, where possible, utilization of MWBEs for the purchase of any equipment or the providing of any services which are not provided or supplied by MISTIX.
3. Solicitation and, where possible, utilization of New York State MWBEs for any travel to this state, or lodging, and /or transportation expenses in this state incurred by MISTIX personnel in the performance of this contract, as well as, solicitation and utilization of New York State MWBEs, where possible, for all incidental services or supplies needed by MISTIX in the performance of this contract.
4. Submission of documentation, in a form specified by Parks, to comply with 103 above.

EXHIBIT A

<u>OFFICE OR FACILITY</u>	<u>UNITED PARCEL SERVICE CAMPGROUND ADDRESS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PC WORK STATIONS REQUESTED</u>
<u>Department of Environmental Conservation</u>		
Beaverkill	Beaverkill Public Campground Beaverkill Covered Bridge RFD 3 Box 243 Roscoe, NY 12776	One
Mongaup Pond	Mongaup Pond Public Campground DeBruce RFD Livingston Manor, NY 12758	One
Woodland Valley	Woodland Valley Public Campground Woodland Valley Road Phoenicia, NY 12465	One
K. L. Wilson	Kenneth L. Wilson Public Campground Wittenberg Road Mt. Tremper, NY 12457	One
Little Pond	Little Pond Public Campground Livingston Manor, NY 12457	One
Bear Spring Mountain	(Satellite of Little Pond) (Electric Pending)	One (Solar)
Devil's Tombstone	(Satellite of North/South Lake)	
North/South Lake	North/South Lake Public Campground Haines Falls, NY 12436	Two
Eagle Point	Route 9 Pottersville, NY 12860	One

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Hearthstone Point	Route 9N Lake George, NY 12845	Two
Lake George Battleground	Route 9 Lake George, NY 12845	One
Rogers Rock	Route 9N Hague, NY 12836	Two
Glen Island	NYSDEC Green Island Maintenance Center Sagamore Road Bolton Landing, NY 12814	Two
Long Island	NYSDEC Green Island Maintenance Center Sagamore Road Bolton Landing, NY 12814	One (Solar)
Narrow Island	NYSDEC Green Island Maintenance Center Sagamore Road Bolton Landing, NY 12814	One
Luzerne	Route 9N Lake Luzerne, NY 12846	One
Ray Brook (cont.)		
Taylor Pond	Taylor Pond Public Campground Star Route 1, Box 144 Ausable Forks, NY 12912 Off Silver Lake Road, 9 miles northwest of Ausable Forks	One
Putnam Pond	Putman Pond Public Campground RFD Chilson, NY 12818 Sign on Route 74, 6 miles west of Ticonderoga	One

Rollins Pond	Rollins Pond Public Campground Star Route Box 75 Saranac Lake, NY 12983 Route 30, 12 miles northeast of Tupper Lake	Two
Sharp Bridge	Sharp Bridge Public Campground Route 9 North Hudson, NY 12853 Route 9, 15 miles north of Schroon Lake	One
Wilmington Notch	Wilmington Notch Public Campground P.O. Box 231 Wilmington, NY 12997 Route 86, 3-1/2 miles southwest of Wilmington	One
Saranac Lake Islands	Saranac Lake Islands Public Campgrounds Ampersand Bay Road Saranac Lake, NY 12983 End of Ampersand Bay Road	One (Solar)
Ausable Point	Ausable Point Public Campground RD 2 Box 152 Peru, NY 12972 Rt. 9, 12 miles south of Plattsburgh	One
Buck Pond	Buck Pond Public Campground HCR 1 Box 9A Onchiota, NY 12968 12 miles northeast of Paul Smiths	One
Crown Point Reservation	Crown Point Reservation Public Campground Crown Point, NY 12928 Off 9N-Bridge to Vermont	One
Fish Creek Pond	Fish Creek Pond Public Campground Star Route, Box 75 Saranac Lake, NY 12928 Route 30, 12 miles northeast of Tupper Lake	Two

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<p> Lake Harris Brook cont.) </p>	<p> Lake Harris Public Campground Campsite Road Newcomb, NY 12852 Off 28N, on Lake Harris </p>	<p>One</p>
<p> Coln Pond </p>	<p> Lincoln Pond Public Campground Star Rt. 1 Box 259 Elizabethtown, NY 12932 Rt. 7, 6 miles south of Elizabethtown </p>	<p>One</p>
<p> Meacham Lake </p>	<p> Meacham Lake Public Campground Rt. 30 Box 39A Paul Smiths, New York 12970 12 miles north of Paul Smiths on Route 30 </p>	<p>One</p>
<p> Meadowbrook </p>	<p> Meadowbrook Public Campground Route 86 Ray Brook, NY 12977 Route 86, 4 miles east of Severance </p>	<p>One</p>
<p> Paradox Lake </p>	<p> Paradox Lake Public Campground Route 74 Severance, NY 12872 Route 74, 2 miles east of Severance </p>	<p>One</p>
<p> Poke-O- Moonshine </p>	<p> Poke-O-Moonshine Public Campground Box 163-B Keeseville, NY 12944 Route 9, 6 miles south of Keeseville </p>	<p>One</p>
<p> Brown Tract Pond </p>	<p> Brown Tract Pond Public Campground Raquette Lake, NY 13436 Telephone # 315-354-4412 </p>	<p>One (Possible Solar)</p>

Caroga Lake	Caroga Lake Public Campground Caroga Lake, NY 12032 Telephone # 518-835-4241	One
Eighth Lake	Eighth Lake Public Campground Inlet, NY 13360 Telephone # 315-357-3132	One
Forked Lake	Forked Lake Public Campground Long Lake, NY 12847 Telephone # 518-624-6646	One (Possible Solar)
Golden Beach	Golden Beach Public Campground Raquette Lake, NY 13436 Telephone # 315-354-4230	Two
Indian Lake Islands	Indian Lake Islands Public Campground Sabael, NY 12864 Telephone # 518-648-5300	One
Lake Durant	Lake Durant Public Campground Blue Mountain Lake, NY 12812 Telephone # 518-352-7797	One
Northville (cont.)		
Lake Eaton	Lake Eaton Public Campground Long Lake, NY 12847 Telephone # 518-624-2641	One
Lewey Lake	Lewey Lake Public Campground Sabael, NY 12864 Telephone # 518-648-5266	One
Limekiln Lake	Limekiln Lake Public Campground Inlet, NY 13360 Telephone # 315-357-4401	One
Little Sand Point	Little Sand Point Public Campground Piseco, NY 12139 Telephone # 518-548-7585	One

EXHIBIT A-5

itt Beach	Moffit Beach Public Campground Speculator, NY 12164 Telephone # 518-548-7102	Two
hampton ach	Northampton Beach Public Campground RD Mayfield, NY 12117 Telephone # 518-863-6000	Two
t Comfort	Point Comfort Public Campground Piseco, NY 12139 Telephone # 518-548-7586	One
ar Point	Poplar Point Public Campground Piseco, NY 12139 Telephone # 518-548-8031	One
hville (cont.)		
ndaga	Sacandaga Public Campground Wells, NY 12190 Telephone # 518-924-4121	One
a Point	Golden Beach Public Campground Telephone # 315-354-4230 (Satellite of Golden Beach)	
r Island	Fourth Lake Day-Use Area Petrie Road Old Forge, NY 13420	One
s Lake	Nicks Lake Public Campground Bisby Road Old Forge, NY 13420	One
berry ke	Cranberry Lake Public Campground	One

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Rental Office Red House	NYSOPRHP Allegheny Region Quaker Warehouse RD #1 Salamanca, NY 14779	One
Red House	Same as above	One
Quaker	Same as above	One
Cain Hollow	Same as above	One
Lake Erie	Lake Erie State Park	One
Bowman Lake	Star Route Oxford, NY 13830	One
Chenango Valley	RD #2 Chenango Forks, NY 13746	One
Chittenango Falls	2300 Rathbun Road Cazenovia, NY 13035	One
Delta Lake	Rt. 46, North Rome, NY 13440	One
Gilbert Lake	RD #1 Laurens, NY 13796	One
Glimmerglass	Co. Rt. 31 Cooperstown, NY 13326	One
Green Lakes	7000 Green Lakes Road Fayetteville, NY 13066	One
Oquaga Creek	RD #2 Delaware Co. Rd. 20	One
Selkirk Shores	RT #3 Pulaski, NY 13142	One
Verona Beach	RT #13 Verona Beach, NY 13162	One
Buttermilk Falls	RD #10 Ithaca, NY 14850	One
Cayuga Lake	2678 Lower Lake Road Seneca Falls, NY 13148	Three

EXHIBIT A-7

r Haven	Fair Haven Beach State Park Fair Haven, NY 13064	Two
lmore Glen	RD #3, Box 26 Moravia, NY 13118	One
ert H. reman	RD #10 Ithaca, NY 14850	One
pson	6096, Route 96A Romulus, NY 14541	Two
ny Brook	10820 Rt. 36 South Dansville, NY 14437	One (?)
ka Lake	3370 Pepper Road Bluff Point, NY 14478	One
ghannock alls	2221 Taughannock Park Road Trumansburg, NY 14886	One
kings Glen	P.O. Box 304 Watkins Glen, NY 14891	Two
chworth	1 Letchworth State Park Castile, NY 14427	Three
ien	Darien Lakes State Park 10289 Harlow Road Darien Center, NY 14040	Two
lin	Hamlin Beach State Park Hamlin, NY 14464	One
eside	Lakeside Beach State Park	Three
kscher	Heckscher State Park East Islip, NY 11750	Two
her Hills	Rt 1 Box 85A Montauk, NY 11954	Two
dwood	North Wading River Road Wading River, NY 11792	One
ngola	Shaw Road Irving, NY 14081	One

Four Mile Creek	Fort Niagara State Park River Road Youngstown, NY 13174	One
Golden Hill	9691 Lower Lake Rd. Barker, NY 14012	One
Administration Building	Niagara Frontier State Park Comm. Prospect Park Niagara Falls, NY 14303	One
Beaver Pond	Storehouse Bear Mtn. State Park Bear Mtn., NY 10911	One
Sebago Cabins	Same as above	One
Thompson's Lake	Thompson's Lake Campsite Box 99 Thompson's Lake Road East Berne, NY 12059	One
Max V. Shaul	RT 30 North Blenheim, NY 12131	One
Moreau Lake	605 Old Saratoga Road Gansevoort, NY 12831	One
Mills-Norrie	Old Post Road Staatsburg, NY	One
Lake Taghkanic	RT 82 Ancram, NY 12502	One
Fahnestock	RT 301 Carmel, NY 10512	One
Taconic State Park Copake Falls	Valley View Road Copake Falls, NY	One
Taconic State Park Rudd Pond	Valley View Road Copake Falls, NY Park Mgr's. Res.	One
Higley Flow	Higley Flow State Park RT #1 Colton, NY 13625	One

EXHIBIT A-9

Robert Moses	Robert Moses State Park Hawkins Pt. Road Massena, NY 13662	One
Coles Creek	Coles Creek State Park RT 37 Waddington, NY 13694	One
Wouthwick Beach	Wouthwick Beach State Park Box 60, RT 1 Woodville, NY 13698	One
Cumberland Bay	Cumberland Bay State Park MR 8 Box 1 Plattsburgh, NY 12901	One
Macomb Reservation	Macomb Reservation State Park Norrisville Road Schyler Falls, NY 12985	One
Jacques Cartier	Jacques Cartier State Park RT 12 Morristown, NY 13664	One
Eel Weir	Eel Weir State Park RD 2 RT 812 Ogdensburg, NY 13669	One
Wellesley Island	Wellesley Island State Park Rd 1 Wellesley Island Alexandria Bay, NY 13607	Two
Keewaydin	Keewaydin State Park RT 12 Alexandria Bay, NY 13607	One
Kring Point	Kring Point State Park Kring Point Road Redwood, NY 13679	One
Cape Vincent	Route 12E Cape Vincent, NY 13618	One
Clayton	Route 12E Clayton, NY 13624	One

Long Point	Long Point State Park Point Peninsula Three Mile Bay, NY 13693	One
Grass Point	Grass Point State Park	One
Canoe Pointe	No equipment necessary	
Mary Island	Same as above	
Cedar Island	Same as above	
Dewolf Point	Same as above	
Whetstone Gulf	Whetstone Gulf State RD 2 RT 26 Lowville, NY 13367	One
Westcott Beach	Westcott Beach State Park Route 3 Sackets Harbor, NY 13685	One

EXHIBIT A-11

APPENDIX C

1987 ORDA #1

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY proposing an amendment to section one of article fourteen of the constitution, in relation to the construction and maintenance of ski trails on forest preserve land on Whiteface mountain in Essex county, Belleayre mountain in Ulster and Delaware counties, and Gore and Pete Gay mountains in Warren county

Section 1. RESOLVED, (), That section one of article fourteen of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. they shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the state from constructing, completing and maintaining any highway heretofore specifically authorized by constitutional amendment, nor from construction and maintaining to federal standards federal aid interstate highway route five hundred two from a point in the vicinity of the city of Glens Falls, thence northerly to the vicinity of the villages of Lake George and Warrensburg, the hamlets of South Horicon and Pottersville and thence northerly in a generally straight line on the west side of Schroon Lake to the vicinity of the hamlet of Schroon, then continuing northerly to the vicinity of Schroon Falls, Schroon River and North Hudson, and to the east of Makomis Mountain, east of the hamlet of New Russia, east of the village of Elizabethtown and continuing northerly in the vicinity of the hamlet of Towers Forge, and east of Poke-O-Moonshine Mountain and continuing northerly to the vicinity of the village of Keeseville and the city of Plattsburgh, all of the aforesaid taking not to exceed a total of three hundred acres of state forest

preserve land, nor from constructing and maintaining not more than [twenty] twenty-five miles of ski trails thirty to [eighty] two hundred feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, provided that no more than five miles of such trails shall be in excess of one hundred twenty feet wide, on the north, east and northwest slopes of Whiteface Mountain in Essex county, nor from constructing and maintaining not more than [twenty] twenty-five miles of ski trails thirty to [eighty] two hundred feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, provided that no more than two miles of such trails shall be in excess of one hundred twenty feet wide, on the slopes of Belleayre Mountain in Ulster and Delaware counties and not more than [thirty] forty miles of ski trails thirty to [eighty] two hundred feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, provided that no more than eight miles of such trails shall be in excess of one hundred twenty feet wide, on the slopes of Gore [, South] and Pete Gay mountains in Warren county, nor from relocating, reconstruction and maintaining a total of not more than fifty miles of existing state highways for the purpose of eliminating the hazards of dangerous curves and grades, provided a total of no more than four hundred acres of forest preserve land shall be used for such purpose and that no single relocated portion of any highway shall exceed one mile in length. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the state may convey to the village of Saranac Lake ten acres of forest preserve land adjacent to the boundaries of such village for

public use in providing for refuse disposal and in exchange therefore the village of Saranac Lake shall convey to the state thirty acres of certain true forest land owned by such village of Roaring Brook in the northern half of Lot 113, Township 11, Richards Survey. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the state may convey to the town of Arietta twenty-eight acres of forest preserve land within such town for public use in providing for the extension of the runway and landing strip of the Piseco airport and in exchange therefor the town of Arietta shall convey to the state thirty acres of certain land owned by such town in the town of Arietta. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions and subject to legislative approval of the tracts to be exchanged prior to the actual transfer of title, the state, in order to consolidate its land holdings for better management, may convey to International Paper Company approximately eight thousand five hundred acres of forest preserve land located in townships two and three of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase and township nine of the Moose River Tract, Hamilton county, and in exchange therefore International Paper Company shall convey to the state for incorporation into the forest preserve approximately the same number of acres of land located within such townships and such County on condition that the legislature shall determine that the lands to be received by the state are at least equal in value to the lands to be conveyed by the state. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions and subject to legislative approval of the tracts to be

exchanged prior to the actual transfer of title and the conditions herein set forth, the state, in order to facilitate the preservation of historic buildings listed on the national register of historic places by rejoining an historic grouping of buildings under unitary ownership and stewardship, may convey to Sagamore Institute Inc., a not-for-profit educational organization, approximately ten acres of land and buildings thereon adjoining the real property of the Sagamore Institute, Inc. and located on Sagamore Road, near Racquette Lake Village, in the Town of Long Lake, county of Hamilton, and in exchange therefor; Sagamore Institute, Inc. shall convey to the state for incorporation into the forest preserve approximately two hundred acres of wild forest land located within the Adirondack Park on condition that the legislature shall determine that the lands to be received by the state are at least equal in value to the lands and buildings to be conveyed by the state and that the natural and historic character of the lands and buildings conveyed by the state will be secured by appropriate covenants and restrict unions and that the lands and buildings conveyed by the state will reasonably be available for public visits according to agreement between Sagamore Institute, Inc. and the state.

Section 2. RESOLVED (), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred eighty-seven in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

APPENDIX C

COPY (Removal of Tree on Forest Preserve Which Threatens to Fall Across Private Roadway)

Department of Law
Albany

February 5, 1935

Hon. Lithgow Osborne
Conservation Commissioner
Albany, New York

Attention: Mr. Howard

Dear Sir:

I have your inquiry of February 4, 1935, in which you state that you have received a request for the removal of a tree on Forest Preserve land which threatens to fall across a private roadway along which a transmission line passes. You ask, in view of the constitutional provision, whether or not you have the authority to do this.

It is apparent from your statement that the tree is a peril to persons passing along this road. It is the duty of the state in the exercise of its police power to protect people from unusual hazards existing upon or because of the use of state property. The fact that the road is not a public one does not qualify the general rule. This inhibition of the constitution (art. VII, sec. 7) must be construed as so modified. The tree is upon State Forest Preserve land and your removal thereof is entirely justified.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. BENNETT, Jr.
Attorney General

By s/ E. J. Lake
Assistant Attorney-General

APPENDIX C

COPY (Forest Preserve) (Trees-Removal -- Menace to Private Property)

Department of Law
Albany

April 15, 1944

Hon. John A. White
Commissioner of Conservation Dept.
Albany 7, New York

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 4, 1944, states that your department has received a request from an owner of property adjoining the Forest Preserve for permission to remove certain dead trees located on the Forest Preserve in Lot 60, Glen, Bleecker and Lansing Patent, because the trees threaten to fall on the adjoining property and damage a camp situated thereon.

You ask the following questions:

(1) If the district ranger be given permission to remove the trees and labor is furnished by the adjoining landowner, would the State be responsible for any damage done to the house should trees, in removal, fall across it?

(2) Should you grant permission to the owner to remove the trees at his own risk?

(3) If you grant such permission, would the State be in any way responsible for resulting damage?

In answer to your first question, it is my opinion that before removal of the trees is attempted, the adjoining landowner should be required to sign a formal waiver and release absolving the State from any liability for possible damage in connection with the removal of the trees. Although I do not believe that the State would be liable for damages resulting from removal of the trees in the absence of negligence, if the adjoining landowner requests removal of the trees he should be required to execute such a waiver and assume personal liability for any injuries suffered by the workmen furnished by him.

In answer to the second question, I believe that permission should not be granted to the adjoining landowner to remove the trees in question except under supervision of the district ranger. It is true that the Conservation Department may remove dead or dying trees in the Forest Preserve (1927 Rep. Att. Gen1 252), but it is my opinion that a private individual should not be allowed in any case to remove such trees within the bounds of the Forest Preserve except under supervision of your department.

The answer to the second question makes it unnecessary to answer the third.

Very truly yours,

s/g Nathaniel L. Goldstein
Attorney General

APPENDIX C

COPY (Trees - Dead & Decayed, Forest Preserve Land Along ROW NYC & HR RR.)

December 20, 1910

Hon. H. LeRoy Austin
Forest, Fish & Game Commissioner
Albany, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I have before me your communication of December 14 ,1910 to the Attorney General, relative to certain dead and rotten trees standing upon State land within the forest preserve along the right to way of the New York Central and Hudson River R.R. and asking advice as to your powers and duties with reference thereto.

Your letter quotes your information, that,

"These trees in their present condition constitute a serious menace to human life, owing to the fact that one or more of these dead trees might easily be blown over or fall upon the railroad tracks, possibly resulting in the derailing of a train and the loss of human life."

The Attorney General evidently deems that your familiarity with the extent to which interpretation has been given to the provisions of Article VII, section 7 of the Constitution and of section 42 of the forest, fish and game law, renders formal opinion unnecessary at this time and your letter has been forwarded to this office for answer.

I should not advise that you grant permission to remove any trees, but if you are satisfied that these trees are dead and rotten and that in their present condition they constitute a serious menace to human life, then the situation would justify you, in my judgment, in causing such a moving of the same by the employees of your department as would avoid the danger to be apprehended. Such act, I believe, would be held to be within your powers and duties and not to be a violation of the provisions of the Constitution above referred to.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM S. MacDONALD
Deputy Attorney General

APPENDIX C

COPY (Use of Blow-downs on Forest Preserve)

Department of Law
Albany

MEMORANDUM

July 26, 1945

TO: Mr. Howard
FROM: Mr. Mills
RE: Use of Blow-down Near Lake Placid

I confirm my talk with you of today relative to the use of blow-down timber near Lake Placid. The first determination for you to make is whether the blow-down condition of these trees constitutes a fire hazard. If you determine that it does, it is not only your right but your duty to remove the blow-down timber.

While you cannot sell the timber or give it away to others who might sell it, there is no reason whatever why you could not saw it up into lumber and use it in any project which is under your jurisdiction in the Division of Lands and Forests or under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commissioner in any part of the work of the Department.

s/ Borden H. Mills
Assistant Attorney General

APPENDIX C

COPY (Vistas on Trails)

Department of Law
Albany

January 17, 1935

Hon. Lithgow Osborne
Conservation Commissioner
Albany, New York

Dear Sir:

In your letter of December 14, 1934, referring to the pedestrian trails you are building through the Adirondack and Catskill Preserves, you state that your attention has been directed to a desire on the part of the public for more open views of "vistas" at certain points along such trails. It is submitted that one of the main purposes of such paths, viz., unobstructed views at outlook points, is lost unless provision is made for the removal of tree growths at such points. You state that this can be done without the "removal of the timber to any material degree." In view of the constitutional provision, you ask my opinion upon your right to cut the necessary timber to accomplish this purpose.

The proposed improvement seems to be within the intent of the constitution and laws governing the preserve and its management.

Art. VII, sec. 7, of the Constitution, was primarily intended to protect the forests from destruction and the preservation of them in their wild condition as distinguished from manmade or urban parks. Conservation legislation has by phrase and construction re-affirmed those purposes. In attempting to apply the provisions of Art. VII there is a constant danger upon the one hand of following so strict a construction as to make it a dead hand laid upon all attempts to make it most fully available for its real purpose, and upon the other the persistent efforts to treat all practical concessions from the strict letter as opening wedges, justifying further and greater yielding to reach the ultimate point of absolute license. Its true purpose must be achieved between these extremes.

The constitutional mandate is not primarily directed to the state officials in charge of the care of the preserve. It is an order to them for official observance. Its reasonable application must be presumed to have been intended to vest, as in this case, in the Conservation Commissioner. He must be conceded official discretion and the good intention that accompanies it.

All of which leads to the actual question.

You have said that the "vistas" in contemplation would not "involve the removal of the timber to any material degree." The question of what is a material removal in this connection becomes a question of law. Whether material or not will depend upon the correct application of the legal rule.

I have answered an analogous question in my opinion to you with regard to ski trails (Jan. 2, 1934).

I have no doubt of the Commissioner's right to make the proposed improvement as a pure question of legal right. The so-called bobsled case, 253 N.Y. 234, is sufficient authority. The question which, I apprehend, is of most concern to you is the one we cannot answer, i.e., how far you can actually extend our operations. The best description of the intention of the constitution makers, in such cases, which I have seen, is in Judge Hinman's opinion in the bobsled case in 228 App. Div. 73. At page 81 he says:

"We must conclude that the idea intended was a health resort and playground with the attributes of a wild forest park as distinguished from other parks so common to our civilization. We must preserve it in its wild nature its trees its rocks, its streams. It was to be a great resort for the free use of all the people, but it was made a wild resort in which nature is given free rein. Its uses for health and pleasure must not be inconsistent with its preservation as forest lands in a wild state. It must always retain the character of a wilderness. Hunting, fishing, tramping, mountain climbing, snowshoeing, skiing or skating find ideal setting in nature's wilderness. It is essentially a quiet and healthful retreat from the turmoils and artificialities of a busy urban life. Breathing its pure air is invigorating to the sick. No artificial setting is required for any of these purposes. Sports which require a setting that is man-made are unmistakably inconsistent with the preservation of these forest lands in the wild and natural state in which Providence has developed them."

I conclude that you can make the proposed improvement but your work must be carried on with care in order that the tree removal may not be sufficient to pass the point of immateriality. Make the changes where as little cutting as possible is required. As an example, if an opening is desirable at a thickly wooded point perhaps an observation tower could be erected. Other methods of securing the result with a minimum destruction of timber will suggest themselves. An extensive removal of timber for any purpose might constitute a constitutional violation when a lesser one would not. Your right is clear. Your discretion must be exercised with care.

Trusting this gives you a sufficient understanding of the rule, I am,

Very truly yours,

s/ John J. Bennett, Jr.
Attorney General

APPENDIX C

COPY (Dead Timber for Fuel)

Department of Law
Albany

October 30th, 1934

Hon. Lithgow Osborne
Conservation Commissioner
Albany, New York

Attention: Mr. Howard

Dear Sir:

You have asked my opinion with regard to your right to use dead timber, either standing or down, in the forest preserve for fuel to be consumed at public camp sites.

Your statement of facts indicates that of the total of approximately thirty public camp sites, practically all are without a nearby supply of available firewood for the use of campers. This is generally the result of the continued consumption of the firewood in proximity to such points in previous seasons.

There is, of course, a great supply of dead timber, both standing and down, that can be utilized if you have the right to cut and draw it to the various focal points.

I understand your request to include two questions, viz., your right to the use of such timber and the further right to secure it at various points in the preserve and transport it to the camp sites.

The Conservation Law, section 50, sub. 1, gives your department custody and control of the several preserves, sub. 27 authorizes you to make "rules, regulations and issue permits for the temporary use of the forest preserve."

Pursuant thereto, rule 5 of the general regulations promulgated by the department provides that "Dead or down wood may be used for fuel by temporary campers." The term "dead" necessarily includes standing trees of the class indicated. On the other hand section 61, sub. 1 directs that "no person shall cut, remove or destroy any trees or timber or other property" on the forest preserve or enter it for that purpose. Such direction, in view of the provisions of the forest preserve clause of the constitution (art. VII, sec. 7) is apparently declaratory and unnecessary. Regardless of the constitutional bar, the said direction should not, in all probability, be considered as directed to the state officials and agents whose duty it is to protect and conserve the forests.

The constitutional provision is so well known it need not be set forth.

Much has been written upon the question you ask. It is not necessary to consider the many opinions in detail. They range from strict to liberal construction. The rule is clear. Its application should be so defined as to secure the maximum protection for the purposes intended, without stultifying it in administration for the public enjoyment of the preserve.

Fortunately the recent case, *Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks v. MacDonald*, 253 N.Y. 234, has fixed an applicable rule. In that case the proposed construction of a bobsleigh run for the third Olympic winter games on forest preserve territory near Lake Placid contemplated the removal of about 2500 trees. In holding that the project was not allowable because of the forest preserve amendment to the constitution, Judge Crane, writing for the court, discusses and clarifies the limitations of the section. At page 240, he says that "What may be done in these forest lands to preserve them or to open them up for the use of the public, or

what reasonable cutting or removal of timber may be necessitated in order to properly preserve the State Park we are not at this time called upon to determine." There may, therefore, be a reasonable cutting or removal. The preserve is "for the reasonable use and benefit of the public." (p. 241) The framers of the constitution intended to stop the willful destruction of trees. (p. 242)

The application of the leaven of common sense is thus stated as the authoritative precept for construction. Such application appears simple. Your department has sufficient authority as evidenced by the legislation and rule already set forth to use the timber referred to. To grant campers permits to use areas where there is no fuel is without reason. The public is entitled to the use of the forests. Dead standing trees are a menace and good forestry demands their removal. Their adaptation to use as fuel where there is not at hand seems a reasonable and proper use for the protection of the state and the benefit of the public. The fact that the trees are cut under your control eliminates the main objection raised against timber cutting by private individuals. That the trees may not be adjacent to the points where their use is contemplated seems unimportant. Considerable leeway in operation must be conceded to an administrative department in charge of a project of this kind.

It is my opinion that dead timber, either standing or fallen, may be used for fuel at the public camp sites and that it may be secured where most accessible and transported to such locations. This conclusion, however, must be understood as applying to situations where the work of supplying fuel is done under your control and direction.

Very truly yours,

s/ John J. Bennett, Jr.
Attorney-General
by H?

APPENDIX C



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ALBANY 12224

ROBERT ABRAMS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 24, 1986

Honorable Henry G. Williams
Commissioner
New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-0001

Formal Opinion
No. 86-F3

Dear Commissioner Williams:

Your counsel has asked whether agents of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) may cut live-standing trees for use in the maintenance of existing trails in the forest preserve. I understand that these trees would be used only to construct essential maintenance structures actually necessary to lessen the destruction of vegetation, soil compaction and erosion caused by heavy use of popular and steep trails.

DEC has developed a trail system over the years to provide the public with access to the forest preserve and to enable the public to enjoy its beauty. Some of the foot trails, particularly in the high peaks region, are deteriorating because of trail erosion from heavy public use. Measures are required to curb soil erosion on these trails and to channel hikers onto narrow wooden beams to traverse fragile bogs and wet areas. Where feasible, DEC assures us that it will utilize locally available materials such as rocks and stones to perform these functions.

Some of these maintenance structures, however, must be constructed of wood and the use of live-standing trees for this purpose is considered necessary to prolong the useful life of these structures. The question is whether the cutting of live-standing trees in the forest preserve constitutes a violation of the "forever wild" provision of the Constitution which provides:

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"The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed" (NY Const, Art XIV, § 1).

The forest preserve has been protected by this unique and stringent constitutional safeguard and its predecessor legislation for one hundred and one years. Additionally, periodic assessments of new threats to the forever wild character of the preserve have sparked new studies culminating in additional legislative and regulatory measures, designed to further safeguard the preserve and define its permissible uses. It is appropriate to consider the Constitution together with these latter day measures in determining whether some tree cutting is permissible for trail maintenance necessary to protect the preserve from problems caused by the erosion problems described above.

DEC has responsibility for the care, custody and control of the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves (Environmental Conservation Law, § 3-0301[1][d] and Art 9). Section 9-0105(7-a) of the Environmental Conservation Law authorizes DEC to acquire real property necessary to establish a system of trails in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks and to develop and improve these trail systems in order to make them suitable and available for public use.

DEC's administration of the Adirondack Forest Preserve must conform with unit management plans developed in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency for each unit of forest preserve land within the Adirondack Park classified pursuant to the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (Executive Law, § 816[1]). In a recent decision upholding the State Land Master Plan's ban on motorized vehicles on certain State-owned bodies of water in the Adirondack Park, a federal court noted that:

"The provisions of the Plan, as evidenced by its history and language and as implemented in the DEC regulations, pay homage to the State's foresight in preserving the integrity of its undeveloped lands" (Baker, et al. v. Dept. of Env. Cons., et al., USDC, NDNY, decision dated May 16, 1986, 85-CV-145 [McCurn, J]).

