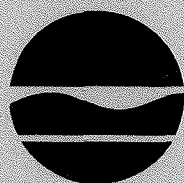


VOLUME II

**FINAL
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN/
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT
CROWN POINT PUBLIC CAMPGROUND**



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

SEPTEMBER 1997

GEORGE E. PATAKI
GOVERNOR



JOHN P. CAHILL
COMMISSIONER

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

MEMORANDUM

OCT 20 1997

TO: The Record

FROM: John P. Cahill 

RE: Crown Point Public Campground Unit Management Plan

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

**COVER SHEET
CROWN POINT PUBLIC CAMPGROUND
SITE SPECIFIC - VOLUME II
FINAL UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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

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

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

SUMMARY

FINAL UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR CROWN POINT PUBLIC CAMPGROUND

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

Twelve (12) special objectives are proposed at this campground:

- (1) archaeological and historic plan;
- (2) stabilize shoreline bank to protect historical and camping areas;
- (3) refurbish and repair steps and interior of the Memorial Lighthouse;
- (4) restore covered pier and boat dock;
- (5) replace one 8-unit toilet/shower building;
- (6) continue to expand playground equipment;
- (7) resurface all blacktopped roadways in the campground;
- (8) plant new trees in designated areas throughout the facility;
- (9) interpretative trail;
- (10) stabilize Light Infantry Redoubt ruin;
- (11) restore earthworks of fort on Coffin Point

Beneficial effects of proposed actions include: compliance with state health codes, maintenance of physical plant investment, modernization of facilities which enhances a satisfactory recreational experience by users, upkeep of facilities contribute to public safety and provides conditions in a setting and scale that is in harmony with the character of the Adirondack Park.

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

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

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

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I. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - INTRODUCTION

A. OVERVIEW

Crown Point is a state-owned Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) operated public campground. The campground is located on the lower southwestern shore of Lake Champlain, north of the village of Crown Point. Positioned so that it is majestically overlooking Lake Champlain and neighboring Vermont, the Crown Point bridge looms on the northern most shore of this campground and is one of the few bridges connecting New York State and Vermont. This location makes it a popular spot for transients who spend one or two nights before moving on. In addition, 65 sites are capable of holding any size RV and are blanketed with grass all summer long and one on-site lean-to brings the campground inventory to 66 sites total. The small picnic area is also popular with travelers throughout the summer and the playground close by provides amusement for young and old alike.

The entire Crown Point Reservation, including all 49 acres of the campground, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and have been designated by the United States Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark.

The campground and surrounding area are steeped in significant history and archeological resources. Adjacent to the campground are the historic forts Crown Point and Fort St. Frederic. Designated Crown Point State Historic Site is an area attraction. Fort Ticonderoga is located 10 miles south of Crown Point. A lighthouse located on the campground was built in 1858 and rebuilt in 1911-12, was erected to commemorate Samuel de Champlain's discovery of the lake 300 years ago. The quadricentennial of his exploration of the region will arrive in the year 2009. The Crown Point Bridge is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Vermont's Chimney Point State Historic Site and associated waterway access site, located on the Vermont side of the Crown Point Bridge, is also an area attraction. Other area attractions are the Strong Mansion Museum, Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, Mount Independence State Historic Site, and the Penfield Museum at Ironville.

B. AREA DESCRIPTION

1. LOCATION

Exit 28 off Route 87, go east approximately 20 miles to Ticonderoga on Route 74. Proceed north on Route 9N about 10 miles, turning right on Route 903. Campground entrance 4 miles on the right, and at the foot of the bridge to Vermont. Essex County, town of Crown Point, "The Garrison Grounds," When approaching from Exit 31, off Route 87, go south on 9N, left on Route 903. Essex County - bordered by state lands and Lake Champlain, longitude 73 degrees and latitude 44 degrees.

2. WORKING CIRCLE

DEC Region 5 - Ray Brook

3. ACREAGE

Developed area - 39 acres.
Undeveloped area - 10 acres. Total area - 49 acres.

4. HISTORY

Original construction for this recreational facility began in September 1915. In 1930, 24-camping units were developed; 12 were added in 1951 and 28 were added in 1952. The past holds mystique for this campground and is an attribute to the attendance figures and revenue produced.

During the Colonial Wars and through the Revolutionary War, (i.e., 1775-1783) Crown Point was the bone of contention for three different armies (French and Indian, British and Hessian, and the Americans). During this period it was at one time or another the base of operations for such famous military leaders as the Marquis de Montcalm, Lord Jeffery Amherst, Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Benedict Arnold, General John Burgoyne, and Major Robert Rogers. In 1783, Crown Point was inspected by George Washington. A few years later it was turned over to Union and Columbia Colleges. They, in turn, sold it to a farmer who used it for pasture land and orchards.

In 1910, the ruins of the French Fort St. Frederic and British Fort Crown Point (now called Fort Amherst) were given to New York State. The Conservation Department, now known as the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, was created in 1927 and Crown Point was placed under its jurisdiction. As the years passed, the state of New York continued to acquire these historic properties, and the DEC maintains jurisdiction over the land in this area and the administration of land use planning. Administration of both Fort St. Frederic and Fort Crown Point are the responsibility of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

The Champlain Memorial Lighthouse and the Grenadier's Redoubt on which it is built, the earthworks on Coffin Point, and the Light Infantry Redoubt are located on the Crown Point Public Campground and are very important historic sites. The Champlain Memorial (which includes a bust by Rodin) has considerable significance in that it was erected to commemorate Champlain's discovery of the lake 300 years ago. It has been documented that prior to British fortification, the French built a fortified windmill on this point. The Memorial was dedicated on July 5, 1912, by an international cast of dignitaries.

A steamboat pier was built in 1929 by the state of New York as a high-level structure

equipped with a roof. Today it has become a very popular fishing spot.

In recognition of the ever increasing demand for camping areas in the Adirondacks, the Conservation Department ultimately approved plans for the development of the Crown Point campground. In 1976, the Memorandum of Understanding between DEC and OPR (Office of Parks and Recreation) was signed with the intent of providing an efficient and coordinated allocation of resources by both agencies to avoid duplication of services and to protect the historic and cultural resources of this site. That understanding is presented in Exhibit 14.

Federal monies were involved in improvements at this campground under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. A general grant was provided for campground modernization. The Department of Interior, through the National Park Service, requires that this facility be inspected every five years. This inspection, conducted by the grant administrator in the DEC central office, is to ensure that the facilities continue to be properly maintained and utilized in conformity with the grant award. A Land and Water Conservation Fund sign is posted at each campground where federal funds have been involved.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - INVENTORY OF FACILITIES, SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES

A. INVENTORY OF MANMADE FACILITIES

1. NUMBER OF CAMPING SITES

- 66 sites; design capacity 396 (66 x 6 persons)
- 66 picnic tables
- 66 fireplaces
- 19 standpipes

CAMPSITE CATEGORY	NUMBER TRAILER	NUMBER TENT	AUTO ACCESSIBLE
Prime	65	65	All sites
Lean-to		1	

2. DAY-USE PICNIC AREAS

- 14 picnic tables designed for 84 persons (14 x 6)
- 14 fireplaces
- 13 grills
- 4 standpipes
- 1 handicapped pad

Playground area - 1.5-2 acres.
Playground equipment - 3 swings, 1 vertical climbing ladder, 1 balance beam.

3. DAY-USE PARKING AREA

Circle parking lot - 125 feet diameter, 12,277 square feet. Capacity 40 cars.

4. SWIMMING

No swimming area.

5. ROADS

1.1 miles of paved road. Road shoulders are grassy and the average width is 16 feet.

6. BOATING FACILITY

A manmade facility which enhances fishing and other water related recreational opportunity within the Crown Point Campground

is a boat launching site. The site is listed in the New York State Directory of State Access and Boat Launching Areas as consisting of a hard surface launch ramp (i.e., trailer-launch capable) with parking for 10 car and trailer units. The existing site consists of a single-lane, steel mat launch ramp laid over the natural lake bottom extending out from shore approximately 40 feet at an 8½% slope. A single wooden floating dock is provided along the left ramp edge. A macadam surface approach apron connects to the launch ramp. Parking for 10 car and trailer units is situated on a flat terrace area immediately above the launch ramp. Upon inspection by a team of department boat launch facility experts on June 10, 1986, the facility was rated inadequate for serving Lake Champlain and the following recommendations were made (Gann 1987):

"This site does not currently suffice as a Lake Champlain scope facility, but could be upgraded with a large capital investment to appropriate scope. Install double-wide concrete surface boat launching ramp with optimal pitch at 13⅓% throughout the normal range of water level fluctuations. Install driven steel sheet-pile along ramp edges and parallel to shore, back-filled to reach appropriate depths for ramp placement. Install interior and end floating docks of aluminum construction. Install nearby sanitary facility and boat holding-tank pump-out facility. Expand upper terrace parking area to accommodate cars and trailers.

This site should be viewed among a set of Lake Champlain sites, currently numbering 8, for similarity of characteristics and facilities common to Lake Champlain."

The Crown Point Campground boat launch is in a very desirable location on Lake Champlain in terms of fishing opportunities. The immediate area is served by another department boat launching site less than 3 miles away at Port Henry. The Port Henry site features a double-lane, concrete launch ramp, shore protection, floating dock system, parking for 45 cars and trailers (with considerable expansion

potential), toilet facility, and a protective breakwater. The presence and expansion potential of the Port Henry site and a proposed launch facility by the town of Crown Point mitigates to some degree the need to expand the Crown Point facility.

The Crown Point Campground boating facility was included in the 1990 Statewide Survey of Boating Use at Public Waterway Access Sites in New York State (Major, et al., 1992). Based on counts of boaters entering the campground, 482 boating trips were estimated during the campground's operating season. This estimate should be viewed as a minimum estimate, since it is based on the assumption that all boats entering the campground were counted. The average boating party using the Crown Point facility consisted of 3.6 persons based on 11 returned questionnaires.

Counts of 320 boats entering the campground on 85 survey days indicate that day-use (62%) predominated over camper use (38%). Car top boats comprised 5% and trailered boats comprised 95% of the boats entering the campground. Information on the size and type of boats launched during the 1990 boating season at the Crown Point boat launch was obtained from 11 returned questionnaires completed by boaters. Boats used were all motorboats, 73% outboards and 27% I/O's. The mean length and horsepower of motorized boats was 15.9 feet and 54.5 hp. Fishing was indicated to be the primary purpose of the boating trips by 82% of the survey respondents.

In 1992, an extensive study of boating activity on Lake Champlain was conducted by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation (VDFPR) and the University of Vermont. Aerial photography was utilized to observe and document boating activity on the lake, divided up into 34 traditional management zones previously established and used by both New York and Vermont. Results of the study are published in Lake Champlain Boat Study Report: 1993, VDFPR & OPRHP, March 1993. A single overflight of the entire lake (by 3 airplanes in use simultaneously) on Saturday, July 25, 1992 between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. was made. Overall results indicated there were 12,425 boats on and around the lake, of which 62% were motorboats, 25% were sailboats, and 10% were other types. Of all boats present 13.6% were in actual use on the lake's surface, while 864% were not in use. [This is very

consistent with in-use rates observed in the 1990 Boating Facilities Use Survey (Major, et al., 1992)].

Study zones encompassing the area of Lake Champlain in the vicinity of the Crown Point boat launch, were zones 3, 4, 5, and 6. None of these were among the 15 zones with the highest boat counts. The 4 zones combined (3, 4, 5, and 6) had a total boat population of 466, of which 408 (87.5%) were motorboats and 58 (12.5%) were sailboats. The 4 zones combined encompass a water area of approximately 12,000 acres. At an in-use rate of 13.6%, 63 boats could be expected to be in use in this area on a peak summer weekend day at mid-day, or 190 acres of water surface per boat in use. As a point of reference, the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (OPRHP, 1989) cites a minimum of 6 to 8 acres per boat for power boating activities. Clearly, this area of Lake Champlain is characterized by very light boating densities.

Survey respondents using the Crown Point boat launch in 1990 cited the following items as in need of improvement; launch ramp 45%, parking capacity 45%, fish cleaning station 36%, lighting 27%, docks 18%, and restrooms 9%. These requests for improvements by the using public closely parallel those of the department's experts who evaluated the site in 1986.

7. BUILDINGS

Numbers in parentheses are building numbers assigned to identify each structure for the purpose of this UMP.

(1) Ticket Booth, 4' x 10', average condition, constructed 1960. Total square feet 80.

(2) Facility Supervisor's Cottage, 44' x 30', average condition, constructed 1960. Total square feet 1,383.

(3) Comfort Station near day-use area, 6 unit flush, 23' x 25', good condition, constructed 1975. The men's side contains one sink, 2 toilets, one urinal, and 2 showers. The women's side contains one sink, 3 toilets, and 2 showers. Total square feet 966.

(4) Champlain Memorial Lighthouse. Initial construction about 1850. Reconstructed of native stone, 1909. Good condition. Total square feet 531. (See Section III.C.).

(5) Covered Fishing Pier "T" shaped concrete/metal structure extending into Lake Champlain, 144' x 19' runway, 100' x 30' across end, ceramic tile roof, constructed 1909.

Poor condition, (see 5 year plan for rehab). Total square feet - 5,736. Note: considerable ice damage to concrete pilings.

(6) Sewage Treatment Building, 12' x 12' wood frame structure, 144 square feet. Constructed 1975, good condition.

(7) Pump House, wood frame, stone exterior, 20' x 15', good condition, constructed 1962. Total square feet - 300.

(8) Comfort Station #2, near site #40, flush toilet with 8 units. 18' x 25', constructed in 1940 and currently in poor condition due to wear. The cement block foundation has cracked and ground frost conditions inflict more damage annually. The men's side contains one sink, 4 toilets, and 2 showers. The women's side contains one sink, 4 toilets, and 2 showers.

(9) Bridge Toll House. Three (3) story wood structure. Basement - 40' x 55', first floor - 40' x 55', second floor - 40' x 41'. Acquired from the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission in April of 1989. Total square feet - 4,767. The Essex County Visitor Bureau is occupying this building in accordance with an occupancy agreement issued in 1992. See Exhibit 13.

(10) Power House, located at the Bridge Toll House, 19' x 14', 266 square feet. Acquired from the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission in April of 1989 and turned over to Essex County in 1992 as part of the Visitor Bureau. See Exhibit 13.

(11) Recycle Center Building, 320 square feet, built and used in 1992.

8. POTABLE WATER

Drilled well, 155' depth. 17.5 gpm pump capacity (1.5 hp). 29 gpm yield capacity. Storage tank - 2,000 gallon hydropneumatic tank, chlorinated prior to entering the tank.

9. SEWAGE SYSTEM (See Exhibit 5)

This facility utilizes central sewage treatment. All outfalls utilize septic tanks which discharge into a central "sand filter" system. Effluent passes through the sand filter system, discharging into a detention tank at the chlorine treatment building and, subsequently, is discharged into Lake Champlain under the conditions set forth in SPDES Permit NY-003-3847. Septic tank content is periodically disposed of by pumper truck, specifically, a local contractor or force account, with effluent transported to the city of Plattsburgh Sewage Treatment Plant under contract arrangement. Effluent temperature, ph., and settleable solids are monitored daily on a log and submitted to the DEC Regional Water Engineer each month. In addition, laboratory testing is done twice each summer, the first weeks of July and August, which are considered peak usage periods, with results forwarded to and on file in the DEC Environmental Quality Office.

BUILDING TYPE	SEPTIC TANK SIZE (GALLONS)	FILTER AREA	DATE CONSTRUCTED
Supervisor's Cottage	2,000	N/A	1985
Comfort Station/Shower	1,000	N/A	1975
Comfort Station/Shower**	2,000	N/A	1987
Facility Supervisor's cabin	500	N/A	1960
Maintenance Building	2,000	N/A	1985
Dumping Station	1,000	N/A	1975
Recycle Building**		N/A	1992
Sand Filter	1,500 Chlorine contact tank	4,032 sq. ft.	1976

**Close proximity to each other, use same septic tank

10. ELECTRIC (See Exhibit 6)

The main campground has overhead primary electrical distribution and underground secondary distribution. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation provides electricity to the campground's primary lines. Electric consumption for the year 1990-91 was 15, 286 kwh. Annual cost was \$1,784.68.

11. SOLID WASTE

Crown Point Campground has a centralized refuse disposal facility, identified previously as building 11, with a staff person managing it. Brochures are available to campers instructing them of the required use of the recycle center. Glass, plastic, cans, and newspapers will be recycled at each facility. Recyclable items will be checked and rejected if they are dirty or not processed properly. Campers will be encouraged to burn all clean, dry papers in the fireplace. One dumpster will be available to campers for non-recyclables at this campground.

There will be no refuse or recyclables collected at day-use facilities and campground picnic areas. The carry-in, carry-out policy will apply to these areas. Appropriate signs will be posted to inform the public.

12. BARRIERS

100 feet of snow fence along sites 17 to 22 is actually a barrier to protect patrons from the steep embankment.

13. TELEPHONE

(518) 597-3603 - Crown Point Public Campground.

Pay stations have been requested by the central office in 1993 and are considered an essential service for the campers. All telephone services in this area are provided by Crown Point Telephone Corporation.

14. SIGNS

A variety of messages are conveyed to public users by standard (yellow on brown) signs. Subjects include directions and information for entrance, supervisor's office, bulletin board, traffic control, map, stand pipes, dumping station, regulations, comfort stations, camping site, service charges, and fall foliage camping. (Also see Memorandum of

Understanding between DEC and OPRHP, Section I.B.4.)

B. INVENTORY OF SYSTEMS

1. STAFF

- 1 Conservation Recreation Facility Supervisor I
- 3 Park and Recreation Aide II
- 2 Park and Recreation Aide III

2. FEE SCHEDULES

1994 Official Opening May 20,
Closing October 11.

CAMPING PER NIGHT

- \$11.00 Standard, Memorial Day -
Labor Day
- 9.00 Post-season, Labor Day -
October 16

DAY-USE (ALL SEASONS)

- \$3.00 Auto, No swimming
- 10.00 Bus, No swimming
- 1.00 Person, Walk-in

3. PEDDLING PERMITS

Peddling permits are not issued if sufficient supplies such as firewood, groceries, worms, etc., can be obtained in close proximity of camping facilities. No permits were issued for this campground in 1993.

4. OFF-SEASON USE

Off-season use of public campgrounds is under the custody and administration of the Division of Lands and Forests. Questions pertaining to off-season day-use including hiking, motor vehicle access, snowmobile trails, temporary revocable permits, and recreational activities should be directed to the Division of Lands and Forests at regional or regional sub-office locations responsible for the specific campground.

C. INVENTORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. PHYSICAL RESOURCES

a. ELEVATION

Average - 132 feet

b. WATER

The Crown Point Public Campground borders Lake Champlain shoreline for approximately 3,700 feet. This lake is 281.600 acres in size with a maximum depth of 403 feet.

c. WETLANDS (See Exhibit 9)

Wetlands are mapped by the Adirondack Park Agency staff after an on-site investigation, see Exhibit 9. The map does not depict shallow or deep water marsh within the area. Projects that alter or adversely affect the wetlands or any sewage disposal system within 100 feet of the wetland will require a permit from the APA. The APA will be consulted to determine if a permit is needed prior to site disturbance in or adjacent to these designated wetland areas.

d. SOILS (See Exhibit 8)

Note: 23 identified as Kingsbury - Covington Association, nearly level. Deep, somewhat poorly and poorly drained, fine to medium textured soils, on lake plains. Seasonal or prolonged wetness, very slow permeability, and fine textures somewhat restrict the use of soils in this association.

28. Vergennes - Kingsbury Association, gently sloping. Deep, somewhat well to poorly drained, fine textured soils, on lake plains. Seasonal wetness and slow permeability are limiting factors of this association.

2. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

a. FOREST TYPES (See Exhibit 7)

The majority of trees on this facility are planted. Some natural stands and species exist along the eastern shoreline. Includes northern hardwoods, sugar maple, beech, walnut, cherry, and a variety of pines. For a complete description of Forest Types refer to Exhibit 7.

b. WILDLIFE

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

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

No potential impacts on endangered, threatened, or special concern wildlife species, rare plant, animal or natural community occurrences, or other significant habitat have been identified for the Crown Point Public Campground.

c. FISHERIES

An agreement exists between the states of New York and Vermont known as the Lake Champlain Fish and Wildlife Management Cooperative.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - INVENTORY OF ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

A. ARTICLE XIV, NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION

Annually one to five hazardous trees must be removed for public safety. Replacement for trees being removed is addressed in the five year plan within this UMP.

B. PUBLIC USE (See Exhibit 11)

1. INVENTORY OF PUBLIC USE

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

1993 ATTENDANCE		
	NUMBER OF PERSONS CAMPING	NUMBER OF PERSONS DAY-USE
Spring	578	52
Summer	9,502	2,968
Fall	1,443	611
Reservation	1,863	0
TOTALS	13,386	3,631
TOTAL CAMPER DAYS - 33,465 (number of persons camping x 2.5 average length of stay. (See Section II.A.6. for boating facility public use.)		

2. PUBLIC USE EFFORTS

The following is an analysis of existing facilities design capacities as compared to state Department of Health Codes and other public use standards.

<u>FACILITY DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DESIGN CAPACITY</u>	<u>HEALTH CODE REQUIREMENTS</u>
•Potable Water	19 Spigots Campers 4 Spigots Day-Use 23 Spigots Total	6 Spigots Campers 2 Spigots Day-Use 8 Spigots Total
•Hydraulic	8,625 gpd (SPDES Permit 003-3847)	
Campers	7,625 gpd	11,550 gpd 231 x 50 gpd
Picnickers	*	245 gpd 49 x 5 gpd
Dumping Station	1,000 gpd	640 gpd 64 x 10 gpd
TOTAL	8,625 gpd	12,395 gpd

Septic system for Maintenance Center and CRFS Cabin not included.

*No separate facilities exist for day-use.

•Lavatories		
Campers	4 (2 each sex)	8 (4 each sex)
Picnickers	4 (2 each sex)	2 (1 each sex)
*Picnickers share one comfort station with campers		(1 each sex/50 persons)
•Toilets (or combination urinals, male)		
Campers	13 (6 male, 7 female)	13 (6 male, 7 female)
Picnickers	13 (6 male, 7 female)	4 (2 each sex)
•Showers	8 (4 each sex)	6 (3 each sex)
•Trailer Dumping Station	1	1 /100 sites
•Camping Sites	In excess of 1,000,000 sq. ft.	160,000 sq. ft. (64 x 2,500)
•Vehicle Parking	2 /campsite	2 /campsite

NOTE: All waste is processed through a central discharge system.

The deficiencies are identified from the above analysis of daily public use carrying capacity of 231 campers and 49 day-users. Deficiencies of day-use area lavatories and toilets, as well as an upgrade of the septic system carrying capacity to accommodate this deficiency are addressed within this Unit Management Plan as objectives within the Five Year Plan.

In addition to campground outfalls utilizing the central sewage system, it is further noted that adjacent buildings (i.e., the Bridge Toll House, OPRHP Administration Building, OPRHP Public Rest Area, DEC Maintenance Center, and DEC Supervisor's Cottage) also tie into this treatment system. The SPDES application was originally initiated by the Operations Unit to accommodate the campground only, however, information is now being compiled on the preceding outfalls to accurately bring the SPDES permit up-to-date.

C. UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS, HISTORICAL

As has been noted in Section I, the entire 49 acres of the campground is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and as a National Historic Landmark as a significant archaeological and historic site.

No comprehensive historical or archaeological inventory of the campground has ever been completed. Any ground disturbing activities should be considered as potentially destructive of significant resources. Historic maps and limited archaeological research document the presence of many important resources, primarily along the lake shore. Little research has been undertaken on the interior of the campground; but this area is likely to contain significant unrecorded remains.

Exhibits 12, 12a, and 12b provide historical information. Exhibit 12 is a map printed in 1975 prior to the Memorandum of understanding

between OPR and DEC. Exhibit 12a records artifacts uncovered while excavating for a construction project in 1978. Exhibit 12b identifies current soil erosion in the Memorial Lighthouse area and addresses the problem in Section IV.

The following listing of known archaeological components is derived from examination of Exhibits 12, 12a, and 12b, the Master Plan for Crown Point State Historic Site (Exhibit 15), conversations with OPRHP staff, and field inspections undertaken in 1993. It must be recognized that this listing is incomplete. It in no way should be considered a definitive list as many other important resources are likely to exist on the property. They are grouped by major categories of historic use of the site.

The Crown Point Reservation contains numerous historic and archaeological resources associated with use of the area as a military post by French, British, and American forces in the 18th century. The portion of the Reservation on the west side of County Route 8 is managed by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, in cooperation with DEC as a state historic site. The remainder of the property is managed by the DEC Division of Operations as a state campground. The major interpreted features of the state historic site include the French constructed Fort St. Frederic (1730-1759) and British Crown Point (1759-1775). Fortifications and other outworks associated with both of these forts are located on the DEC campground and on the Vermont side of the lake. Existing fortifications were also partially reconstructed and new fortifications built during the American Revolution (1775-1783). In addition, prehistoric Native American occupation has been documented and the site of a 19th century lighthouse and keepers residence are present on the site.

Native American (See Exhibit 12a)

Artifacts indicating Native American occupation of the site have been recovered in the vicinity of the lighthouse. These materials are dated to the Archaic Period, Brewerton Phase (5000 BC to 2000 BC) and the Early Late Woodland Owasco Tradition (1000 AD to 1300 AD).

Other archaeological remains associated with Native American occupation and use are likely to be present at this location and elsewhere on the Reservation.

French Period (1730-1759) (See Exhibit 12a and the Master Plan Exhibit 15)

A wind powered grist mill and outbuildings existed adjacent to the lake, possibly near the site of the lighthouse. A fortification trench associated with this windmill was identified in excavations undertaken by OPRHP in 1978.

A foundation of unknown function, but of French period age, was exposed by erosion and investigated by OPRHP in 1992.

Historic maps and documents as well as the intensity of use of the area during this period indicate that other associated archaeological components which have not been identified are likely to be present.

British Period (1759-1775) (See Exhibit 12a and the Master Plan Exhibit 15)

Two British Period (1759-1773) fortifications known as the Grenadier Redoubt and the Light Infantry Redoubt were constructed as outworks of Crown Point. The Grenadier Redoubt is located near the lighthouse and the Light Infantry Redoubt is located in the southwestern corner of the property.

The remains of several storehouses and a bateau landing are present on the bluff above the boat launch site and along the shoreline.

Historic maps and documents, as well as the intensity of use of the area during this period, indicate that other associated archaeological components which have not been identified are likely to be present.

American Revolution (1775-1783) (See Exhibit 12a and the Master Plan Exhibit 15)

A small redoubt or fortification related to the ill fated American 1775-1776 campaign to invade Quebec exists on Coffin Point. Historic documents suggest that this was constructed by the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. The berm and ditch of this resource was inadvertently covered by earth spoil from replacement of fuel tanks at the operations facility elsewhere on the Reservation.

OPRHP excavations in 1978 recovered artifacts and features indicating that the Grenadier Redoubt was reused by British troops during Burgoyne's 1777 campaign, which ended at the Battle of Saratoga.

US Lighthouse Service (ca 1850-1910) (See Exhibit 12a and the Master Plan Exhibit 15)

Historic maps show a keepers residence adjacent to the lighthouse and a bar nearby. Archaeological remains of both may exist in this area.

Historic maps and photographs document the presence of a ferry landing and boardwalk at the base of the bridge and around the lake embayment. Remnants of the ferry landing (pilings) and a retaining wall are visible along the shoreline.

The Champlain Memorial Lighthouse is constructed on the Grendier's Redoubt. It was initially constructed about 1850 by the United States Government Lighthouse Service. It was operated as an aid to navigation on Lake Champlain until the early 20th century. The structure, as it exists today, represents a renovation and conversion of the lighthouse to a memorial to Samuel de Champlain's discovery of the lake 300 years ago. The memorial was dedicated on July 5, 1912. Although not included in the National Register of National Historic Landmark (designation is limited to the 18th century structures and archaeological remains), the lighthouse meets criteria for listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

D. ADJACENT LANDS

Crown Point - Route 8, 9 miles north of Crown Point. State land: western portion - state land-historic classification, eastern portion - state land-intensive use classification. Northern, western, and eastern borders - Lake Champlain. Southern border - private land-resource management classification.

Under an occupancy agreement dated 1991, Essex County is permitted to utilize a building adjacent to the Crown Point Bridge for the purpose of two (2) tourist information centers (see Exhibit 13).

E. GENERAL OPERATIONS

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

IV. CAMPGROUND OBJECTIVES (YEARS 1 TO 5)

The five year management period objectives and actions are as follows:

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY, RESEARCH, AND EDUCATION - YEAR 1

A comprehensive historic and archaeological resource plan will ensure that significant resources are properly cared for. The outline of this objective is described on pages 9 and 10 of Exhibit 16. Cost - \$30,000.

Because of the historic significance of the land on which the Crown Point Campground rests and the lack of adequate resource inventory and evaluation data, the proposed development objectives (B through K) will require consultation with the Agency Preservation Officer and the State Historic Preservation Office. Any of the proposed projects which involve ground disturbance, or new construction have the potential to cause changes in significant historic resources as defined in the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980. Additional regulatory requirements relating to historic resources may also apply if federal permits, approvals or funding are involved in any of the projects.

B. BANK STABILIZATION - YEAR 1

Exhibit 12b references the severe erosion problem existing at this campground, specifically in the historic area around the Memorial Lighthouse, redoubt, and pier areas. Currently, the parking area as well as campground water lines and electrical lines are impacted each year by the ongoing erosion problem. This project is intended to eliminate the impending dangerous conditions this problem is creating. Details, including environmental impact, will be addressed in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Article 15 ECL permits which are required for this objective. All work will also meet the standards of the Secretary of the Interior. All work will also meet the standards of the Secretary of the Interior. Refer to page 9 of Exhibit 16. Cost - \$678,000.

C. MEMORIAL Lighthouse REHAB - YEAR 1

Moisture condensation and visitor use has caused the steps to become rounded and slippery and the interior walls show signs of surface breakdown. This project will allow these surfaces to be pressure stripped and resurfaced as needed to provide a safer user environment. This resource should be nominated to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Cost - \$80,000.