DEC has recently promulgated the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan to guide the development of unit management plans for the units of land comprising the Catskill Forest Preserve.

In its 1970 report, "The Future of the Adirondacks, Volume I", the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks recommended, inter alia, that:

"In areas of the preserve classified as wilderness and primitive, the goals should be perpetuation of natural plants and animal communities where the influence of man is not apparent.

"Except for trails, foot-bridges, fish barrier dams and scattered lean-tos, no new structures should be constructed in wilderness and primitive areas . . .

"Only public outdoor recreation that will not destroy or harm the wild forest environment should be encouraged . . ."

In Assn. for the Protection of the Adirondacks v MacDonalḁ, 253 NY 234 (1930), the Court of Appeals decided that a State statute authorizing the construction of a bobsleigh run on State land in the forest preserve violated the "forever wild" provision of the State Constitution. The Court indicated that the "forever wild" provision dates back to the Constitution of 1894 and its purpose is to prevent the cutting, destruction or sale of timber in the forest preserve as had previously been permitted by legislation (id., p 238). To accomplish this result it was believed necessary to close all gaps and openings in the law through a provision in the State Constitution prohibiting the cutting or removal of timber from the forest preserve (ibid.). The Court said, however, that not all cutting is prohibited:

"The Adirondack Park was to be preserved, not destroyed. Therefore, all things necessary were permitted, such as measures to prevent forest fires, the repairs to roads and proper inspection, or the erection and maintenance of proper facilities for the use by the public which did not call for the removal of the timber to any material degree. The Forest Preserve is preserved for the public; its

APPENDIX C

4.

benefits are for the people of the State as a whole. Whatever the advantages may be of having wild forest lands preserved in their natural state, the advantages are for every one within the State and for the use of the people of the State. Unless prohibited by the constitutional provision, this use and preservation are subject to the reasonable regulations of the Legislature.

"What may be done in these forest lands to preserve them or to open them up for the use of the public, or what reasonable cutting or removal of timber may be necessitated in order to properly preserve the State Park, we are not at this time called upon to determine. What regulations may reasonably be made by the Commission for the use of the park by campers and those who seek recreation and health in the quiet and solitude of the north woods is not before us in this case. The Forest Preserve and the Adirondack Park within it are for the reasonable use and benefit of the public, as heretofore stated. A very considerable use may be made by campers and others without in any way interfering with this purpose of preserving them as wild forest lands."
(Id., pp 238-241.)

Thus, the Court of Appeals indicated that reasonable measures may be taken in order to safeguard the forest preserve and make it available for recreational uses. The Court held, however, that the cutting of 2,500 trees for the construction of a bobsleigh run is not a reasonable use and, therefore, is forbidden by the Constitution (id., pp 241-242). Under the "forever wild" provision, the cutting down of trees "to any substantial extent for any purpose" is prohibited (id., p 242).

In a 1933 opinion of this office we referred to the above-quoted language in the MacDonald opinion and concluded that reasonable cutting and removal of timber for building a road necessary for protection of the forest preserve from fire is consistent with the "forever wild" provision of the Constitution provided that the destruction of timber does not take place to any material degree (1933 Report of Attorney

General 369). A later opinion also dealt with the constitutionality of measures to protect the forest preserve. We concluded that the State, consistent with the "forever wild" provision of the Constitution, could engage the services of private loggers to remove numerous trees downed by a hurricane in order to eliminate the fire hazard posed to the forest preserve (1950 Report of Attorney General 154). Once again we relied on the language in MacDonald indicating that all activities necessary in the forest preserve, such as measures to prevent forest fires, are consistent with the purposes of the "forever wild" provision of the Constitution (id., p 155).

In a 1934 opinion we dealt with whether the Conservation Commissioner could permit the use of the State forest preserve by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the purpose of placing triangulation stations on mountains in the preserve (1934 Report of Attorney General 309). It was proposed that these stations be located on mountain tops and where these areas were wooded it would be necessary to erect signal towers in order to establish unimpeded vision from one mountain to another (id., p 310). To establish these towers, a small amount of clearing of trees would be required because of interfering branches and tree tops (ibid.). We found that the establishment of these stations was an aid to the conservation work of the State and, therefore, was consistent with the "forever wild" provision of the Constitution (ibid.).

Two other opinions of this office, however, are particularly relevant to the question at hand in that they dealt with the use of the forest preserve for recreational activities. In 1934 Report of Attorney General 268, the question was whether the Conservation Commissioner could construct cross-country ski trails in the forest preserve. We cited MacDonald, in reasoning that the framers of the "forever wild" provision of the Constitution intended that proper facilities be maintained for the most complete enjoyment of the forest preserve by the public provided that these facilities did not call for the removal of timber to any material degree (id., p 269). The opinion concluded that the Conservation Commissioner could authorize the construction of ski trails in the forest preserve with a minimum of timber removal, where such trails would increase the use of these lands by the public without affecting their true natural character.

In a 1935 opinion, we considered whether trees could be removed for the purpose of opening vistas or views in connection with the building of pedestrian trails in the forest preserve (1935 Report of Attorney General 274). We cited MacDonald and concluded that the establishment of these views

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or vistas is consistent with the purposes of the forest preserve provided, however, that the removal of trees does not exceed the point of immateriality (id., p 275).

We do not address here the question of whether, in light of present day technology, firefighting techniques and theories about the harms versus natural benefits of some fires in wild forest areas, the measures approved in those earlier opinions would today be considered "necessary" to protect the preserve. Neither are we asked to decide whether it would be appropriate today to further encourage heavier recreational uses of the fragile preserve by cutting trees to open new ski trails or scenic vistas.

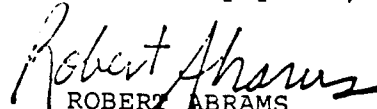
Trail maintenance and hiking, if managed carefully, are activities consistent with the wild forest character of the preserve. We must be cognizant, however, that the Northway and other modern highways and transportation systems have made forest preserve lands accessible to millions more people than those who created the magnificent preserve could ever have imagined. At the same time, the dramatic growth of leisure time and economic means available to the public for outdoor recreation makes it critical that great care be taken in determining how much tree cutting may occur in the preserve to facilitate trail maintenance for recreational use, while maintaining the essential wild forest character of the preserve.

Only limited tree cutting may be undertaken by DEC that is carefully designed and necessary to maintain existing trails in order to protect the forest preserve, while ensuring its reasonable accessibility to the public for hiking, an activity consistent with the wild forest character of the land. It would be incumbent upon the Commissioner and DEC to plan scrupulously and supervise any tree cutting and any design and construction of maintenance structures in order to ensure that these activities do not upset the delicate balance necessary to allow recreation in the preserve without interfering with its wild forest character.

We cannot overemphasize that planning must be specific and meticulously undertaken with close supervision. It is critical that plans include safeguards to ensure proper implementation and be carefully reviewed and approved before actual tree cutting takes place. Once a towering tree is cut it cannot be replanted. It is fundamental and crucial that no tree or trees are cut unnecessarily. Tree cutting and trail maintenance must be supervised diligently and closely. There are no adequate remedies for "after the fact" discoveries. Such cutting in any unit of forest preserve must also be done in strict conformance with the management plan adopted for that unit.

Therefore, in our view, the carefully planned and supervised selective cutting in the forest preserve of only those few scattered trees necessary for the maintenance of popular and steep trails to lessen soil compaction, erosion and the destruction of vegetation may be conducted consistent with the "forever wild" provisions of the State Constitution, as long as it does not occur to any material degree.

Very truly yours,


ROBERT ABRAMS
Attorney General

ADIRONDACK PARK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

Environmental Conservation in accordance with sound biological management practices, particularly where such practices will improve the wildlife resources.

Recreational use and overuse

1. All types of recreational uses considered appropriate for wilderness areas are compatible with wild forest and, in addition, snowmobiling, motorboating and travel by jeep or other motor vehicles on a limited and regulated basis that will not materially increase motorized uses that conformed to the Master Plan at the time of its adoption in 1972 and will not adversely affect the essentially wild character of the land are permitted.

2. Certain wild forest areas offer better opportunities for a more extensive horse trail system than in wilderness, primitive or canoe areas and horse trails and associated facilities in these areas should be provided where appropriate.

3. Although the nature of most wild forest areas indicates that potential recreational overuse will not be

as serious as in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas, care must nonetheless be taken to avoid overuse, and the basic wilderness guidelines in this respect apply also to wild forest lands. The relatively greater intensity of use allowed by the wild forest guidelines should not be interpreted as permitting or encouraging unlimited or unrestrained use of wild forest areas.

DESIGNATION OF WILD FOREST AREAS

The application of the wild forest definition and criteria described above results in the current designation under the master plan of about 1.2 million acres of wild forest land, comprising approximately 52 percent of the forest preserve within the Adirondack Park. A wide variety of terrain and ecosystems is represented in these areas.

All wild forest areas are identified and their boundaries delineated on the map forming part of this master plan.

Chapter III contains a general description of fifteen of the largest wild forest areas in the Park.

INTENSIVE USE

Definition

An intensive use area is an area where the state provides facilities for intensive forms of outdoor recreation by the public. Two types of intensive use areas are defined by this plan: campgrounds and day use areas

These areas provide overnight accommodations or day use facilities for a significant number of visitors to the Park and often function as a base for use of wild forest, wilderness, primitive and canoe areas.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Basic guidelines

1. The primary management guideline for intensive use areas will be to provide the public opportunities for family group camping, developed swimming and boating, downhill skiing, crosscountry skiing under competitive or developed conditions, visitor information and similar outdoor recreational pursuits in a setting and on a scale that are in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.

2. All intensive use facilities should be located, designed and managed so as to blend with the Adirondack environment and to have the minimum adverse impact possible on surrounding state lands and nearby

private holdings. They will not be situated where they will aggravate problems on lands already subject to or threatened by overuse, such as the High Peaks wilderness, or where they will have a negative impact on competing private facilities. Such facilities will be adjacent to or serviceable from existing public road systems or water bodies open to motorboat use within the Park.

3. Construction and development activities in intensive use areas will:

- avoid material alteration of wetlands;
- minimize extensive topographic alterations;
- limit vegetative clearing; and,
- preserve the scenic, natural and open space resources of the intensive use area.

4. Day use areas will not provide for overnight camping or other overnight accommodations for the public.

5. Priority should be given to the rehabilitation and modernization of existing intensive use areas and the complete development of partially developed existing intensive use areas before the construction of new facilities is considered.

6. Additions to the intensive use category should come either from new acquisitions or from the reclassification of appropriate wild forest areas, and only in exceptional circumstances from wilderness, primitive or canoe areas.

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7. Any request for classification of a new acquisition or reclassification of existing lands from another land use category to an intensive use area will be accompanied by a draft unit management plan for the proposed intensive use area that will demonstrate how the applicable guidelines will be respected.

8. No new structures or improvements at any intensive use area will be constructed except in conformity with a final adopted unit management plan for such area. This guideline will not prevent the ordinary maintenance rehabilitation or minor relocation of conforming structures or improvements.

9. Since the concentrations of visitors at certain intensive use facilities often pose a threat of water pollution, the state should set an example for the private sector by installing modern sewage treatment systems with the objective of maintaining high water quality. Standards for the state should in no case be less than those for the private sector and in all cases any pit privy, leach field or seepage pit will be at least 150 feet from the mean high water mark of any lake, pond, river or stream.

10. Any new, reconstructed or relocated buildings or structures located on shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams, other than docks, primitive tent sites not a part of a campground (which will be governed by the general guidelines for such sites set forth elsewhere in this master plan) boat launching sites, fishing and waterway access sites, boathouses, and similar water-related facilities, will be set back a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high water mark and will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and the public enjoyment and use thereof.

Campgrounds

1. All campgrounds will be of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities customarily provided by private campgrounds. Each individual site will retain the natural character of the surrounding forest and contain only a fireplace or fire ring, a space for a single vehicle with trailer if needed, picnic table, and appropriate tents. All facilities and appurtenances are to be constructed of natural materials to the fullest extent possible so as to blend with the natural environment. Where a campground involves the shoreline of a lake, pond, river or major stream any new, reconstructed or relocated camping sites will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark and will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the shoreline and so as to avoid intruding on its natural character or public enjoyment and use thereof.

2. The maximum size of future campgrounds in the Park will be in the range of 75 to 150 individual camping sites depending on site constraints, resource considerations and impacts on nearby lands.

3. The older, existing campgrounds will be rehabilitated and reconstructed as soon as possible to reflect modern site planning principles that will better blend the facilities with the environment and will comply with the provisions of this master plan. In particular, priority should be given to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Fish Creek Campground.

4. The informative campfire programs at campgrounds should be reinstated and then expanded.

5. Future campgrounds will be located so as to encourage public use on presently underutilized tracts of state land.

Boat launching sites

Launching sites for trailered boats will only be provided by the state on Adirondack lakes in conformity with the following management guidelines:

1. Boat launching sites will only be provided on large lakes regularly used by motorboats. A large lake is defined as a lake approximately 1,000 acres or more in area. A list of lakes meeting these criteria (including smaller lakes in interconnected lake chains aggregating 1,000 acres or more which are regularly used by motorboats) is set forth in Chapter III. The fact that a lake is set forth on this list does not necessarily mean that additional boat launching sites on that lake are needed or desirable.

2. Boat launching sites will only be provided on the above lakes where:

- adequate public or private boat launching facilities open to the public are not available to meet a demonstrated need;
- the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the lake, or a portion of the lake, or other water bodies accessible from the site will not be exceeded;
- the boat launching site or attendant water uses will be compatible with the state or private land use classifications and attendant management guidelines as land use controls surrounding the water body;
- the boat launching site is located in a manner to avoid adverse impact on adjacent or nearby state and private lands;
- motor size limitations appropriate to the carrying capacity of the lake are provided; particularly for lakes with embayment or shoreline configurations providing the character of small lakes; and,
- there will be no adverse impacts on physical, biological or scenic resources of the water body and surrounding land.

3. Existing boat launching sites that do not meet the above guidelines may be retained but their status will be

periodically reviewed to determine if their eventual conversion to fishing access sites is appropriate.

4. Any proposals to create a new boat launching site will be accompanied by an adequate demonstration that the above guidelines can be complied with.

Ski areas, the Mt. Van Hoevenberg winter sports facilities

1. Existing ski centers at Gore and Whiteface should be modernized to the extent physical and biological resources allow.

2. The Mt. Van Hoevenberg intensive use area should be maintained as a winter sports facility meeting international standards for bobsled, luge, biathlon and improved crosscountry skiing under developed, competitive conditions.

Visitor information centers

1. Visitor centers should be provided on or near major travel corridors in the Park.

2. These centers will be designed to provide visitors with interpretive information on the various natural resources and points of interest in the Park.

Recreation use and overuse

Where the degree and intensity of permitted recreational uses are endangering the physical or biological

resources of an area, appropriate administrative and regulatory measures will be taken to limit such use to the capability of the resources. Such administrative and regulatory measures may include, but need not be limited to:

- the prohibition of overnight camping within a specified distance of a designated campground to avoid overflow camping on adjacent, undeveloped state lands; and,
- the temporary closure of all or portions of a designated intensive use area to permit rehabilitative measures.

DESIGNATION OF INTENSIVE USE AREAS

The intensive use areas are delineated on the map forming part of this master plan and are described in Chapter III. They include (i) day use areas, which include: boat launching sites, the two ski centers at Gore and Whiteface, one beach not associated with a campground, all of the facilities at the Mount Van Hoevenberg intensive use area, the Prospect Mountain Parkway and the Whiteface Memorial Highway, and, (ii) 43 campgrounds (certain of which have associated day-use facilities which are considered a part of the campground) occupying, in all, approximately 6,000 acres of which only approximately 1,500 acres are currently developed.

HISTORIC

Definition

Historic areas are locations of buildings, structures or sites owned by the state (other than the Adirondack Forest Preserve itself) that are significant in the history, architecture, archeology or culture of the Adirondack Park, the state or the nation; that fall into one of the following categories:

- state historic sites;
- properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
- properties recommended for nomination by the Committee on Registers of the New York State Board for Historic Preservation;

and that are of a scale, character and location appropriate for designation as an historic area under this master plan.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Basic guidelines

1. The primary management guidelines for historic areas will be to preserve the quality and character of the historic resources, that is, to the greatest extent feasible, in a setting and on a scale in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.

2. All historic areas will be designed, managed and interpreted so as to blend with the Adirondack environment and have the minimum adverse impact possible on surrounding state lands and nearby private holdings.

3. Construction and development activities in historic areas will:

- avoid material alteration of wetlands;
- minimize extensive topographical alterations;

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- limit vegetative clearing; and,
- preserve the scenic, natural and open space resources of the historic area.

4. Each historic area will be designed, managed and interpreted in conformity with a special historic area unit management plan for the area, filed with and approved by the Agency after public hearing as being consistent with this master plan. Special unit management plans will be prepared in consultation with the Agency for the two existing historic areas as soon as possible. No new structures or improvements at existing or proposed historic areas will be constructed prior to the approval of such special unit management plans.

Such structures and improvements will conform to this master plan and special historic area unit management plans.

DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC AREAS

Two historic areas, Crown Point and John Brown's Farm, result from the application of the above criteria and are delineated on the map forming part of this master plan. Two possible additions to these two areas are: that portion of the Lake Champlain bottom lying between the southwestern end of Valcour Island and the western shoreline of the Lake, and Camp Topridge.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Definition

State administrative areas are areas where the state provides facilities for a variety of specific state purposes that are not primarily designed to accommodate visitors to the Park.

This category, like the travel corridor category with which it is closely associated, contains a wide variety of developed uses related directly to the activities of many state agencies. It includes the administrative offices of the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of State Police and the Adirondack Park Agency itself as well as the Department of Environmental Conservation fish hatcheries, Department of Transportation offices and maintenance and storage sites, the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center at Whiteface Mountain, the Sunmount Developmental Center, the Adirondack Correctional Center, the Dannemora Correctional Facility, Camp Topridge (which may ultimately be reclassified as an historic area) and several sewage treatment plants operated by the Environmental Facilities Corporation. All of these facilities are in close proximity to public highways and are generally in developed areas of the Park.

and on a scale that is, to the greatest extent feasible, in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.

2. All state administrative facilities should be located, designed and managed so as to blend with the Adirondack environment and to have the minimum adverse impact possible on surrounding state lands and nearby private holdings. Whenever possible, such facilities should be adjacent to or serviceable from existing public road systems within the Park.

3. Construction and development activities in state administrative areas will:

- avoid material alterations of wetlands;
- minimize extensive topographical alterations;
- limit vegetative clearing; and,
- preserve the scenic, natural and open space resources of the state administrative area.

4. Additions to the state administrative category should come either from new acquisitions or from the reclassification of appropriate wild forest or intensive use areas (assuming such acquisitions or reclassifications to be constitutional) and not from wilderness, primitive or canoe areas.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Basic guidelines

1. The primary management guideline for state administrative areas should be to provide facilities for the administration of state lands or programs on a setting

DESIGNATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

State administrative areas are listed in Chapter III and those of an appropriate scale are designated on the map forming part of this master plan.

WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS

The Adirondack Park contains many rivers which, with their immediate environs, constitute an important and unusual resource. Classification of those portions of rivers that flow through state land is vital to the protection of existing free flowing streams. The classification system and the recommended guidelines specified below are designed to be consistent with and complementary to both the basic intent and structure of the legislation passed by the legislature in 1972 creating a wild, scenic and recreational rivers system on both state and private lands.

Definitions

A wild river is a river or section of river that is free of diversions and impoundments, inaccessible to the general public except by water, foot or horse trail, and with a river area primitive in nature and free of any man-made development except foot bridges.

A scenic river is a river or section of river that is free of diversions or impoundments except for log dams, with limited road access and with a river area largely primitive and undeveloped, or that is partially or predominantly used for agriculture, forest management and other dispersed human activities that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of the river and its shore.

A recreational river is a river or section of river that is readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have development in the river area and that may have undergone some diversion or impoundment in the past.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Basic guidelines

1. No river or river area will be managed or used in a way that would be less restrictive in nature than the statutory requirements of the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, Title XV of the Environmental Conservation Law, or than the guidelines for the management and use of the land classification within which the river area lies, but the river or river area may be administered in a more restrictive manner.
2. Rivers will be kept free of pollution and the water quality thereof kept sufficiently high to meet other management guidelines contained in this section.
3. No dam or other structure impeding the natural flow of a river will be constructed on a wild, scenic or recreational river, except for stream improvement structures for fisheries management purposes which are permissible on recreational and scenic rivers only.

4. The precise boundaries of the river area will be determined by the Department of Environmental Conservation, will be specified in the individual unit management plans for the river area or the unit of state land through which the river flows, and will normally be one-half mile from the mean high water mark of the river, but in any case will not be less than one-quarter mile.

Wild rivers

1. Wild rivers and their river areas will be managed in accordance with the guidelines for wilderness areas except that no new, reconstructed or relocated structures or improvements will be permitted other than: foot and horse trails, foot trail bridges constructed of natural materials, primitive tent sites with fire rings, and pit privies.
2. Such structures and improvements, other than foot and horse trails and foot trail bridges, will be located so as to be completely screened by vegetation or topography from view from the river itself.
3. The wild character of the river and its immediate shoreline will be preserved and enhanced.
4. Motorboat usage of wild rivers will be prohibited.

Scenic rivers

1. Scenic rivers and their river areas will be managed in accordance with the guidelines for the management of wild forest areas and with the following additional guidelines.
2. Access points to the river shore or crossings of the river by roads, jeep trails, fire truck trails or other trails open to motor vehicle use by the public or administrative personnel will normally be located at least two miles apart.
3. Other motor vehicle roads or trails in the river area will not be encouraged and, where permitted, will normally be kept at least 500 feet from the river shore and will be screened by vegetation or topography from view from the river itself.
4. The natural character of the river and its immediate shoreline will be preserved.
5. The following structures and improvements may be located so as to be visible from the river itself:
 - fishing and waterway access sites;

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- foot and horse trails and foot and horse trail bridges crossing the river; and,
- motor vehicle bridges crossing the river.

6. All other new, reconstructed or relocated conforming structures and improvements (other than individual lean-tos, primitive tent sites and pit privies which are governed by the regular guidelines of the master plan) will be located a minimum of 250 feet from the mean high water mark of the river and will in all cases be reasonably screened by vegetation or topography from view from the river itself.

7. Motorboat usage of scenic rivers will not normally be permitted but may be allowed by the Department of Environmental Conservation, where such use is already established, is consistent with the character of the river and river area, and will not result in any undue adverse impacts upon the natural resource quality of the area.

Recreational rivers

1. Recreational rivers and their river areas will be administered in accordance with the guidelines for management of wild forest areas and with the following additional guidelines:

2. Where a recreational river flows through an intensive use area, structures, improvements and uses permitted in intensive use areas will be permitted, provided the scale and intensity of these intensive uses do not adversely affect the recreational character of the river and the river area.

3. The natural character of the river and its immediate shoreline will be preserved and enhanced.

4. The following structures and improvements may be located so as to be visible from the river itself:

- fishing and waterway access sites;
- docks;
- foot and horse trails and foot and horse trail bridges crossing the river;
- snowmobile trails, roads, truck trails and jeep trails; and,
- motor vehicle bridges crossing the river.

5. All other new, reconstructed or relocated conforming structures and improvements (other than individual lean-tos and primitive tent sites which are governed by the regular guidelines of the master plan) will be located a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high water mark of the river and will in all cases be reasonably screened by vegetation or topography from view from the river itself.

6. Motorboat use of recreational rivers may be permitted, as determined by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

DESIGNATION OF WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS

The application of the above definitions and criteria to rivers on state lands in the Park results in the current designation under this master plan of 155.1 miles of wild rivers, 511.3 miles of scenic rivers, and 539.5 miles of recreational rivers. A significant amount of private lands not covered by this master plan are included in these mileage figures. A brief description of these rivers and their classification is set forth in Chapter III.

TRAVEL CORRIDORS

Definition

A travel corridor is that strip of land constituting the roadbed and right-of-way for state and interstate highways in the Adirondack Park, the Remsen to Lake Placid railroad right-of-way, and those state lands immediately adjacent to and visible from these facilities.

This category, together with the state administrative category with which it is closely associated, is unique in the classification system in that several state agencies are involved in its administration. For instance, the Department of Transportation has obvious jurisdiction relating to highway construction, design, maintenance and accessory facilities, and is also responsible for the Remsen to Lake Placid railroad line. The Department of Environmental Conservation is involved in the construc-

tion and maintenance of many signs, campgrounds, picnic areas, trailheads and similar facilities. In addition, the Education Department is responsible for some interpretive signing; the State Police maintain various buildings in these corridors; and there are also institutional facilities maintained by the Department of Mental Hygiene and the Department of Corrections. Careful planning and coordination among all interested agencies is essential to provide distinction to the Adirondack Park highway system.

The importance of the major travel corridors and the principal segments of the local highway network to the integrity of the Park cannot be over-emphasized. The lands adjacent to these highways are the most visible to the traveling public and frequently determine the image and entire atmosphere of the Park for many visitors. In

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CATSKILL PARK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

The Department of Transportation has jurisdiction over state highways, storage areas and maintenance facilities within the park and these are not addressed in this plan.

In addition to state holdings within the park, a listing of publicly owned land must include the land owned by the city of New York in connection with its water supply system and lands owned or under the jurisdiction of counties, towns and villages. A detailed survey of county and local government land holdings in the Catskills was not undertaken for this plan. New York City alone manages approximately 58,000 acres of reservoir lands.

E. Private Ownerships

Public and private lands are mixed and intermingled in the Catskill Park, with most of the Forest Preserve lands at higher elevations and in the less accessible areas of the Catskills. The tracts of land owned by the state are not neat and rectangular; rather, their borders are interrupted with private holdings, and many smaller pieces of Forest Preserve are detached from the large tracts and are scattered throughout the park. This land relationship, with its problems and advantages, must be considered in the development of a state land master plan, and individual unit management plans.

F. Regional Economics

The aesthetic appeal of 272,000 acres of Forest Preserve lands serves as a magnet drawing tourists and outdoor recreationists to the region. However, adoption of this plan does not significantly change the economic role of department administered lands in the Catskill Park. Formal adoption of the land classifications, policies and guidelines in this plan

reflects current management practices, which have evolved over the last century. Stewardship of the Forest Preserve lands will continue to be essentially the same with the "Forever Wild" legacy serving as the guiding principle in the future as it has in the past.

A study of the economic impact of all publicly owned lands in the Catskill Park should be considered. However, economic research goes beyond the scope of the Master Plan.

II. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Acquisition Policy

The following guidelines will govern future department acquisitions of lands within the park:

1. Future acquisitions within the Catskill Park will generally be restricted to Forest Preserve lands.

2. Highest priority should be given to acquiring fee title to, or fee title subject to a term of life tenancy of key parcels of private land, the use or development of which could adversely affect the integrity of vital tracts of state land.

3. High priority should also be given to acquisitions of fee title which permit the consolidation of scattered tracts of state land.

4. Land should be considered for acquisition, if necessary, to protect critical wildlife areas such as deer wintering areas, wetlands, habitats of rare or endangered species or other areas of unique value.

5. The acquisition of rights-of-way across private lands that effectively prevent access to important blocks of state land should be pursued, except where such acquisition would exacerbate or cause problems of overuse or inappropriate use of state lands.

6. As a general guideline, the department will avoid acquiring lands for non-Forest Preserve purposes within the park where:

- the tract is not contiguous to a public highway; or,
- the tract is of a native forest character, i.e., stocked with any size native tree species with twenty-five percent crown cover. (Plantations are not considered to be native forest land); or,
- the tract involved consists of more than 150 acres; or,
- the tract is contiguous to existing forest preserve land; or,
- the tract is within one-half mile of a block of forest preserve land of over 1,000 acres; or,
- the tract lies at an elevation greater than 2,500 feet; or,
- the proposed use of the tract will materially alter the surrounding environment, or,
- the tract is of significant scenic, ecological or geologic value or interest.

7. Due to the importance of the forest products industry to the economy of the Catskill region, bulk acreage purchases in fee should not normally be made where highly productive forest land is involved, unless such land is threatened with development that would curtail its use for forestry purposes or its value for the preservation of open space or of wildlife habitat. Future land acquisitions will be classified as promptly as possible following acquisition. Prior to classification by the department, newly acquired lands will be administered on an interim basis in a manner consistent with the character of the land and its capacity to withstand use and which will not foreclose options for eventual classification.

B. Plan Revision and Review

If amendments are made to the Master Plan, they shall be effected in the same manner as the plan was initially adopted. Changes in existing land use may require periodic amendments to the Plan. Such changes essentially involve a shift in classification of lands from one major classification to another such as the proposed construction of a new campground on land previously classified as wild forest.

In addition, material changes in the guidelines applicable to each classification will also constitute a plan revision.

Revisions will be undertaken as needs dictate. Requests from other state agencies, local governments or private citizens or organizations for plan revisions will be given due and fair consideration. Such revisions will be made by the department and will be the subject of public hearings within and outside the park.

Even in the absence of acquisitions or changes in land classification or guidelines requiring modification of the Master Plan, periodic reviews of the Master Plan will be undertaken. The department will undertake annual reviews of the Master Plan to address such issues as the classification of recent acquisitions, modest boundary adjustments, minor technical changes, clarification or corrections and similar matters. Major reviews of the Master Plan will take place every five years beginning in 1990.

Strong public involvement in the whole process of revision and review will be encouraged. Appropriate publicity and sufficient notice about proposed changes in the Master Plan are also necessary to permit maximum public participation. In addition, the department will make every effort to publish and disseminate copies of the Master Plan and to take other measures to foster greater public appreciation of the resources of the park and the nature of the planning process.

C. Unit Management Plan Development

A two-tiered system for management planning exists for department-administered lands in the park. The Master Plan provides the policy, classifications and guidelines. Unit management plans are mechanisms that refine and apply the criteria in the Master Plan to specific conditions on the ground at a level of detail appropriate to administration and management. A unit management plan identifies a specific land unit and provides direction for the management and use of the unit within the constraints of Article XIV of the state Constitution, the Environmental Conservation Law and the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

The department will develop individual unit management plans for each land unit under its jurisdiction classified in the Master Plan. Based on a

priority listing. Unit management plans will conform to the guidelines and criteria set forth in the Master Plan. They will be prepared in two phases, each followed by a public review.

Phase one of each unit management plan will begin with the appointment of a team by the regional director of the region in which the land unit is located. The team will collect and assemble the data concerned with:

- location, description and mapping of plan area
- inventory and mapping of facilities and prominent features
- identification, inventory and mapping of special constraints, concerns and issues affecting the area.

A public meeting will be announced by news release and held to review the prepared text and maps. Additions and revisions to this material will be made based on the public input.

Phase two, development of a complete draft unit management plan, builds on phase one data. In addition to the text developed in phase one, sections on the following will be written:

- identification of management objectives
- specific projects to meet management objectives
- priority, schedules and costs of projects environmental impact statement.