D. RESTORATION OF COVERED PIER - YEAR 2

Subjected to severe weather conditions since it was originally constructed, this pier needs restoration. Concrete that has been chipped away by ice damage needs attention. The pier covering (roof) is also in need of attention in the way of tile replacement. The eligibility of this resource should be investigated for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Cost - \$550,000.

E. NEW CONSTRUCTION, TOILET/SHOWER REPLACEMENT - YEAR 2

The unit to be replaced is comfort station #3 (refer to Exhibit 10). Replacing this unit will require the removal of the old building with the replacement unit being located on the same structure site. This unit will be larger than the original toilet to correct the deficiencies noted in Section II.B.2. Inventory of Issues and Constraints. Specifically, more toilets and lavatories will be added, as well as larger septic tank. Development and design will be completed by the DEC Engineering Services Unit. Normal landscaping necessary and all phases of the construction will be consistent with policies and procedures previously defined in this document. Provisions for handicapped accessibility will be incorporated. Building permits will be required for this project. Cost - \$300,000.

F. ENLARGE PLAYGROUND AREA/ADD EQUIPMENT - YEAR 4

The playground is a popular recreation feature for children. The addition of durable, safe equipment will provide a safe activity for children. Cost - \$15,000.

G. RESURFACE 1.5 MILES OF CAMPGROUND ROADS AND PARKING AREAS - YEAR 5

Resurfacing of all existing roads and parking areas will be completed utilizing a combination of contract and force account. Cost - \$193,000.

H. PURCHASE AND PLANT NEW TREES - YEAR 5

Plant new trees in designated areas throughout the campground. Trees that adapt readily to soil conditions found on this campground will be purchased and planted in designated areas throughout the campground. Cost - \$5,000.

I. INTERPRETIVE TRAIL - YEARS 1-5

A low-key interpretive trail to historic resources within the campground boundaries will enhance the public use recreational and educational values. This objective should follow the development of the comprehensive historic and resource plan that has been described in Objective A. Refer to the description found on pages 10 and 11 in Exhibit 16. Cost - \$32,000. (Also see Exhibit 10a).

J. STABILIZE THE LIGHT INFANTRY REDOUBT RUIN

The Light Infantry Redoubt which is a component of the 1759 British fort at Crown Point was last stabilized about 1965. Erosion, use, and weathering have taken their toll and this resource is now in need of attention. The work proposed involves restoration of collapsing and eroding stone and earth walls, vegetation clearing and planting. Limited archaeological recording may also be necessary. It is desirable

that the OPRHP Crown Point staff be invited to assist in scoping. Estimated cost is \$5,000.

K. RESTORE EARTHWORKS OF FORT ON COFFIN POINT

A small earthen redoubt, believed to have been built by American troops during the American Revolution, was inadvertently covered by clean earth fill from a fuel tank replacement at the Crown Point DEC Operations Center. The work proposed includes removal of one to two feet of earth fill by hand, using a Department of Correction crew under close supervision of a professional archaeologist, to restore the original contour. Vegetation covering portions of the site will be removed by hand and the area seeded with a low ground cover. An interpretive sign may be erected at the site. Cost estimate - \$1,000.

L. PUBLIC USE CARRYING CAPACITIES

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

NATURE OF FACILITY	EXISTING DESIGN CAPACITY	DESIGNATED CAPACITY
66 Camping Sites	396 persons	231 persons
14 Picnic Areas	84 persons	84 persons
1 Playground	10 persons	10 persons
Day-Use Parking	21 vehicles	21 vehicles

Proposed developments that require ground disturbance will require archaeological testing prior to work. Archaeological and historic interests at this location are coordinated with the state Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Additional impacts associated with the above planned campground objectives and actions are identified and discussed in the Generic Unit Management Plan Volume 1, Sections V. and VII.

V. MAPS AND CHARTS

Exhibit	1	Adirondack Park Region Map
Exhibit	2	Contour Map, Campground Boundaries
Exhibit	3	Facilities Map
Exhibit	4	Water System Map
Exhibit	5	Sewage System Map, Campground
Exhibit	5 a	Sewage System, Historic Site, Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Exhibit	6	Electric System Map
Exhibit	7	Forest Type Map
Exhibit	8	Soils Map
Exhibit	8 a	Soils Map
Exhibit	9	Wetlands Map
Exhibit	10	Five Year Management Plan/Projects and Locations
Exhibit	10 a	Five Year Management Plan/Interpretive Trail
Exhibit	11	Analysis of Extent of Daily Occupancy
Exhibit	12	Historic Locations of Area, 1975 Map
Exhibit	12 a	Memorandum Identifying Artifacts
Exhibit	12 b	Historical Artifacts in Bank Erosion Area
Exhibit	13	Occupancy Agreement with Essex County
Exhibit	14	Memorandum of Understanding (OPRHP and DEC)
Exhibit	15	National Register of Historic Places Inventory Master Plan for Crown Point Historic Site
Exhibit	16	Application for Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act Grant (ISTEA).

EXHIBIT 2
CROWN POINT CAMPGROUND
INTENSIVE USE CLASSIFIED AREA

Fort Henry
BM/108

Crane Point

Chimney
Point

CROWN POINT
CHIMNEY POINT BRIDGE

Orchard Point

Fort Crown Point
Ruins

Crown Point
Reservation Campsite

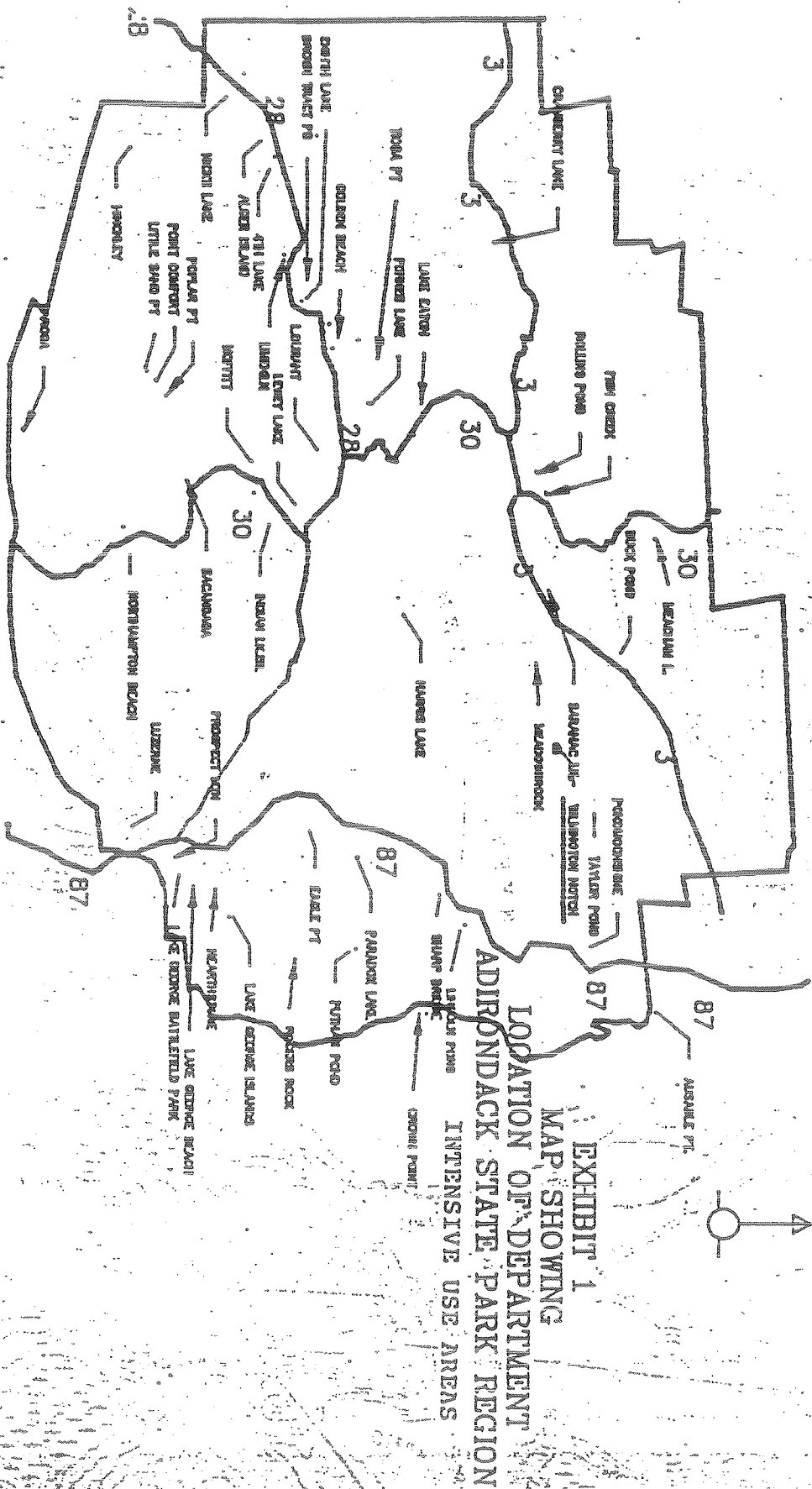
Fort St. Frederic
Ruins

Coffin
Point

BULLWAGG

CROWN
POINT

CAMPGROUND BOUNDARY



8/4
EXHIBIT 1
MAP SHOWING
LOCATION OF DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK STATE PARK REGION

INTENSIVE USE AREAS

EXHIBIT 1

FACILITIES MAP

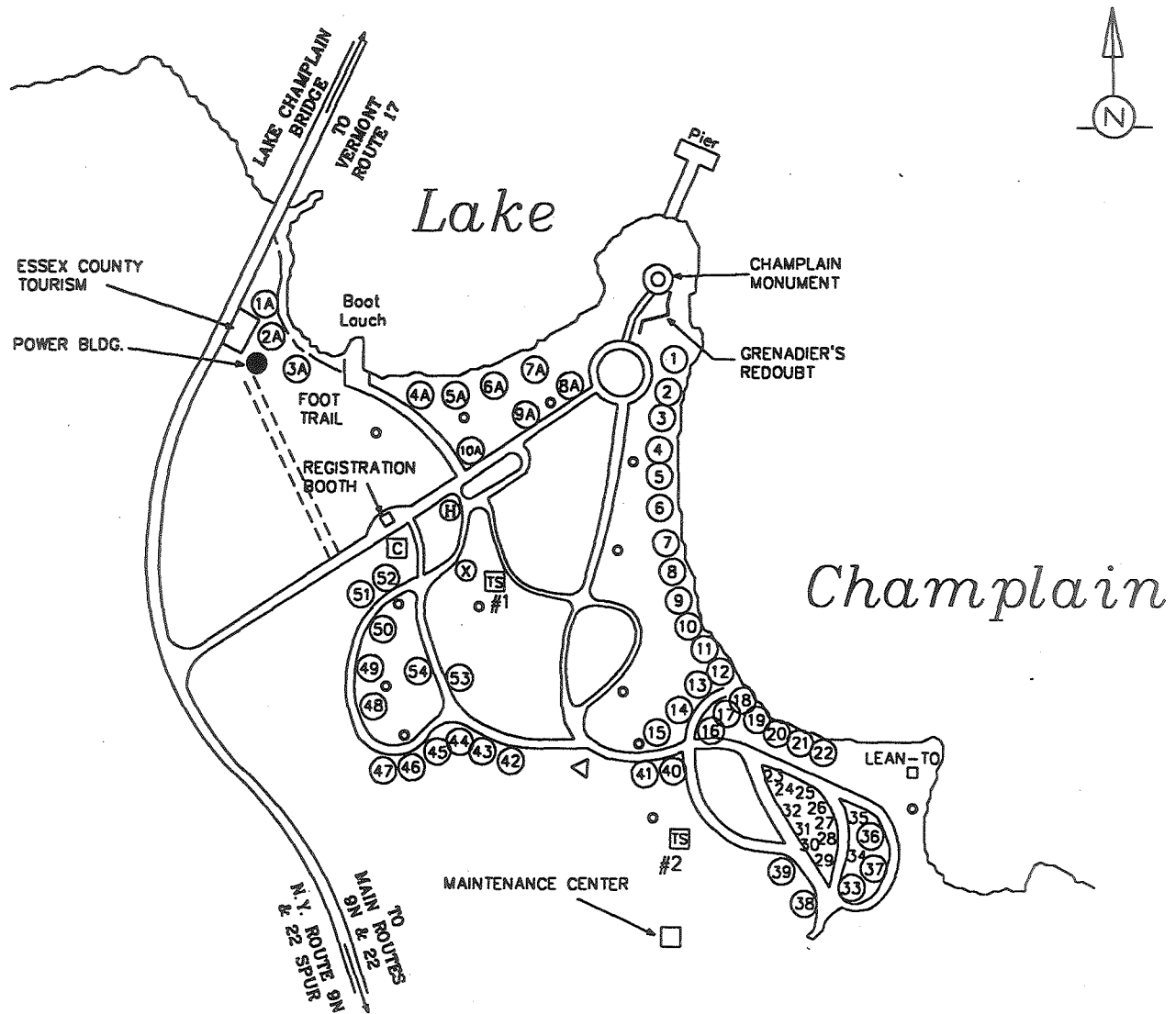


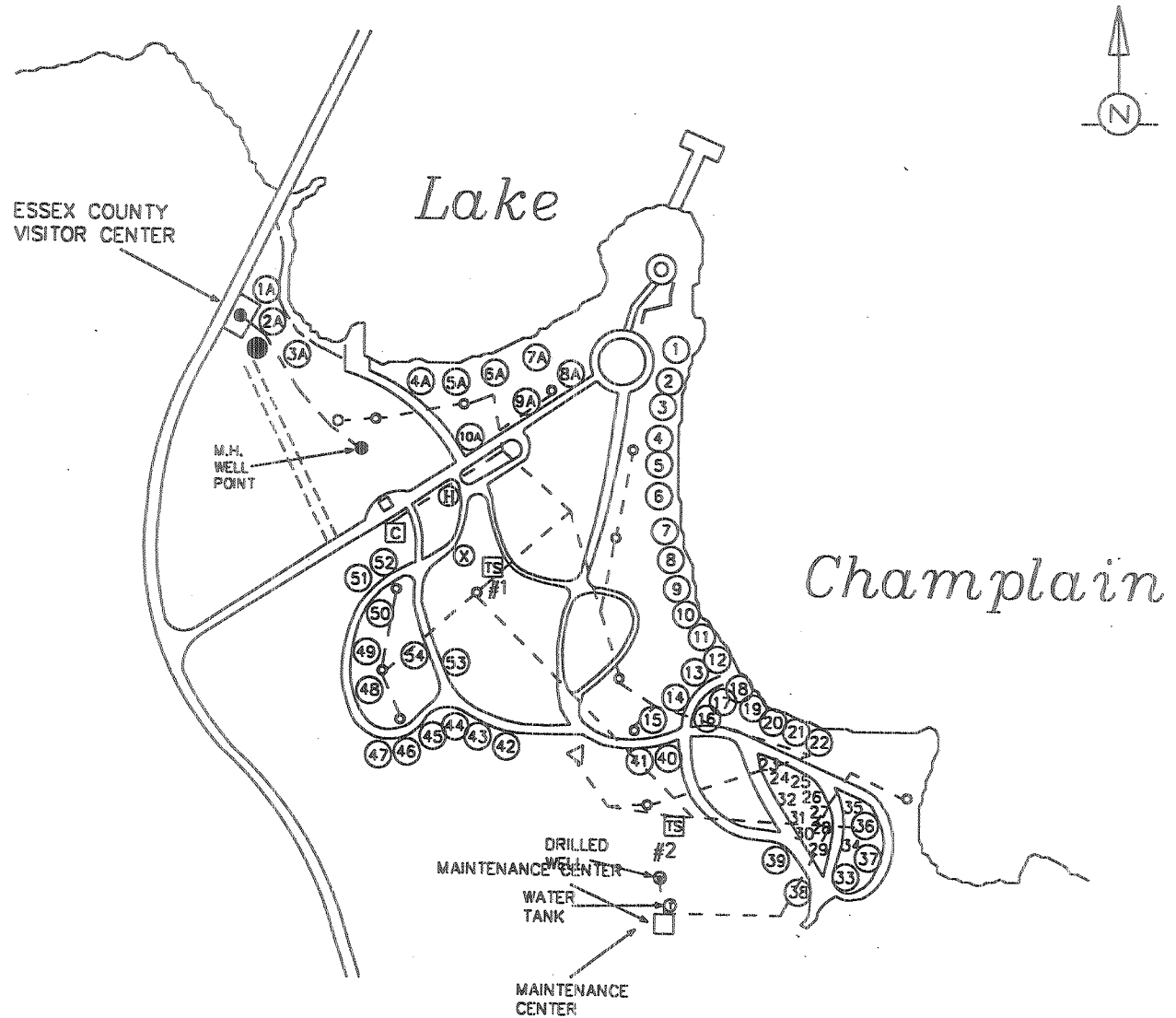
EXHIBIT 3

Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By T. Moody

WATER SYSTEMS MAP



LEGEND:

- ⑦A CAMPSITE
- TS COMFORT STATION/SHOWER
- C CARETAKER'S CABIN
- D TRAILER DUMP STATION
- X REFUSE COLLECTION
- H HANDICAPPED PAD
- WATER LINE
- o WATER SPIGOT

Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By J. Moody

EXHIBIT 4

8/97

EXHIBIT 4

CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEMS MAP ESSEX COUNTY VISITOR CENTER

- a) The map shows a shut-off in the vicinity of the Visitor Center. That fixture has been eliminated and the line dead ends. The Visitor Center cannot utilize the campground system because there are no tie-ins.
- b) A manhole is located at the "well point" location on the map. A ladder allows access to a level 8' below ground where the well point is located, connected to a small jet pump and bladder tank.
- c) The water is pumped toward the Visitor Center, behind the power station, under the blacktop and comes up through the floor in the center of the basement and dumps into a cistern, (capacity of approximately 1,500 gallons).
- d) The cistern provides water via a bladder tank and pump to one toilet and one sink upstairs. Rain water also feeds into the cistern via drain pipes (eave troughs) from the roof. This water is not chlorinated and not for consumption.
- e) The well pump is used manually only, at times when it is necessary to charge the cistern. During the summer months it may be charged daily. During the winter months it is activated once or twice per month. Visitor Center employees must enter the manhole each time its is necessary to charge the cistern.

SEWAGE SYSTEM MAP

All effluent passes through the 500 Gal. Chlorine Contact Tank at the sandfilter location.

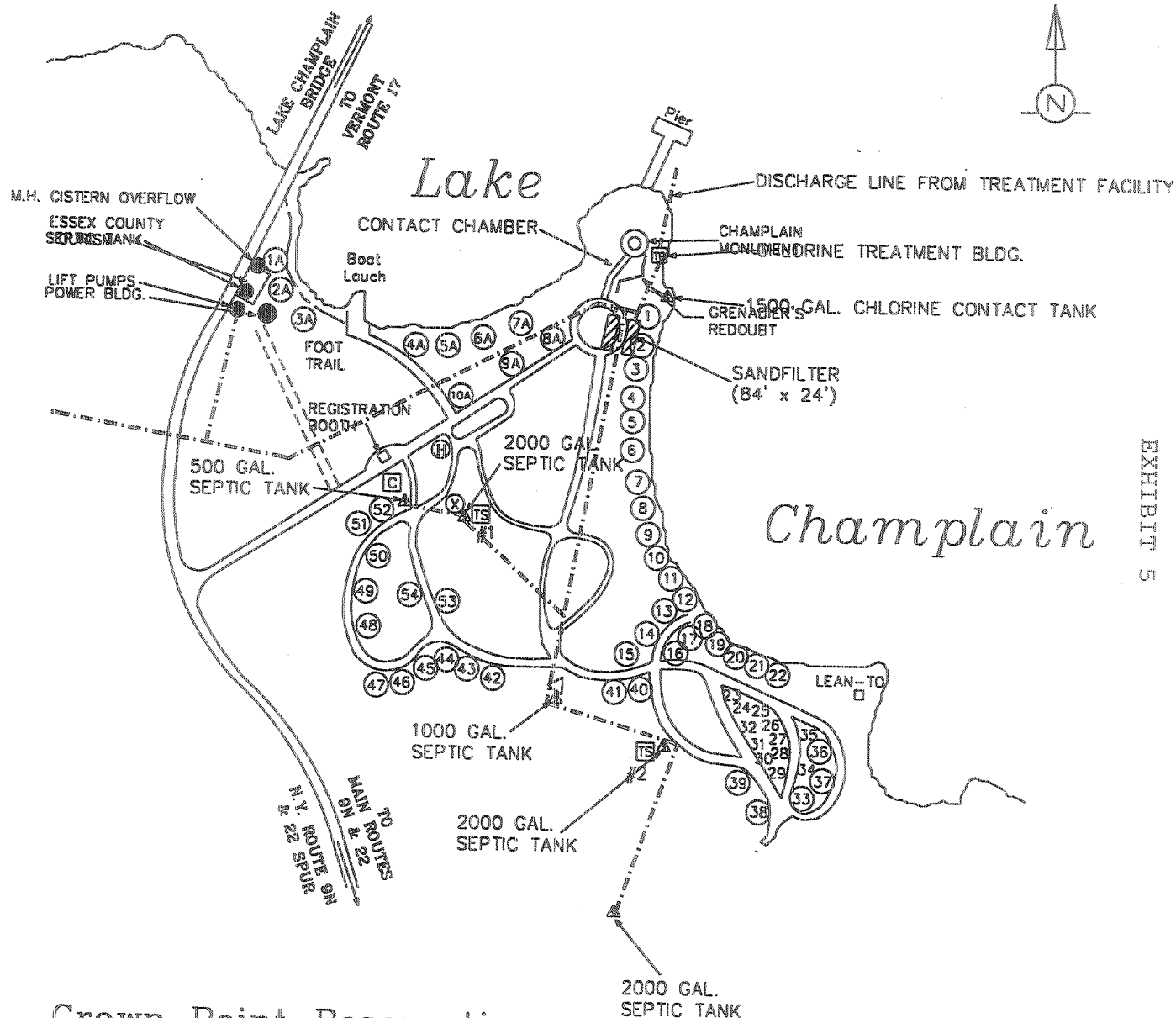
Effluent is gravity fed via 6" line to lift station and then pumped to the sand filter via 3" force main.

After passing through sand filter, effluent is gravity fed via 6" line to the Chlorine Contact Tank then into the retention tank prior to discharge into the lake.

LEGEND:

- ⑦A CAMPSITE
- TS COMFORT STATION/SHOWER
- C FACILITY SUPERVISOR'S CABIN
- ◁ TRAILER DUMP STATION
- ⊗ REFUSE COLLECTION
- H HANDICAPPED PAD
- △ SEPTIC TANK
- ▢ CHLORINE TREATMENT BLDG.

--- SEWAGE SYSTEM LINE



Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By J. Moody

8/97

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

Visitor Center:

- a. Add location of lift station. Effluent comes from one bathroom, which has one toilet and one sink. While 2 other bathrooms are established within this building, these units are not functional and the rooms are used for storage.
- b. Septic tank is located under the sidewalk, in what is considered the front (entrance) of the building. The capacity is believed to be 1,000 gallons.
- c. At the northwest, front (roadside) of this building is a manhole cover. It is an overflow drain for the cistern located in the basement. Roof eaves are positioned to gather rain to charge the cistern and it is functional. /when, or if, the unit overflows it allows water to feed back into this manhole and allows it to discharge into the septic tank.
- d. Lift station is equipped with two pumps which appear to operate alternately. Effluent is pumped into the sewage discharge line as shown in the diagram.

NOTE: Since this map is not to scale the sewage system appears to make a 45% angle as it exits the campground to cross the road by the Visitor Center. It must be noted that while "on site" this line runs straight.

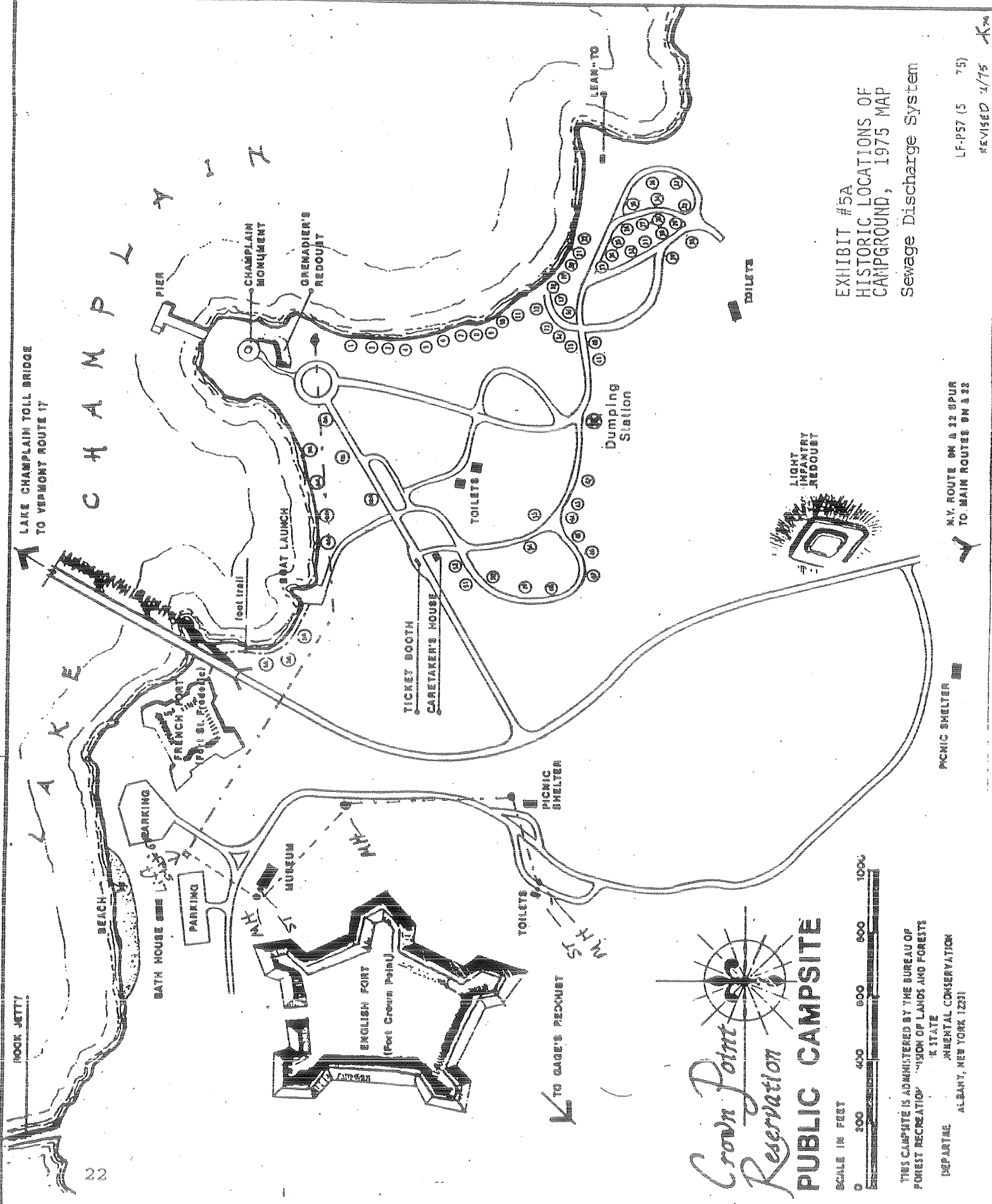
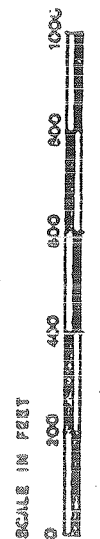


EXHIBIT #5A
HISTORIC LOCATIONS OF
CAMPGROUND, 1975 MAP
Sewage Discharge System

LF-P57 (5 75)
REVISED 4/75

N.Y. ROUTE ON A 12 SPUR
TO MAIN ROUTES 9N & 32

PICNIC SHELTER



Crown Point
Reservation
PUBLIC CAMPSITE

THIS CAMPSITE IS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF
FOREST RECREATION DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS
N.Y. STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12231

EXHIBIT 5a

SEWAGE DISCHARGE SYSTEM "AS BUILT" SPECIFICATION FOR THE HISTORIC SITE, OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- a. This discharge system feeds into the filter bed found on the DEC campground across the road. Utilizing 4" ACP the toilet adjacent to the picnic shelter discharges into a 2,000 gallon steel septic tank, clear water drains (gravity) into a manhole in front of the toilet and follows a route across the road, behind the shelter, ultimately passing through the manhole beside the museum on its way to the lift station across the road.
- b. The museum also discharges into a 2,000 gallon septic tank, is gravity fed to the manhole and further discharged into the lift station.
- c. The lift station pumps effluent directly across the road to the campground.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS MAP

REGARDING ESSEX COUNTY VISITOR CENTER

N
ELECTRIC SERVICE IS ESSEX COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY
AND IS INDEPENDENT OF CAMPGROUND.

OVERHEAD PRIMARY CONTINUES ALONG MAIN ROADSIDE
AND DEAD ENDS ON STATE SIDE. A POWER POLE SITS
IN FRONT OF TWO MANHOLE COVERS (M.H.) WHICH ARE MARKED
"ELECTRIC".

THE POWER RUNS DOWN THE POLE THROUGH
BOTH MAN HOLES AND PROCEEDS UNDERGROUND
TO THE TRANSFORMER BUILDING.
THE TRANSFORMER IS LOCATED BEHIND
POWER BUILDING AND FEEDS ALL ELECTRIC
PANEL BOXES INSIDE POWER BUILDING
FROM AN UNDERGROUND FEED.
POWER IS THEN SUPPLIED TO VISITOR CENTER
VIA UNDERGROUND CABLE AND ENTERS BASEMENT
OF CENTER BUILDING, SOUTH SIDE.