A public meeting to review a complete draft unit management plan will be announced by news release.

A final unit management plan will be prepared by the department after due consideration of all comments and recommendations made on the public review drafts. The commissioner of the department will approve each final unit management plan.

Unit management plans will be reviewed and modified as necessary on a five-year basis.

The department will complete all unit management plans before the next five-year review of the Master Plan.

1. Regional Coordination - Trails and Natural Features

The department's regional offices and sub-regional unit management planning teams will consider interconnecting trail networks, long trails and continuous natural features such as streams regard-

less of administrative boundaries. As they are developed, unit management plans will ensure compatibility and continuity of existing and proposed trail systems and coordinated planning for natural features.

2. Historic Sites

Historic sites will be identified as part of the unit management planning process. Historic structures located on Forest Preserve lands that are not essential to the administration and protection of those lands are considered non-conforming. Where conflicts exist between the constitutional requirements of the Forest Preserve and historic preservation, these will be addressed in the individual unit management plans. In an effort to reduce such conflicts, the Environmental Conservation Law was amended in 1984 (Section 9.0109); see Appendix A.

C. Intensive Use Areas

Developed areas where the state provides facilities for intensive forms of outdoor recreation by the public are classified intensive use. Two types of intensive use areas are considered in this plan: public campgrounds and Belleayre Ski Center. In the future, boat launching sites, day-use areas and visitor information centers will be included. At this time all existing day-use and boat launching sites are incorporated within campgrounds.

More elaborate facilities are provided and fees are charged for use of the campgrounds and ski center.

1. Definition

An intensive use area is a location where the state provides facilities for highly concentrated forms of outdoor recreation including facilities designed to accommodate significant numbers of visitors such as campgrounds, ski centers, and visitor information centers.

These areas provide for congregations and/or accommodations of visitors to the park and sometimes function as a base for day-use of wild forest and wilderness areas.

2. Guidelines for Management and Use

a. Basic Guidelines

The primary management guidelines for intensive use areas will be to provide the public opportunities for group and family camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, downhill skiing and similar outdoor recreation in a setting and on a scale in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Catskill Forest Preserve and Catskill Park. All intensive use facilities will be located, designed and managed to blend with the Catskill environment and to have the minimum adverse impact on surrounding state lands and nearby private holdings. Such facilities will be adjacent to or serviceable from existing public road systems within the Catskill Park.

Priority will be given to the rehabilitation and modernization of existing intensive use areas before construction of new facilities. Further additions to the intensive use category will come either from new acquisitions or the reclassification of appropriate wild forest areas. In all cases such additions will be subject to a site specific determination of significance and be fully addressed in the appropriate unit management plan. Intensive use areas will not be expanded beyond the capacity of the resource to withstand use. Sanitary facilities at intensive use areas range from chemical vault toilets, with accompanying septic system, at Devil's Tombstone Campground to centralized sewerage treatment systems at the larger facilities.

Solid waste is removed by department crews, or by contract, and is transported to the local sanitary landfill. The state contributes to the maintenance of local landfills by payment of local real property taxes on all Forest Preserve lands.

b. Campgrounds

The older existing campgrounds will be redesigned to reflect modern site planning principles that will better blend the facilities with the environment, as the department budget permits. Interpretive programs will be provided at campgrounds to the fullest extent possible. Future campgrounds will be developed only when existing campgrounds have been reconstructed, if need is clearly demonstrated and a site is determined environmentally and strategically suitable. They will not be situated where they will aggravate problems on lands already

subjected to or threatened by over-use. There are no plans to develop new campgrounds in the foreseeable future.

c. Boat Launching Sites

Because of the small size of state-owned lakes and streams within the Catskill Park, additional launching sites for boats will be limited to small boats without motors. These will be located at campgrounds or incorporated in areas classified as wild forest.

d. Ski Centers

The existing ski center at Belleayre should be modernized to the extent physical resources allow and within the constraints of the amendment to Article XIV of the state Constitution authorizing its establishment.

e. Visitor Information Center

A visitor information center should be provided at an appropriate location in the park.

This center will be designed to provide visitors with interpretive information on the various natural resources and points of interest in the park, both state and private.

During 1985, Belleayre Ski Center will be the site of a temporary Information/Interpretive Center as part of the Forest Preserve Centennial celebration.

Establishment of a permanent Information Center must be a combined effort by state and local government agencies and private organizations.

f. Recreational Over-Use

Where permitted recreational uses endanger the physical or biological resources of an area, appropriate administrative and regulatory measures will be taken to limit such use to the capacity of the affected resource. Measures may include but need not be limited to:

- the prohibition of overnight camping within a specified distance of a designated intensive use area to avoid overflow camping on adjacent undeveloped state lands.
- Temporarily closing all or portions of a designated intensive use area to permit rehabilitation of the area.

3. Designation of Intensive Use Areas

The intensive use areas include seven campgrounds, four boat launching sites (on campgrounds), and one ski center. These areas encompass approximately 4,250 acres or about two percent of the Forest Preserve within the Catskill Park. A description of each intensive use area iden-

tifying principal features and facilities is contained in Section IV. AREA DESCRIPTIONS AND DELINEATIONS.

Generally the Department of Environmental Conservation will rely on private enterprise to develop intensive recreational facilities on private lands within the park.

APPENDIX D

CAMPGROUND HANDBOOK INDEX

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Wetlands




Freshwater Wetlands Act

Article 24

and Title 23 of Article 71 of the

Environmental Conservation Law

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW

ARTICLE 24

FRESHWATER WETLANDS

- Title
1. General provisions and public policy. (§§ 24-0101-24-0107).
 3. Freshwater wetlands studies; notification and maps. (§24-0301).
 5. Local implementation. (§§ 24-0501-24-0511).
 7. Freshwater wetlands regulations. (§§ 24-0701-24-0705).
 8. Regulation of wetlands in the Adirondack park. (§ 24-0801-24-0805).
 9. Freshwater wetlands preservation program. (§§ 24-0901-24-0905).
 11. Appeal and review. (§§ 24-1101-24-1105).
 13. Miscellaneous provisions. (§§ 24-1301-24-1305).

TITLE 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY

- Section 24-0101. Short title.
 24-0103. Declaration of policy.
 24-0105. Statement of findings.
 24-0107. Definitions.

§ 24-0101. Short title.

This article shall be known as the "Freshwater Wetlands Act".

§ 24-0103. Declaration of policy.

It is declared to be the public policy of the state to preserve, protect and conserve freshwater wetlands and the benefits derived therefrom, to prevent the despoliation and destruction of freshwater wetlands, and to regulate use and development of such wetlands to secure the natural benefits of freshwater wetlands, consistent with the general welfare and beneficial economic, social and agricultural development of the state.

§ 24-0105. Statement of findings.

1. The freshwater wetlands of the state of New York are invaluable resources for flood protection, wildlife habitat, open space and water resources.

2. Considerable acreage of freshwater wetlands in the state of New York has been lost, despoiled or impaired by unregulated draining, dredging, filling, excavating, building, pollution or other acts inconsistent with the natural uses of such areas. Other freshwater wetlands are in jeopardy of being lost, despoiled or impaired by such unrelated* acts.

3. Recurrent flooding aggravated or caused by the loss of freshwater wetlands has serious effects upon natural ecosystems.

*So in original. Probably should read "unregulated".

4. Freshwater wetlands conservation is a matter of state concern since a wetland in one region is affected by acts on rivers, streams and wetlands of other regions.

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5. The natural systems affecting freshwater wetlands overlap many localities. While many local governments individually have enacted ordinances to conserve freshwater wetlands and to reduce flood hazards and losses, effective freshwater wetlands management requires uniformity in laws to eliminate inconsistent or conflicting local laws. One locality alone lacks adequate jurisdiction to protect itself from misuse or neglect of adjacent localities.

6. Freshwater wetlands are an integral part of the unique scenic, aesthetic, wildlife, recreational, open space, ecological and natural resources of the Adirondack park and are recognized and protected by the Adirondack park agency act. The act provides a mechanism for the regulation of Adirondack wetlands by the Adirondack park agency and local governments which is consistent with both the state interest in the preservation and development of the park area and the state policy to preserve, protect and conserve freshwater wetlands expressed in this article.

7. Any loss of freshwater wetlands deprives the people of the state of some or all of the many and multiple benefits to be derived from wetlands, to wit:

(a) flood and storm control by the hydrologic absorption and storage capacity of freshwater wetlands;

(b) wildlife habitat by providing breeding, nesting and feeding grounds and cover for many forms of wildlife, wildfowl and shorebirds, including migratory wildfowl and rare species such as the bald eagle and osprey;

(c) protection of subsurface water resources and provision for valuable watersheds and recharging ground water supplies;

(d) recreation by providing areas for hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, bird watching, photography, camping and other uses;

(e) pollution treatment by serving as biological and chemical oxidation basins;

(f) erosion control by serving as sedimentation areas and filtering basins, absorbing silt and organic matter and protecting channels and harbors;

(g) education and scientific research by providing readily accessible outdoor bio-physical laboratories, living classrooms and vast training and education resources; and

(h) open space and aesthetic appreciation by providing often the only remaining open areas along crowded river fronts and coastal Great Lakes regions; and

(i) sources of nutrients in freshwater food cycles and nursery grounds and sanctuaries for freshwater fish.

8. Regulation of freshwater wetlands, in accordance with the agricultural exemption established in title seven hereof, is consistent with the legitimate interests of farmers and other landowners to graze and water livestock, make reasonable use of water resources, harvest natural products of the wetlands, selectively cut timber and otherwise engage in the use of land for agricultural production.

§ 24-0107. Definitions.

1. "Freshwater wetlands" means lands and waters of the state as shown on the freshwater wetlands map which contain any or all of the following:

(a) lands and submerged lands commonly called marshes, swamps, sloughs, bogs, and flats supporting aquatic or semi-aquatic vegetation of the following types:

(1) wetland trees, which depend upon seasonal or permanent flooding or sufficiently water-logged soils to give them a competitive advantage over other trees; including, among others, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), willows (*Salix* spp.), black spruce (*Picea mariana*); swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and Larch (*Larix laricina*);

(2) wetland shrubs, which depend upon seasonal or permanent flooding or sufficiently water-logged soils to give them a competitive advantage over other shrubs; including, among others, alder (*Alnus* spp.), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), bog rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*), dogwoods (*Cornus* spp.), and leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*);

(3) emergent vegetation, including, among others, cattails (*Typha* spp.), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), bulrushes (*Scirpus* spp.), arrow arum (*Peltandra virginica*), arrowheads (*Sagittaria* spp.), reed (*Phragmites communis*), wildrice (*Zizania aquatica*), bur-reeds (*Sparganium* spp.), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), swamp loosestrife (*Decodon verticillatus*), and water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*);

(4) rooted, floating-leaved vegetation; including, among others, water-lily (*Nymphaea odorata*), water shield (*Brasenia schreberi*), and spatterdock (*Nuphar* spp.);

(5) free-floating vegetation; including, among others, duckweed (*Lemna* spp.), big duckweed (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*), and watermeal (*Wolffia* spp.);

(6) wet meadow vegetation, which depends upon seasonal or permanent flooding or sufficiently water-logged soils to give it a com-

petitive advantage over other open land vegetation; including, among others, sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), cattails (*Typha* spp.), rice cut-grass (*Leersia oryzoides*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), swamp loosestrife (*Decodon verticillatus*), and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* spp.);

(7) bog mat vegetation; including, among others, sphagnum mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.), bog rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), and cranberries (*Vaccinium macrocarpon* and *V. oxycoccos*);

(8) submergent vegetation; including, among others, pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.), naiads (*Najas* spp.), bladderworts (*Utricularia* spp.), water chestnut (*Valisneria americana*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), water hyacinth (*Hydrocotyle* spp.), muskgrass (*Chara* spp.), water spout (*Sagittaria* spp.), water weeds (*Elodea* spp.), and water smartweed (*Polygoum amphibium*);

(b) lands and submerged lands containing remnants of any vegetation that is not aquatic or semi-aquatic that has died because of wet conditions over a sufficiently long period, provided that such wet conditions do not exceed a maximum seasonal water depth of six feet and provided further that such conditions can be expected to persist indefinitely, barring human intervention;

(c) lands and waters substantially enclosed by aquatic or semi-aquatic vegetation as set forth in paragraph (a) or by dead vegetation as set forth in paragraph (b), the regulation of which is necessary to protect and preserve the aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation; and

(d) the waters overlying the areas set forth in (a) and (b) and the lands underlying (c).

2. "Freshwater wetlands map" shall mean a map promulgated by the department pursuant to section 24-0301 of this article on which are indicated the boundaries of any freshwater wetlands.

3. "Boundaries of a freshwater wetland" shall mean the outer limit of the vegetation specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subdivision one of section 24-0107 and of the lands and waters specified in paragraph (c) of such subdivision.

4. "Local government" shall mean a village, town, city, or county.

5. "State agency" shall mean any state department, bureau, commission, board or other agency, public authority or public benefit corporation.

6. "Person" means any corporation, firm, partnership, association, trust, estate, one or more individuals, and any unit of government or agency or subdivision thereof, including the state.

7. "Board" shall mean the freshwater wetland* appeals board.

*So in original. Probably should read "wetlands".

8. "Pollution" shall mean the presence in the environment of man-induced conditions or contaminants in quantities or characteristics which are or may be injurious to human, plant or wildlife, or other animal life or to property.

TITLE 3

FRESHWATER WETLANDS STUDIES; NOTIFICATION AND MAPS

Section 24-0301. Commissioner's study.

§24-0301. Commissioner's study.

1. The commissioner shall, as soon as practicable, conduct a study to identify and map those individual freshwater wetlands in the state of New York which shall have an area of at least twelve and four-tenths acres or more, or if less than twelve and four-tenths acres, (a) have, in the discretion of the commissioner, and subject to review of his action by the board created pursuant to title eleven of this article, unusual local importance for one or more of the specific benefits set forth in subdivision seven of section 24-0105 or (b) are located within the Adirondack park and meet the definition of wetlands contained in subdivision sixty-eight of section eight hundred two of article twenty-seven of the executive law, and shall determine their characteristics. This study shall, in addition to such other data as the commissioner may determine to be included, consist of the freshwater wetlands inventory of the department of environmental conservation, currently being made, together with other available data on freshwater wetlands, whether assisted by the state of New York under the tidal wetlands act or otherwise, or assembled by federal or local governmental or private agencies, all of which information shall be assembled and integrated, as applicable, into a map of freshwater wetlands of the state of New York. Such study may, in the discretion of the commissioner, be carried out on a sectional or regional basis, as indicated by need, subject to overall completion in an expeditious fashion subject to the terms of this chapter. This map, and any orders issued pursuant to the provisions of this article, shall comprise a part of the statewide environmental plan as provided for in section 3-0303 of this chapter. As soon as practicable the commissioner shall file with the secretary of state a detailed description of the technical methods and requirements to be utilized in compiling the inventory, and he shall afford the public an opportunity to submit comments thereon.

2. Upon completion of a freshwater wetlands inventory, the commissioner shall prepare a tentative freshwater wetlands map delineating the boundaries of such wetlands as determined by the study and inventory conducted pursuant to subdivision one of this section.

The map may be prepared for different sections or regions of the state separately, as the commissioner shall determine. The commissioner shall consult and cooperate with the Adirondack park agency in the preparation of a tentative freshwater wetlands map for any area within the Adirondack park.

3. The tentative freshwater wetlands map shall set forth the boundaries of such wetlands as accurately as is practicable to inform the owners thereof, the public and the department of the approximate location of the actual boundaries of the wetlands, subject to motion for delineation pursuant to this section, or more precise definition thereof in the discretion of the commissioner. The commissioner shall take into consideration, whenever possible, the boundaries of the local government or governments within which the wetlands are located.

4. Upon completion of the tentative freshwater wetlands map for a particular area, the commissioner or his designated hearing officer shall hold a public hearing in that area in order to afford an opportunity for any person to propose additions or deletions from such map. The commissioner shall give notice of such hearing to each owner of record as shown on the latest completed tax assessment rolls, of lands designated as such wetlands as shown on said map and also to the chief administrative officer and clerk of each local government within the boundaries of which any such wetland or a portion thereof is located and, in the case of a tentative freshwater wetlands map for any area within the Adirondack park, to the Adirondack park agency, by certified mail not less than thirty days prior to the date set for such hearing and shall assure that a copy of the relevant map is available for public inspection at a convenient location in such local government. The commissioner shall also cause notice of such hearing to be published at least once, not more than thirty days nor fewer than ten days before the date set for such hearing, in at least two newspapers having general circulation in the area where such wetlands are located.

5. After considering the testimony given at such hearing and any other facts which may be deemed pertinent, after considering the rights of affected property owners and the ecological balance in accordance with the policy and purposes of this article, and, in the case of wetlands or portions thereof within the Adirondack park, after consulting with the Adirondack park agency, the commissioner shall promulgate by order the final freshwater wetlands map. Such order shall not be promulgated less than sixty days from the date of the hearing required by subdivision four hereof. A copy of the order, together with a copy of such map or relevant portion thereof shall
6 be filed in the office of the clerk of each local government in which

each such wetland or a portion thereof is located and, in the case of a map for any area within the Adirondack park, with the Adirondack park agency. The commissioner shall simultaneously give notice of such order to each owner of lands, as shown on the latest completed tax assessment rolls, designated as such wetlands by mailing a copy of such order to such owner by certified mail in any case where a notice by certified mail was not sent pursuant to subdivision four hereof, and in all other cases by first class mail. The commissioner shall also give notice of such order at such time to the chief administrative officer of each local government within the boundaries of which any such wetland or a portion thereof is located. At the time of filing with such clerk or clerks, the commissioner shall also cause a copy of such order to be published in at least two newspapers having general circulation in the area where such wetlands are located.

6. Except as provided in subdivision eight of this section, the commissioner shall supervise the maintenance of such boundary maps, which shall be available to the public for inspection and examination at the regional office of the department in which the wetlands are wholly or partly located and in the office of the clerk of each county in which each such wetland or a portion thereof is located. The commissioner may readjust the map thereafter to clarify the boundaries of the wetlands, to correct any errors on the map, to effect any additions, deletions or technical changes on the map, and to reflect changes as have occurred as a result of the granting of permits pursuant to section 24-0703 of this article, or natural changes which may have occurred through erosion, accretion, or otherwise. Notice of such readjustment shall be given in the same manner as set forth in subdivision five of this section for the promulgation of final freshwater wetlands maps.

7. Except as provided in subdivision eight of this section, the commissioner may, upon his own initiative, and shall, upon a written request by a landowner whose land or a portion thereof may be included within a wetland, or upon the written request of another person or persons or an official body whose interests are shown to be affected, cause to be delineated more precisely the boundary line or lines of a freshwater wetland or a portion thereof. Such more precise delineation of a freshwater wetland boundary line or lines shall be of appropriate scale and sufficient clarity to permit the ready identification of individual buildings and of other major man-made structures or facilities or significant geographical features with respect to the boundary of any freshwater wetland. The commissioner shall undertake to delineate the boundary of a particular wetland or wetlands, or a particular part of the boundary thereof only upon a show-
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ing by the applicant therefor of good cause for such more precise delineation and the establishment of such more precise line.

8. The supervision of the maintenance of any freshwater wetlands map or portion thereof applicable to wetlands within the Adirondack park, the readjustment and precise delineation of wetland boundary lines and the other functions and duties ascribed to the commissioner by subdivisions six and seven of this section shall be performed by the Adirondack park agency, which shall make such maps available for public inspection and examination at its headquarters.

TITLE 5

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION

§ 24-0501. Local freshwater wetlands protection procedures.

24-0503. Transfer of function to county; supersession by department.

24-0505. Exemption from local implementation.

24-0507. Reservation of local jurisdiction.

24-0509. Relationship to other laws.

24-0511. Local freshwater wetlands protection procedures in the Adirondack park.

§ 24-0501. **Local freshwater wetlands protection procedures.**

1. On or after September 1, 1975, each local government may adopt, amend, and, upon the filing of the appropriate freshwater wetlands map, implement a freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance in accordance with this article to be applicable to all freshwater wetlands wholly or partially within its jurisdiction. No freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance adopted by a county pursuant to this section shall be applicable within the boundaries of any city, town or village which has adopted and is implementing a local freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance consistent with this article.

2. Said freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance may be in such form and with such procedures prescribed as may be determined by the local government adopting the same, or it may set forth the procedures and concepts contained in this article; provided, however, that no local freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance enacted pursuant to subdivision one hereof shall be less protective of freshwater wetlands or effectiveness of administrative and judicial review, than the procedures set forth in this article, nor shall such local law or ordinance affect the activities exempted from permit by section 24-0701 of title seven hereof.

3. Adoption by a local government, pursuant to this article, of a local freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance by reference to the procedures and concepts set forth herein shall be sufficient

if reference is made to the procedures and concepts of this article with exceptions, additions, and modifications thereto noted; and the adoption, once effected, shall include subsequent statutory amendments to this article as aforesaid; subject, again, to exception, addition, or modification by such municipality, without time limitation. At any time after a local adoption of the procedures contained in this article, a local government subject to this section may rescind its adoption thereof and simultaneously adopt a local freshwater wetlands protection procedure in accordance with subdivisions one and two of this section.

4. If a city, town or village fails to adopt and implement a freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance in accordance with this article by the date the applicable freshwater wetlands map is filed by the department or by September 1, 1977, whichever is later, it shall be deemed to have transferred the function to the county in accordance with section 24-0503. If the county fails within ninety days after the date of filing of the applicable freshwater wetlands map or after September 1, 1977, whichever is later, to adopt and implement a freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance in accordance with this article, it shall be deemed to have transferred the function to the department. Within thirty days after the adoption of a freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance pursuant to this article, the local government shall notify the department thereof, under such terms and conditions as the department may prescribe, together with its technical and administrative capacity to administer the act. Failure of a local government to give such notice shall constitute a transfer of function pursuant to this subdivision and section 24-0503.

5. A local government or the department shall have the right, in its regulation of freshwater wetlands within its jurisdiction, to charge such fees and expenses to an applicant for official action as shall enable it to recover the costs incurred by reason of such application.

6. Any local government which defaults or transfers its authority pursuant to subdivision four of this section or section 24-0503 of this article, may recover such authority at any time by adopting a local freshwater wetland* protection local law or ordinance consistent with this article and notifying the county and the department of the adoption. Such notice shall be given by certified mail within ten days of the adoption thereof. Such local law or ordinance shall not become effective in less than sixty nor more than one hundred days from the adoption thereof.

7. The technical services of the department shall be made available to municipalities, on a fee basis, in the implementation of the procedure herein set forth.

*So in original. Probably should read "wetlands".

§24-0503. Transfer of function to county; supersession by department.

1. In the event that a town, village, city or county shall certify in writing, as hereinafter provided, that it does not possess the technical capacity or the procedures effectively to carry out the requirements of this title, such local function shall be transferred to the county or the department, as the case may be. The certification of the town, village or city shall be by certified mail to the chief executive officer of the county, or, in the case of a county, to the commissioner.

2. In the event that the commissioner shall find that a local government does not possess the technical capacity or the implemented procedures effectively to carry out the requirements of this title, and that his failure to act will entail a default, or the potential of a default, in freshwater wetlands regulation, the commissioner may supersede the local government and order, alternatively, either that the local function be transferred to the county, or that the department itself undertake the local function, all to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of this article. The supersession of the local government, shall be by order of the commissioner sent, by certified mail, to the chief executive officer of the local government involved.

3. In the event of transfer or supersession under subdivision one or two of this section, subsequent proceedings shall be in accordance with the further requirements of this article.

§24-0505. Exemption from local implementation.

The commissioner, by rule, may exempt from local implementation under this title those freshwater wetlands which, by reason of their size or special characteristics of unique environmental value or by reason of common characteristics, are appropriately to be administered pursuant to this article by the department alone. Such rule, based upon findings of fact made after public hearing, may relate to classes of wetlands based on size or particular characteristics, or to particular wetlands the characteristics of which make them subject to the exercise of the commissioner's discretion pursuant to this section. The commissioner shall make an order to such effect in each such instance and send a certified copy thereof to the executive officer of each local government affected thereby within ten days of his signing the same; such order shall not take effect until forty days after such signing.

§24-0507. Reservation of local jurisdiction.

10 Except as provided in this article, jurisdiction over all areas which would qualify as freshwater wetlands except that they are not desig-

nated as such on the freshwater wetlands map pursuant to section 24-0301 of this article because they are less than twelve and four-tenths acres in size and are not of unusual local importance is reserved to the city, town or village in which they are wholly or partially located, and the implementation of this article with respect thereto is the responsibility of said city, town or village, in accordance with section 24-0501 and title twenty-three of article seventy-one of this chapter, except that a city, town or village in the exercise of its powers under this section, shall not be subject to the provisions of subdivision four of section 24-0501, subdivisions two and three of section 24-0503, or section 24-0505, but shall be subject to judicial review under subdivision two of section 24-1105 of this article.

§24-0509. Relationship to other laws.

No provision of this article shall be deemed to remove from any local government any authority pertaining to the regulation of freshwater wetlands under the county, general city, general municipal, municipal home rule, town, village, or any other law.

§24-0511. Local freshwater wetlands protection procedures in the Adirondack park.

Except for section 24-0509, this title shall not apply to freshwater wetlands protection laws or ordinances adopted by towns or villages with respect to their territories within the Adirondack park. Such laws or ordinances are governed by title eight of this article.

TITLE 7

FRESHWATER WETLANDS REGULATIONS

Section 24-0701. Permits.

24-0703. Applications for permits.

24-0705. Granting permits.

§24-0701. Permits.

1. After issuance of the official freshwater wetlands map of the state, or of any selected section or region thereof, any person desiring to conduct on freshwater wetlands as so designated thereon any of the regulated activities set forth in subdivision two of this section must obtain a permit as provided in this title.

2. Activities subject to regulation shall include any form of draining, dredging, excavation, removal of soil, mud, sand, shells, gravel or other aggregate from any freshwater wetland, either directly or indirectly; and any form of dumping, filling, or depositing of any soil, stones, sand, gravel, mud, rubbish or fill of any kind, either directly or indirectly; erecting any structures, roads, the driving of pilings, or placing of any other obstructions whether or not changing

the ebb and flow of the water; any form of pollution, including but not limited to, installing a septic tank, running a sewer outfall, discharging sewage treatment effluent or other liquid wastes into or so as to drain into a freshwater wetland; and any other activity which substantially impairs any of the several functions served by freshwater wetlands or the benefits derived therefrom which are set forth in section 24-0105 of this article. These activities are subject to regulation whether or not they occur upon the wetland itself, if they impinge upon or otherwise substantially affect the wetlands and are located not more than one hundred feet from the boundary of such wetland. Provided, that a greater distance from any such wetland may be regulated pursuant to this article by the appropriate local government or by the department, whichever has jurisdiction over such wetland, where necessary to protect and preserve the wetland.

3. The depositing or removal of the natural products of the freshwater wetlands by recreational or commercial fishing, shell-fishing, aquaculture, hunting or trapping shall be excluded from regulated activities, where otherwise legally permitted and regulated.

4. The activities of farmers and other landowners in grazing and watering livestock, making reasonable use of water resources, harvesting natural products of the wetlands, selectively cutting timber, draining land or wetlands for growing agricultural products and otherwise engaging in the use of wetlands or other land for growing agricultural products shall be excluded from regulated activities and shall not require a permit under subdivision one hereof, except that structures not required for enhancement or maintenance of the agricultural productivity of the land and any filling activities shall not be excluded hereunder, and provided that the use of land designated as a freshwater wetland upon the freshwater wetlands map at the effective date thereof for uses other than those referred to in this subdivision shall be subject to the provisions of this article.

5. Public health activities, orders, and regulations of the department of health shall be excluded from regulated activities. Copies of all such public health orders and regulations affecting wetlands shall be filed with the department of environmental conservation. The commissioner may request modification of such orders or regulations if he deems such necessary to implement the policy of this article.

6. The commissioner shall review all current mosquito control projects to determine whether they are having any adverse impact on freshwater wetlands. Where any adverse impact is found, the commissioner may require modification of such projects if he deems such necessary for the implementation of the policies of this article.

7. Where dredging or filling is in navigable waters of the state or is for the reconstruction or repair of certain dams and docks, and where such activity also affects freshwater wetlands, any person undertaking such activity must seek permission under this article as well as under any other applicable law.

8. On any land that is being developed pursuant to a planned unit development ordinance or local law where freshwater wetlands are to remain as open space, development activities shall be permitted in areas contiguous to such wetlands if the local government affirms that such activities will not despoil said wetland.

§ 24-0703. Applications for permits.

1. Any person proposing to conduct or cause to be conducted a regulated activity upon any freshwater wetland shall file an application for a permit with the clerk of the local government having jurisdiction or the department, as the case may be. Review of the application shall be made by the local government or the commissioner, as the case may be, in accordance with applicable law and such rules hereunder as may be adopted by the commissioner. Such application shall include a detailed description of the proposed activity and a map showing the area of freshwater wetland directly affected, with the location of the proposed activity thereon. The clerk or commissioner shall cause notice of such application to be mailed to all local governments where the proposed activity or any part of it is located.

2. No sooner than thirty days and not later than sixty days after the receipt by a local government of an application, and after notice of application has been published by the applicant in two newspapers having a general circulation in the area, the local government shall hold a public hearing on such application at a suitable location in the local government where the affected wetland is situated unless no notice of objection has been filed or unless the local government finds the activity to be of such a minor nature as not to affect or endanger the balance of systems within the wetlands, in which case the local government may, in the exercise of discretion, dispense with such hearing. Where the local government finds that a hearing is not necessary, a decision setting forth reasons therefor shall be prepared, shall be a matter of public record and shall be a matter of public record and shall be mailed to all local governments where the proposed work or any part of it is located and to all persons who filed a statement with the local government following the publication of such notice of application. All owners of record of the adjacent land and the local governments where the proposed activity is located shall be notified by certified mail of the hearing

not less than fifteen days prior to the date set for such hearing. The local government shall cause notice of such hearing to be published in two newspapers having a general circulation in the area where the affected freshwater wetlands are located. All applications and maps and documents relating thereto shall be open for public inspection at the office of the clerk of the local government in which the wetland is situated. At such hearing any person or persons filing a request for a hearing or a timely notice of appearance may appear and be heard.

3. In addition to the provisions of article 70 of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, the rules and regulations adopted by the department pursuant to this article to implement its processing of permit applications, renewals, modifications, suspensions and revocations shall govern permit administration by the department under this article, provided however, that after the department has given notice to an applicant that an application is complete, or the application is deemed complete, the applicant shall cause a notice of application to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area as provided in rules and regulations of the department.

4. The applicant shall have the burden of demonstrating that the proposed activity will be in accord with the policies and provisions of this article. To the greatest extent practicable, such hearing shall be incorporated with any public hearing required by the town, village, general city, general municipal or environmental conservation laws in connection with approvals or permits otherwise required before commencement of regulated activities on lands containing such wetlands.