LEGEND:

- ⑦A CAMPSITE
- TS COMFORT STATION/SHOWER
- C CARETAKER'S CABIN
- ◁ TRAILER DUMP STATION
- ⊗ REFUSE COLLECTION
- Ⓜ HANDICAPPED PAD

- ELECTRIC LINES - BELOW GROUND
- ELECTRIC LINES - ABOVE GROUND

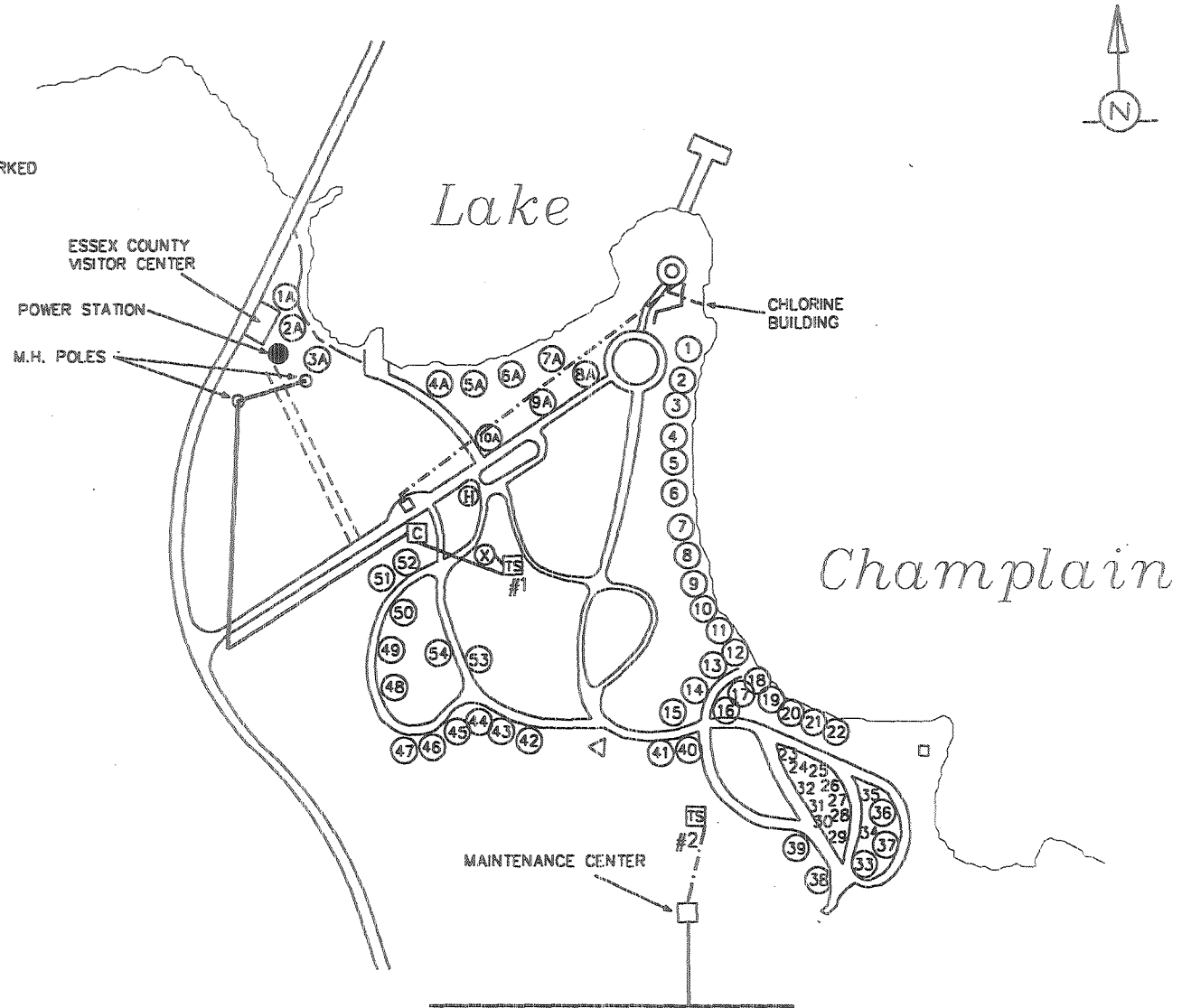


EXHIBIT 6

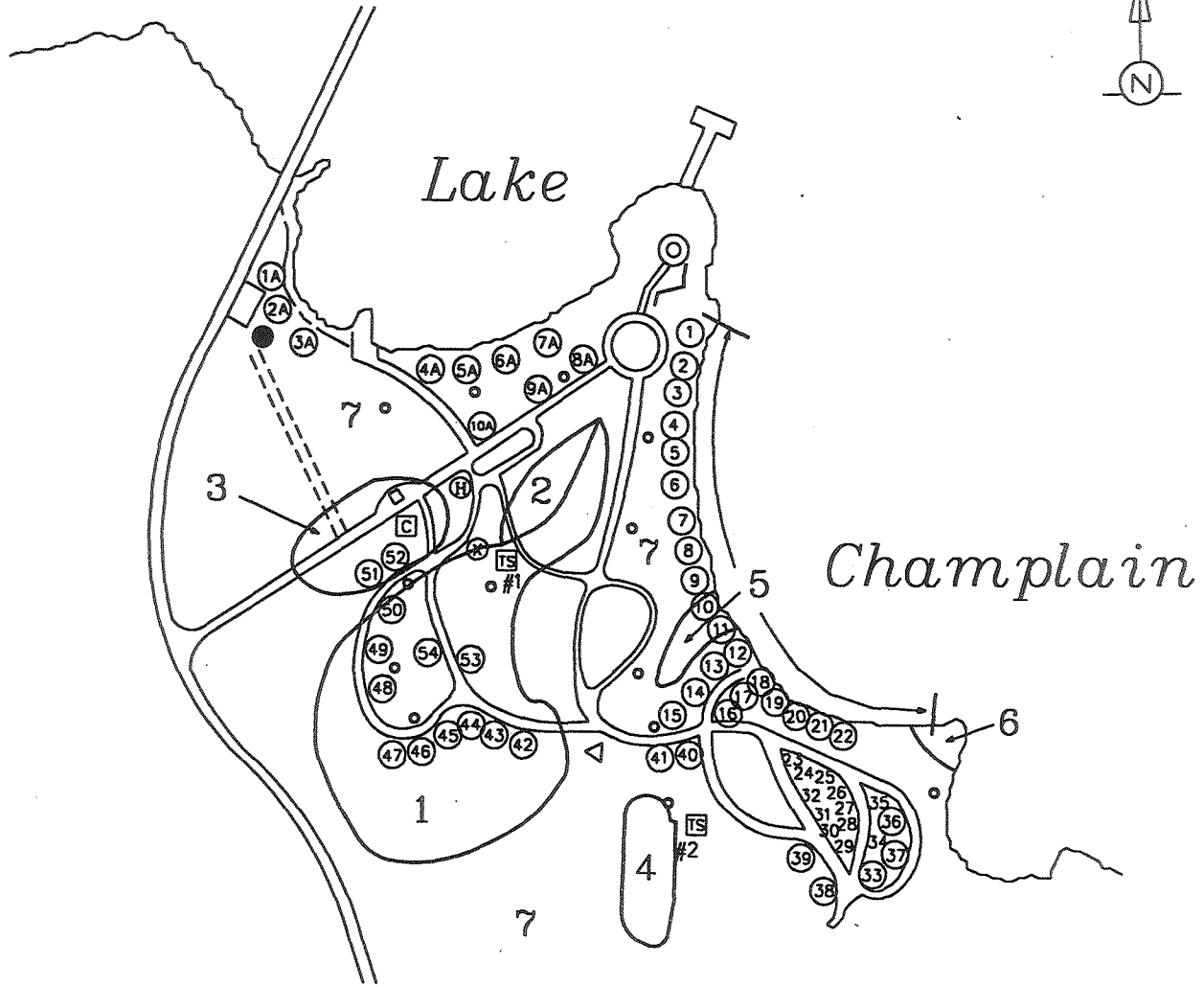
Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By .. Moody

8/97

FOREST TYPE MAP



LEGEND:

- 7A CAMPSITE
- TS COMFORT STATION/SHOWER
- C FACILITY SUPERVISOR'S CABIN
- ◁ TRAILER DUMP STATION
- ⊗ REFUSE COLLECTION
- H HANDICAPPED PAD
- WATER SPIGOT

EXHIBIT 7

Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By T. Moody

8/97

EXHIBIT 7

KEY TO FOREST TYPE MAP CROWN POINT RESERVATION PUBLIC CAMPGROUND

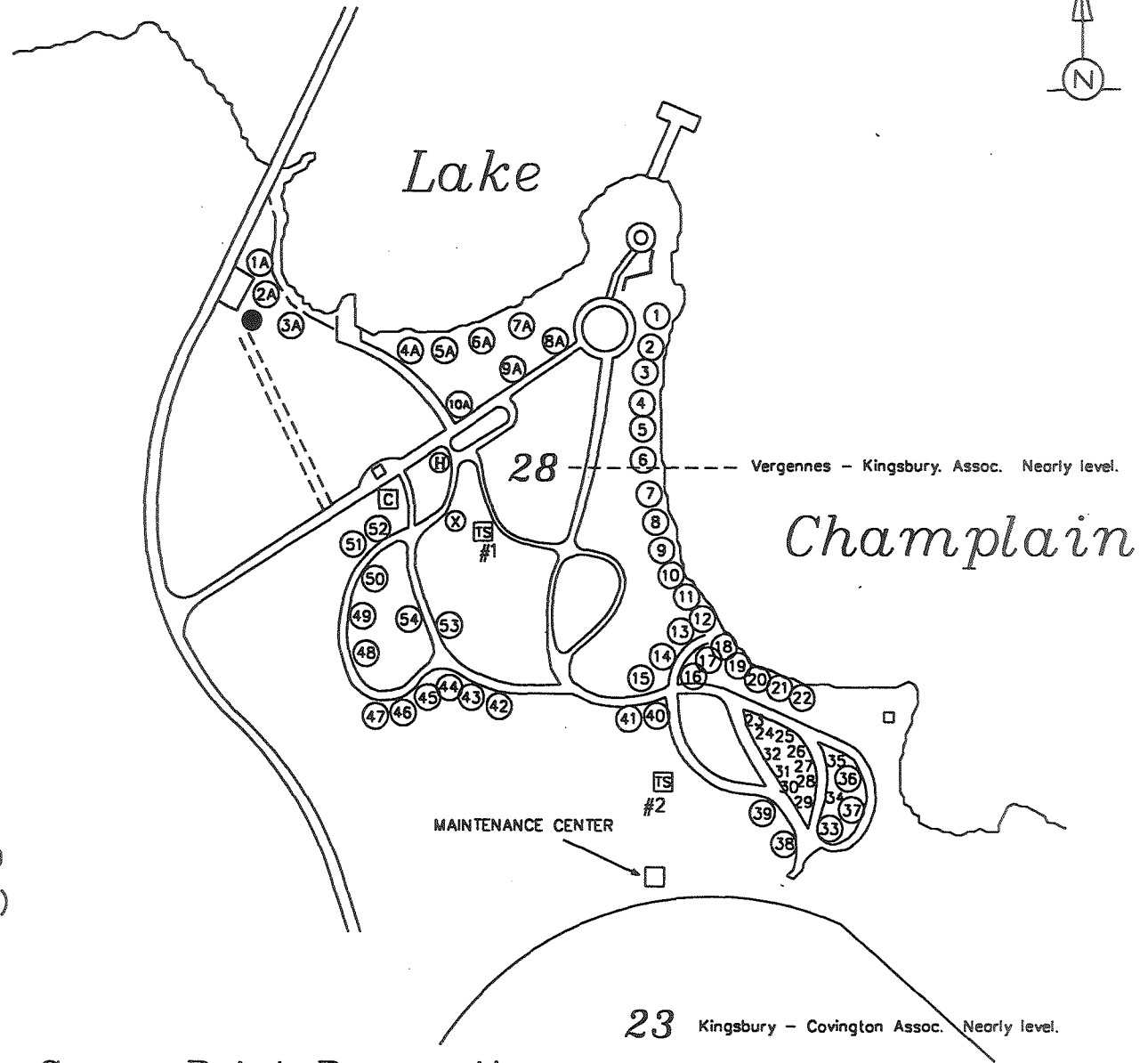
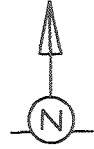
- 1 ***NORWAY SPRUCE PLANTATION (Code 45)** - Moderate density, mature stand, with those trees in the center of the stand suppressed, reaching pole size and trees on the open edges saw timber size. Mixed with some Red Pine and an assortment of planted ornamental hardwoods.
- 2 **RED PINE PLANTATION (Code 40)** - Moderate density, mature pole size in center, saw timber size on edges. Located adjacent to the Norway Spruce noted above.
- 3 **WILLOW/COTTONWOOD** - Planted Willows and Cottonwoods. Light density, mature. Forms the entrance to the facility.
- 4 **WHITE PINE PLANTATION (Code 41)** - Light density, pole size. Mixed with a small number of Red Pines.
- 5 **SCRUB HARDWOODS/SHRUBS** - A natural stand of mixed hardwoods and shrubs, along a steep shoreline bank and extending into a ravine near sites 10 and 11. Species include mature Cottonwood, immature to mature Poplars, mature Red Oaks, mature Shagbark Hickory, and Red Sumac.
- 6 **WHITE PINE (NATURAL) (Code 21)** - Light density, mature with some trees super dominate. Northern White Cedar in the understory.
- 7 **OPEN AREAS** - Open grassy areas with sparse plantings of Cottonwood, Sugar Maple, Ashes, Willow, Sycamore, and other ornamental hardwoods.

*Forest types with code numbers taken from:

PROCEDURES USED IN PROGRAMMING DEC'S FORESTS
INVENTORY DATA INPUT COMPUTED ROUTINE.
Prepared by SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

For a complete description of these forest types refer to this guide using the codes listed above in parentheses.

SOILS TYPE MAP



LEGEND:

- ⑦A CAMPSITE
- TS COMFORT STATION/SHOWER
- S SHOWER BUILDING
- C CARETAKER'S CABIN
- H HANDICAPPED PAD
- 23 KINGSBURY - COVINGTON (SEE TEXT)
- 28 VERGENNES - KINGSBURY (SEE TEXT)

EXHIBIT 8

Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By T. Moody

8/97

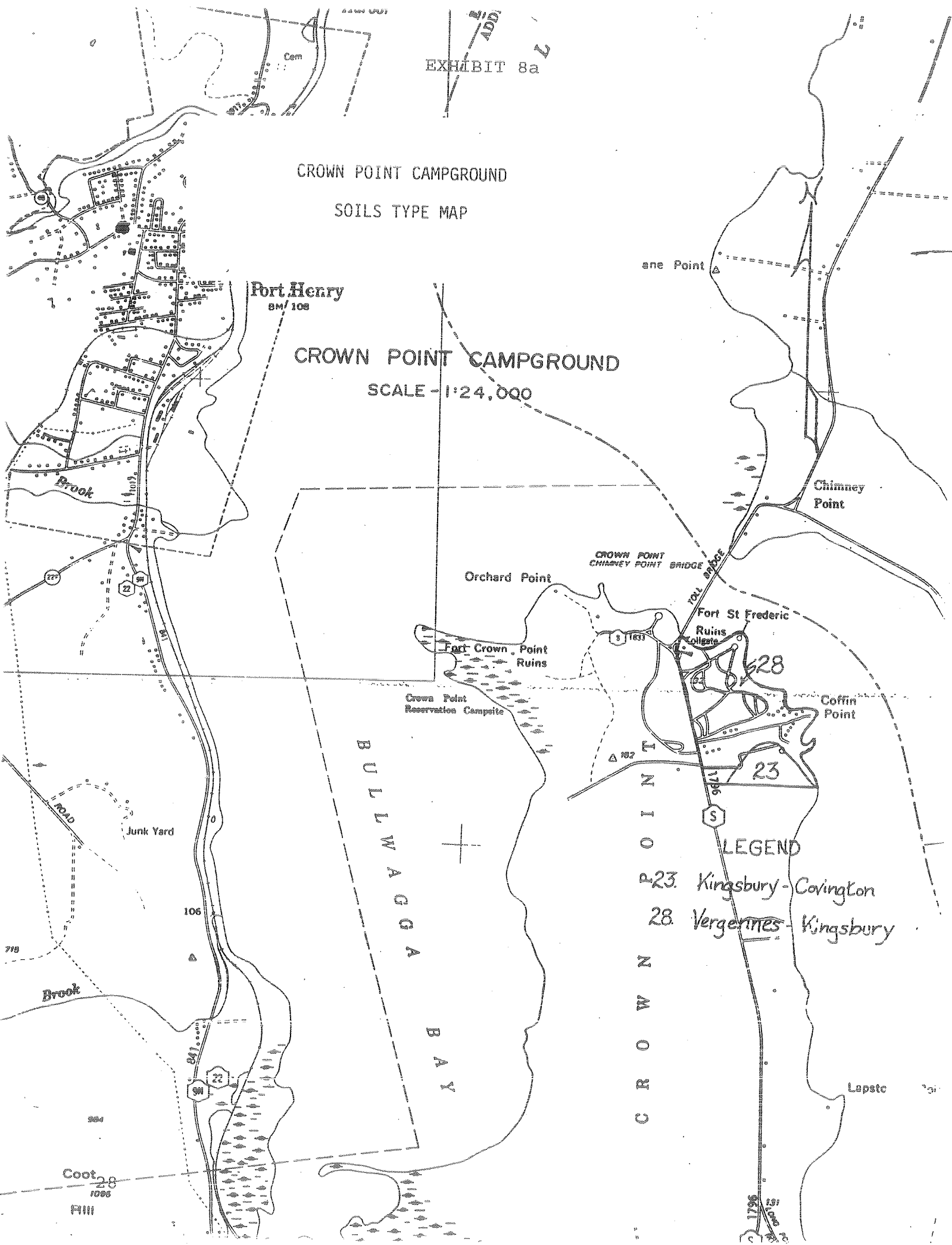
CROWN POINT CAMPGROUND

SOILS TYPE MAP

Port Henry
BM 108

CROWN POINT CAMPGROUND

SCALE - 1:24,000



- LEGEND
- 23. Kingsbury - Covington
 - 28. Vergennes - Kingsbury

WETLANDS MAP

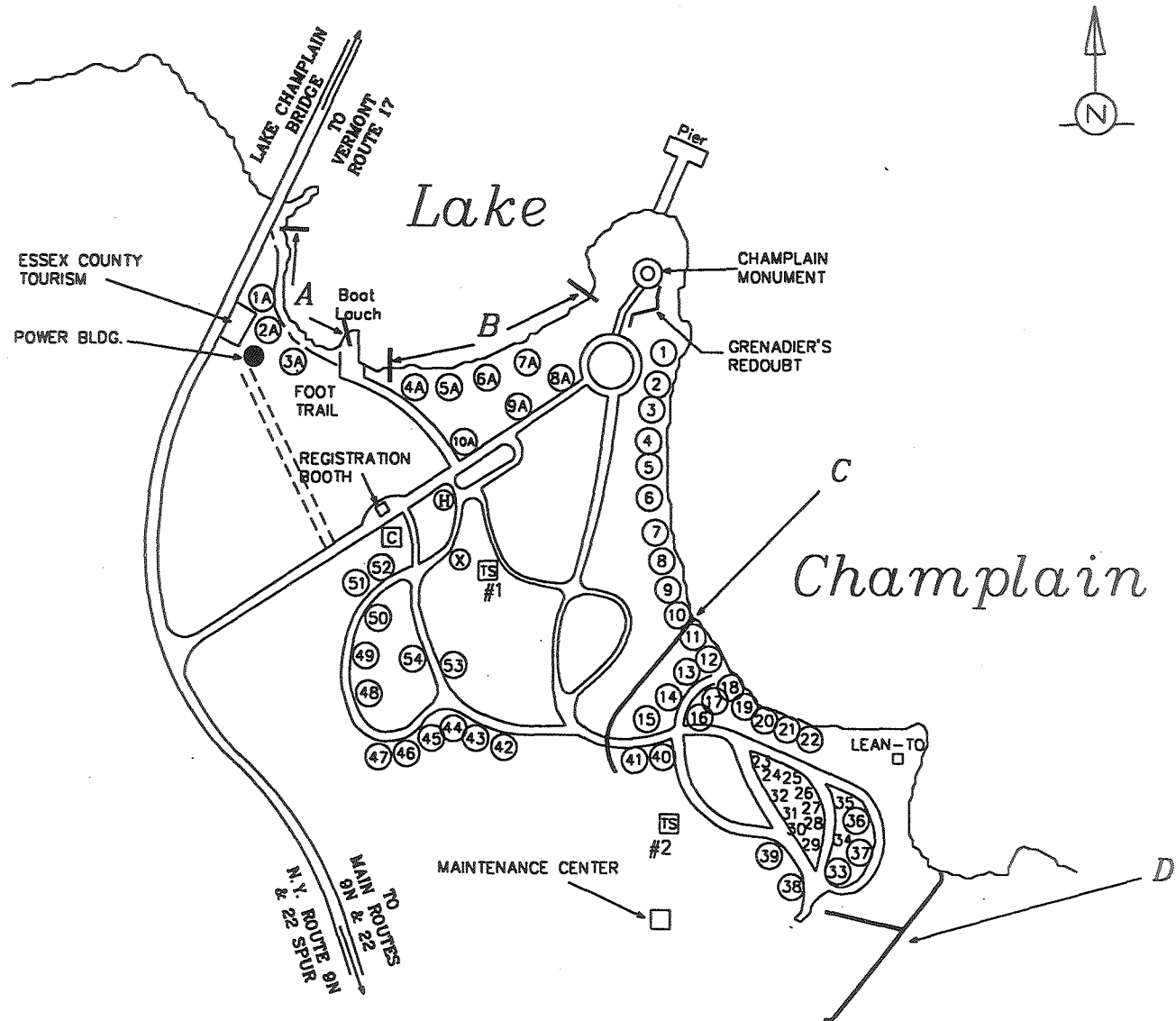


EXHIBIT 9

LEGEND:

- ⑦A CAMPSITE
- TS COMFORT STATION/SHOWER
- C CARETAKER'S CABIN
- ⊗ REFUSE COLLECTION
- H HANDICAPPED PAD

A, B, C, D WETLAND LOCATIONS

Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By T. Moody

5 YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN

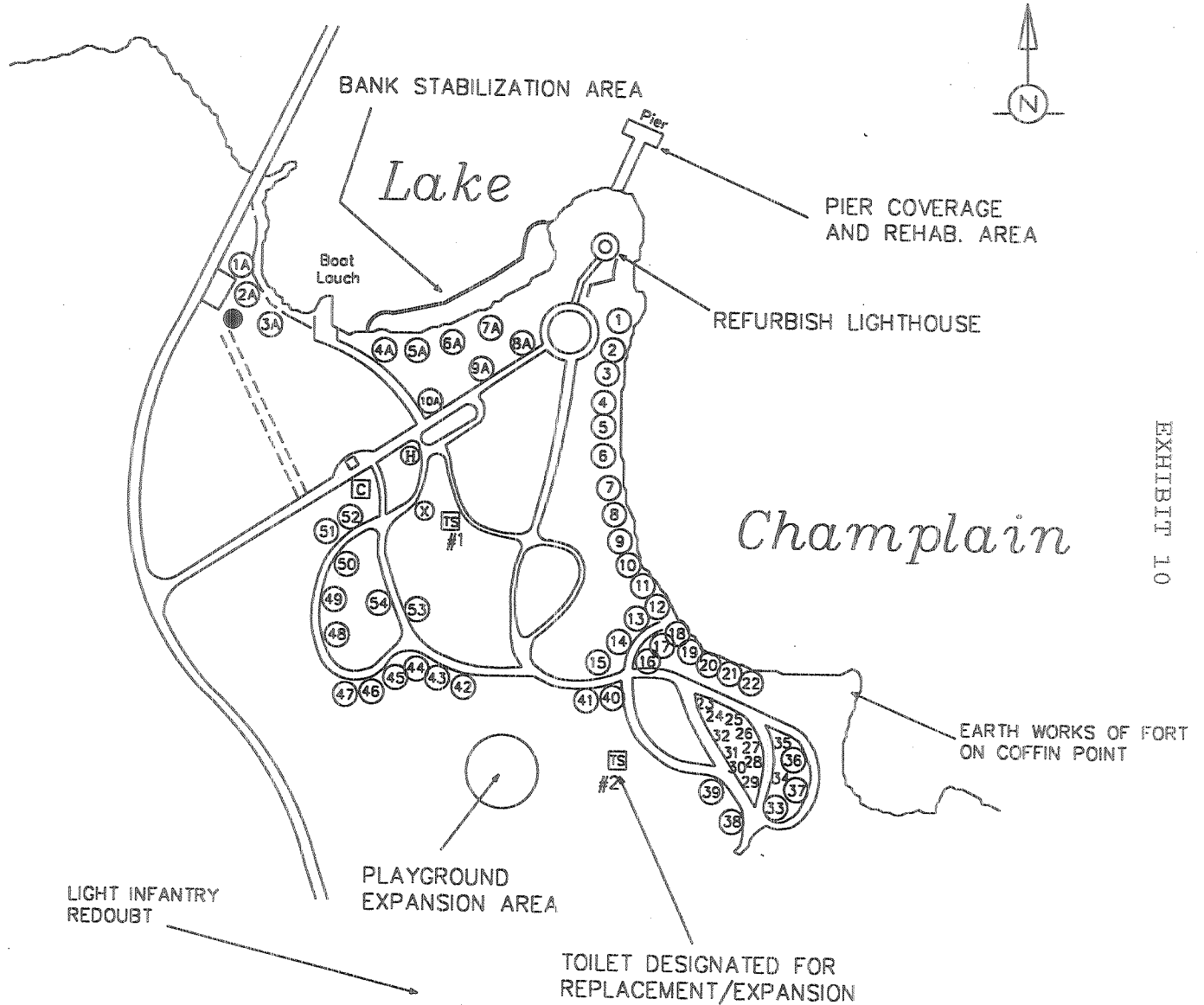


EXHIBIT 10

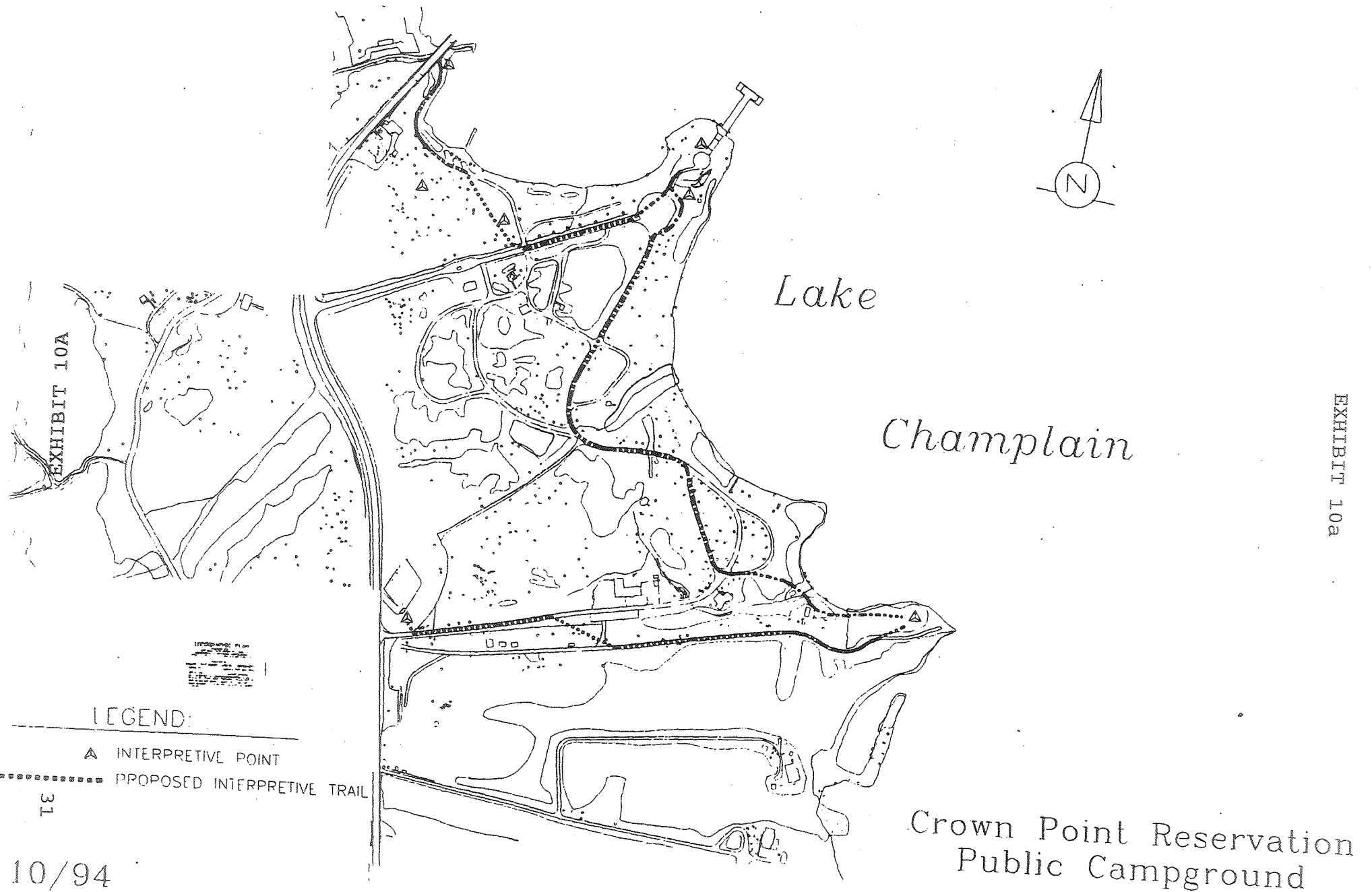
Crown Point Reservation Public Campground

This Campground Administered By
New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Map By T. J. Jody