5. Prior to the promulgation of the final freshwater wetlands map in a particular area and the implementation of a freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance, no person shall conduct, or cause to be conducted, any activity for which a permit is required under section 24-0701 of this article on any freshwater wetland unless he has obtained a permit from the commissioner under this section. Any person may inquire of the department as to whether or not a given parcel of land will be designated a freshwater wetland subject to regulation. The department shall give a definite answer in writing within thirty days of such request as to whether such parcel will or will not be so designated. Provided that, in the event that weather or ground conditions prevent the department from making a determination within thirty days, it may extend such period until a determination can be made. Such answer in the affirmative shall be reviewable pursuant to title eleven of this article; such an answer in the negative shall be a complete defense to the enforcement of

this article as to such parcel of land. The commissioner may by regulation adopted after public hearing exempt categories or classes of wetlands or individual wetlands which he determines not to be critical to the furtherance of the policies and purposes of this article.

§ 24-0705. Granting permits.

1. In granting, denying or limiting any permit, the local government or the commissioner shall consider the effect of the proposed activity with reference to the public health and welfare, fishing, flood, hurricane and storm dangers, and protection or enhancement of the several functions of the freshwater wetlands and the benefits derived therefrom which are set forth in section 24-0103* of this article. The effects of the proposed activity shall be considered by the department or a local government, as the case may be, irrespective of political boundaries.

2. Duly filed notice in writing that the state or any agency or subdivision thereof is in the process of acquiring any freshwater wetlands by negotiation or condemnation shall be sufficient basis for denial of any permit.

3. No permit shall be granted under this section unless the proposed activity is consistent with the land use regulations applicable pursuant to section 24-0903 of this article within the boundaries of the local government involved and with the policy set forth in section 24-0103 of this article.

4. In granting a permit, the local government or the commissioner may limit the same or impose conditions or limitations designed to carry out the public policy set forth in this article. The local government or the commissioner may require a bond in an amount and with surety and conditions satisfactory to him securing to the state or local government, as the case may be, compliance with the conditions and limitations set forth in the permit. The local government may suspend or revoke a permit if it finds that the applicant has not complied with any of the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit or has exceeded the scope of the activity as set forth in the application. The local government may suspend the permit if the applicant fails to comply with the terms and conditions set forth in the application. Department suspension and revocation proceedings shall be governed by the provisions of article 70 of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted thereunder and by the provisions of rules and regulations adopted by the department as provided in section 24-1301 of this article.

5. The local government or the commissioner shall state upon the record findings and reasons for all actions taken pursuant to this section.

*So in original. Probably should read "section 24-0105".

6. Review of the determination of the local government or of the commissioner shall be, within a period of thirty days after the filing thereof, pursuant to the provisions of title eleven of this article or article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules. Any owner of the wetland affected and any resident or citizen of the local government shall be deemed to have the requisite standing to seek review.

7. In the event that the court finds the action reviewed constitutes a taking without just compensation, and the land so regulated merits protection under this article, the court may, at the election of the commissioner, either (i) set aside the order or (ii) require the commissioner to proceed under the condemnation law to acquire the land, but not to pay more than the rights therein as have been taken.

TITLE 8

REGULATION OF WETLANDS IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK

Section 24-0801. Permits for wetlands in the Adirondack park.

24-0803. Transfer of jurisdiction to local government.

24-0805. Land use regulations for freshwater wetlands in the Adirondack park.

§24-0801. Permits for wetlands in the Adirondack park.

1. As used in this title, the term "freshwater wetlands", in addition to its meaning under section 24-0107 of this article, shall mean "wetlands" as defined in subdivision sixty-eight of section eight hundred two of article twenty-seven of the executive law.

2. Where the activities otherwise subject to regulation under this article involve freshwater wetlands located within the boundaries of the Adirondack park, the inquiries referred to and the applications provided for in section 24-0703 of this article shall be made to and filed with the Adirondack park agency at its headquarters office, under such regulations and procedures as the Adirondack park agency may promulgate. The Adirondack park agency shall review the application in place of the commissioner or local government as provided in section 24-0705 of this article, having due regard for the declaration of policy and statement of findings set forth in this article and for the considerations set forth in subdivision one of section 24-0705 of this article. The agency shall in addition determine prior to the granting of any permit that the proposed activity will be consistent with the Adirondack park land use and development plan and would not have an undue adverse impact upon the natural, scenic, aesthetic, ecological, wildlife, historic, recreational or open space resources of the park, taking into account the economic and social or other benefits to be derived from the activity. Any person may seek review of a ruling made solely pur-

suant to the provisions of this article by the Adirondack park agency pursuant to the provisions of title eleven of this article or article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules.

§24-0803. Transfer of jurisdiction to local government.

1. Notwithstanding anything in article twenty-seven of the executive law to the contrary, the Adirondack park agency may transfer to a town or village any or all of its jurisdiction over regulated activities conducted upon, or land use and development or subdivision involving, those wetlands located on private lands which it finds, due to their size or other characteristics, are of lesser regional importance and are appropriately to be administered by such local governments alone.

2. The agency shall not transfer such jurisdiction unless the town or village (a) has adopted and implemented a local freshwater wetlands protection law or ordinance or has in a local land use program provided by local law or ordinance for the protection of such wetlands, which law or ordinance:

(i) meets the criteria set forth in subdivision two of section 24-0501 of this article,

(ii) provides for a review of regulated activities, land use and development and subdivision pursuant to the standards set forth in subdivision two of section 24-0801 of this article, and

(iii) contains at a minimum land use regulations meeting the criteria of subdivision one of section 24-0903 of this article; and (b) possesses the technical or administrative capacity to administer the local law or ordinance.

3. In connection with a transfer of its jurisdiction pursuant to this section, the agency may impose reasonable conditions in furtherance of the policies and purposes of this article and of article twenty-seven of the executive law.

4. A local government regulating wetlands pursuant to this section shall have the right to charge such fees and expenses to an applicant for official action as shall enable it to recover the costs incurred by reason of such application.

5. The technical services of the department or the agency shall be made available to towns and villages, on a fee basis, in the implementation of the procedures set forth in this section.

§24-0805. Land use regulations for freshwater wetlands in the Adirondack park.

Except as to wetlands upon private lands within local governments to which jurisdiction has been transferred pursuant to section 24-0803 of this article, the Adirondack park agency shall also exercise the functions assigned to the commissioner under section 24-0903 of this article.

APPENDIX E

INTERPRETER/ACTIVITY HANDBOOK PROGRAMMING

INFORMAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Informal recreation activities are those activities and opportunities for camper's participation that do not require staff program development time and effort. These informal recreational activities are offered almost every day, throughout the day, that provide the many "extras" because the Interpreter/Activity Program is in place at the campground. These services are necessary, need to be addressed and structured as a part of all Interpreter/Activity Programs, and will be reflected in daily accounting of program participation. Informal recreation programs/activities should not be considered as specific events and activities reflected by the Replication Model which requires specific daily happenings based on set daily objectives. Accounting for these informal recreation experiences will be by reflecting either the specific activity or through the general category of "informal recreation." Activities that are considered informal recreation are:

1. Aerobics, morning fun-runs, self-directed fitness or nature trails.
2. Sports and games, unless they are part of the Replication Model Theme or organized tournaments (Thursday). Board games like checkers, monopoly, trivia, etc., should be part of the system established to issue, return and account for this element of informal recreation. Every effort should be done to have games and sports participation throughout each day. Frisbee golf, volleyball,

horseshoes, jarts, board games, kickball, and in those campgrounds with the facilities, basketball, softball should be "pick up and do activities," informal recreation unless offered through highly organized tournaments.

3. Tours and hikes that are not directed events but an opportunity for campers to do on their own, they need to know how, we provide basic arrangements, meeting times, information, etc. These tours and hikes would be offered weekly on an informal "things to do" basis and not part of the Replication Model Tuesday programming.

4. Visits from traveling programs, other agencies will be scheduled to provide program opportunities for our campers like the Blue Mountain Parkmobile, Antique Auto Ralleys, Sailing Regattas, etc. These provide excellent program opportunities for our campers, we provide basic services and information services (Wilderness Times, posters, bulletin board), these do not require any program development effort on our part. Programs based on the Replication Model will be offered as directed during the days these visiting programs are in the campgrounds!

5. Church services, if the Interpreter/Activity program provides services like communication of the event, facility set up, sound equipment, no other programs during this time, then the populations from these church groups should be reflected under informal recreation, "campground church services."

Centennial Celebration



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General Information

1985 marks the Forest Preserve Centennial Celebration. Activities will be offered in the Catskills and Adirondacks and statewide through DEC to celebrate this event. Be informed of activities during the summer that will be offered as part of this program and be sure to highlight. The logo printed above must appear on all distributed information and will be part of the Interpreter/Activity Wilderness Times.

All themes offered by the Interpreter/Activity Program during the 1985 summer will be part of the centennial celebration and special emphasis will be given to July 20, "Forest Preserve Birthday Party" and August 17, "DEC Department Day, An Open House."

Materials on program events offered during the summer or activities that we can assist in informing the camping public about, will be provided to each participating Interpreter/Activity Campground Program as it is developed.....

Replication Model

The Replication Model is a program guide providing specific areas of activities during set times each day and week. Past experience with the Interpreter/Activity Program, camper evaluations, and the actual performance records have provided the basic core information upon which the Replication Model has been constructed. The Replication Model will be the basis for both full-time and part-time (twenty hour) program development and implementation and is intended to meet the following general objectives:

1. Administratively, the Replication Model provides the rationale, the reason "why" a specific area of activity will be offered at what point during the week resulting in more effective programming. This pattern of program development also provides specific areas of concern and attention by limiting the wide array of possible program considerations to selected general "themes," resulting in doing a few things well within a controlled, structured format.

2. Programming for different camper needs at widely differing locations simultaneously requires coordinated purposes and planning, assuring that the Interpreter/Activity Programs general and specific objectives and mandates are realized. It is also necessary that the element of offering creative experiences to meet individual identified needs be a major element of this program. The Replication Model provides these two necessary characteristics, overall general coordination and guidance with each individual campground activity developed and offered by the Interpreter/Activity Coordinator meeting the needs of the model, camper needs, and tempered with available resources and realities of each campground setting.

3. Accountability, the Replication Model also provides predictable program results by providing both a daily-weekly guide and total summer structure consistent with DEC's needs and mandates. Although this program is but a small part of the vast offering of programs by DEC, it does

require a concentrated interaction with thousands and thousands of our camping public. The Interpreter/Activity Program has been experienced in most locations by the campers in past years at those campgrounds, there will be an expectation for specific kinds of "happenings" this coming summer and the Replication Model assures that these camper expectations are met.

4. Staffing, the requirements and responsibilities of the Interpreter/Activity Staff to serve as "central office" staff and as a member of the campground "team" is many times difficult. This difficulty is further complicated by programs requiring morning through evening activities, seven day a week programming, all under the direct influence of weather changes, camper needs, and available talent and resources. The Replication Model is vital to assure diverse program offerings, effective structured use of available staff time, and provide the "fabric" of predictability to campground staff and our camping public.

Nature Awareness¹

Nature Awareness is the "theme" for Monday and should provide an opportunity for campers to participate in activities that will directly lead to greater nature appreciation added knowledge, and experience pleasure at being in a wilderness situation.

The following represents a random listing of activities that meet the requirements for this theme:

- Single Nature Item Theme (take one object, "All about a snake, turtle, presentation of pet nature animal, etc.")
- Edible plant walk (identification, food preparation)
- Astronomy Nights (telescopes and legends)
- Early Morning Bird Walks
- Presentations by a DEC "Expert" (the World of a Forester, Conservation Officer, Ranger, etc.)

1 New York State Environmental Conservation Directory (1983) and extensive research materials to aid in further development of this theme program available to all campgrounds.

- Sensory Awareness Walk (onion walk, "blind" rope hike, etc.)
- Quadrate Experiences (life in a circle)
- Walk and Experience New Environments (pond, meadow, bog, etc.)
- Plant Dyes (identify, collect, and use)
- Quiet Hike (forest or evening sounds and identification)
- Tree Identification Walks
- Find Your Tree, Nature's Detective (sensory awareness)
- Web of Life Activities
- Micro-Climate Studies (what's happening here)
- Leaf Collections and Prints
- Construction and Use of Biltmore Sticks and Tree Diameter Tapes
- Life and Death of a Tree Activity
- Judging and Field Math
- Pin Hole Cameras, Construction and Use
- Observation Walks, Camouflage Activities
- Construction and Use of Sun Dials (table and wrist)
- Tips and Tricks to Experience the Out-of-Doors with Others
- Using Simple Identification Keys and Clue Charts
- Adopt-A-Tree Activities
- Animal Life Through Tracks (tracing pit/plaster casts)
- Stump Scouting
- Great Naturalist Walk (three locations, readings from Thoreau, Muir, Burroughs)
- Tape Recorder Discovery Walks
- Weather Prediction Techniques and Folk Sayings, Truth or Fiction
- 100 Inch Walk
- Night Hikes
- Flower/Leaf Collection (press, make campground collection)
- Senses Scavenger Hunt
- Color Hike (take paint chip samples, match with item from nature as part of general walk)

Area Awareness

Area Awareness is the "theme" for Tuesday and

should provide the opportunities for campers to participate in activities that will directly lead to greater understanding of the campground community, resources and businesses, and in-depth experiences in the environmental settings found within the campground area. Some of the recommended activities from Nature Awareness will overlap with this area, as this theme is in many cases, an extension of Monday's program. The difference is that Tuesday will offer extended time schedules, example half-day hikes, day-visits, etc.

The following represents a random listing of activities that meet the requirements for this theme:

- Pocket Lunch Hike (workshop on pocket lunches, then over noon-time hike)
- Picnic Lunch Hike (organize, one pot cooking, go on hike with outdoor cooking meal)
- Environmental Discovery Hike (take collection identification equipment and resources and experience)
 - Beaver Dam
 - Bogs and Swamps
 - Meadow
 - Forests
 - Stream
- Pond Wildlife Games and Activities
- Organize Community visits with the help of chamber of commerce or tourist bureau
 - Industry
 - Lumber Mill
 - Farm
 - Fish Hatchery
 - Museum
- Establish Nature Trail for Camper Use
- Visit Pioneer Settlement Location (do an activity that related to time, make shingles, corn husk dolls, etc..)
- Make Charcoal
- Photo Hikes, Getting the Most from your Camera (nature photography)
- How to Develop Film and Make Slides While Camping

Wilderness Skills

Wilderness Skills is the "theme" for Wednesday morning and should provide an opportunity for the campers to participate and experience activities that

will provide new skills and understandings to camp and enjoy wilderness settings. Presentations for this theme will be camp/craft type activities, "Want to know how to?"...

The following represents a random listing of activities that meet the requirements for this theme:

- Fire Building (safe, effective fires for different purposes fire by friction, fire by flint and steel)
- Pioneering (ropes, knot tying, lashing, simple construction of campground equipment)
- Packing (what to take, and how to pack, different packs, hitches, equipment selection)
- Orienteering (advanced compass activity with course laid out)
- Mapping and Compass (how to plan and get

there, basic how to use map and compass, direction with watch, sun, etc.)

- Survival Skills and Things All Should Know
- How to be Warm and Comfortable While Tent Camping
- Proper Clothing for Wilderness Travel
- Proper Use of Wood Tools, Knife, Ax, etc.
- Nature's Compass, Direction from Nature
- Smoking Fish and Other Foods
- Poisonous Plants, Camping Hazards - Understanding, Prevention
- Winter Camping, Joys of the Winter Season
- Bike Camping
- Rock Climbing
- Presentations by Interior Rangers

		MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
40. MORNING	PROFESSIONAL VOLUNTEER STAFF TIME-OFF	<u>Nature Awareness</u> Informal Recreation Minimum 2 Activities	<u>Area Community Awareness</u> Informal Recreation Minimum 2 Activities	<u>Wilderness Skills</u> Org. Tourn. Informal Recreation <u>Wilderness Times (Type)</u> Minimum 2 Activities	<u>Games/Sports Wellness</u> Informal Recreation Organized Sports/Games Minimum 2 Activities	<u>Sharing</u> Informal Recreation Canoeing Inst./Trips Minimum 2 Activities	Inf..Rec	<u>Planning/Program Prep. Staff Mtgs.</u> Informal Recreation <u>Wilderness Times (Type)</u>
	AFTERNOON	Informal Recreation Minimum 2 Activities	Informal Recreation Minimum 2 Activities	<u>Beach Activ.</u> Informal Recreation Minimum 2 Activities	Informal Recreation Minimum 2 Activities	<u>Arts & Crafts</u> Informal Recreation	THEME DAY AS PROVIDED	Informal Recreation Present Review of coming Week Prog. to Public <u>Wilderness Cooking Skills</u>
	EVENING		<u>General Recreation Movie</u>		<u>Talent Show or "Game" Show or songfest or Beach Campfire</u>	<u>Children's Programs</u> <u>Square/Folk Dancing</u> <u>Nature Slides or Speaker or Travelog or History Presentation</u>		<u>Camp-Fires</u>	Concerts or Barbershop or Special Music/talent
	INTERPRETER/ACTIVITY COORDINATOR TIME-OFF Extended Time Nature Hikes & Travel Programs			INTERNS TIME-OFF				

REPLICATION MODEL TWENTY HOUR (PART-TIME) INTERPRETER/ACTIVITY PROGRAMMING

41.

MORNING

AFTERNOON

EVENING

WEEKDAYS.....	FRIDAY.....	SATURDAY....	SUNDAY.....
<p>3-4 Hours Per Week for Planning and Assuring all details of Weekend Program in Place, ie., Secure Speakers, Movies, Supplies</p> <p>Arrive On Site Thursday Night, Stay Over, Program Begins 8:00 a.m. Friday...</p>	<p><u>Nature Awareness or Area Community Awareness Activities</u></p> <p>Informal Recreation</p> <p>Minimum 2 Activities</p>	<p>Informal Recreation</p>	<p>Planning/Program Mtgs.</p> <p><u>Wilderness Times (Type)</u></p> <p>Present Review of Coming Week's Program to Campers</p> <p><u>Children's Program</u></p> <p>Informal Recreation</p>
	<p><u>Sharing Theme or Arts & Craft Activities</u></p> <p>Informal Recreation</p> <p>Minimum 2 Activities</p> <p>Square/Folk Dancing</p>	<p>THEME DAYS AS APPROVED</p>	<p><u>Wilderness Skills or Outdoor Cooking</u></p> <p>Minimum 2 Activities</p>
	<p><u>Talent Show, or "Game" Show or Song Fest or Beach Campfire or Movies</u></p>	<p><u>Campfires or Theme Activities</u></p>	<p><u>Concerts or Barber-shop or Special Music Talent</u> (Movie, if Concert Held Friday)</p>

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX F

FISHING AND WATERWAY ACCESS SITES

Fishing and waterway access sites may be provided on any body of water irrespective of its size where the current or projected need for access clearly warrants such a site. Such sites will comply with the following management guidelines:

- Adequate public hand launching facilities or private facilities open to the public are not available to meet a demonstrated need.
- The physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the water body or other water bodies accessible from the site will not be exceeded.
- The site and attendant water uses will be compatible with the state and private land use classifications and attendant management guidelines and land use controls surrounding the water body.
- The site will be located in a manner to avoid adverse impact on adjacent or nearby state and private lands.
- Motor size limitations or the prohibition of motorized use as appropriate to the carrying capacity water body are provided for.
- There will be no adverse impacts on the physical, biological or scenic resources of the water body and surrounding land.

Any proposal to create a new fishing or waterway access site will be accompanied by an adequate demonstration that the above guidelines can be complied with.

BOAT LAUNCHING SITES

Launching sites for trailered boats will only be provided by the state on Adirondack lakes in conformity with the following management guidelines:

1. Boat launching sites will only be provided on large lakes regularly used by motorboats. A large

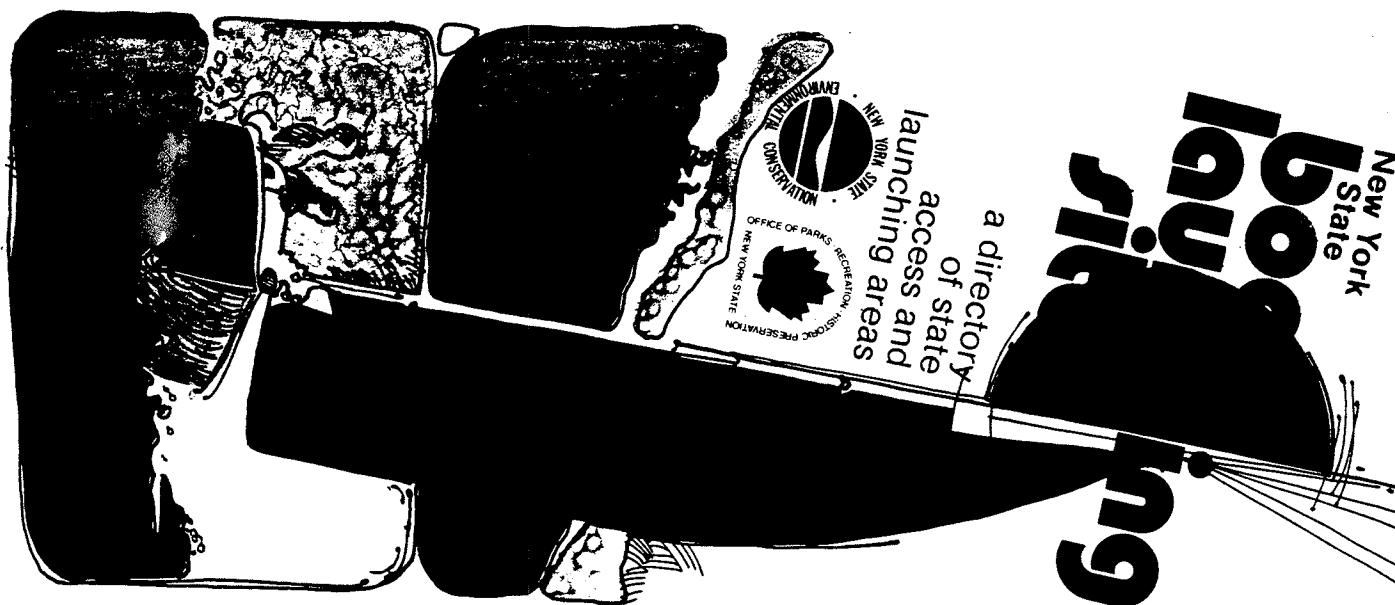
lake is defined as a lake approximately 1,000 acres or more in area. A list of lakes meeting these criteria (including smaller lakes in interconnected lake chains aggregating 1,000 acres or more which are regularly used by motorboats) is set forth in Chapter III. The fact that a lake is set forth on this list does not necessarily mean that additional boat launching sites on that lake are needed or desirable.

2. Boat launching sites will only be provided on the above lakes where:

- adequate public or private boat launching facilities open to the public are not available to meet a demonstrated need;
- the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the lake, or a portion of the lake, or other water bodies accessible from the site will not be exceeded;
- the boat launching site or attendant water uses will be compatible with the state or private land use classifications and attendant management guidelines as land use controls surrounding the water body;
- the boat launching site is located in a manner to avoid adverse impact on adjacent or nearby state and private lands;
- motor size limitations appropriate to the carrying capacity of the lake are provided; particularly for lakes with embayment or shoreline configurations providing the character of small lakes; and
- there will be no adverse impacts on physical, biological or scenic resources of the water body and surrounding land.

3. Existing boat launching sites that do not meet the above guidelines may be retained but their status will be periodically reviewed to determine if their eventual conversion to fishing access sites is appropriate.

4. Any proposals to create a new boat launching site will be accompanied by an adequate demonstration that the above guidelines can be complied with.



New York State owns and maintains over 250 launching facilities. Those listed in green are operated by State Parks, the ones in blue are operated by Environmental Conservation. The following definitions will assist you in determining if a particular site will accommodate your boat:

Hard surface or concrete ramp - site affords float off and float on launching for most trailered boats.

Beach launch - no float off/on trailered boat capability. Sites will accommodate the approach to the waters' edge of small and light trailered boats. Boat may then be pushed on or off trailer. Usually shallow areas.

Hand launch - no trailer capacity. Boats must be hand carried to the water.

ALDER LAKE—Ulster County, Town of Hardenburgh, off Rte. 54, 2.5 miles northeast of the Hamlet of Turnwood. Hand launching. Parking for 5 cars. Electric motors only. Site to be completed late 1988.

ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR—Allegheny State Park (Quacker Area). Friends Boat Launch, Cattaraugus County. On Rte. 280, 2.5 miles south of Rte. 17 (Southern Tier Expressway), Exit 18. Concrete ramp. Parking for 35 cars and trailers.

ALLEN LAKE—Allen Lake Multiple Use Area, Allegheny County. Town of Allen, northeast of the Village of Belfast, off West Hill Road. Hand launching. Electric motors permitted. Parking for 25 cars.

BALSAM POND—Chenango County, off county Rte. 7, approximately 4 miles north of the Hamlet of McDonough. Hand launching. Parking for 8 cars.

BEAR LAKE—Chautauqua County, Town of Stockton, just north of the Hamlet of Stockton off Bear Lake Road. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars.

BLACK LAKE—St. Lawrence County. Adjacent to Hammonds-Edwardsville County Road, 2 miles west of the Hamlet of Edwardsville in Town of Morristown. Concrete launching ramp. Parking for 55 cars and trailers.

BLACK RIVER—Lewis County. Adjacent to Rte. 410, ½ mile northeast of the Village of Castorland. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 22 cars and trailers.

BLACK RIVER POND—Cherry Plain State Park, Rensselaer County. Off NYS Rte. 22, 1 ½ miles north of the Hamlet of Stephentown. Cartop launching for rowboats, canoes, sailboats. No motors permitted. Launching ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers. Fee to enter park.

BROWN TRACT POND—Campground, Lower Brown Tract Pond. Hamilton County. Off Rte. 28 on Brown Tract Pond Road, 7 miles east of the Hamlet of Eagle Bay. Hand launching. Parking for 25 cars. No motors permitted.

BUCK POND—Campground, Franklin County. Off Rte. 30, 12 miles east of the Hamlet of Paul Smiths. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 25 cars and trailers.

BUTTERFIELD LAKE—Jefferson County. Off Town Road, ½ mile east of the Hamlet of Redwood. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 22 cars and trailers.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE CANANDAIGUA LAKE STATE MARINE PARK—Ontario County. Off Rte. 20 in the City of Canandaigua. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 110 cars and trailers. Pumpout.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE—Ontario County. Adjacent to Rte. 21, 3 miles north of the Village of Naples. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 80 cars and trailers.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN SOUTH BAY—Washington County. On Rte. 22, 2 ½ miles northwest of the Village of Whitehall. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

TICONDEROGA—Essex County. Off Rte. 74 at Ticonderoga Ferry. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 80 cars and trailers. Pumpout.

CROWN POINT RESERVATION—Essex County. On Bridge Road, off Rte. 9N, 9 miles north of the Hamlet of Crown Point. Parking for 10 cars and trailers. Hard surface ramp.

PORT HENRY—Essex County. Off Rte. 9N in the Village of Port Henry. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 45 cars and trailers.

WESTPORT—Essex County. Adjacent to Rte. 22 in Village of Westport. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 35 cars and trailers.

WILLSBORO BAY—Essex County. Off Rte. 22 on east side of bay, 3 miles north of the Village of Willsboro. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 100 cars and trailers. Pumpout.

PERU DOCK—Clinton County. On Rte. 9, 1 ½ miles north of the Hamlet of Valcour. Parking for 50 cars and trailers. Hard surface ramp. Pumpout.

PORT AU ROCHE—Clinton County. Off Rte. 9, 6 miles north of the City of Plattsburgh on the Point Au Roche Road. Concrete launching ramp. Parking for 40 cars and trailers.

GREAT CHAZY RIVER—Clinton County. Off Rte. 9B, ¼ mile south of Coopersville at mouth of river. Concrete launching ramp. Parking for 66 cars and trailers.

PORT DOUGLAS—Essex County, on county Rte. 16, 3 miles southeast of Village of Keesville. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

LAKE COLBY—Franklin County. On Rte. 86, 2 miles north of the Village of Saranac Lake. Parking for 30 cars. 10 hp motor restriction. Hand launch.

LAKE DURANT—Lake Durant Campground, Hamilton County. On Rte. 28, 3 miles east of the Hamlet of Blue Mountain Lake. Parking for 25 cars and trailers. Hard surface ramp.

LAKE EATON—Campground, Hamilton County. On Rte. 30, 2 miles west of the Village of Long Lake. Beach launch. Parking for 40 cars and trailers.

(M) LAKE ERIE—Chautauqua County. Off Rte. 5 in the City of Dunkirk. Owned, operated and maintained by City of Dunkirk. Two hard surface launching ramps. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

(M) BARCELONA—Chautauqua County. Adjacent to Rte. 5 in the Hamlet of Barcelona. Owned, operated and maintained by Village of Westfield. Parking for 85 cars and trailers, plus 36 single cars. Hard surface launching ramp. (Under construction during 1988). Owned and operated by Town of Westfield.

(M) CATTARAUGUS CREEK—Chautauqua County. Off Rtes. 5 and 20, approximately 2 miles west of Irving-Silver Creek Thruway interchange in the Hamlet of Sunset Bay. Hard surface ramps. Parking for 77 cars and trailers, plus 29 single cars. Owned, operated and maintained by the Town of Hanover. (Under construction during 1988).

(M) STURGEON POINT—Erie County. Off Longshore Road, approximately 4 miles north of Village of Angola. Hard surface launching ramps. Parking for 100 cars and trailers, plus 167 single cars. Owned, operated and maintained by the Town of Evans. (Under construction during 1988).

LAKE FLOWER—Franklin County. Off Rte. 86 in the Village of Saranac Lake. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

LAKE GEORGE—Rogers Rock Campground, Warren County. On Rte. 9N, 3 miles north of the Hamlet of Hague. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

NORTHWEST BAY BROOK—Warren County. Off Rte. 9N, 4 miles north of the Village of Bolton Landing. Hand launching. Parking for 15 cars.

MOSSY POINT—Essex County. Off Black Point Road, 2 miles south of the Village of Ticonderoga on east shore of Lake George. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 100 cars and trailers. Pumpout.

MILLION DOLLAR BEACH—Warren County. Off the Beach Road in the Village of Lake George. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 200 cars and trailers. Closed week before Memorial Day until the week after Labor Day. Underpass clearance 7 feet maximum.

CANADARAGO LAKE—Otsego County. Adjacent to Rte. 28, 3 miles south of Village of Richfield Springs. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 40 cars and trailers.

CANOPUS LAKE—Clarence Fahnestock State Park, Putnam County. Off Rte. 301, 9 miles east of the Village of Cold Spring. Permit required, available from park manager. Parking for 10 cars.

CAROGA LAKE—Campground, Fulton County. On Rte. 29A, 9 miles northwest of the City of Gloversville. Beach launch. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

CASCADE LAKES (upper and lower)—Essex County. Off Rte. 73, 6 miles northwest of the Hamlet of Keene. Hand launching. Parking for 15 cars.

CASE LAKE—Cattaraugus County. Off County Road 24, 1½ miles east of the Village of Franklinville. Hand launching. Parking for 52 cars. Electric motors only.