8/97

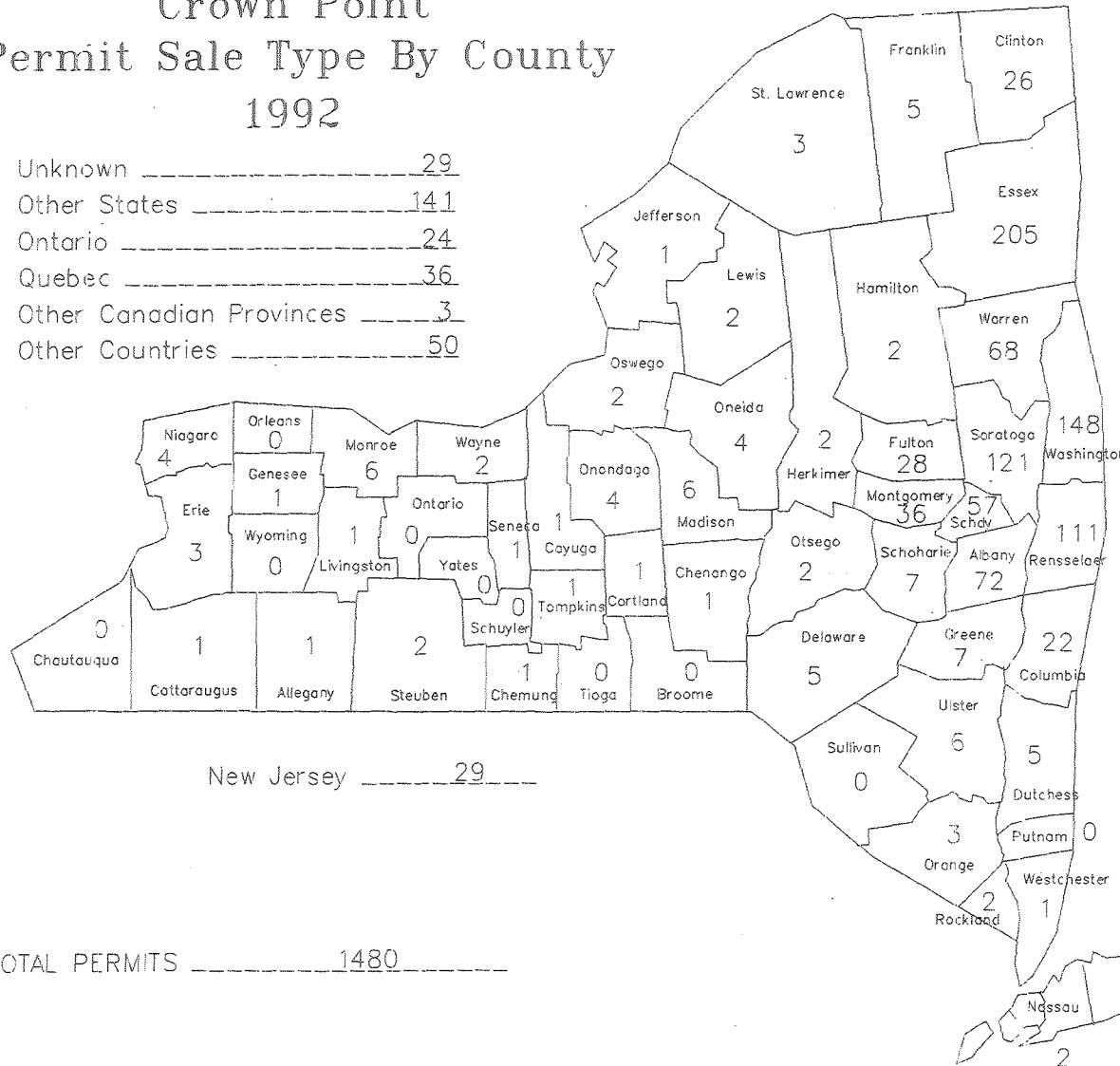
5 YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN INTERPRETIVE TRAIL



This campground Administered By New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York, 12233

Crown Point Permit Sale Type By County 1992

Unknown	29
Other States	141
Ontario	24
Quebec	36
Other Canadian Provinces	3
Other Countries	50



New Jersey _____29_____

TOTAL PERMITS _____1480_____

Vermont _____85_____

Conn _____21_____

Mass _____61_____

Bronx _____3_____

Kings _____4_____

New York _____3_____

Queens _____1_____

Richmond _____0_____

Exhibit 11

*NYA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

CAMPSITE USAGE ANALYSIS DURING 04/01/93-09/06/93

ANALYSIS OF EXTENT OF DAILY OCCUPANCY

PUBLIC CAMPSITE CAPACITY CAMPGROUND NAME

529004 66 CROWN POINT

APR	Used	PC	MAY	Used	PC	JUN	Used	PC	JUL	Used	PC	AUG	Used	PC	SEP	Used	PC
01	0	0.00%	01	15	22.73%	01	15	22.73%	01	59	89.39%	01	47	71.21%	01	34	51.52%
02	0	0.00%	02	7	10.61%	02	7	10.61%	02	61	92.42%	02	30	45.45%	02	38	57.58%
03	0	0.00%	03	6	9.09%	03	14	21.21%	03	69	104.55%	03	28	42.42%	03	51	77.27%
04	0	0.00%	04	10	15.15%	04	28	42.42%	04	69	104.55%	04	37	56.06%	04	64	96.97%
05	0	0.00%	05	8	12.12%	05	36	54.55%	05	48	72.73%	05	42	63.64%	05	60	90.91%
06	0	0.00%	06	10	15.15%	06	15	22.73%	06	44	66.67%	06	56	84.85%	06	25	37.88%
07	0	0.00%	07	20	30.30%	07	18	27.27%	07	47	71.21%	07	56	84.85%			
08	0	0.00%	08	24	36.36%	08	16	24.24%	08	47	71.21%	08	37	56.06%			
09	0	0.00%	09	12	18.18%	09	12	18.18%	09	56	84.85%	09	38	57.58%			
10	0	0.00%	10	12	18.18%	10	18	27.27%	10	61	92.42%	10	43	65.15%			
11	0	0.00%	11	13	19.70%	11	38	57.58%	11	36	54.55%	11	47	71.21%			
12	0	0.00%	12	14	21.21%	12	42	63.64%	12	32	48.48%	12	52	78.79%			
13	0	0.00%	13	16	24.24%	13	22	33.33%	13	36	54.55%	13	59	89.39%			
14	0	0.00%	14	24	36.36%	14	16	24.24%	14	42	63.64%	14	59	89.39%			
15	0	0.00%	15	27	40.91%	15	15	22.73%	15	44	66.67%	15	40	60.61%			
16	0	0.00%	16	12	18.18%	16	14	21.21%	16	58	87.88%	16	40	60.61%			
17	0	0.00%	17	9	13.64%	17	24	36.36%	17	61	92.42%	17	44	66.67%			
18	0	0.00%	18	8	12.12%	18	42	63.64%	18	31	46.97%	18	43	65.15%			
19	0	0.00%	19	8	12.12%	19	39	59.09%	19	28	42.42%	19	51	77.27%			
20	0	0.00%	20	13	19.70%	20	20	30.30%	20	30	45.45%	20	62	93.94%			
21	0	0.00%	21	35	53.03%	21	18	27.27%	21	37	56.06%	21	57	86.36%			
22	0	0.00%	22	29	43.94%	22	20	30.30%	22	38	57.58%	22	41	62.12%			
23	1	1.52%	23	17	25.76%	23	21	31.82%	23	62	93.94%	23	35	53.03%			
24	3	4.55%	24	16	24.24%	24	25	37.88%	24	60	90.91%	24	39	59.09%			
25	1	1.52%	25	16	24.24%	25	45	68.18%	25	23	34.85%	25	36	54.55%			
26	1	1.52%	26	26	39.39%	26	48	72.73%	26	26	39.39%	26	43	65.15%			
27	1	1.52%	27	39	59.09%	27	34	51.52%	27	30	45.45%	27	57	86.36%			
28	2	3.03%	28	62	93.94%	28	43	65.15%	28	38	57.58%	28	54	81.82%			
29	4	6.06%	29	67	101.52%	29	42	63.64%	29	38	57.58%	29	26	39.39%			
30	12	18.18%	30	66	100.00%	30	45	69.70%	30	44	66.67%	30	25	37.88%			
			31	29	43.94%				31	36	54.55%	31	21	31.82%			
		4.73%			32.75%			40.05%			68.96%			65.74%			68.69%

EXHIBIT #11

ANALYSIS OF EXTENT OF DAILY
OCCUPANCY/ CAMPSITE USAGE
ANALYSIS

CAMP SITE USAGE ANALYSIS FOR 01/01/93-09/07/93
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

CROWN POINT

DISTRIBUTION BY
RESIDENCE & EQUIPMENTDISTRIBUTION BY
DURATION OF STAY

RESIDENCE & EQUIPMENT	PERMITS	PERCENT	NIGHTS	PERMITS	PERCENT	NIGHTS	PERMITS	PERCENT	NIGHTS	PERMITS	PERCENT
NYS with Tent	399	22.54%	1	625	35.31%	8	11	0.62%	15	0	0.00%
NYS with Trailer	671	37.91%	2	407	22.99%	9	8	0.45%	16	0	0.00%
Canada with Tent	47	2.66%	3	248	14.01%	10	5	0.28%	17	0	0.00%
Canada with Trailer	22	1.24%	4	118	6.67%	11	3	0.17%	18	0	0.00%
Out of State with Tent	217	12.26%	5	75	4.24%	12	0	0.00%	19	0	0.00%
Out of State with Trailer	170	9.60%	6	41	2.32%	13	1	0.06%	20	0	0.00%
Complementary	167	9.44%	7	209	11.81%	14	2	0.11%	21	0	0.00%
Cruiser Sites L.G. Islands	0	0.00%							INV	17	0.96%
Invalid	77	4.35%									
Total	1770	100.00%									
Average Stay	2.83										
Average Party Size	2.94										

EXHIBIT #11

NYCOUNTY - VER17.2

* * * MISTIX * *

RUN AT : 19 OCT 93, 20:07

CAMP SITE USAGE ANALYSIS FOR 01/01/93-09/07/93
LISTING OF PERMIT SALE TYPE FOR EACH CAMPSITE BY COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

CROWN POINT

CODE	DESCRIPTION	BASIC *** MISTIX WALKUP	STANDARD *** MISTIX WALKUP	PRIME *** MISTIX WALKUP	PREFERRED *** MISTIX WALKUP	ELECTRIC *** MISTIX WALKUP	OTHERS *** MISTIX WALKUP	TOTAL *** MISTIX WALKUP
01	ALBANY	0	0	8	0	0	4	12
02	ALLEGANY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
04	CATARAUGUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05	CAYUGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07	CHEMUNG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08	CHENANGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09	CLINTON	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
10	COLUMBIA	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
11	CORTLAND	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
12	DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	DUTCHESS	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
14	ERIE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15	ESSEX	0	0	29	0	0	15	44
16	FRANKLIN	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
17	FULTON	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
18	GENESEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	GREENE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	HERKIMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	KINGS	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
23	LEWIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	LIVINGSTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	MADISON	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
26	MONROE	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
27	MONTGOMERY	0	0	33	0	0	4	37
28	NASSAU	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
62	NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	NIAGARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	ONEIDA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
31	ONONDAGA	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
33	ORANGE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
35	OSWEGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	OTSEGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	PUTNAM	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
63	QUEENS	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
38	RENSSELAER	0	0	23	0	0	3	26
39	ROCKLAND	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
40	ST. LAWRENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	SARATOGA	0	0	35	0	0	12	47
42	SCHENECTADY	0	0	8	0	0	3	11
43	SCHOHARIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	SENECA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	STUEBEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	SUFFOLK	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
50	TOMPKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	ULSTER	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

NYCOUNTY - VER17.2

MISTIX

RUN AT : 19 OCT 93, 20:07

CAMPSITE USAGE ANALYSIS FOR 01/01/93-09/07/93
 LISTING OF PERMIT SALE TYPE FOR EACH CAMPSITE BY COUNTY
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

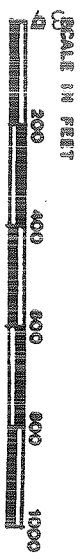
CROWN POINT

CODE	DESCRIPTION	*** BASIC ***		** STANDARD *		*** PRIME ***		* PREFERRED *		** ELECTRIC *		*** OTHERS ***		*** TOTAL ***	
		MISTIX	WALKUP	MISTIX	WALKUP	MISTIX	WALKUP	MISTIX	WALKUP	MISTIX	WALKUP	MISTIX	WALKUP	MISTIX	WALKUP
52	WARREN	0	0	0	7	14	57	0	0	0	0	5	4	19	68
53	WASHINGTON	0	0	0	16	20	125	0	0	0	0	4	7	24	148
54	WAYNE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
55	WESTCHESTER	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
AZ	ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CA	CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
CO	COLORADO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CT	CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	2	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	21
FL	FLORIDA	0	0	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
GA	GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
IA	IOWA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IL	ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
IN	INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KY	KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MA	MASSACHUSETT	0	0	0	1	12	59	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	61
MD	MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
ME	MAINE	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
MI	MICHIGAN	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
MN	MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NC	NO. CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	4	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	27
NJ	NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	4	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	29
OH	OHIO	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
OR	OREGON	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PA	PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	20
RI	RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
SC	SO. CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TX	TEXAS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
VA	VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
VT	VERMONT	0	0	0	2	14	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	85
WA	WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WI	WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WY	WYOMING	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OTHER CANADA	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	ONTARIO	0	0	0	0	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
	QUEBEC	0	0	0	0	4	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	36
	OTHR FOREIGN	0	0	0	1	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	50
	INVALID NY	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	INVALID US	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	OTHER INV	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
		0	0	0	61	231	1371	0	0	0	0	59	48	290	1480

EXHIBIT #12
HISTORIC LOCATIONS OF
CAMPGROUND, 1975 MAP

LF-P57 (SM-3/75)
REVISED 2/75

Crown Point
Reservation
PUBLIC CAMPSITE



THIS CAMPSITE IS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF
FOREST RECREATION, DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS
NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12201