CASSADAGA LAKE—Chautauqua County. Off Rte. 60 in Hamlet of Lily Dale. Beach launch. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

CAYUGA LAKE—Cayuga Lake State Park, Seneca County. Rte. 89, 3 miles east of the Village of Seneca Falls. Concrete ramp. Pumpout. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

TAUGHANNOCK FALLS STATE PARK—Tompkins County. Rte. 89, 8 miles north of the City of Ithaca. Concrete launching ramp. Pumpout. Parking for 16 cars and trailers.

ALLAN H. TREMAN MARINE PARK (formerly Ithaca State Marine Park)—Tompkins County. Rte. 89, 1 mile north of the City of Ithaca. Concrete launching ramps. Parking for 141 cars and trailers. Pumpout.

LONG POINT STATE PARK—Cayuga County. Off Rte. 90, 1 mile southwest of Aurora. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 35 cars.

MUDLOCK CANAL PARK—Cayuga County. Off Rte. 90 on River Road, 3 miles north of Village of Cayuga. Concrete ramp. Parking for 8 cars and trailers.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE PRENDERGAST POINT—Chautauqua County. On Rte. 17J in the Village of Chautauqua. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 40 cars and trailers.

BEMUS POINT—Chautauqua County. On Rte. 394 in the Hamlet of Bemus Point. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

LONG POINT—on Lake Chautauqua State Park, Chautauqua County. Off Rte. 17, between Bemus Point and Maple Springs. Parking for 70 cars and trailers. Marina. Pumpout.

CHEMUNG RIVER—Steuben County. Off county Rte. 44, 4 miles east of the City of Corning. Hand launching. Parking for 6 cars.

CHENANGO RIVER—Chenango County. Off Rte. 12 at North Norwich. Hand launching. Parking for 16 cars.

CHITTING POND—Oneida County. Adjacent to Rte. 20, 4 miles west of the Village of Bridgewater. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars.

CHODIKEE LAKE—Ulster County. 5 miles east of New Paltz off Rte. 299. Hand launching. Electric motors permitted. Gasoline motors prohibited. Parking for 20 cars.

CONESUS INLET—Livingston County. (Wildlife Management Area) South end of Conesus Lake, off Rte. 256. Parking for 40 cars. Hand launching.

CONESUS LAKE—Livingston County. From Rte. 390, exit 8, 3 miles east on Rte. 20A, 4 miles south on East Lake Road. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 45 cars and trailers.

COSSAYUNA LAKE—Washington County. Off Rte. 40 at the Hamlet of South Argyle, east on County Rte. 49 to East Shore Road. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 30 cars and trailers.

CRANBERRY LAKE—St. Lawrence County. Off Rte. 3, adjacent to the outlet dam in the Village of Cranberry Lake. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

CRYSTAL LAKE—Sullivan County. Off Lake Tennesah Road on Crystal Lake Road, 8 miles southwest of Hamlet of Roscoe. Hand launching. Parking for 30 cars. Electric motors only.

CUBA LAKE—Cuba Reservation State Park, Allegany County. On Rte. 305, 2 miles north of the Village of Cuba. Two ramp areas.

DELAWARE RIVER—Calicoon, Sullivan County. Off Rte. 97 in the Hamlet of Calicoon. Hand launching. Parking for 40 cars.

NARROWSBURG—Sullivan County. Off Rte. 97 in the Hamlet of Narrowsburg, access off Main Street. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 24 cars and trailers.

SKINNERS FALLS—Sullivan County. Off Rte. 97, 6½ miles north of Narrowsburg, adjacent to the Milanville, PA bridge. Hand launching. Parking for 50 cars.

DELTA LAKE—Delta Lake State Park, Oneida County. On Rte. 46, 5 miles north of the City of Rome. Dual concrete ramps. Parking for 70 cars and trailers.

DRYDEN LAKE—Tompkins County. Off West Lake Road, 1 mile south of the Village of Dryden. Parking for 10 cars. No motors. Hand launching.

EAST PINE POND—Franklin County. Off Rte. 30, 5 miles west of Floodwood Road. Hand launching. Parking for 5 cars.

EATON BROOK RESERVOIR—Madison County. Off Eaton Brook Road (county Rte. 52), 2 miles east of Hamlet of West Eaton. Parking for 8 cars and trailers. Hard surface launch ramp.

EIGHTH LAKE—Campground, Hamilton County. Rte. 28, 5 miles west of Raquette Lake. Parking for 10 cars and trailers. Hand surface ramp.

FINDLEY LAKE—Chautauqua County. Town of Mina, exit 4 off last westerly exit of the Southern Tier Expressway, south on Rte. 426, 1 mile to the Village of Findley Lake. Hand launching. Parking for 25 cars.

FISH CREEK POND—Campground, Franklin County. On Rte. 30, 12 miles east of the Village of Tupper Lake. Hard surface launch ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

FOLLENSBY CLEAR POND—Franklin County, off Rte. 30, 2 miles south of the Hamlet of Saranac Inn. Beach launching. Parking for 6 cars and trailers.

FORKED LAKE—Campground, Hamilton County. Off Rte. 30, 3 miles west of Hamlet of Deerland. Beach launch. Parking for 80 cars and trailers.

FORT POND—Suffolk County. Off Edgemere Road in the Village of Montauk. Hand launching. No motors. Parking for 20 cars.

FOURTH LAKE—Herkimer County. Algeris State Campground, 8 miles northeast of Old Forge on South Shore Road. Hand launching. Parking for 25 cars.

INLET—Hamilton County, on Rte. 28, 10 miles east of Old Forge. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 25 cars and trailers.

FOURTH LAKE—Warren County, Luzerne Campground, on Rte. 9N, 8 miles southwest of the Village of Lake George. Hand launching. No motors permitted. Parking for 3 cars.

FRANKLIN FALLS FLOW—Essex County. Off Rte. 31, 2½ miles east of Rte. 28, 5 miles east of Hamlet of Bloomingdale. Hand launch. Parking for 5 cars.

GENESEE RIVER—Brown's Bridge, Monroe County. On Rte. 28, 2 miles east of the Hamlet of Scottsville. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars.

LAKE HARRIS—Campground, Essex County. Off Rte. 28N, 3 miles north of the Hamlet of Newcomb. Parking for 15 cars and trailers. Beach launch.

LAKE-OF-THE-WOODS—Jefferson County. Off Burns Road which is approximately 3 miles east of the Village of Redwood, off Cottage Hill Road. Hand launch. Parking for 15 cars. 10 hp limit.

LAKE KANAWAUKE—Orange County, Harriman State Park on Rte. 210, 1500 feet west of Seven Lakes Drive. Hand launching. Permits required from park manager at Tiorati Beach. Electric motors only.

LAKE ONTARIO GOLDEN HILL STATE PARK CAMPGROUND—Niagara County on Rte. 18, east of Olean. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

FORT NIAGARA STATE PARK—Niagara County. North Village Line, Rte. 18F, Youngstown. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 44 cars and trailers.

WILSON-TUSCARORA STATE PARK—Niagara County. Rte. 18, west of Wilson. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

HAMLIN BEACH STATE PARK—Monroe County. Rte. 19 and Lake Ontario State Parkway. Launching of cartop boats permitted in designated areas of park. Parking for 3 cars.

BRADDOCK BAY STATE PARK—Monroe County. 10 miles west of the City of Rochester off Lake Ontario State Parkway. Concrete ramp and gantry. Operated by concession.

OAK ORCHARD STATE MARINE PARK EAST—Orleans County. Town of Cariton, east sides of creek at the end of Rte. 98. Three cement ramps. Parking for 25 cars and trailers.

FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK—Cayuga County. ½ mile north of Fair Haven on Rte. 104A. Concrete ramp. Pumpout. Parking for 150 cars and trailers.

MEXICO POINT—Oswego County. Off Rte. 104B, 1 mile north of Texas. Dual concrete ramp. Parking for 105 cars and trailers, plus 29 cars. Entry fee.

PORT BAY (WEST)—Wayne County. Off West Port Bay Road, 5 miles north of Village of Wolcott. Parking for 20 cars and trailers. Concrete launching ramp.

STONY CREEK—Jefferson County. Off Rte. 3, south of Henderson Harbor. Concrete double ramp. Parking for 80 cars and trailers.

WESTCOTT BEACH STATE PARK—Jefferson County. On Rte. 3, 4 miles south of Village of Sackets Harbor. Parking for 35 cars and trailers. Concrete double ramp.

(M) HENDERSON HARBOR—Jefferson County. Adjacent to Rte. 178, 1 mile west of the Hamlet of Henderson Harbor. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 84 cars and trailers. Owned, operated and maintained by Town of Henderson.

CHAUMONT BAY—Jefferson County. Off Rte. 12E, 2 miles west of Chaumont. Concrete launching ramp. Parking for 100 cars and trailers.

LONG POINT STATE PARK—Jefferson County. 14 miles from Village of Three Mile Bay, gravel ramp.

PERCH RIVER—Jefferson County. On Doane Road, 1½ miles west of the Village of Dexter. Hand launch. Parking for 10 cars.

PORT BAY (SOUTH)—Wayne County. Off West Port Bay Road, 3 miles north of the Village of Wolcott. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

SANDY CREEK—Monroe County, along Lake Ontario State Parkway, near Rte. 19 intersection in the Town of Hamlin. Concrete launch ramps. Parking for 84 cars and trailers. Site operated and maintained by DEC on park lands.

IRONDEQUOIT BAY STATE MARINE PARK—located in the Town of Irondequoit, Monroe County, at the intersection of Rte. 590 and Culver Road. Concrete launching ramps. Parking for 28 cars and trailers.

(M) BLACK RIVER—Jefferson County, one block west off Rte. 180 on north shore of Black River in Village of Dexter. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 30 cars and trailers. Site owned, operated and maintained by the Village of Dexter. (Under construction during 1988).

LAKE OZONIA—St. Lawrence County. Off Lake Ozonia Road, 8 miles south of Rte. 72 in Hopkinton. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 20 cars. 10 hp motor limit.

LAKE PLACID—Essex County. Off Rte. 86 in Village of Lake Placid. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 25 cars and trailers.

LAKE RONKONKOMA—Suffolk County. On Victory Drive off Rosevale Avenue in the Town of Islip. Hand launching. Parking for 25 cars. No motors permitted.

LAKE SEBAGO—Harriman State Park, Orange County. On Seven Lakes Drive, 4 miles north of Siotsburg. Hand launching. Permit required, available from park manager. Electric motors only. Parking for 50 cars.

LAKE SILVERMINE—Harriman State Park, Orange County. On Seven Lakes Drive, 4 miles south of Rte. 6. Hand launching. Permit required, available from park manager at Tiorati Beach. Electric motors only. Parking for 100 cars.

LAKE SKANNATATI—Orange County, Harriman State Park, on Seven Lakes Drive, 8 miles north of Siotsburg, hand launch. Parking for 10 cars. Permit required from park manager at Tiorati Beach. Electric motors only.

LAKE TAGHKANIC—Lake Taghkanic State Park, Columbia County. On Rte. 82, 11 miles south of the City of Hudson. Permit required, available from park manager. Gravel launch. Parking for 20 cars.

LAKE TIORATI—Harriman State Park, Orange County. On Tiorati Brook Road, 4 miles west of Palisades Interstate Parkway. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars. Permit required, available from park manager. Electric motors only.

LAKE VIEW POND—Jefferson County. Off Rte. 3 on Pierrepont Place Road, 9 miles south of Village on Henderson. Beach launch. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

LAKE WELCH—Harriman State Park, Orange County. On Rte. 210, 6 miles west of Stony Point. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers. Permit required, available from manager of Beaver Pond Campground. Electric motors only.

LAMOKA LAKE—Schuylker County, Town of Tyrone. On Mud Lake Road, 1 mile west of Hamlet of Tyrone. Concrete ramp into canal. Parking for 12 cars and trailers.

LAUREL LAKE—Suffolk County. In Laurel, off State Highway 25. Hand launching. Parking for 5 cars, 200 yard carry required.

LEBANON RESERVOIR—Madison County. On Reservoir Road, about 1 mile west of the Village of Hamilton. Parking for 14 cars and trailers. Hand surface launching.

LEWEE LAKE—Campground, Hamilton County. Off Rte. 30, 14 miles north of the Village of Speculator. Beach launch. Parking for 25 cars and trailers.

LIMEKILN LAKE—Campground, Hamilton County. Off Rte. 28, 3 miles southeast of the Hamlet of Inlet. Parking for 60 cars. Hand launch.

LITTLE CLEAR POND—Franklin County. Off Rte. 30, 3½ miles southwest of the Hamlet of Lake Clear Junction. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 50 cars and trailers. No motors permitted. No fishing.

GRASSE RIVER—St. Lawrence County. On Rte. 68, 3 miles northwest of the Village of Canton. Hard surface ramp suitable for canoes and small motor boats. Parking for 25 cars and trailers.

GRAFTON LAKES State Park—Second Pond, Rensselaer County. Off Rte. 2 in Grafton. Hard surface ramp and car top launching. Parking for 5 cars.

GREAT SACANDAGA LAKE—Northville, Fulton County. Adjacent to Rte. 30 in the Village of Northville. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 60 cars and trailers.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Saratoga County. Edinburgh-Conklingville Road, 5 miles north of Hamlet in Edinburgh. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 44 cars and trailers.

NORTHAMPTON BEACH CAMPGROUND—Fulton County. Near Rte. 30, 1 1/2 miles south of Northville. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 700 cars and trailers.

GREEN SOUTH BAY—Heckscher State Park, Suffolk County. On Hecksher Parkway off Southern State Parkway. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 100 cars and trailers.

GREEN LAKE—Green County on Valley Road, off county Rte. 49, approximately 2 miles north of the Village of Leeds. Hand launch. Parking for 10 cars.

HARDWOOD LAKE—Cattaraugus County. On Rte. 98, 2 miles south of the Hamlet of Farmersville Station. Parking for 45 cars and trailers. Hand launch.

HINCKLEY RESERVOIR—Herkimer County. On Rte. 365, 5 miles east of Hinckley. Parking for 20 cars. Hand launching.

HONEOYE CREEK—Monroe County. On Fishell Road. Off US Rte 15, 1 mile south of Rte. 251. Parking for 12 cars. Hand launching.

HONEOYE LAKE—Ontario County. Off Rte. 20A, 4 miles south of Hamlet of Honeoye. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 30 cars and trailers.

HUDSON RIVER NYACK BEACH STATE PARK—Rockland County. North Broadway, Upper Nyack. Hand launching. Permit required, available from park manager. Parking for 25 cars.

GERMANTOWN—Columbia County. Off Rte. 9G in the Hamlet of North Germantown, to Northern Boulevard, to the end of Anchorage Road. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

COXSACKIE—Greene County. In the Village of Coxsackie. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 36 cars and trailers.

ATHENS—Greene County. On Rte. 385 in the Village of Athens. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 25 cars.

CITY OF HUDSON—Columbia County. At the foot of Water Street. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 46 cars and trailers.

MARGARET LEWIS NORRIE STATE PARK—Dutchess County. Park is located in the Village of Staatsburg, 9 miles north of Poughkeepsie. Ramp operated by concession. Parking for 40 cars.

UPPER HUDSON RIVER—Warren County. Adjacent to East River Drive, 2 1/2 miles south of the Village of Luzerne. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 30 cars and trailers.

INDIAN LAKE—Indian Lake Islands Campgrounds, Hamilton County. Access from Rte. 30, 14 miles north of the Village of Speculator. Parking for 50 cars and trailers. Hard surface launch ramp.

ISLAND POND—Orange County, Harriman State Park, on Seven Lakes Drive, 8 miles north of Sloatsburg. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars. Permit required from park manager at Tiorati Beach. Electric motors only.

KEUKA LAKE—Keuka Lake State Park, Yates County. Rte. 54A, 6 miles southwest of Village of Penn Yan. Concrete ramps. Pumpout. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

LAKE BONAPARTE—Lewis County. West of the Village of Harrisville, 3 1/2 miles north off Rte. 3 on North Shore Road. Parking for 14 cars and trailers. Hard surface launch ramp.

WOOD CREEK—Oneida County. Off Fish Creek Road halfway between Sylvan Beach and New London. Follow DEC signs from Rte. 46 or Rte. 49. Hand launch. Parking for 10 cars. Site provided via NYS DOT - Canals Division Permit.

NORTH TONAWANDA—Niagara County. Off Rte. 62 in the City of North Tonawanda. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 100 cars and trailers.

WATERFORD—Saratoga County. In Waterford at Battery Park, below lock #2, junction of Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Concrete ramp. Parking for 15 cars.

MONGAUP POND—Campsite, Sullivan County. Off Rte. 17 at exit 96, 6 miles west on county road 81 and 82, to the Hamlet of DeBruce, 3 miles north on Mongaup Pond Road. Hand launching. Parking for 100 cars. Electric motors only.

MOOSE POND—Essex County. Off Rte. 3 at the Village of Bloomingdale on the Bloomingdale-Franklin Falls Road to the dead end on Moose Pond Road. Hand launching. Parking for 28 cars.

MOREAU LAKE—Moreau Lake State Park, Saratoga County. 1 mile south of exit 175 of the Northway (I-87). Trailer and cartop launching. Parking for 10 cars and trailers. No motors permitted.

MUSKALONGE CREEK—Jefferson County. On Rte. 180, 1 1/4 miles south of Village of Dexter. Hand launching. Parking for 24 cars.

NANTICOKE LAKE—Broome County. On Squeedonk Road, 4 miles south of Hamlet of Center Lisle. Parking for 15 cars. Hand launching. No motors.

NEW ALBION LAKE—Cattaraugus County. Three miles northeast of the Village of Little Valley on New Albion Road. Hand launching. Electric motors permitted. Handicapped access available. Parking for 30 cars and trailers.

NIAGARA RIVER—Big Six Mile Creek State Park Marina, Niagara County. Off West River Parkway on western shore of Grand Island, 9 miles north of the City of Buffalo. Concrete ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

LEWISTON LANDING—Niagara County. Off Rte. 18F in the Village of Lewiston. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 30 cars and trailers. Owned and operated by the Village of Lewiston.

NICKS LAKE—Campground, Herkimer County. Off Rte. 28, 1 1/2 miles southwest of the Hamlet of Old Forge. Hand launching. Parking for 180 cars. No motors permitted.

NORTH LAKE—Campsite, Greene County. Off Rte. 18, 2 miles east of Haines Falls. Parking for 6 cars and trailers. No motors. Hard surface ramp.

OLEAN CREEK—Cattaraugus County. Off Rte. 18 on Giles Hollow Road, 6 miles north of the Village of Olean. Parking for 10 cars. Hand launch.

ONEIDA LAKE SOUTH SHORE—Madison County. On Rte. 31, 1 mile east of the Hamlet of Bridgeport. Two hard surface launching ramps. Parking for 35 cars and trailers.

LITTLE GREEN POND—Franklin County. Off Rte. 30, 3 1/2 miles southwest of the Hamlet of Lake Clear Junction. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars.

LITTLE POND—Campground, Delaware County. Off Rte. 17, 14 miles north of the Hamlet of Livingston Manor on Beaverskill Road. Hand launching. Parking for 100 cars. No motors permitted.

LONG LAKE—Hamilton County. Off Rte. 30 on the east shore of Long Lake. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 60 cars and trailers.

LONG POND—Chenango County. Off Rte. 41, 3 miles northwest of the Hamlet of Smithville Flats. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars.

LONG POND—Grafton Lakes State Park, Rensselaer County. Rte. 2, 10 miles east of the City of Troy. Cartop launching. No motors permitted.

LONG POND—Lewis County. Off Prentice Road, 4 miles northeast of Hamlet of Chugan. Beach launch. Parking for 5 cars. DEC FFA by FWMA agreement.

MADISON RESERVOIR—Madison County. On county Rte. 87 (East Lake Road), 3 miles south of Madison. Parking for 13 cars and trailers. Hard surface ramp.

MEACHAM LAKE—Campground, Franklin County. On Rte. 30, 19 miles north of the Hamlet of Lake Clear Junction. Parking for 20 cars and trailers. Beach launching.

MILLSITE LAKE—Jefferson County. On Cottage Hill road, 1 mile east of the Village of Redwood. Beach launching. Parking for 15 cars and trailers. 10 hp motor restriction.

MIRROR LAKE—Essex County. Off Rte. 86 in the Village of Lake Placid, on the north side of Mirror Lake. Hand launching. Parking for 25 cars. 50 yard carry required.

MOHANSIC LAKE—Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, Westchester County. On Rte. 202 at the Village of Yorktown. Permit required, available from park manager. Gravel launch. Parking for 20 cars.

MOHAWK RIVER/BARGE CANAL FREEMANS BRIDGE—Schenectady County. Off Rte. 50 in the Town of Glenville. Hard surface launch. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

NELLISTON—Montgomery County. Off Rte. 80, Village of Nelliston. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

LOCK 10—Montgomery County. Off Rte. 55, 2 1/2 miles east of the City of Amsterdam. Hand launch. Parking for 10 cars.

AMSTERDAM—Montgomery County. Off Quist Road, 5 miles east of the City of Amsterdam. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

LITTLE FALLS—Herkimer County. In the industrial park next to Little Falls Color Print. Follow DEC signs from Rte. 5 in Little Falls across RR tracks and to the right approximately 1 mile. Hard surface launch ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers. Site provided via FWMA agreement with Little Falls Color Pnt.

HERKIMER—Herkimer County, in Village of Herkimer off South Washington Street. Hand launch. Parking for 15 cars. Site provided via FWMA agreement with the Village of Herkimer.

MOHAWK—Herkimer County, in the Village of Mohawk. Follow DEC signs off Main Street at RDR Industries to Herkimer County Sewage Treatment Plant. Hand launch. Parking for 20 cars. Site provided via FWMA agreement with Herkimer County.

FRANKFORT—Herkimer County. At the end of Fox Street off Railroad Street in the Village of Frankfort. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers, plus 15 cars. Site provided via NYS DOT - Canals Division permit to the Village of Frankfort. (Under construction during 1988).

ONEIDA COUNTY STP—Oneida County, City of Utica. Take Wurz Avenue off Genesee Street to Blinker Light, then right to road's end at Sewage Treatment Plant. Hand launching. Roadside parking for 5 cars.

UTICA MARSH—Oneida County, in the City of Utica, at end of Barnes Avenue off Oriskany Boulevard. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

UTICA MARSH—Oneida County, City of Utica, off first gravel road to right after crossing Mohawk River on Barnes Avenue off Oriskany Boulevard. Hand launching. Parking for 6 cars.

SALMON RIVER RESERVOIR—Little America, Oswego County. On the CCC Road off the Orwell-Redfield Road, about 4 1/2 miles west of the Hamlet of Redfield. Hand launching. Parking for 32 cars.

JACKSON ROAD—Oswego County. On Jackson Road, off the Orwell-Redfield Road 5 1/2 miles west of the Hamlet of Redfield. Hand launching. Parking for 22 cars and trailers.

SANTA CLARA FLOW—Franklin County. Off Rte. 458 in the Hamlet of Santa Clara. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

SARANAC LAKE MIDDLE—South Creek, Franklin County. Off Rte. 3, 10 miles west of the Village of Saranac Lake. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars.

SARANAC LAKE, LOWER—Second Pond, Franklin County. On Rte. 3, 5 miles west of the Village of Saranac Lake. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 75 cars and trailers.

SARANAC LAKE, UPPER—Saranac Inn, Franklin County. At Saranac Inn, 1/2 mile from Rte. 30. Parking for 50 cars and trailers. Hard ramp.

INDIAN CARRY—Franklin County. On Rte. 3, 8 miles east of the Village of Tupper Lake. Beach launching. Parking for 18 cars.

SARATOGA LAKE—Saratoga, Saratoga County. Adjacent to Rte. 9P at the north end of Saratoga Lake. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 40 cars and trailers. Overflow parking available.

SCHOHARIE CREEK—Mine Kill State Park. Rte. 30, 5 miles south of Middleburgh. Concrete ramp with parking for 65 cars and trailers. Ramp serves power authority pump storage reservoir.

SCHROON LAKE—Eagle Point Campground, Warren County. On Rte. 9, 2 miles north of the Hamlet of Pottersville. Parking for 4 cars. Hand launching.

HORICON—Warren County. Off Rte. 9, just north of the Hamlet of Pottersville on Co. Road 62. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 45 cars and trailers.

SENECA LAKE—Seneca Lake State Park, Seneca County. On Rtes. 520 and 96A, at the City of Geneva. Hard surface ramps. Pumpout. Parking for 30 cars and trailers.

SAMPSON STATE PARK—Seneca County. On Rte. 96A, 12 miles south of the City of Geneva. Concrete ramps. Pumpout. Parking for 64 cars and trailers.

LODI POINT STATE MARINE PARK—Seneca County. On Co. Road 136, 5 miles west of the Village of Lodi. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 68 cars and trailers.

SENECA RIVER—Cayuga County. On Bonta Bridge Road, 2 miles east of Village of Weedsport. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars.

HOWLAND ISLAND—Cayuga County. Off Rte. 38 in the Howland Island Game Management Area, 3 1/2 miles north of the Village of Port Byron. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 23 cars and trailers.

GODFREY POINT—Oneida County. Adjacent to Rte. 49, 1 mile east of the Village of Cleveland. Two hard surface launching ramps. Parking for 30 cars and trailers.

THREE MILE BAY—Oswego County. Off Rte. 49, 5 miles southeast of the Village of Central Square in the Three Mile Bay Game Management Area. Beach launching. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

ONEIDA RIVER—Onondaga County. On Bonstead Road, approximately 2 miles northwest of the Village of Three Rivers. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars.

OSWEGATCHIE RIVER INLET—St. Lawrence County. Near Town Road, 3 miles east of the Hamlet of Star Lake and approximately 5 miles south of Rte. 3. Hand launching. Parking for 25 cars. No motors permitted.

HEUVELTON—St. Lawrence County. Off Rte. 87 in the Village of Heuvelton. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 30 cars.

OTISCO LAKE—Onondaga County. On West Valley Road, 2 miles north of Saw Mill Road. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars. Fishing pier available.

OTSELIC RIVER—Cortland County. Town of Willett, on Landers Corner Road, approximately ½ mile west of Rte. 26. Hand launching. Parking for 7 cars.

PAPISH POND—Cortland County. Off Beach Road, 6 miles southwest of the Village of Cincinnati. Parking for 6 cars. No motors. Hand launching.

PARADOX LAKE—Campground, Essex County. On Rte. 74, 2 miles east of the Hamlet of Severance. Parking for 10 cars and trailers. Hand ramp.

PAYNE LAKE—Jefferson County. Adjacent to the Theresa-Oxbow Road, 1 mile west of the Hamlet of Oxbow. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

PISECO LAKE—Poplar Point Campground, Hamilton County. Rte. 28, 2 miles west of Piseco. Parking for 15 cars and trailers. Beach launch.

POINT COMFORT CAMPGROUND—Hamilton County. Access via Rte. 8, 4 miles southwest of Piseco. Parking for 6 cars and trailers. Beach launch.

LITTLE SAND POINT CAMPGROUND—Hamilton County. Access via Rte. 8, 3 miles west of Piseco. Parking for 6 cars and trailers. Beach launch.

PORTAFERRY LAKE—St. Lawrence County. Off Rte. 3, 9 miles northeast of Village of Harrisville. Hand launching. No motors. DEC/BSA by FWMA agreement. Parking for 5 cars.

PUTNAM POND—Campground, Essex County. Off Rte. 74, 6 miles west of the Village of Ticonderoga. Parking for 10 cars and trailers. Hand ramp.

QUACKER LAKE—Allegheny State Park, Cattaraugus County. Exit 18 from Rte. 17, 10 miles west of Salamanca. Cartop launching. No motors. Parking for 10 cars.

RAQUETTE LAKE—Golden Beach Campground, Hamilton County. On Rte. 28, 3 miles north of the Hamlet of Raquette Lake. Parking for 50 cars and trailers. Beach launching.

RAQUETTE RIVER—Franklin County. Off Rtes. 3 and 30, 4 miles east of the Village of Tupper Lake. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

RAQUETTE RIVER—Higley Flow State Park, St. Lawrence County. Two miles west from Rte. 56, on Cold Brook Drive, South Colton, 15 miles south from Potsdam. Concrete ramp.

RED HOUSE LAKE—Allegheny State Park, Cattaraugus County. On ASP Rte. 1.6 miles south of the City of Salamanca. Gravel ramp. Cartop launching. Parking for 10 cars.

RED LAKE—Jefferson County. On Greenacre Road, about 4 miles north of the Hamlet of Theresa. Hand launching. Parking for 30 cars.

ROCKLAND LAKE—Rockland Lake State Park, Rockland County. Rte. 9W, 3 miles north of Rte. 59. Hand launching. Permit required, available from park manager. No motors.

ROLLINS POND—Campground, Franklin County. On Rte. 30, 12 miles northeast of the Village of Tupper Lake. Hand ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

RUDD POND—Dutchess County. On Rte. 22, 2 miles north of the Village of Millerton. Permit required, available from park manager. Gravel launch. Parking for 10 cars.

SACANDAGA LAKE—Moffitt Beach Campground, Hamilton County. Near Rte. 8, 4 miles west of the Village of Speculator. Parking for 100 cars and trailers. Beach launch.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—Burnham Point State Park, Jefferson County. On Rtes. 12 and 3, 3 miles east of the Village of Cape Vincent. Gravel surface ramp.

CEDAR POINT STATE PARK—Jefferson County. On Rte. 12E, 6 miles west of the Village of Clayton. Concrete ramp.

GRASS POINT STATE PARK—Jefferson County. On Rte. 12, 1 mile east of the Hamlet of Fisher's Landing. Concrete ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

WELLESLEY ISLAND STATE PARK—Jefferson County. Two miles north of Thousand Islands Bridge. Two concrete ramps.

DEWOLF POINT STATE PARK—Jefferson County. Off Rte. 1-81, 4 miles north of Thousand Islands Bridge. Gravel ramp.

KEEWAYDIN STATE PARK—Jefferson County. On Rte. 12, 1 mile west of the Village of Alexandria Bay. Concrete ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

KRING POINT STATE PARK—Jefferson County. On Rte. 12, 10 miles northeast of Alexandria Bay. Hard surface ramp.

JACQUES CARTIER STATE PARK—St. Lawrence County. On River Road, 2 miles south of the Village of Morristown. Flat rock ramp.

BRANDY BROOK—St. Lawrence County. Three miles north of Waddington on Rte. 37. Hard surface ramp.

COLES CREEK STATE PARK—St. Lawrence County. On Rte. 37 between the Villages of Massena and Waddington. Concrete ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

WILSON HILL—St. Lawrence County. One mile north of Rte. 37 on Rte. 131, between Louisville and Massena. Concrete ramp. Parking for 50 cars and trailers.

BARNHART ISLAND—St. Lawrence County. Robert Moses State Park, just north of the Village of Massena. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

MASSENA INTAKE—St. Lawrence County. Off Rte. 131, via Old River Road, 1 ½ miles northwest of the City of Massena. Beach launching. Parking for 10 cars. DEC. PASNY by FWMA Agreement.

(M) CAPE VINCENT—Jefferson County. Off Rte. 12E on the north end of the Village of Cape Vincent. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 30 cars and trailers. Site owned and operated by the Village of Cape Vincent.

SENECA RIVER—Seneca County. In the Montezuma Wildlife Refuge area off Rte. 20, on the Barge Canal just south of Freebridge in the Town of Tyre. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 25 cars and trailers.

SEVENTH LAKE—Hamilton County. Fulton Chain. On Rte. 28, 3 miles east of the Hamlet of Inlet. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 20 cars and trailers.

SILVER LAKE—Wyoming County. South end of lake on west side. Hand launch only. Parking for 20 cars.

SIXTOWN POND (A.K.A.) CRYSTAL LAKE—Jefferson County. Off Rte. 178, 4 miles east of the Village of Henderson, or 5 miles west of the Village of Adams. Hand launch. Parking for 25 cars.

SKANEATELES LAKE—Onondaga County. Off Rte. 41A, 2 ½ miles south of the Village of Skaneateles. Parking for 17 cars and trailers. Hand surface ramp.

SOUTH SANDY CREEK—Jefferson County. On the Lakeview Wildlife Management Area, 10 ½ miles south of Village of Henderson, adjacent to Rte. 3. Informal development, shallow draft boats only. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars. Handicapped fishing deck available.

SPRUCE POND—Onondaga County. Off Herlighy Road, 8 miles east of Village of Tully. Hand launching. No motors permitted. Parking for 6 cars.

STILLWATER LAKE—Clarence Fahnstock State Park, Putnam County. Off Taconic Parkway, southbound, 1 mile south of Rte. 301. Cartop launching only. Permit required from park manager. Parking for 10 cars.

STILLWATER RESERVOIR—Herkimer County. On Stillwater Road, 28 miles east of the Village of Lowville. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 30 cars and trailers.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

BARTON—Tioga County. Off Rte. 17 in the Hamlet of Barton. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars.

NICHOLS (WEST)—Tioga County. On West River Drive, approximately 4 miles west of Village of Nichols. Hand launching. Parking for 7 cars.

CRUMHORN—Otego County. Off Rte. 35, off Co. Road 35 on east side of river between the Villages of Portlandville and Millford. Hand launching. Parking for 28 cars.

EMMONS—Otego County. Off Co. Road 47. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars.

ONEONTA—Otego County. Off Rte. 205 at the westerly city limits of Oneonta. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars.

WELLS BRIDGE—Otego County. Off Wells Bridge-Otego Road, 2 ½ miles west of the Village of Otego on the south side of the river. Hand launching. Parking for 25 cars.

UNADILLA—Delaware County. On the west side of the Village of Unadilla, off River Road, ¼ mile south of the intersection of Rte. 7 and 1-88 connector. Parking for 40 cars. Hand launching.

SIDNEY—Otego County. On the north bank of river at the intersection of Rte. 7 and new Rte. 8. Hand launching. Parking for 30 cars.

COLLIERSVILLE—Otego County, along Rte. 7, ½ mile east of intersection of Rtes. 7 and 28. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars.

NICHOLS (EAST)—Tioga County, on East River Drive, 1 mile east of the Village of Nichols. Beach launching. Parking for 12 cars and trailers.

TAYLOR POND—Campsite, Clinton County. Silver Lake Road, 9 miles northwest of Ausable Forks. Parking for 10 cars. Hand launch.

TULLY LAKE—Cortland County. Off Rte. 281, 2 ½ miles south of the Village of Tully to Song Lake Road, first left then turn after crossing 1-81. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars. 7 ½ hp motor restriction.

TUPPER LAKE—Franklin County. On Rte. 30 in the Hamlet of Moody, 2 miles south of the Village of Tupper Lake. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 35 cars and trailers.

UNADILLA RIVER SOUTH NEW BERLIN—Chenango County. Off Rte. 8, 2 miles north of Hamlet of South New Berlin. Hand launching. Parking for 8 cars.

SOUTH NEW BERLIN—Chenango County. Adjacent to Rte. 23 bridge crossing the Unadilla River in the Hamlet of South New Berlin. Hand launching. Parking for 10 cars.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE—Clinton County. Off Rte. 374, ½ mile north of the Hamlet of Merrills. Parking for 40 cars and trailers. Hand ramp.

UPPER LELANDS POND—Madison County. On Rte. 26, approximately 1 mile southwest of the Village of Bouckville. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

UPPER PECONIC RIVER—Suffolk County. In the Hamlet of Calverton, ½ mile west of Edwards Avenue on South River Road. Hand launching. Special access permit required from DEC Region 1 Office. Parking 4 cars.

PECONIC RIVER (LOWER)—Suffolk County. Off State Highway 25 in Riverhead. Hand launching. No gasoline outboard motors. Parking for 5 cars.

UPPER POND—Kenneth L. Wilson Campsite, Ulster County. Off Rte. 28, 4 miles east of Mt. Tremper on county Rte. 40. Hand launching only. Parking for 6 cars.

WANETA LAKE—Schuyler County. On Co. Road 23, 2 miles west of Tyrone. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 10 cars and trailers.

WEST LAKE—Fulton County. Off Rte. 10, 1 mile south of the intersection of Rtes. 29A and 10 on the Point Breeze Road. Hard surface ramp. Parking for 15 cars and trailers.

WEST RIVER—Yates County. Off Rte. 245, 6 miles south of the Village of Middlesex on South Hill Road. Hand launching. Parking for 5 cars.

WHITE LAKE—Sullivan County. Off Rte. 17B west of the Town of Monticello, 1 mile north on Rte. 55 in the Hamlet of North White Lake. Parking for 21 cars and trailers. Beach launching.

WHITE POND—Putnam County. Off Rte. 301 on Farmers Mill Road to White Pond Road. Hand launching. Parking for 20 cars. Electric motors only.

WHITNEY POINT RESERVOIR—Broome County. Off Rte. 26, 1 mile north of the Whitney Point Reservoir Dam in Dorchester Park. Hard surface launching ramp. Parking for 40 cars and trailers. 7 ½ hp motor restriction.

APPENDIX G

FOREST COVER TYPES OF NORTH AMERICA

(Exclusive of Mexico)

Report of the Committee on Forest Types

In 1929 a committee of the Society of American Foresters under the chairmanship of R. C. Hawley undertook the description and classification of the forest cover types of the eastern United States. The committee report which was issued in the *JOURNAL OF FORESTRY* in April, 1932, brought order out of a state of confusion then existing regarding forest types. The report has subsequently twice been revised and reprinted as an S. A. F. bulletin, the last time in 1940.¹ These revisions made only minor changes in the original report. However, since considerable new knowledge about forest types in the Central and Southern Forest Regions had accumulated, a need existed to bring the nomenclature up to date and as the supply of the bulletin has been exhausted a more complete revision seemed desirable. Accordingly in October, 1950, the president of the Society appointed a new committee² to accomplish this purpose.

It soon became apparent to the Committee that the bulletin would be considerably more useful if Canadian types were also included. This led to the appointment by the Canadian Institute of Forestry of a committee³ under the chairmanship of A. S. L. Barnes to collaborate with the S. A. F. group. As a result, the cover types of the Northern Forest have been redescribed to fit both the eastern United States and eastern Canada. In addition, a new forest region, the Boreal, has been added and the types within it described.

Simultaneously, a need appeared to reissue the companion bulletin dealing with western cover types⁴ which was scheduled for reprint-

ing and which had been revised somewhat by Frederick S. Baker, chairman of the committee⁵ responsible for the original report. A decision was then made by the Council of the Society of American Foresters to issue both reports under one cover. In order to provide reasonable uniformity between the two reports, a single introductory text has been prepared, drawing heavily on the previous ones written by R. C. Hawley and F. S. Baker, and the descriptions of the eastern types have all been rewritten to conform to the form of the western report.

Content of Report

This bulletin contains a discussion of the problem and the basis used in making the forest type classifications. The report on eastern types includes a list of the forest types classified by habitat and forest regions. The western report lists the types by natural groups starting with the coldest region and working toward the warmer. For both East and West, detailed descriptions for all types are appended. Lists giving the scientific and common names of all tree species mentioned in the reports are included, as well as an index of forest types for both East and West.

Need for a Uniform Type Classification

Practically all foresters have occasion to use forest types. Prior to the development and adoption of a standard classification, they were forced to make their own classification and to add new type names to it as the need arose. A variety of purposes which the types were to serve governed the recognition and naming of these types. There was a heterogeneous assortment of all kinds of types (cover, physical, local, and generalized), and much confusion and inconsistency in nomen-

¹Forest Cover Types of the Eastern United States. Report of the Committee on Forest Types, Society of American Foresters, Washington, D. C., 39 pp., 3rd Edition, Revised, 1940.

²This committee consists of F. H. Eyre, chairman, W. A. Dayton, Daniel DeSoto, R. C. Hawley, and P. R. Wheeler. The committee wishes to thank those members of the Society who aided in the review of the old descriptions, especially Henry Bull for his help in rewriting descriptions of southern types.

³Membership consists of A. S. L. Barnes, chairman, W. B. M. Clarke, W. E. D. Hilday, André Linteau, and H. V. Seely.

⁴Forest Cover Types of Western North America. Report of the Committee on Western Forest Types.

Society of American Foresters, Washington, D. C. 35 pp., 1945.

⁵This committee was composed of Frederick S. Baker, chairman, H. Dean Cochran, Leo A. Isaac, Gordon D. Marekworth, C. D. Orchard (Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, now Canadian Institute of Forestry), G. A. Pearson, Roger R. Robinson, and Robert K. Winters.

elature. This inconsistency occurred not so much in the use of different names for the same tree, as in the illogical use in the type names of generic, general, topographic, and site names, and in the use of the same type name for two or more widely separate and distinct forest types. So far as the interest of the individual within the boundaries of his own relatively restricted territory is concerned, the local types may be locally satisfactory but the tendency is to create new types which could well be correlated with or included under a forest type already recognized elsewhere. New type names of doubtful value have been introduced in this manner.

When the profession as a whole is considered, the usefulness of, and necessity for, a systematic classification and consistent list of forest types becomes apparent. The demand for such a comprehensive classification of the forest types in the eastern United States led to the appointment of the original committee.

A uniform system of classification in the western United States came about in a slightly different way. At the time the report on eastern forest cover types was issued in 1932, there was in existence a scheme for western types that had been devised by the U. S. Forest Service prior to 1913. Since it was basically different in concept and definition than the classification developed for the East, it appeared wise to undertake a revision of the western classification that would develop unity of terminology and of concept. Consequently a committee was appointed by the Society of American Foresters and a report published in 1945 covering the western part of the continent, exclusive of Mexico.

Definition of Forest Type and Cover Type

Forest type⁶ is defined as follows by the Society of American Foresters: "A descriptive term used to group stands of similar character as regards composition and development due to given ecological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands. The term suggests repetition of the same character under similar conditions" . . . "A cover type is a forest type now occupying the ground, no implication being conveyed as to whether it is temporary or permanent."

⁶Forestry Terminology. Society of American Foresters, Washington, D. C. 1950.

This definition has been accepted as a basis for the preparation of this bulletin, although more stress is laid on "composition" than on "development" as the primary basis for recognition of the type. Differences in character of "development" are subordinate to the cover itself and usually can be taken care of within a forest cover type by division into various qualities of site. For example, it would logically follow that for any given forest cover type the development of the stands on the best sites would be different from those on the poorest sites.

Basis for Recognition of Forest Types

The classification is based on the existing tree cover; cover types are what the forester finds on the ground and must deal with. Forest cover types have a distinct ecological, silvicultural, and management value and significance even in cases where the type is temporary on burned-over or otherwise disturbed areas.

In selecting combinations to be recognized as forest types, the following principles have been used:

1. The cover type must actually be found occupying large areas in the aggregate. It does not require that it should cover any single large area in a solid stand, but that it should be the characteristic composition found typically through a considerable range of country.
2. The cover type must be distinctive and easily separated from other types which most closely resemble it.
3. Within the foregoing limitations every important combination of cover must be recognized as a forest type.

No matter how many types are set up, there will always be found transition areas in the field. Careful judgment may be required to decide under which type the stand in question should be placed. It cannot be expected that any list suitable for an area the size of the United States and Canada will provide a name for every cover combination. Only those of distinctive character and considerable area merit formal recognition as types. This is not intended to discourage those who have real need for a finer subdivision of types than is recognized here. It is hoped, however, for the sake of clarity, that where such subtypes are

created they will be tied into the general pattern given in this bulletin.

Because so many different names were in use at the time the original report for eastern types was issued in 1932, it was essential to take full cognizance of all forest types recognized in the literature. Although some confusion no doubt still exists, it does not prevail to nearly as great an extent today. Accordingly the committee did not deem it necessary to bring the literature⁷ up-to-date now.

Naming the Types

In naming the cover types, the committee followed the principle of employing species names which would be descriptive of the composition. When possible, the type name has been confined to a single species or to a binomial. Trinomial names could not be avoided in a few cases. Generic names, because of their indefiniteness, have been avoided wherever possible, although such use has been necessary at times, especially in the Central and Southern Forest Regions where there are many species. In order to escape the employment of a name longer than a trinomial, a few cases required the use of a general descriptive name. Words indicative of site have not been used in the type names because site as most commonly used on this continent is a subdivision of the cover type.

Judging Predominance

The formal definition of the type rests upon the species which are predominant in the stand. Species which appear in the type name in most cases form fifty percent or more of the composition. Predominance may be judged on the basis of number of stems in the dominant and codominant classes combined. Where only one species appears in the name, that species alone predominates. If more than one species is listed in the type name, predominance will usually be secured only by combining the number of all species in the name. In a few cases an indicator species has been used in the type name. Where this has been done, it is specifically stated in the type description. An indicator species will be characteristic and indicative of the type but may not predominate.

⁷The 1940 revision of the eastern forest type report includes references to literature that appeared prior to that date.

Species are arranged in the type name in order of numerical importance or indicator value, beginning with the most important.

Both the common and scientific names are taken from *Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States (Including Alaska)* by Elbert L. Little, Jr., 1953, Agriculture Handbook No. 41, Forest Service. A few exceptions have been made in type names where the check list name is not generally known and accepted in the regions where the species is most important, or where a species name for a type would seem awkward or be impractical.

Mixed Versus Pure Types

Wherever possible, as a matter of simplification, convenience, and increased usefulness of the classification, the committee avoided setting up a mixed type composed of two species for each of which a separate type already existed. The inevitable mixtures and transition between types may be assigned to one or another type on the basis of simple predominance of one or another species. It may be difficult, however, to decide whether a given transition belongs to a pure type or to a mixed type composed of the same species in mixture with one or more other species.

The committee realized, however, that some two-species mixtures are much more common than pure stands of either species, and in such cases has set up a mixed type in place of two pure types. This applies particularly to the Boreal Forest Region of Canada.

Arrangement of Types

Eastern Forest Cover Types

It would be possible to list forest cover types in any one of a number of ways. For example, they could be tabulated in order of general shade tolerance, place in ecological succession, or by economic importance. Instead the original committee chose to arrange the type names for the eastern cover types so as to bring together those forest types which normally are found occupying similar habitats. (The same arrangement has been preserved in the current revision.) In developing this idea, the committee placed all types for the East under one of the five great forest regions commonly recognized, namely, the Boreal, Northern, Central Hardwood, Southern, and Tropical Forests (Fig. 1). The word "Hard-

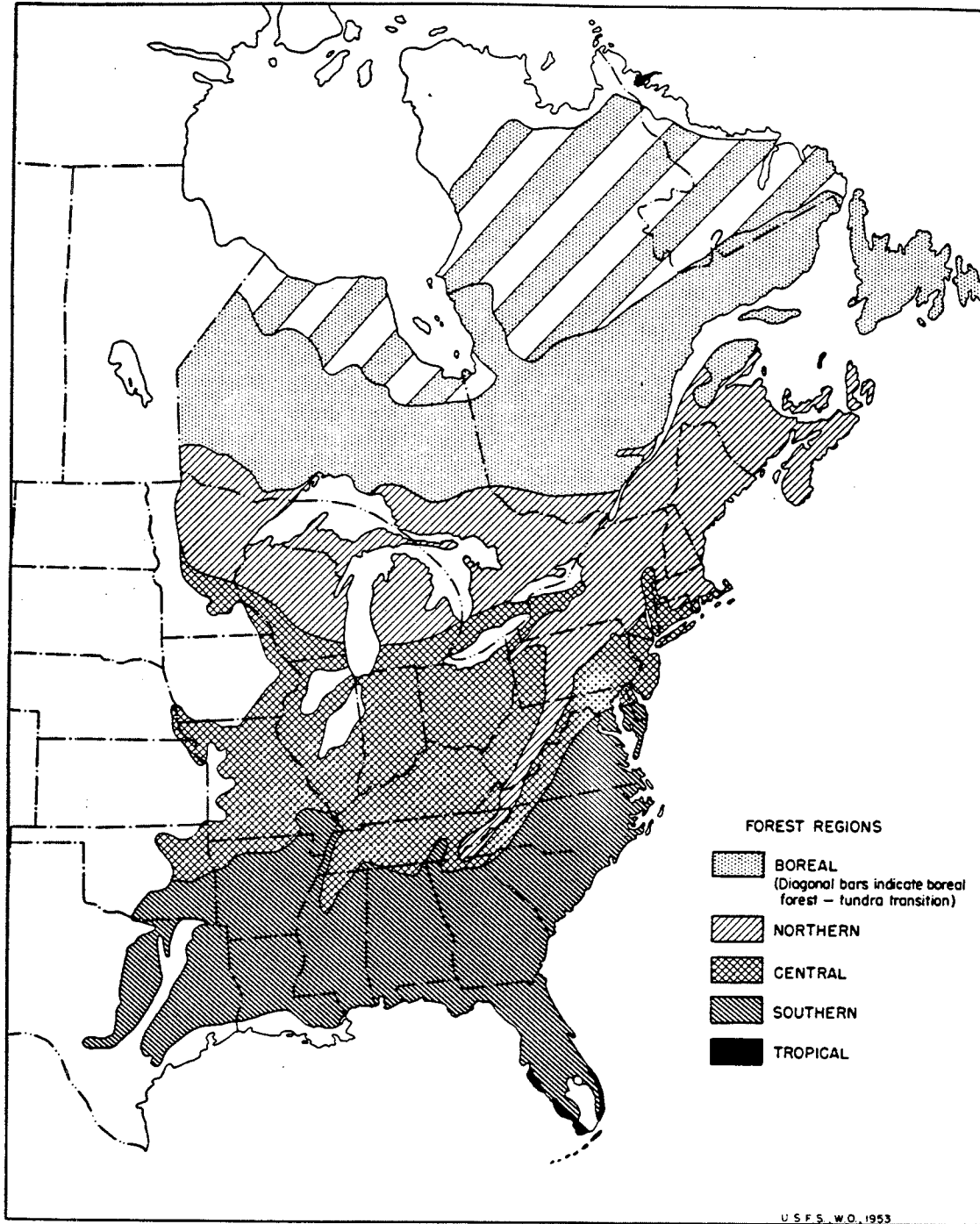


FIG. 1.—Forest regions of eastern North America¹

¹Adapted from map, "Areas Characterized by Major Forest Types in the United States," 1949, issued by the Forest Service, U. S. Dept. Agric., and one by W. E. D. Halliday published in *A Forest Classification for Canada*, Canada Department of Resources and Development, Forest Research Bull. No. 89, 1937. The western boundary is formed by the prairie in the United States and by the Ontario-Manitoba line in Canada, which closely approximates the division between the eastern and western sections of the Boreal Forest.

wood" has now been omitted from the name for the Central Hardwood region because coniferous types do occur there. Some types appear in the list in more than one region but the description of the type appears only once, and so far as possible in the forest region in which that type is considered to be most important.

As a further step in bringing together the forest types occupying similar habitats, an additional grouping on the basis of soil moisture relations has been employed. Three divisions are recognized as follows:

Dry.—Situations which are dry due to whatever cause, whether it be light porous soil, shallow soil, steep slopes and ridges, or low rainfall.

Fresh to moist.—Situations with reasonably good but not excessive moisture supply.

Wet.—Situations having an excessive supply of moisture, at least during part of the year.

So far as possible, within each moisture situation the types are so arranged as to bring side by side the types which stand closest in nature and hence could be logically grouped if a contraction of the type list was needed. As already stated, some of the possible groupings are indicated in the list. Some types, however, do not easily group with others because they are distinct in character and unrelated to other types.

Western Forest Cover Types

The western types are arranged in a natural grouping, starting with those characteristic of the coldest region and working toward the warmest. Within each temperature region, the types on moist sites precede those on dry sites, subclimax types come next to the climax into which they pass. Types are numbered from 201 to avoid confusion with numbers used in the eastern classification. In a few cases, the same type is present in both East and West, for example, black spruce. Such types are given both an eastern and a western number but are cross referenced.

Relation to Other Classifications

One classification of forest types in wide use is that of the U. S. Forest Survey. The objectives of this survey are primarily economic so in some major aspects this use of

forest types differs from the purpose of the S.A.F. classification. For example, in the Forest Survey definition⁸ of a "major forest type," commercial⁹ timber volume is given chief emphasis. The term "major forest type" as used by the Forest Survey is not a single type but a type group. Thus, all forest types of the United States are brought together into 20 broad type groups for the convenient presentation of statistical information. This grouping has some disadvantages by forcing certain ecologically like and unlike forest types together. On the other hand, it is the only available source of country-wide or region-wide statistics on acreages of forest type groups.

The Forest Survey major type groups are listed below:

WESTERN	EASTERN
1. Douglas-fir	11. White—red—jack pine
2. Hemlock—Sitka spruce	12. Spruce—fir
3. Redwood	13. Longleaf—slash pine
4. Ponderosa pine	14. Loblolly—shortleaf pine
5. Western white pine	15. Oak—pine
6. Lodgepole pine	16. Oak—hickory
7. Larch	17. Oak—gum—cypress
8. Fir—spruce	18. Elm—ash—cotton-wood
9. Pinyon pine—juniper	19. Maple—beech—birch
10. Hardwoods	20. Aspen—birch

In eastern Canada forest types are less complex than in the United States. Consequently in common practice, forest types are frequently grouped into three classes: coniferous, mixedwood, and hardwood. The relationships of S.A.F. types to this grouping and to the U. S. Forest Survey grouping are given in Table 1 (page 6) for eastern types and in Table 4 (page 39) for western types.

⁸"Major types—will be determined upon the basis of predominant species as indicated by cubic volume for saw timber and pole timber stands, and number of trees for seedling and sapling stands. Where none of the indicated species comprises 50 percent or more of a given stand, the stand should be typed on the basis of plurality of cubic volume or number of trees." (Forest Survey manual. U. S. Dept. Agric. Forest Service. Revised April, 1952. P. 46.)

⁹"Commercial forest land area" is that "forest land which (a) is producing, or physically capable of producing, usable crops of wood (usually saw timber), (b) economically available now or prospectively, and (c) not withdrawn from timber production." Forest Survey manual. P. 4.

Forest Cover Types of Eastern North America

TABLE 1.—LIST OF THE FOREST COVER TYPES OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
SHOWING ARRANGEMENT BY FOREST REGIONS AND MOISTURE RELATIONSHIPS

Type number	Cover type	Type groups			
		S.A.F.	Canadian	U. S. Forest ¹ Survey	
BOREAL FOREST REGION					
Dry					
1	Jack pine		Coniferous		
2	Black spruce—white spruce		Coniferous		
3	Jack pine—paper birch		Mixedwood		
Fresh to moist					
4	White spruce—balsam fir		Coniferous		
5	Balsam fir		Coniferous		
6	Jack pine—black spruce		Coniferous		
7	Black spruce—balsam fir		Coniferous		
8	Jack pine—aspens		Mixedwood		
9	White spruce—balsam fir—aspens		Mixedwood		
10	Black spruce—aspens		Mixedwood		
11	Aspens—paper birch		Hardwood		
Wet					
12	Black spruce		Coniferous		
13	Black spruce—tamarack		Coniferous		
NORTHERN FOREST REGION					
Dry					
1	Jack pine		Coniferous	11	
14	Northern pin oak			16	
15	Red pine		Coniferous	11	
42	Bur oak		Hardwood ²	16	
Fresh to moist					
16	Aspens	} Aspen— birch— pin cherry	Hardwood	20	
17	Pin cherry		Hardwood	20	
18	Paper birch		Hardwood	20	
19	Gray birch—red maple		Hardwood	20	
20	White pine—northern red oak—white ash	} White pine	Mixedwood	11	
21	White pine		Coniferous	11	
22	White pine—hemlock		Coniferous	11	
23	Hemlock		Coniferous	12 or 19	
24	Hemlock—yellow birch		Mixedwood	19	
25	Sugar maple—beech—yellow birch	} Northern hardwood— hemlock	Hardwood	19	
26	Sugar maple—basswood		Hardwood	19	
27	Sugar maple		Hardwood	19	
28	Black cherry—sugar maple		Hardwood ²	19	
29	Black cherry		Hardwood ²	19	
30	Red spruce—yellow birch		Mixedwood	12	
31	Red spruce—sugar maple—beech		Mixedwood	12	
32	Red spruce		Coniferous	12	
33	Red spruce—balsam fir	} Spruce—fir	Coniferous	12	
34	Red spruce—Fraser fir			12	
35	Paper birch—red spruce—balsam fir			Mixedwood	12 or 20
36	White spruce—balsam fir—paper birch			Mixedwood	12
5	Balsam fir			Coniferous	12
Wet					
12	Black spruce	} Northern conifer swamp	Coniferous	12	
37	Northern white-cedar		Coniferous	12	
38	Tamarack		Coniferous	12	
39	Black ash—American elm—red maple		Hardwood	18	
CENTRAL FOREST REGION					
Dry					
40	Post oak—black oak	} Oak—		16	
41	Scarlet oak		Hickory		16
42	Bur oak		Hardwood ²	16	
43	Bear oak	} Pitch pine— oak		16	
44	Chestnut oak				16
45	Pitch pine				11 or 14

neer on burned-over areas on dry situations and is common throughout the southern half of the Boreal Forest. In the succession, it tends to give way first to paper birch and quaking aspen, with spruce taking over eventually.

Transition forms and variants.—The proportion of jack pine varies considerably. Spruce begins to predominate in the transition, with quaking aspen often in association.

Type 4 **White Spruce—Balsam Fir**

Definition and composition.—White spruce predominates, but balsam fir is present as a coordinate species in varying degrees. Jack pine, quaking aspen, and black spruce are associates.

Nature and occurrence.—The type, although not a large one, occurs throughout the Boreal Forest on moist or fresh soils, particularly on medium and lower slopes. It is a climax type.

Transition forms and variants.—To the northward the type grades into black spruce. However, white spruce will still be found on drier sites (river banks); balsam fir decreases toward the north.

Type 5 **Balsam Fir**

Definition and composition.—Balsam fir is pure or predominant. Its associates are many and varied in different parts of its range including, in the Boreal Forest, black spruce, white spruce, and paper birch. On upland sites in the Northern Forest associates are white spruce, paper birch, quaking and big-tooth aspen, red spruce, yellow birch, beech, red maple, hemlock; in swamps, black spruce, tamarack, red maple, maple, black ash, northern white-cedar.

Nature and occurrence.—This is a very common type in Quebec, northern New England, and the mountainous sections of eastern New York. It is also fairly widespread in the northern part of the Lake States, especially in mixtures with other species, but somewhat less so as a distinct type in Ontario. It occurs on upland sites on low lying moist flats and in swamps. In the northeastern United States the balsam fir type is relatively spotty, although extensive areas occur particularly in zones on upper slopes. Pure stands are usu-

ally the results of heavy cuttings, blowdowns, or may follow infestations of spruce budworm. In New England, balsam fir tends to give way to red spruce, but may be climax in the zone below timberline; it also tends toward a climax type in Quebec and in the Lake States where it replaces aspen and paper birch in the succession.

Transition forms and variants.—Subdivisions recognized in New England are fir flat, fir slope, and fir swamp. In the Lake States it either is on upland in mixture with aspen and paper birch (sometimes with yellow birch, red maple, and sugar maple) or in swamps with northern white-cedar, black spruce, black ash, and balsam poplar.

Balsam fir is subclimax in the Boreal Region, where it occupies black spruce upland sites after clear-cutting. It is also an extensive quasi-climax in the southern part of the Boreal Region; young stands in the latter condition are found pure or with an admixture of paper birch, aspen, and white spruce. This type belongs to the better sites. Balsam fir is found in pure stands in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada, but seldom in pure stands in Ontario.

Type 6 **Jack Pine—Black Spruce**

Definition and composition.—Jack pine predominates but with an intrusion of black spruce, usually as a subordinate. Small proportions of quaking aspen and paper birch are associated with the conifers.

Nature and occurrence.—The type is found on scattered areas throughout the southern half of the Boreal Forest on fairly coarse soil materials such as glacial eskers, river flats, and marine terraces.

Transition forms and variants.—This is a definite transition type, covering considerable areas in Ontario, which will eventually be succeeded by the longer lived and more tolerant black spruce. It also appears as a transition type in northeastern Minnesota. The quantity of black spruce increases in relation to the age of the stand. There is usually some aspen and paper birch present, but in minor quantities.

Type 7 **Black Spruce—Balsam Fir**

Definition and composition.—Black spruce predominates but balsam fir is a coordinate

a number of different associates which vary in composition from north to south and are usually minor in proportion. In the Boreal Forest they are: balsam fir, jack pine, quaking aspen, paper birch, tamarack, and northern white-cedar. Proceeding southward to the Northern Forest, jack pine and aspen drop out while black ash and red maple occasionally appear as minor associates.

Nature and occurrence.—Black spruce is a very widespread type. It occurs not only in acid peat swamps where it tends to be pure, but also on moist flats and uplands. It is a subclimax type.

Transition forms and variants.—This is the northern limit type of the Boreal Forest with no transition to associate species, as they are all subclimax. In the Boreal Forest pure black spruce stands are not only found in swamps or semi-denuded areas, but also on slopes, including mountain slopes. In the latter case, the species constitutes the climatic climax. Minor associates are balsam fir, white spruce, and paper birch; with the exception of white spruce, the other species are more abundant when the stands are young; later on they decrease in number.

In Minnesota where it occurs mostly in poorly drained peat swamps the type tends to be pure but may have some tamarack in mixture. It is sometimes referred to as spruce bog. In Michigan it occurs also on muck soils in association with northern white-cedar, balsam fir, black ash, and red maple. In New York and New England the type is of very scattered distribution.

This type is essentially the same as No. 204 of the western types.

Type 13 Black Spruce—Tamarack

Definition and composition.—Black spruce and tamarack are predominant. Balsam fir, northern white-cedar, and black willow are associates.

Nature and occurrence.—Individual areas are of small size but in the aggregate are very extensive. The type is found through Ontario and Quebec in the Boreal Region on low, wet sites of poor quality. The forest tends to be climax.

Transition forms and variants.—Sometimes

the type is classed as "treed muskeg." It has no transition form.

Northern Forest

Type 14 Northern Pin Oak

Definition and composition.—Northern pin oak is pure or predominates in mixtures with white oak, black oak, scarlet oak, bur oak or northern red oak, in varying proportions. The associated oaks are either coordinate or subordinate. Jack pine, when an associate, is coordinate with the northern pin oak.

Nature and occurrence.—The type occurs chiefly in central Michigan and central Wisconsin, but extends into northern Wisconsin, and east central Minnesota. It is found on dry sandy soils of sand plains and gravelly morainal slopes where it covers considerable areas along the southern edge of the Northern Forest Region in the Lake States; elsewhere it is local and spotty in distribution. Northern pin oak was probably a subordinate species in red and jack pine stands. As the pines were cut and fires occurred the oak "took over" due to persistent sprouting. Succession is toward white oak—black oak—northern red oak.

Transition forms and variants.—The oak is usually scrubby in character hence the type is frequently called "scrub oak." The proportion of jack pine varies considerably. In parts of eastern Minnesota the pine is absent and the type forms an edaphic climax on poor sandy soils.

Type 15 Red Pine

Definition and composition.—Red ("Norway") pine is pure or predominates in mixtures with white, jack or pitch pines. Among the associates jack pine is coordinate, white pine either coordinate or subordinate, and northern pin oak, white oak, and red maple are subordinate. Paper birch, quaking and bigtooth aspen are sometimes in mixture as coordinates in young stands. In central and southeastern New York, chestnut oak, hemlock, northern red oak, and white pine are common associates.

Nature and occurrence.—Red pine is primarily a type of the southern part of Ontario, Quebec and the Lake States, but has spotty

distribution from the Maritime Provinces of Canada through New England, New York, and northern Pennsylvania at elevations from sea level to 1,700 feet. It occurs on sandy and gravelly locations or dry sandy loam soils; often on shallow-soiled rocky knolls and lake shores where it remains as a type only in small scattered patches. In succession it replaces jack pine and in turn gives way to white pine.

Transition forms and variants.—Red pine commonly starts out as a subordinate species in a jack pine type but takes over as the shorter lived jack pine drops out of the stand. Old stands sometimes break up and are invaded by paper birch as an understory or by shrub species in the Lake States. The type is being expanded greatly through reforestation.

Type 16 Aspen

Definition and composition.—Quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, and balsam poplar compose the type singly or in various combinations with each other or with associates. Balsam poplar is not an important constituent except along streams and swamp margins in the Lake States. Paper birch and pin cherry are common associates. Most other species in the Northern Forest Region occur at times as subordinates. An understory of balsam fir is frequently present.

Toward the Great Plains bur oak, green ash, American elm, paper birch, boxelder, and pin cherry are in mixture with aspen and balsam poplar.

Nature and occurrence.—The aspen type is very widespread. It is universal throughout the Northern and Boreal Forests and occurs commonly in the Central Forest Region from sea level to elevations of 4,000 feet. It is a ubiquitous type and is found on all kinds of soils except the very driest sands and wettest swamps. It occurs chiefly on burns, clear-cut areas, and less frequently on abandoned fields and pastures. Thus it is a pioneer type after fires and is relatively short lived. Pin cherry when in mixture, disappears early; all other species tend to outlive aspen. Aspen is succeeded by one of the white pine, northern hardwood, spruce—fir, or oak groups of types.

Transition forms and variants.—The proportion of paper birch varies considerably,

and in the Boreal Forest Region a transition type of aspen—paper birch is recognized. Also in the Boreal Forest it forms a transition type with jack pine (jack pine—aspens).

Type 17 Pin Cherry

Definition and composition.—Pin cherry is pure or predominates. Its associates in the north are quaking and bigtooth aspen, paper birch, red maple, northern red oak, which are either coordinate with or subordinate to the pin cherry. In the southern Appalachians yellow birch, red spruce, Fraser fir, and mountain-ash are associates.

Nature and occurrence.—The type is universal throughout the northern and boreal forests and less commonly is found in the Central Forest from elevations above 600 feet in the north to 4,500 feet in North Carolina. Pin cherry is not exacting as to soil and is a short-lived pioneer type which originates on clear-cut or heavily burned areas. In the north it is scarcely more than a shrub type where it is succeeded by aspen or by the northern hardwood, northern red oak—basswood—white ash, or by the white pine type. In the southern Appalachians it is followed by red spruce, red spruce—Fraser fir or by types of the northern hardwood group.

Transition forms and variants.—As the type springs up after fire it is fairly well defined but with the encroachment of longer lived species it becomes less so until it loses identity.

Type 18 Paper Birch

Definition and composition.—Paper birch is pure or predominating. Associates include variable proportions of quaking and bigtooth aspen, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, white pine, yellow birch, hemlock, red maple, northern red oak, basswood, and others. Most associates are subordinate. Frequently an understory of conifers or tolerant hardwoods is present.

Nature and occurrence.—The type is universal throughout the Northern Forest Region and the Boreal Forest. In Canada it is found from the Maritime Provinces throughout Ontario and Quebec into Manitoba; in the United States throughout northern and central New England, northern New York, and

the northern halves of the Lake States from near sea level to 3,000 feet on a wide range of upland sites. Paper birch pioneers on burned and clear-cut areas. It is succeeded by the spruce—fir or northern hardwood group of types and sometimes by white pine.

Transition forms and variants.—The type merges with aspen more than any other and forms such a mixture in the Boreal Forest that an aspen—paper birch type is recognized. It also forms a transition with jack pine and is prominent in types where white spruce and balsam fir are the key species.

Type 19 **Gray Birch—Red Maple**

Definition and composition.—Gray birch and red maple predominate in mixture, with the birch usually being the most numerous. Principal associates are quaking and bigtooth aspen, pin cherry, yellow and paper birch, white pine, white ash, sugar maple, northern red and white oak, and eastern redcedar.

Nature and occurrence.—The type occurs over large areas in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, southern Quebec, and into eastern Ontario, in central and southern New England, the eastern half of New York, northern New Jersey, and northeastern Pennsylvania from near sea level to 2,000 feet. It occupies a wide variety of sites from sand plains to heavy-soiled uplands and wet margins of streams and ponds. Gray birch—red maple originates on abandoned farm land and on outover white pine areas on the lighter class of soils. It is succeeded by white pine or by one of several hardwood types. Gray birch is short-lived and disappears in less than 60 years.

Transition forms and variants.—The type is well defined in the pioneer stage but fades out as more permanent species take over. Eastern redcedar—gray birch is an important variant.

Type 20 **White Pine—Northern Red Oak—** **White Ash**

Definition and composition.—Eastern white pine, northern red oak, and white ash compose the type. Red maple is the chief associate but others may appear, among the more common of which are basswood, yellow birch, bigtooth aspen, sugar maple, beech, paper birch, black cherry, hemlock, and sweet birch.

Nature and occurrence.—This type occurs in central New England and New York at elevations from sea level to 1,500 feet. It is generally found on deep, fertile, well-drained soils. It also occurs in Canada on fairly warm dry sites within the zone of the Northern Forest. A very similar type appears in northeastern Iowa, principally on steep rocky land, limestone or sandstone outcrops; or on sandy soil.

The type often follows "old field" white pine in New England but occurs also on land never cleared for agriculture. It may be permanent in some places but in general tends toward the white pine—hemlock type or the northern hardwood—hemlock type group.

Type 21 **White Pine**

Definition and composition.—Eastern white pine is pure or predominant. Pure stands are characteristic. In the East the associates on light soils are red pine, pitch pine, gray birch, quaking and bigtooth aspen, red maple, pin cherry, and white oak. On heavier soils in the Northeast, paper birch, sweet birch, yellow birch, gray birch, black cherry, white ash, northern red oak, sugar maple, basswood, hemlock, red spruce, and northern white-cedar are associated. In the Lake States gray birch, sweet birch, and pitch pine are absent, but balsam fir becomes a subordinate associate in more northerly locations. In the southern Appalachians on moist sites, yellow-poplar, hemlock, northern red oak, and white oak are the main associates. On drier sites, chestnut oak, scarlet oak, shortleaf pine, and pitch pine come in.

Nature and occurrence.—The type occurs throughout the Northern Forest with outposts in the Boreal and Central Forest regions from the Maritime Provinces of Canada through Maine and northern New England west to western Ontario and Minnesota, and south along the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia. It is abundant in central New England and northeastern New York at elevations from sea level to 2,500 feet. The type is also widespread in the southern part of Ontario and Quebec.

In the southern Appalachians of West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina,

and north Georgia, it is found at elevations of from 1,500 to 4,000 feet, but occasionally as high as 4,100 feet. In Tennessee and North Carolina it was formerly best developed at elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

In the Lake States white pine has been replaced over large areas by aspen; it is most abundant in central lower Michigan, in north-central Wisconsin, and east central Minnesota; being less common further northward.

Typically the type prefers a fresh, sandy loam upland but occurs occasionally on clay, in swampy areas, and on loamy sands. White pine is frequently the first type to occupy agricultural land after abandonment where it occurs on land of all soil types. In the southern Appalachians it occupies mountain slopes, flats, and valleys varying widely in soil character from sandy to clayey loam and from relatively moist to dry.

The type is a long-lived temporary one, usually subclimax but approaching permanence on sandy soils. On heavier soils it is usually succeeded by sugar maple—beech—yellow birch, northern red oak—basswood—white ash, hemlock, sugar maple—basswood, white oak, or white spruce—balsam fir—paper birch.

Transition forms and variants.—Middle aged and young-mature stands are fairly well defined; older stands on the heavier soils are less so as successional trends toward more tolerant species take effect. White pine seldom succeeds itself except after fires or under special cultural treatment.

Type 22 White Pine—Hemlock

Definition and composition.—The type is composed chiefly of eastern white pine and eastern hemlock which are predominant in mixture. The associates are numerous, but none is particularly characteristic. The principal ones are beech, sugar maple, basswood, red maple, yellow birch, black cherry, white ash, paper birch, sweet birch, northern red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, yellow-poplar, cucumbertree, and red spruce.

Nature and occurrence.—White pine—hemlock occurs in small bodies, is much scattered but is not rare. It is present in eastern Ontario and eastward in Canada (but is of very limited occurrence in New Brunswick),

in central and southern New England, New York, northeastern Ohio, northern New Jersey, central and northeastern Pennsylvania. It extends southward on mountains to North Carolina and Tennessee where it is rare. In New England, elevations where the type occurs may range from sea level to 1,500 feet, to 3,000 feet in Pennsylvania, and from 1,000 to 4,000 feet in Tennessee and North Carolina.

The type is found on a wide range of sites from sand plains to heavy upland soils, but favors cool locations, ravines and north slopes in the southern portion of its range.

Although near climax, white pine—hemlock is probably succeeded ultimately by northern hardwoods or hemlock. Occasionally the type is the result of long continuous grazing of farm woods containing scattered pine and hemlock in mixture with the hardwoods.

Transition forms and variants.—Variations in the type depend largely on the proportion of different hardwoods in mixture which in the north tends toward the sugar maple—beech—yellow birch type.

Type 23 Hemlock

Definition and composition.—Eastern hemlock is pure or predominant over any single associate. Among the associated species are beech, sugar maple, yellow birch, basswood, red maple, black cherry, white ash, balsam fir, red spruce, white pine, paper birch, sweet birch, northern red oak, and white oak.

Nature and occurrence.—Formerly an extensive type especially in Pennsylvania it occurs throughout the Northern Forest except in Minnesota at elevations from sea level to 5,000 feet, but above 1,500 feet in the southern Appalachians where it is found in pure stands. It is of limited occurrence in New Brunswick. From Pennsylvania southward it prefers cool locations, moist ravines, and north slopes. In the northern part of the range somewhat drier and warmer situations are tolerated. In northern Wisconsin and Michigan it usually occurs in small bodies much intermingled with sugar maple—beech—yellow birch but aggregating a considerable area. The type is essentially climax but over long periods tends to give way to sugar maple.

Transition forms and variants.—In the Lake States the type grades off into hemlock

—yellow birch which is now recognized as a separate type. In the mountains of Virginia a hemlock—white oak variant is sometimes present. In the northeast a hemlock—hardwood mixture is not uncommon.

Type 24 **Hemlock—Yellow Birch**

Definition and composition.—Hemlock and yellow birch are predominant in mixture. Associates are red maple, sugar maple, American elm, basswood, black ash, and northern white-cedar.

Nature and occurrence.—Typically a type of northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, it extends into Ontario to the eastward; also at high elevations in the southern Appalachians. Hemlock—yellow birch prefers moist flats, where the two component species have a close affinity for one another. The type is probably subclimax which converts to the climax hemlock as the less tolerant yellow birch drops out of the stand.

Transition forms and variants.—The better drained and drier areas occupied by the type grade off into sugar maple—beech—yellow birch. The wetter portions merge into the black ash—American elm—red maple type.

Type 25 **Sugar Maple—Beech—Yellow Birch**

Definition and composition.—Sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch are the component species. Associated are varying admixtures of basswood, red maple, hemlock, northern red oak, white ash, white pine, balsam fir, black cherry, paper birch, sweet birch, American elm, rock elm, eastern hophornbeam, red spruce, and white spruce. In the southern Appalachians and in Pennsylvania, yellow buckeye and cucumbertree appear. Beech is absent west of eastern Wisconsin and adjacent upper Michigan.

Nature and occurrence.—The type occurs throughout the Northern Forest, although it is less commonly found in Ontario and is rare in Minnesota. It is the basic hardwood type in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and southwestern Quebec, northern New England and New York, where it goes up to 2,500 feet. In the Lake States it goes up to 1,600 feet, and in the southern Appalachians it occurs in a zone from 3,500 to 5,500 feet. The type

prefers loamy soils of excellent fertility and good moisture conditions, but extends into quite sandy soils in places. It covers extensive areas, except where the forest is broken by settlement, and in southern Pennsylvania and the southern Appalachians where distribution is spotty. The type is climax. In advanced stages sugar maple, beech, and hemlock assume increasing importance.

Transition forms and variants.—Proceeding westward from eastern Wisconsin where beech drops out, the type is first sugar maple—yellow birch, which is classed as a variant, then gives way to sugar maple—basswood which is recognized as a cover type. On moister sites in the Lake States the type often grades into hemlock—yellow birch. Yellow birch, formerly recognized as a type, is of such limited occurrence that it is here classed as a variant of the sugar maple—beech—yellow birch type.

Type 26 **Sugar Maple—Basswood**

Definition and composition.—Sugar maple and basswood predominate in different proportions. Associated are American elm, green ash, yellow birch, white pine, northern red oak, and rarely hackberry. Eastern hophornbeam and hornbeam are subordinates.

Nature and occurrence.—Primarily this type occurs in the Northern Forest in western Wisconsin and Minnesota where beech and hemlock are absent. Further east the type is intermingled with sugar maple—beech—yellow birch. It extends into southern Ontario and the Quebec Laurentians. Sugar maple—basswood appears on rich upland loamy soils. The occurrence is somewhat spotty especially since considerable areas have been cleared for agriculture. The type appears frequently on lake shores.

Transition forms and variants.—The type may occur as a transition between sugar maple—beech—yellow birch and northern red oak.

Type 27 **Sugar Maple**

Definition and composition.—Sugar maple is either pure or predominant. A small proportion of other species may be present, such as yellow birch, sweet birch, white ash, beech, northern red or white oak.

Nature and occurrence.—This type occurs throughout the Northern Forest extending into the northern part of the Central Forest. In the southern Appalachians it appears at elevations of 3,000 to 4,500 feet, but elsewhere is at lower altitudes. In northern Ohio it is found chiefly as pastured woods which have been developed for sugar production. Deep, fertile, well-drained soils with good moisture are preferred. The type exists usually in small patches where it may be classed as climax. In places it owes its origin to cultural practices.

Transition forms and variants.—Sugar maple merges into the sugar maple—beech—yellow birch type in the Northern Forest and the beech—sugar maple type in the Central Forest.

Type 28 Black Cherry—Sugar Maple

Definition and composition.—Black cherry and sugar maple predominate in different proportions. Beech is a common associate. Usually present in varying admixtures are red maple, basswood, white ash, hemlock, and yellow birch.

Nature and occurrence.—The type occurs in western and central New York but most commonly in Pennsylvania at elevations of 750 to 2,200 feet. It also appears in the southern Appalachians at elevations between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. It prefers moist, fertile, well-drained upland soils. Subclimax in nature, the type is succeeded by sugar maple. As it approaches climax, beech and hemlock assume increasing importance.

Type 29 Black Cherry

Definition and composition.—Black cherry is pure or predominant. Associates in southern New York and northwestern Pennsylvania are sugar maple, northern red oak, red maple, white ash, basswood, sweet birch, butternut, American elm, and hemlock; in West Virginia and south in the Appalachians, red spruce and buckeye are additional associates.

Nature and occurrence.—Primarily in second-growth stands the type is found in southern New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, and the southern Appalachians, chiefly at ele-

vations from 1,000 to 3,000 feet on fertile, moist, well-drained soils. It also occurs in very small patches in southern Canada. The type is temporary, following clear-cutting. Frequently land now in this cover type was formerly occupied by almost pure hemlock.

Transition forms and variants.—As the proportion of the more tolerant sugar maple and hemlock increases the type merges with black cherry—sugar maple.

Type 30 Red Spruce—Yellow Birch

Definition and composition.—Red spruce and yellow birch predominate. In the north the associates are balsam fir, red maple, paper birch, northern white-cedar, and occasionally white spruce; in the southern Appalachians they are Fraser fir, yellow buckeye, beech, sugar maple, and mountain-ash.

Nature and occurrence.—This is a common type in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, southeastern Quebec, the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence River, northern New England, and New York at low elevations on lower slopes and moist well-drained flats. In the southern Appalachians it appears at elevations of 3,500 to 5,000 feet. Owing to heavy losses from "birch dieback" this type covers less acreage than formerly. On moist sites it is possibly climax.

Transition forms and variants.—The type sometimes is referred to as yellow birch. Pure yellow birch, however, occurs over such limited areas that it is no longer recognized as a separate cover type.

Type 31 Red Spruce—Sugar Maple—Beech

Definition and composition.—Sugar maple and beech predominate. Red spruce, the indicator species, is usually in the minority. Balsam fir, hemlock, and red maple are often present.

Nature and occurrence.—This is a common type in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, adjacent portions of Quebec, northern New England, and the mountainous portions of New York. It is found on deep, well-drained, fertile soils of lower slopes, benches, and ridges where it is probably a climax type.

intruding into the Boreal along river valleys and alluvial flats; throughout the Lake States, northeastern Indiana, northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, New York, and New England. It occupies moist to wet muck or shallow peat soils, and is found in swamps, gullies, and small depressions of slow drainage or in elongated areas along small sluggish streams, occasionally covering extensive areas where it is climax for the site. Drainage for agriculture has reduced the type area in the Central Forest.

Transition forms and variants.—In the Lake States it frequently grades into northern white-cedar on the wetter sites and into hemlock—yellow birch as drainage becomes better.

Central Forest

Type 40 Post Oak—Black Oak

Definition and composition.—Post oak, and black oak predominate. Most common associates are blackjack oak and the hickories, which to the southward may replace black oak. Other associates are southern red oak, white oak, scarlet oak, shingle oak, live oak (in the Southern Forest) shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, blackgum, pignut hickory, mockernut hickory, sourwood, red maple, winged elm, hackberry, chinkapin, chinkapin oak, Shumard oak, dogwood, eastern redcedar, and yaupon.

Nature and occurrence.—The type is present throughout the southern part of the Central Forest extending into the Southern Forest and to the borders of the western prairies. It occurs on dry uplands and ridges. The type ranges from an elevation of 500 to 2 800 feet. On very dry sites, it may be climax (edaphic), on those slightly more moist, it is probably subclimax. In places the type has replaced shortleaf pine after repeated burning. In Texas it replaces open prairie following fire protection.

Transition forms and variants.—On the heavier dry soils, the type tends toward the post oak variant; on the lighter dry soils, it is more apt to be post oak—blackjack oak. On slightly more moist sites, black oak comes in. Post oak encroaches on open prairie in Texas following fire protection.

Type 41 Scarlet Oak

Definition and composition.—Scarlet oak predominates, but black oak and southern red oak are coordinate associates. Other associates are chestnut oak, white oak, post oak, hickories, pitch pine, blackgum, sweetgum, black locust, sourwood, flowering dogwood, with occasional shortleaf and Virginia pines.

Nature and occurrence.—This type is found on the mountains and foothills of the Allegheny and Appalachian ranges, from Maryland to Georgia, usually below an elevation of 3,000 feet, extending to the plateaus, also in hill regions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and southeastern Missouri, but not in Arkansas. It occupies dry ridges, south- or west-facing slopes and flats, but often moister situations probably as a result of logging or fire. The place in succession is not clear but it probably approaches climax on dry soils, giving way to chestnut oak in places.

Transition forms and variants.—There are many slight variants due to the large number of associated species. Small patches of almost pure black oak are occasionally found within the type. The type grades into post oak—blackjack oak—black oak on very dry sites.

Type 42 Bur Oak

Definition and composition.—Bur oak is pure or predominant. Associates vary but include northern pin oak, northern red oak, white oak, black oak, basswood, American elm, green ash, boxelder, hackberry, cottonwood, and hophornbeam in the northern part of the type range, and American elm, shellbark hickory, white ash, basswood, hornbeam, swamp white oak, pin oak, red maple, and cottonwood in the southern extent of the type.

Nature and occurrence.—The type is found in the central west from the prairies of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa to Nebraska and northward through central Minnesota, and North Dakota into Canada, where it occurs over small areas only. It occurs on dry exposed sites of sandy plains or on loamy slopes of south and west exposures. Elsewhere it is on heavy loams, usually black prairie loam from well drained to fairly dry. Primarily it is a local type, spotty in distribution. It

northern pin oak, scarlet oak, bur oak, shagbark or bitternut hickory, white or green ash, sugar maple, and occasionally a few black cherry, butternut, or bigtooth aspen; further south they are American elm, winged elm, red maple, black walnut, basswood, black locust, chinkapin, beech, sweetgum, and blackgum; in southeastern Pennsylvania associates include yellow-poplar, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, mockernut hickory, white ash, red maple, beech, and blackgum with an understory of flowering dogwood. In the Southern Forest the common associates are blackgum, sweetgum, and elm.

Nature and occurrence.—This type is widespread through the Central Forest at elevations from 500 to 2,000 feet particularly in the midwest but also extending as far south as the Arkansas Ozarks, northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, north into the Lake States and southern Ontario over very small areas, and east into southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. A wide variety of well-drained upland soils are occupied. This type is climax in its central and southerly portions but in the north is succeeded by types in which sugar maple is predominant. Cutting of the oaks has increased the proportion of hickory.

Transition forms and variants.—This is the so-called mixed oak type of the Central and Southern Forests, which is often referred to by the generic term oak—hickory. Variants include white oak—black oak—northern red oak, and white oak—black oak (or black oak—white oak). Black oak which occurs pure over small areas is included with the type.

Type 53 **White Oak**

Definition and composition.—White oak is pure or predominant. Associates are black oak, northern red oak, bur oak, shagbark and bitternut hickories, white ash, bigtooth aspen, and yellow-poplar.

Nature and occurrence.—Throughout the Central Forest extending into both the Northern and Southern Forest, this type occurs in scattered patches on upland, loamy soils, but on drier sites than white oak—red oak—hickory. It appears to be a permanent type.

Type 54

Northern Red Oak—Basswood—White Ash

Definition and composition.—Northern red oak, basswood, and white ash form the whole or a prominent part of the stand. Associates in New England are red maple (characteristic), yellow birch, quaking and bigtooth aspen, sugar maple, paper birch, and beech; in New York and western Pennsylvania add black cherry, white oak, sweet birch, butternut, American elm, and hemlock; in the southern Appalachians and middle western states, yellow buckeye, yellow birch, sweet birch, sugar maple, and black cherry. White ash is generally unimportant or absent in the southern Appalachians. On the western edge of the range American and slippery elm are important components.

Nature and occurrence.—The type is found throughout the Central Forest and southern part of the Northern Forest. In the Appalachians it occurs from West Virginia to northern Georgia and Alabama at elevations between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. Elsewhere it is at low elevations. Occupied are deep, fertile, moist, well-drained soils. The type is semi-permanent although the proportion of hemlock and sugar maple tends to increase. It is sometimes referred to as transition hardwoods.

Type 55 **Northern Red Oak**

Definition and composition.—Northern red oak is pure or predominant. Associates are black oak, scarlet oak, chestnut oak, and yellow-poplar.

Nature and occurrence.—The type occurs through the southern Appalachians from West Virginia to northern Georgia at elevations from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in West Virginia, and 3,000 to 5,500 feet in North Carolina; also in southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin and adjacent areas in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois where it increased in area about the time of settlement and over small areas in southern Canada. In the Appalachians it has a spotty distribution, occurring on ridge crests and north slopes. In the midwest it occupies rolling land, slopes, and benches adjacent to prairies, usually on loamy soil. It is probably subclimax over most of its range but tends to pioneer in southern Canada on warm, dry sites, frequently with paper birch.

TABLE 2.—COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF THE TREE SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE EASTERN TYPE DESCRIPTIONS¹

Common name	Scientific name	Type numbers where mentioned ²
Ash, black	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	5, 12, 24, 36, 37, 38, 39
blue	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	56
Carolina	<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	85, 99, 101, 102, 104
green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16, 26, 42, 52, 62, 63, 82, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
pumpkin	<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	102
red	See green ash	
water	See Carolina ash	
white	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32, 39, 42, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 62, 63, 82, 87, 90, 91
Aspen, bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	1, 5, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 35, 36, 46, 52, 53, 54
quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 35, 36, 38, 46, 54
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	83, 92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 39, 42, 52, 54, 58, 60
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	5, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 52, 54, 60, 90, 91
Birch, black	See birch, sweet	
gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	19, 21, 46, 97
paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 54, 55
river	<i>Betula nigra</i>	61, 63, 94, 95
sweet	<i>Betula lenta</i>	20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 46, 54, 57, 60
yellow	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	5, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 54
Blackgum (black tupelo)	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 90, 91, 93, 97, 99, 100, 104
Black-mangrove	<i>Avicennia nitida</i>	106
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	16, 42, 63, 93, 94, 95
Buckeye, yellow	<i>Aesculus octandra</i>	25, 29, 30, 32, 34, 54
Buckwheat-tree (titi)	<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	85, 97, 99, 100, 104
Bustic, willow	<i>Dipholis salicifolia</i>	84
Button-mangrove	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	106
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	29, 52, 54
Cherry, black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 52, 54, 56, 60
pin	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	11, 16, 17, 21
Chestnut	See chinkapin	
Chinkapin	<i>Castanea</i> spp.	40, 43, 52
Cottonwood, eastern	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	42, 63, 92, 94, 95
plains	<i>Populus sargentii</i>	63
swamp	<i>Populus heterophylla</i>	63, 101, 102
Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	22, 57, 58, 60
Cyrilla, swamp	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	85, 99, 100, 104
Cypress	See baldcypress and pondcypress	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	16, 24, 25, 26, 29, 39, 42, 49, 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, 63, 82, 85, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 101, 102, 104
cedar	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	66, 92, 93, 96
red	See September elm	
rock	<i>Ulmus thomasii</i>	25, 39
September	<i>Ulmus serotina</i>	56, 60, 62
slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	39, 54, 56, 62
winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	40, 48, 52, 91, 93
Eugenia	<i>Eugenia</i> spp.	84, 105
Dahoon	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	85, 99, 100, 104
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	40, 47, 48, 49
flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	41, 52
False-mastic	<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i>	105
Fig, Florida strangler	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	106
shortleaf	<i>Ficus laevigata</i>	105

TABLE 2—Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Type numbers where mentioned ²
Fir, balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 23, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39
Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	17, 30, 32, 34
Fishpoison tree, Florida	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	105
Gumbo-limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	84, 105
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	26, 40, 42, 48, 66, 67, 93
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	34, 80, 89
Hemlock, eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 54, 58, 59, 60, 77, 97
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.	41, 48, 49, 51, 52, 64, 65, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 90
bitternut	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	52, 53, 91
mockernut	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	40, 52, 56, 60, 91
nutmeg	<i>Carya myristicaeformis</i>	91
pignut	<i>Carya glabra</i>	40, 52
scrub (Florida)	<i>Carya floridana</i>	69
shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>	52, 53, 91
shellbark	<i>Carya laciniata</i>	42, 91
swamp	<i>Carya leiodermis</i>	91
water	<i>Carya aquatica</i>	92, 93, 96, 101, 102
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	67, 74, 89
dune (hummock)	<i>Ilex opaca</i> var. <i>arenicola</i>	69
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	56, 92, 93
Hophornbeam, eastern	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	25, 26, 42
Hornbeam, American	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	26, 42, 56
Juniper, Ashe	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	66
Loblolly-bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	84, 85, 97, 98, 99, 104
Locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	41, 43, 48, 50, 52, 57
Magnolia, southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	70, 73, 74, 89, 90, 91
Mahogany, West Indies	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	105
Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	106
Maple, Manitoba red	See boxelder <i>Acer rubrum</i>	5, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 74, 75, 79, 82, 84, 85, 87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104
silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	39, 56, 62, 63, 94, 95
sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	5, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 64
Mastic	See false-mastic	
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	68
screwbean	<i>Prosopis pubescens</i>	68
Mountain-ash, American	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	17, 30, 32, 34
Oak, bear	<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	43
black	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	14, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79
blackjack	<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	40, 46, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 83
bluejack	<i>Quercus incana</i>	70, 71, 72
bur	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	14, 16, 39, 42, 52, 53
Chapman	<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	69
cherrybark	<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodaefolia</i>	90, 91
chestnut	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	15, 21, 22, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 55, 77, 78, 79
chinkapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	40
Delta post	<i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>mississippiensis</i>	91
diamondleaf	See laurel oak	
Durand	<i>Quercus durandii</i>	66
dwarf chinkapin	<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	43
dwarf post	See sand post oak	
laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	71, 72, 74, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 92, 101, 102
live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	40, 66, 67, 84, 89
Mohrs	<i>Quercus mohriana</i>	66, 67

TABLE 2—Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Type numbers where mentioned ²
Oak, myrtle	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	69, 71, 72, 73, 86
northern pin	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	1, 14, 15, 42, 52
northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 42, 43, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 82
Nuttall	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	92, 93, 94, 96, 101, 102
overcup	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	92, 93, 96, 101, 102
pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	42
post	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 91
red (northern or southern)	<i>Quercus virginiana</i> var.	44, 47, 51, 52
sand live	<i>maritima</i>	69, 73, 74, 86
sand post	<i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>margaretta</i>	70, 71, 72
scarlet	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	14, 21, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 55, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82
shingle	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	40
Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	40, 66, 67, 91
southern red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	40, 41, 52, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 90, 91
swamp chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	91
swamp red	See cherrybark oak	
swamp white	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	39, 42, 62
turkey	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	69, 70, 71, 72
water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	81, 82, 83, 91, 92, 93, 94
white	<i>Quercus alba</i>	14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 40, 41, 42, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 90, 91
willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	82, 88, 91, 92, 93, 96
Palmetto, cabbage	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	73, 74, 84, 86, 105, 106
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	60
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	63, 92, 93, 94, 95
bitter	See Hickory, water	
sweet	See Pecan	
Persimmon, common	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	64, 72, 80, 82, 92, 93, 95, 96, 101, 102
Pine, eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 51
jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 36
loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	48, 70, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 98, 104
longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	70, 71, 72, 75, 82, 83
pitch	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	15, 21, 41, 43, 44, 45, 51, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 97
pond	<i>Pinus serotina</i>	81, 84, 85, 86, 97, 98, 99, 100, 104
red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	1, 15, 21
sand	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	69, 83
shortleaf	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	21, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 56, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82
slash	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	70, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 97, 98, 99, 100, 104
spruce	<i>Pinus glabra</i>	91, 97
Table-Mountain	<i>Pinus pungens</i>	45, 77, 78
Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	40, 41, 44, 47, 48, 49, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79
white	See Eastern white	
Plum, American	<i>Prunus americana</i>	67
Pondcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>nutans</i>	83, 84, 85, 99, 100, 104
Poplar, balsam	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	5, 16, 36, 39
Redcedar, eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	19, 40, 46, 47, 48, 49, 64
southern	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>	73, 74
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	74, 82, 85, 97, 98, 104
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	43, 64
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba</i> spp.	106
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	40, 41, 44

TABLE 2—Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Type numbers where mentioned ²
Spruce, black	<i>Picea mariana</i>	1, 2 , 3, 4, 5, 6 , 7, 8, 9, 10 , 11, 12, 13, 36, 37, 38
red	<i>Picea rubens</i>	5, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29 , 30 , 31 , 32 , 33 , 34 , 35
white	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1, 2 , 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 25, 30, 33, 36
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	63, 92, 93 , 94, 95, 96
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	73, 82, 84, 85, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	41, 44, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57, 63, 70, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87 , 89, 91, 92 , 94, 96, 93, 101, 102
Sycamore, American	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	39, 56, 61 , 62, 94 , 95
Thatchpalm	<i>Thrinax</i> spp.	84, 105
Tupelo, black swamp	See Blackgum	
water	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i>	82, 84, 85, 97, 98, 99 , 100, 101, 102, 103, 104
Tamarack	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	83, 84, 85, 101, 102, 103
Walnut, black	<i>Larix laricina</i>	2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 37, 38 , 39
Waterlocust	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	48, 52, 56, 60
White-cedar, Atlantic northern	<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	95, 96, 101, 102
	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	97
	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	5, 9, 12, 13, 21, 24, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37 , 38, 39
White-mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	106
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	94, 95
black	<i>Salix nigra</i>	13, 61, 63, 95 , 100, 101, 102
peachleaf	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	63
sandbar	<i>Salix interior</i>	63
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	40, 72, 85, 99, 100, 104
Yellow-poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	21, 22, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57 , 58 , 59 , 60 , 64, 81, 82, 87 , 90, 91

¹Common and scientific names as used conform to those of the *Check List of Native and Naturalized Trees of the United States*, by Elbert L. Little, Jr., prepared under the direction of the U. S. Forest Service Tree and Range Plant Name Committee. Published in 1953, this book is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for \$2.00.

²Numbers in bold face refer to types of which the species is an integral member.

TABLE 3.—FOREST TYPE INDEX FOR EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Type name	Type number	Type name	Type number
Ashe juniper ("Mountain cedar")	66	Overcup oak—water hickory	96
Aspen	16	Paper birch	18
Aspen—paper birch	11	Paper birch—red spruce—balsam fir	35
Atlantic white-cedar	97	Pin cherry	17
Baldcypress	101	Pin oak—sweetgum	65
Baldcypress—water tupelo	102	Pitch pine	45
Balsam fir	5	Pondcypress	100
Bear oak	43	Pond pine	98
Beech—southern magnolia	90	Post oak—black oak	40
Beech—sugar maple	60	Red pine	15
Black ash—American elm—red maple	39	Red spruce	32
Black cherry	29	Red spruce—balsam fir	33
Black cherry—sugar maple	28	Red spruce—Fraser fir	34
Black locust	50	Red spruce—sugar maple—beech	31
Black spruce	12	Red spruce—yellow birch	30
Black spruce—aspens	10	River birch—sycamore	61
Black spruce—balsam fir	7	Sand live oak—cabbage palmetto	74
Black spruce—tamarack	13	Sand pine	69
Black spruce—white spruce	2	Sassafras—persimmon	64
Black willow	95	Scarlet oak	41
Bur oak	42	Shortleaf pine	75
Cabbage palmetto—slash pine	86	Shortleaf pine—oak	76
Chestnut oak	44	Shortleaf pine—Virginia pine	77
Cottonwood	63	Silver maple—American elm	62
Eastern redcedar	46	Slash pine	84
Eastern redcedar—hardwood	48	Slash pine—hardwood	85
Eastern redcedar—pine	47	Slash pine—swamp tupelo	99
Eastern redcedar—pine—hardwood	49	Southern redcedar	73
Gray birch—red maple	19	Southern scrub oak	72
Hemlock	23	Sugarberry—American elm—green ash	93
Hemlock—yellow birch	24	Sugar maple	27
Jack pine	1	Sugar maple—basswood	26
Jack pine—aspens	8	Sugar maple—beech—yellow birch	25
Jack pine—black spruce	6	Swamp chestnut oak—cherrybark oak	91
Jack pine—paper birch	3	Sweetbay—swamp tupelo—red maple	104
Laurel oak—willow oak	88	Sweetgum—Nuttall oak—willow oak	92
Live oak	89	Sweetgum—yellow-poplar	87
Loblolly pine	81	Sycamore—pecan—American elm	94
Loblolly pine—hardwood	82	Tamarack	38
Loblolly pine—shortleaf pine	80	Virginia pine	79
Longleaf pine	70	Virginia pine—southern red oak	78
Longleaf pine—scrub oak	71	Water tupelo	103
Longleaf pine—slash pine	83	White oak	53
Mahogany	105	White oak—red oak—hickory	52
Mangrove	106	White pine	21
Mesquite	68	White pine—chestnut oak	51
Mohrs ("Shin") oak	67	White pine—hemlock	23
Northern pin oak	14	White pine—northern red oak—white ash	20
Northern red oak	55	White spruce—balsam fir	4
Northern red oak—basswood—white ash	54	White spruce—balsam fir—aspens	9
Northern red oak—mockernut hickory—sweetgum	56	White spruce—balsam fir—paper birch	36
Northern white-cedar	37	Yellow-poplar	57
		Yellow-poplar—hemlock	58
		Yellow-poplar—white oak—northern red oak	59

APPENDIX H

ADIRONDACK WILDLIFE INVENTORY

Veery	<u>Catharus fuscescens</u>	Probable
Eastern Bluebird	<u>Sialia sialis</u>	Confirmed
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<u>Regulus satrapa</u>	Confirmed
Cedar Waxwing	<u>Bombycilla cedrorum</u>	Confirmed
Solitary Vireo	<u>Vireo solitarius</u>	Probable
Red-eyed Vireo	<u>Vireo olivaceus</u>	Confirmed
Black And White Warbler	<u>Mniotilta varia</u>	Possible
Northern Parula Warbler	<u>Parula americana</u>	Probable
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<u>Dendroica caerulescens</u>	Probable
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<u>Dendroica coronata</u>	Probable
Black-throated Green Warbler	<u>Dendroica virens</u>	Probable
Blackburnian Warbler	<u>Dendroica fusca</u>	Probable
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<u>Dendroica pensylvanica</u>	Probable
Black-poll Warbler	<u>Dendroica striata</u>	Possible
Oven-bird	<u>Seiurus aurocapillus</u>	Confirmed
Mourning Warbler	<u>Oporornis philadelphia</u>	Probable
Common Yellowthroat	<u>Geothlypis trichas</u>	Probable
Canada Warbler	<u>Wilsonia canadensis</u>	Probable
American Redstart	<u>Setophaga ruticilla</u>	Possible
Northern Oriole	<u>Icterus galbula</u>	Probable
Common Grackle	<u>Quiscalus quiscula</u>	Confirmed
Red-winged Blackbird	<u>Agelaius phoeniceus</u>	Confirmed
Brown-headed Cowbird	<u>Molothrus ater</u>	Confirmed
European Starling	<u>Sturnus vulgaris</u>	Confirmed
House Sparrow	<u>Passer domesticus</u>	Confirmed
Scarlet Tanager	<u>Piranga olivacea</u>	Propable
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<u>Pheucticus ludovicianus</u>	Probable
Evening Grosbeak	<u>Hesperiphona vespertina</u>	Confirmed
Purple Finch	<u>Carpodacus purpureus</u>	Probable
Northern Junco	<u>Junco hyemalia</u>	Probable
Chipping Sparrow	<u>Spizella passerina</u>	Confirmed
Field Sparrow	<u>Spizella pusilla</u>	Possible
White Throated Sparrow	<u>Zonotrichia albicollis</u>	Probable
Indigo Bunting	<u>Passerina cyanea</u>	Probable
American Goldfinch	<u>Carduelis tristis</u>	Probable
Rufous-sided Towhee	<u>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</u>	Possible
Lincoln's Sparrow	<u>Melospiza lincolni</u>	Probable
Song Sparrow	<u>Melospiza melodia</u>	Probable
Peregrine Falcon*	<u>Falco peregrinus</u>	Confirmed

*Endangered Species

APPENDIX H

WILDLIFE INVENTORY

MAMMALS WITH HIGH PROBABILITY OF BEING FOUND AT WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN

<u>SPECIES</u>		<u>SEASONAL OCCURRENCE</u>	<u>MAJOR HABITAT COMMUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIES</u>
Masked Shrew	<u>Sorex cinereus</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Smoky Shrew	<u>Sorex fumeus</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods
Shorttail Shrew	<u>Blarina brevicauda</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Hairytail Mole	<u>Parascalops breweri</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Star-nosed Mole	<u>Condylura cristata</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods
Little Brown Myotis	<u>Myotis lucifugus</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods
Big Brown Bat	<u>Eptesicus fuscus</u>	Summer Breeder	Most communities on site
Keen Myotis	<u>Myotis keeni</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods
Red Bat	<u>Lasiurus borealis</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Eastern Pipistrel	<u>Pipistrellus subflavus</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods
Hoary Bat	<u>Lasiurus cinereus</u>	Summer Breeder	Northern Hardwoods
Snowshoe Hare	<u>Lepus americanus</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Eastern Chipmunk	<u>Tamias striatus</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/Edges
Red Squirrel	<u>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</u>	Permanent	Mixed Con/Mixed Con.-Hard./Plant
Eastern gray Squirrel	<u>Sciurus carolinensis</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods
Southern Flying Squirrel	<u>Glaucomys volans</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods-Con.
Northern Flying Squirrel	<u>Glaucomys subrinus</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods-Con.
Woodchuck	<u>Marmota monax</u>	Permanent	Many communities on site
Beaver	<u>Castor canadensis</u>	Permanent	Wetlands/streams/ponds on site
Deer Mouse	<u>Peromyscus maniculatus</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
White-footed Mouse	<u>Peromyscus leucopus</u>	Permanent	Open meadows/hardwood edges
Boreal Red Back Vole	<u>Clethrionomys gapperi</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods-Con.
Yellownose Vole	<u>Microtus chrotorrhines</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/rocky sites/ higher altitudes
Porcupine	<u>Erethizon dorsatum</u>	Permanent	Mixed Conifers
Coyote	<u>Canis latrans</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/Mixed Conifers
Southern Bog Lemming	<u>Synaptomys cooperi</u>	Permanent	Dump Meadows And Bogs
House Mouse	<u>Mus musculus</u>	Permanent	Buildings

APPENDIX H

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS WITH HIGH PROPABILITY OF BEING FOUND AT WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN

<u>SPECIES</u>		<u>SEASONAL OCCURRENCE</u>	<u>MAJOR HABITAT COMMUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIES</u>
<u>FROGS AND TOADS</u>			
Pickerel Frog	<u>Rana palustris</u>	Permanent	Stream edges/wetlands
Wood Frog	<u>Rana sylvatica</u>	Permanent	Temporary pools/wetlands
Spring Peeper	<u>Hyla crucifer</u>	Permanent	Temporary pools/wetlands
Gray Tree Frog	<u>Hyla versicolor</u>	Permanent	Temporary pools/wetlands
American Toad	<u>Bufo americanus</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
<u>SALAMANDERS/NEWT</u>			
Red-spotted Newt	<u>Triturus viridescens v.</u>	Permanent	Temporary pools/wetlands
Red-backed Salamander	<u>Plethodon cinereus</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods
Spring Salamander	<u>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</u>	Permanent	Wetlands/streams
Two-Lined Salamander	<u>Eurycea bislineata b.</u>	Permanent	Streams
Mountain Salamander	<u>Desmognathus ochrophaes o.</u>	Permanent	Wetlands
<u>TURTLES</u>			
Snapping Turtle	<u>Choelydra serpentina</u>	Permanent	Large ponds
<u>SNAKES</u>			
Red-bellied Snake	<u>Storeria occipitomaculata</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/Wetlands
Northern Water Snake	<u>Natarix sipedons</u>	Permanent	Open Water/Wetlands
Eastern Garter Snake	<u>Thamnophis sirtalis s.</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Northern Ring Neck Snake	<u>Diadophis punctatus edwardsi</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods-Con.
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<u>Zapus hudsonicus</u>	Permanent	Meadows/shrub areas
Woodland Jumping Mouse	<u>Napaeozapus insignis</u>	Permanent	Meadows/shrub areas
Porcupine	<u>Erethizondorsatum</u>	Permanent	Mixed Conifers/Plantations
Coyote	<u>Canis latrans</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/Mixed Conifers

	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SEASONAL OCCURRENCE</u>	<u>MAJOR HABITAT COMMUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIES</u>
Red Fox	<u>Vulpes fulva</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/Shrub Areas
Black Bear	<u>Urus americanus</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Raccoon	<u>Procyon lotor</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/Wetlands
Fisher	<u>Martes pennanti</u>	Permanent	Northern Hardwoods/Wetlands
Short-tailed Weasel	<u>Mustela erminea</u>	Permanent	Shrubs/Northern Hardwoods
Long-tailed Weasel	<u>Mustela frenata</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Mink	<u>Mustela vison</u>	Permanent	Wetlands/Ponds/Streams
River Otter	<u>Lutra canadensis</u>	Permanent	Raquette River
Striped Skunk	<u>Mephitis mephitis</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Bobcat	<u>Lynx rufus</u>	Permanent	Wetland
White-tailed Deer	<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Northern Water Shrew	<u>Sorex palustris</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods/Cold Small Streams
Longtail Shrew	<u>Sorex dispar</u>	Permanent	Northern/Mixed Hardwoods
Pigmy Shrew	<u>Microsorex hoyi</u>	Permanent	Most communities on site
Moose	<u>Alces alces</u>	Occasional Visitor	All communities on site

APPENDIX H

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APPENDIX H

CATSKILL REGION

WILDLIFE SPECIES BY FOREST VEGETATION TYPE

WHITE PINE, WHITE PINE PLANTATION, NORWAY SPRUCE PLANTATION

MAMMALS

Opossum	Hoary Bat	Bobcat
Masked Shrew	Black Bear	Woodchuck
Snoky Shrew	Raccoon	Eastern Chipmunk
Longtail Shrew	Marten	Red Squirrel
Northern Water Shrew	Fisher	Deer Mouse
Shorttail Shrew	Shorttail Weasel	White-footed Mouse
Hairytail Mole	Longtail Weasel	Boreal Red-backed Vole
Little Brown Myotis	Mink	Meadow Vole
Keen Myotis	River Otter	Meadow Jumping Mouse
Silver-haired Bat	Striped Skunk	Woodland Jumping Mouse
Eastern Pipistrelle	Coyote	Snowshoe Hare
Big Brown Bat	Red Fox	Eastern Cottontail
Red Bat	Gray Fox	White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

Green Heron	Long-eared Owl	Brown Thrasher
Snowy Egret	Saw-whet Owl	Cedar Waxwing
Black-crowned Night Heron	Whip-poor-will	Solitary Vireo
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	Common Nighthawk	Tennessee Warbler
Mallard	Pileated Woodpecker	Nashville Warbler
American Black Duck	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Yellow-rumped Warbler
Wood Duck	Yellow-bellied Woodpecker	Blackburnian Warbler
Northern Goshawk	Eastern Kingbird	Pine Warbler
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Great Crested Flycatcher	Prairie Warbler
Cooper's Hawk	Tree Swallow	Mourning Warbler
Red-tailed Hawk	Blue Jay	Common Yellowthroat
American Kestrel	American Crow	Yellow Breasted Chat
Ruffed Grouse	Black-capped Chickadee	Canada Warbler
Mourning Dove	White-breasted Nuthatch	Northern Cardinal
Barn Owl	Red-breasted Nuthatch	Northern Junco
Common Screech Owl	Carolina Wren	Swamp Sparrow
Barred Owl	Gray Catbird	Song Sparrow

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle	Northern Brown Snake	Black Rat Snake
Wood Turtle	Northern Redbelly Snake	Eastern Milk Snake
Eastern Box Turtle	Eastern Ribbon Snake	
Queen Snake	Northern Black Racer	

AMPHIBIANS

Eastern Tiger Salamander	American Toad
Mountain Dusky Salamander	Wood Frog

APPALACHIAN MIXED HARDWOODS

MAMMALS

Opossum
Masked Shrew
Shorttail Shrew
Eastern Mole
Hairytail Mole
Little Brown Myotis
Keen Myotis
Silver-haired Bat
Eastern Pipistrelle
Big Brown Bat
Red Bat
Hoary Bat
Black Bear
Raccoon

Fisher
Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Mink
River Otter
Striped Skunk
Coyote
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Bobcat
Woodchuck
Eastern Chipmunk
Gray Squirrel
Red Squirrel

Southern Flying Squirrel
Beaver
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Boreal Red-backed Vole
Meadow Vole
Pine Vole
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Snowshoe Hare
Eastern Cottontail
White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Little Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Louisiana Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Mallard
American Black Duck
Wood Duck
Common Merganser
Hooded Merganser
Turkey Vulture
Northern Goshawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
Wild Turkey
American Woodcock
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Common Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Whip-poor-will
Chuck-Will's-Widow
Common Nighthawk

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Common Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Acadian Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Pewee
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
Northern Raven
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
House Wren
Carolina Wren
Northern Mockingbird
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
American Robin
Wood Thrush
Veery
Eastern Bluebird
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Cedar Waxwing
Yellow-throated Vireo

Red-eyed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Black and White Warbler
Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Mourning Warbler
Kentucky Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Yellow Breasted Chat
Hooded Warbler
Canada Warbler
American Redstart
Northern Oriole
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Scarlet Tanager
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow

APPALACHIAN MIXED HARDWOODS (CONTINUED)

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle
Wood Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Northern Water Snake
Northern Brown Snake

Northern Redbelly Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Eastern Ribbon Snake
Eastern Hognose Snake
Northern Ringneck Snake

Northern Black Racer
Eastern Smooth Green Snake
Black Rat Snake
Eastern Milk Snake

AMPHIBIANS

Redback Salamander
American Toad

Green Frog
Wood Frog

RED PINE PLANTATION

MAMMALS

Masked Shrew
Smoky Shrew
Longtail Shrew
Northern Water Shrew
Shorttail Shrew
Hairytail Mole
Little Brown Myotis
Keen Myotis
Silver-haired Bat
Eastern Pipistrelle
Big Brown Bat
Red Bat
Hoary Bat

Black Bear
Raccoon
Fisher
Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Mink
River Otter
Striped Skunk
Coyote
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Bobcat
Woodchuck

Eastern Chipmunk
Red Squirrel
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Boreal Red-backed Vole
Meadow Vole
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Snowshoe Hare
Eastern Cottontail
White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Little Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Louisiana Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Mallard
American Black Duck
Northern Goshawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Common Nighthawk

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Common Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
White-breasted Nuthatch
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
American Robin
Hermit Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
Cedar Waxwing
Tennessee Warbler

Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Pine Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Yellow Breasted chat
Canada Warbler
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Northern Cardinal
Indigo Bunting
Purple Finch
American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee
Northern Junco
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle
Wood Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Northern Water Snake

Northern Brown Snake
Northern Redbelly Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Eastern Ribbon Snake

Eastern Hognose Snake
Northern Black Racer
Black Rat Snake
Eastern Milk Snake

AMPHIBIANS

Mountain Dusky Salamander
Redback Salamander

American Toad
Wood Frog

HEMLOCK

MAMMALS

Opossum
Masked Shrew
Smoky Shrew
Shorttail Shrew
Hairytail Mole
Little Brown Myotis
Keen Myotis
Small-footed Myotis
Silver-haired Bat
Eastern Pipistrelle
Big Brown Bat
Red Bat
Hoary Bat
Black Bear

Raccoon
Marten
Fisher
Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Mink
River Otter
Striped Skunk
Coyote
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Bobcat
Woodchuck
Eastern Chipmunk

Red Squirrel
Southern Flying Squirrel
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Boreal Red-backed Vole
Meadow Vole
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Snowshoe Hare
Eastern Cottontail
White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Little Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Louisiana Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Heron
Mallard
American Black Duck
Northern Goshawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Common Nighthawk

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Common Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Eastern Kingbird
Eastern Phoebe
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
Northern Raven
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
Boreal Chickadee
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Winter Wren
American Robin
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Solitary Vireo
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula Warbler
Magnolia Warbler

Black-throated Green Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Hooded Warbler
Brown-headed Cowbird
Indigo Bunting
Evening Grosbeak
Purple Finch
American Goldfinch
Red Crossbill
Rufous-sided Towhee
Northern Junco
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle
Wood Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Northern Water Snake

Northern Brown Snake
Northern Redbelly Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Northern Ringneck Snake

Northern Black Racer
Black Rat Snake
Eastern Milk Snake

AMPHIBIANS

Red-spotted Newt
Northern Dusky Salamander
Redback Salamander
Slimy Salamander

Northern Spring Salamander
American Toad
Northern Spring Peeper
Bullfrog

Wood Frog
Northern Leopard Frog

SWAMP HARDWOOD

MAMMALS

Opossum
Masked Shrew
Smoky Shrew
Least Shrew
Shorttail Shrew
Starnose Mole
Eastern Mole
Hairytail Mole
Little Brown Myotis
Keen Myotis
Eastern Pipistrelle
Big Brown Bat
Black Bear
Raccoon
Fisher

Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Mink
River Otter
Striped Skunk
Coyote
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Bobcat
Woodchuck
Eastern Chipmunk
Gray Squirrel
Fox Squirrel
Red Squirrel
Southern Flying Squirrel

Beaver
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Southern Bog Lemming
Boreal Red-backed Vole
Meadow Vole
Pine Vole
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Snowshoe Hare
Eastern Cottontail
White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Little Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Mallard
American Black Duck
Wood Duck
Common Merganser
Hooded Merganser
Turkey Vulture
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
Common Bobwhite
American Woodcock
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Common Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Whip-poor-will
Common Nighthawk
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Common Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Acadian Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Pewee
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
Northern Raven
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
House Wren
Winter Wren
Carolina Wren
Northern Mockingbird
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
American Robin
Wood Thrush
Veery
Eastern Bluebird
Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher
Cedar Waxwing
White-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Black and White Warbler

Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Mourning Warbler
Kentucky Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Yellow Breasted Chat
Hooded Warbler
Canada Warbler
American Redstart
Orchard Oriole
Northern Oriole
Rusty Blackbird
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Scarlet Tanager
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow

SWAMP HARDWOOD (CONTINUED)

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle
Wood Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Eastern Painted Turtle
Northern Water Snake

Northern Brown Snake
Northern Redbelly Snake
Eastern Ribbon Snake
Eastern Hognose Snake
Northern Ringneck Snake

Northern Black Racer
Eastern Smooth Green Snake
Black Rat Snake
Eastern Milk Snake

AMPHIBIANS

Marbled Salamander
Jefferson Salamander
Spotted Salamander
Red-spotted Newt
Northern Dusky Salamander
Mountain Dusky Salamander
Redback Salamander

Slimy Salamander
Four-toed Salamander
Northern Spring Salamander
Northern Red Salamander
Northern Two-lined Salamander
American Toad
Northern Spring Peeper

Gray Tree Frog
Bullfrog
Green Frog
Mink Frog
Wood Frog
Northern Leopard Frog
Pickerel Frog

WHITE PINE - PIONEER HARDWOODS

MAMMALS

Opossum
Masked Shrew
Smoky Shrew
Longtail Shrew
Northern Water Shrew
Shorttail Shrew
Least Shrew
Hairytail Mole
Little Brown Myotis
Keen Myotis
Silver-haired Bat
Eastern Pipistrelle
Big Brown Bat
Red Bat
Hoary Bat

Black Bear
Raccoon
Fisher
Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Mink
River Otter
Striped Skunk
Coyote
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Bobcat
Woodchuck
Eastern Chipmunk
Red Squirrel

Gray Squirrel
Southern Flying Squirrel
Beaver
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Boreal Red-backed Vole
Meadow Vole
Pine Vole
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Snowshoe Hare
Eastern Cottontail
White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Little Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Louisiana Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Mallard
American Black Duck
Wood Duck
Northern Goshawk
Hooded Merganser
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
Common Bobwhite
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Common Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Whip-poor-will
Common Nighthawk
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Common Flicker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Pileated Woodpecker

Great Crested Flycatcher
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
Northern Raven
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
White-breasted Nuthatch
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Kaolin Wren
Eastern Phoebe
Acadian Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Pewee
Tree Swallow
Tufted Titmouse
Brown Creeper
House Wren
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
American Robin
Wood Thrush
Veery
Eastern Bluebird
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Cedar Waxwing
Solitary Vireo
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Pine Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Mourning Warbler

Common Yellowthroat
Yellow Breasted Chat
Canada Warbler
Northern Cardinal
Northern Junco
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow
White-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Black and White Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Ovenbird
Kentucky Warbler
Hooded Warbler
Canada Warbler
American Redstart
Northern Oriole
Common Oriole
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Scarlet Tanager
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow

WHITE PINE - PIONEER HARDWOODS (CONTINUED)

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle
Wood Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Five-lined Skink
Coal Skink
Northern Water Snake

Northern Brown Snake
Northern Redbelly Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Shorthead Garter Snake
Eastern Hognose Snake
Northern Ringneck Snake

Eastern Ribbon Snake
Northern Black Racer
Black Rat Snake
Eastern Milk Snake
Northern Copperhead
Timber Rattlesnake

AMPHIBIANS

Mountain Dusky Salamander
Jefferson Salamander
Blue-spotted Salamander
Spotted Salamander
Eastern Tiger Salamander
Red-spotted Newt
Northern Dusky Salamander
Mountain Dusky Salamander

American Toad
Redback Salamander
Slimy Salamander
Four-toed Salamander
Northern Spring Salamander
Northern Red Salamander
Northern Two-lined Salamander
Wood Frog

Bullfrog
Green Frog
Mink Frog
Northern Leopard Frog
Southern Leopard Frog
Pickerel Frog

PIONEER HARDWOODS

MAMMALS

Opossum
Masked Shrew
Smoky Shrew
Longtail Shrew
Least Shrew
Shorttail Shrew
Hairytail Mole
Little Brown Myotis
Keen Myotis
Silver-haired Bat
Eastern Pipistrelle
Big Brown Bat
Red Bat
Hoary Bat
Black Bear

Raccoon
Marten
Fisher
Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Mink
River Otter
Striped Skunk
Coyote
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Bobcat
Woodchuck
Eastern Chipmunk
Gray Squirrel

Red Squirrel
Southern Flying Squirrel
Beaver
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Southern Bog Lemming
Boreal Red-backed Vole
Meadow Vole
Pine Vole
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Snowshoe Hare
Eastern Cottontail
White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Little Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Louisiana Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Mallard
American Black Duck
Wood Duck
Common Merganser
Hooded Merganser
Turkey Vulture
Northern Goshawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
American Woodcock
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-Billed Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Common Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Whip-poor-will
Common Nighthawk

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Common Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Acadian Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Pewee
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
House Wren
Carolina Wren
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
American Robin
Wood Thrush
Veery
Eastern Bluebird
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Cedar Waxwing
Song Sparrow
White-eyed Vireo

Yellow-throated Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Black and White Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Ovenbird
Mourning Warbler
Kentucky Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Yellow Breasted Chat
Hooded Warbler
Canada Warbler
American Redstart
Northern Oriole
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Scarlet Tanager
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow

PIONEER HARDWOODS (CONTINUED)

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle
Wood Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Northern Water Snake
Northern Brown Snake

Northern Redbelly Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Eastern Hognose Snake
Northern Ringneck Snake
Northern Black Racer

Eastern Smooth Green Snake
Black Rat Snake
Eastern Milk Snake

AMPHIBIANS

Jefferson Salamander
Blue-spotted Salamander
Spotted Salamander
Red-spotted Newt
Northern Dusky Salamander
Mountain Dusky Salamander
Redback Salamander

Slimy Salamander
Four-toed Salamander
Northern Spring Salamander
Northern Red Salamander
Northern Two-lined Salamander
American Toad
Bullfrog

Green Frog
Mink Frog
Wood Frog
Northern Leopard Frog
Pickerel Frog

NORTHERN HARDWOOD

MAMMALS

Masked Shrew
Smoky Shrew
Longtail Shrew
Northern Water Shrew
Least Shrew
Shorttail Shrew
Starnose Mole
Hairytail Mole
Little Brown Myotis
Keen Myotis
Silver-haired Bat
Eastern Pipistrelle
Big Brown
Bat Red Bat
Hoary Bat
Black Bear

Raccoon
Marten
Fisher
Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Mink
River Otter
Striped Skunk
Coyote
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Bobcat
Woodchuck
Eastern Chipmunk
Gray Squirrel
Red Squirrel

Southern Flying Squirrel
Beaver
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Southern Bog Lemming
Boreal Red-backed Vole
Meadow Vole
Pine Vole
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Snowshoe Hare
Eastern Cottontail
White-tailed Deer

BIRDS

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Green Heron
Little Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Mallard
American Black Duck
Wood Duck
Common Merganser
Hooded Merganser
Turkey Vulture
Northern Goshawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
American Woodcock
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Common Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Common Nighthawk
Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Common Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Acadian Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Pewee
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
Northern Raven
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
Boreal Chickadee
White-breasted Nuthatch
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
House Wren
Winter Wren
Carolina Wren
Northern Mockingbird
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
American Robin
Wood Thrush
Veery
Eastern Bluebird
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Cedar Waxwing
Yellow-throated Vireo
Solitary Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Black and White Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Canada Warbler
American Redstart
Northern Oriole
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Scarlet Tanager
Rose-breasted Grosbeak

NORTHERN HARDWOOD (CONTINUED)

BIRDS (CONTINUED)

Indigo Bunting
Purple Finch
American Goldfinch
Red Crossbill

Rufous-Sided Towhee
Northern Junco
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow

White-throated Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow

REPTILES

Common Snapping Turtle
Wood Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Northern Water Snake
Northern Brown Snake

Northern Redbelly Snake
Eastern Garter Snake
Eastern Ribbon Snake
Northern Ringneck Snake
Northern Black Racer

Eastern Smooth Green Snake
Black Rat Snake
Eastern Milk Snake

AMPHIBIANS

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Blue-spotted Salamander
Spotted Salamander
Red-spotted Newt
Northern Dusky Salamander
Mountain Dusky Salamander
Redback Salamander

Slimy Salamander
Four-toed Salamander
Northern Spring Salamander
Northern Red Salamander
Northern Two-Lined Salamander
American Toad
Bullfrog

Green Frog
Mink Frog
Wood Frog
Northern Leopard Frog
Pickerel Frog