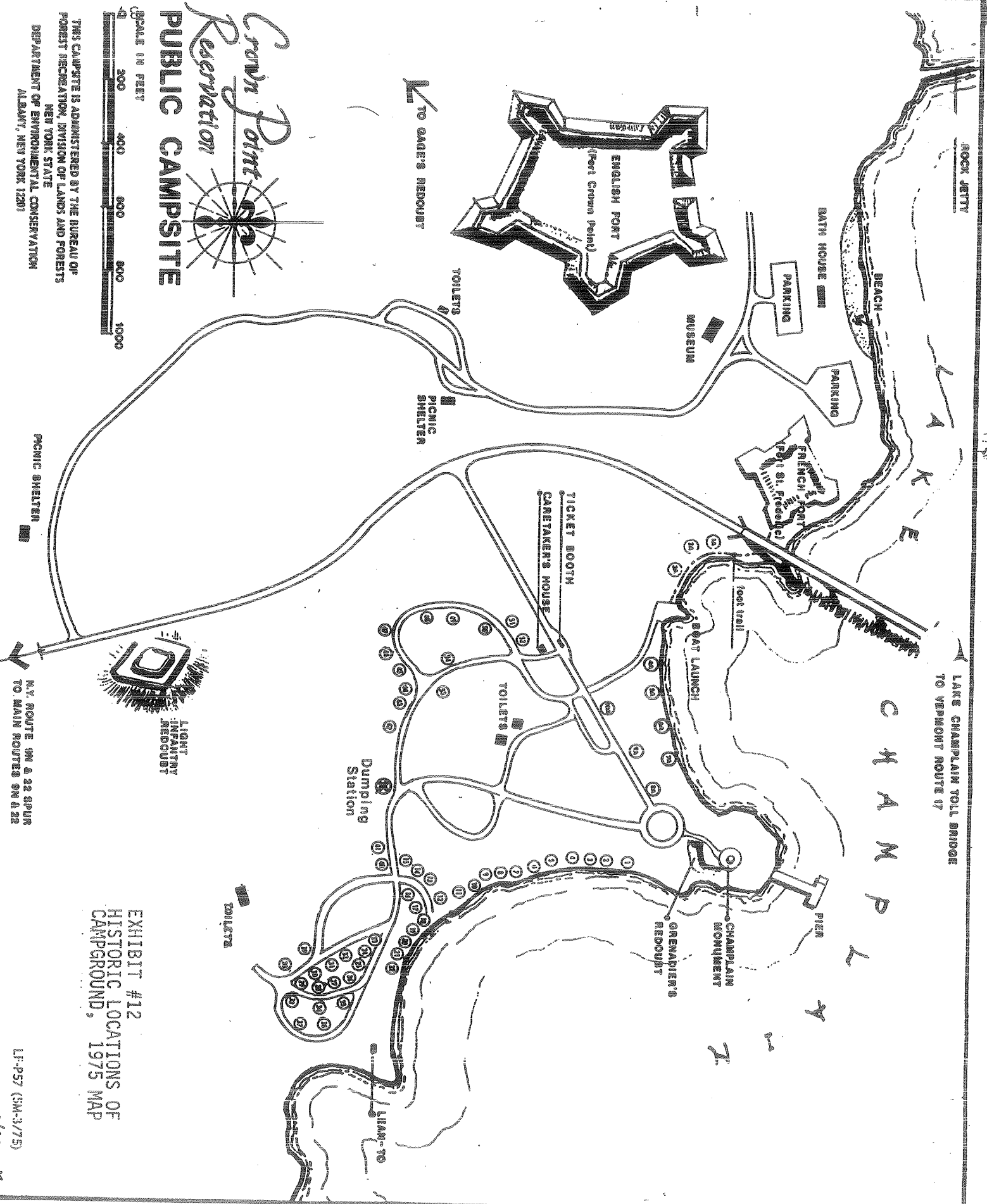


EXHIBIT 138

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, P.O. Box 119, Westford, New York 12188
HISTORIC SITES BUREAU 518-237-8643
COLLECTIONS CARE CENTER 518-237-8000
Orin Leland, Jr., Coordinator

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ed Lynch
FROM: Paul Huey *HLW for PRH*
SUBJECT: Testing and rescue excavations at site of EnCon sewage filter bed, Crown Point.
DATE: October 18, 1978

On September 29, 1978, the final excavations of a testing and salvage project were completed at the proposed site of the new Department of Environmental Conservation sewage filtration bed and lift station near the Grenadier Redoubt at Crown Point. This Redoubt stands on a point of land that was the site of a stone windmill fortified by the French as a key position in the defense of Fort St. Frederic. The windmill was blown up and destroyed in 1759, after which the British arrived and constructed the Grenadier Redoubt. Proposals to enlarge the redoubt in 1774 to a larger fort to replace the recently burned British fortress at Crown Point were never carried through. A lighthouse was built on the point in the 1850's, and this was remodeled into the present Champlain Memorial in 1909.

Three trenches each between 80 and 84 feet in length were laid out in a north-south direction so as to cover most of the proposed filter bed site. Each trench was 2 feet wide, and the trenches were 13 feet apart. In addition, a 5 foot by 5 foot test square was excavated on the proposed lift station site. Running south of the Redoubt and parallel to the bluff overlooking the lake, the trenches were numbered 1, 2, and 3, with trench #1 placed within 2 feet of the edge of the bluff.

The first significant discoveries occurred in trench #1, where prehistoric Indian flint chips and fire-burned rock from a hearth and/or occupation zone were found in association with a possible Brewerton side notched point later re-utilized as an end scraper, together with two non-diagnostic broken sections of points. The Brewerton side notched point would date from around 3000 B.C. to early A.D. Because this trench had revealed evidence of a prehistoric Indian site, with an occupation zone resting on natural subsoil below the later levels of historic occupation, trench #1 was enlarged with excavation of a 5 foot by 15 foot area to allow further definition and identification of the prehistoric occupation area. This expansion resulted in recovery of refuse bone fragments and a triangular Levanna point in context with the prehistoric zone. The Levanna point would date from the Late Woodland Period, ca. A.D. 900 to around A.D. 1350. No pottery fragments, pits, or other features were discovered. Nevertheless, these discoveries provide probably the first controlled excavation of evidence of Indian occupation at Crown Point. Surprisingly few prehistoric sites have hitherto been discovered at Crown Point, and very little has been known of this period of occupation there.

The three trenches also revealed several significant archeological features of the historic period that have provided new information about occupation during the colonial as well as Revolutionary War periods. These features were excavated as fully as possible in order to retrieve the information they contained. Because of this phase of the archeological project, it is believed filter bed construction will cause minimal destruction of archeological evidence at this location.

The most intriguing feature was evidence of a trench or ditch that once ran across the point at nearly right angles to the three test trenches. This trench feature was totally excavated between test trenches #1 and #2, in addition to about 2 additional feet on each side of test trench #3. The trench was generally about 4 feet wide and at least 30 inches deep. Approximately 3 feet of length of the trench had been destroyed in the 1960's when a sewer line was installed in a pipe trench of that width running parallel between test trenches #2 and #3. (Sewer construction at that time was unfortunately not preceded by archeological survey and salvage.)

This trench contained a carefully placed series of rocks in the bottom, and the south edge of the trench was carefully angled. No post molds were found, however. It is believed the trench may have contained a wood frame sleeper beam or log that anchored a row of pointed stakes or pickets at an angle. Unfortunately, the fill in the trench contained no diagnostic artifacts, and very few materials of any kind. The artifacts in the trench were limited to part of a heavy sounding lead, two small caliber musket balls, two small cannon balls, some garbage bone, a single piece of window glass, and several small pieces of broken wine bottle.

If this trench had been dug as a defense line for the Grenadier Redoubt by the British after 1759 or during the Revolutionary War, one would expect the trench fill to contain rubble and debris left from the explosion and destruction of the fortified stone windmill by the French in 1759. This event must have scattered considerable debris, and its absence in this trench suggests a date in the French period, perhaps considerably before the events of 1759. The small-bore musket balls are of a size used in not only English but also French firearms of the period. The trench, as a protective picket line, would have provided an effective defense of the windmill point from land attack from the south. The trench crossed the windmill point in an exact alignment with the Mill Bastion of Fort St. Frederic to the west, from which cannon fire could sweep the trench making it untenable by attackers.

Trench #3 contained additional items of interest. South of the unidentified defensive trench or ditch was found a single filled pit of small size. The uppermost lens of fill in this pit contained several very small pieces of iron and a pewter button of the British 20th Regiment. Elsewhere in trench #3, in a recently disturbed context, however, was found a British 62nd Regiment button. Both the 20th and 62nd Regiments came to Crown Point with Burgoyne in 1777, and it is possible that parts of these regiments garrisoned the Grenadier Redoubt. These regiments were subsequently captured at Saratoga, and the 20th Regiment spent the remainder of the war as prisoners in camp at Somerville, Massachusetts.

Ed Lynch
October 18, 1978
Page -3-

Finally, the upper levels of trench #3 contained extensive deposits of recent fill as well as a deposit of early 20th century debris from a 19th century barn that evidently stood nearby.

The 5' foot by 5 foot test square on the lift station site was closer to the south moat of the Grenadier Redoubt. This test square revealed the southern edge of a deep deposit of clay that was evidently graded and sloped up toward the moat of the Redoubt and formed the glacis. This glacis evidently did not have a stone covering.

It is indeed fortunate that sufficient time was available for the excavation of test trenches to locate these historically significant features and to allow for their more extensive archeological salvage prior to construction. We believe that any adverse archeological effects that would have been caused by construction have been mitigated through salvage, sampling, and recording.

It is equally fortunate that the features were not more extensive or complicated and that the archeological remains of colonial buildings or other more substantial structures were not discovered. While such sites would be highly significant and informative, their proper excavation would have consumed much more time and could have caused embarrassment since we learned that the construction contract has already been let even before archeological testing had commenced. In some instances sites may be of such significance that their destruction is not warranted.

This was the most difficult project of the 1978 field season. It was unscheduled and had to be conducted under considerable pressure. While Environmental Conservation was helpful in supplying plans and allowing the work to be done, the arrival of the contractor to begin construction work could have occurred at any time. The archeological crew worked overtime under conditions that were at times adverse. The hard clay soils were extremely difficult to excavate. The knowledge of the high potential for significant archeological remains at Crown Point added to the pressure.

While no one will deny the need for adequate sewage treatment and a more pure Lake Champlain, the lack of planning for cultural resource management in this project is noteworthy. Crown Point is a known historic site and a National Landmark. The project was planned in the vicinity of a known and visible historic ruin, the Grenadier Redoubt. Yet, the first notice of it was the presence of marked survey stakes on the project site, clearly demonstrating the need for much closer communication between Environmental Conservation and Parks and Recreation. Proposals for such projects must be communicated far enough in advance so that responsibilities for the protection of archeological and other cultural resources can be fulfilled, and so that any necessary field work can be properly scheduled in advance rather than in the midst of an established schedule.

PRH/add

cc: G. Furness
T. Monroe
C. Elliott
P. Stambach
R. Funk



Orin Lehman
Commissioner

EXHIBIT 12a

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Bureau of Historic Sites—Peebles Island, Waterford, New York 12188

518-237-8643

P.O. Box 219

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Paul Huey
From: Chuck Fisher *Chuck Fisher*
Re: Archeology at DEC Campground
Date: Oct. 29, 1992

Management Summary

Limited test excavation by archeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites were conducted at the DEC campground at Crown Point. These excavations recorded a large stone wall on the bluff southwest of the lighthouse monument that was exposed by soil erosion. This wall was built during the French occupation in the first half of the 18th century. French artifacts were recovered in association with this wall.

A second wall, at a right angle to and abutting the exposed wall, was discovered in excavation. This wall, on the lake side, indicates that the former structure may be largely destroyed by soil erosion.

Archeological rescue excavations should be conducted at this site in the near future before the remaining evidence is lost. Additional excavations are needed to determine the size and form of the former building, as well as provide new information relating to the French occupation at Crown Point.

Memo: Paul Huey/DEC Campground 2

November 2, 1997

Introduction

Archeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites conducted limited test excavations in the campground at Crown Point on October 5, 6, and 7. These tests were aimed at identifying a stone wall which was exposed by soil erosion along the lakeshore to the southwest of the lighthouse monument (Map 1). This study resulted in new information concerning the early history of Crown Point.

The absence of documentary references to a structure at this specific location led to the archeological effort. In addition, test excavations were necessary before additional erosion destroyed the stone wall and the associated soil deposits.

The exposed stone wall was approximately 30 inches wide, and over 25 feet long. The base of the wall was about 5 feet below the current ground surface and 4 feet below the present top of the wall. Upper courses of stone have been removed from the wall. Another wall at a right angle to and connecting with this one was found in excavation of Test 4. This indicated the former building was situated on the lake side of the exposed stone wall. Only a small portion of this building may remain.

Methodology

Six test units were excavated in the vicinity of the exposed stone wall (Map 2). In order to determine when the wall was built, it was necessary to excavate the soil deposits associated with the wall. The chronology of the associated soil deposits provides the information needed to evaluate the age of the wall.

Four excavation units were placed to provide two sections across the wall. Each section consisted of a test uphill and over the wall and another below the wall. Another two excavations were employed to provide comparative soil deposition histories.

Test 1

This 2 foot by 2 foot unit was placed uphill from the exposed stone wall and Tests 2, 2A, and 3. In this test a modern topsoil covered a brown clay loam with gravel. This gravel layer contained two round wire nails, indicating a very modern deposit, possibly associated with the nearby parking lot.

Stratum III was a layer of building rubble, mainly mortar and rock. Fragments of red brick and an 18th century wine bottle base were present in Stratum III. This deposit may represent the destruction of the structure that was built upon the exposed stone wall.

Memo: Paul Huey/DEC Campground 3

November 2, 1992

The presence of an 18th century occupation layer, Stratum IV, indicated the wall was constructed in the 18th century. Artifacts such as hand-wrought nails, refuse bone, clay tobacco pipe stems, redware, and mortar were recovered from excavation of Stratum IV. A dense, silty clay subsoil was present beneath Stratum IV.

Test 2 & 2A

This was a 2 foot by 4 foot unit placed over the wall and to the south side of the wall. A modern topsoil with gravel was present over the entire trench to a depth of about 7 inches. Below this soil was a layer of silt with mortar and stone chips that appears to represent the destruction of the upper portion of the stone wall. This stratum extended to a depth of 9 to 12 inches below ground surface at the south end of the unit. Over the stone wall, however, this deposit continued to the top of the stone wall about 20 to 28 inches below ground surface. This greater depth of Stratum II over the stone wall seems to have been the result of removing building stone from the wall in the 18th century. The artifacts found in this stratum include hand-wrought nails, bone, glass, brick fragments, a button back, a sherd of Jackfield ware, and a marked pipe bowl fragment. The pipe bowl heel was impressed with a teapot, an 18th century Dutch maker's mark. Similar marked pipes were found at Fort Michilimackinac in French and English contexts.

Stratum III was a yellow-brown silt that contained ash and charcoal. Calcined bone, glass, and hand-wrought nails were present, indicating this is an 18th century deposit. This ash and charcoal may have been from cleaning out fireplaces, an accidental fire, or the French attempt to destroy the windmill before the British and Provincial forces arrived in 1759.

The presence of stone chips in Stratum V may represent the initial construction of the wall or a later repair. Below Stratum V, a compact brown silt was encountered which may be the natural subsoil. Excavation continued to a depth of 24 inches below ground surface.

This trench provided a sequence of soil deposits that included an 18th century construction or repair stratum (V), a stratum that may represent the French destruction of the windmill in 1759 (III), and the removal of the stones in the upper portion of the wall (II) by the British in the 18th century. The lack of any evidence of a builders' trench in the unit is difficult to understand at this time.

Test 3

Test 3 was a 2 foot square unit adjacent to the wall on the north (downhill) side, below Tests 2 and 2A. This area was disturbed by downslope soil movement, which resulted in the ground surface at Test 3 being 42 inches below the surface sod

Memo: Paul Huey/DEC Campground 4

November 2, 1992

over the wall in Test 2. The disturbance was evident in the mixture of 18th and 20th century objects, including machine-cut and hand-wrought nails and two 12 gauge shotgun shells. The natural subsoil, a dark yellow-brown clay, was encountered at 58 inches below the ground surface over the wall in Test 2. There is no evidence of a trench for the construction of the wall in Test 3. The base of the wall was found at 78 inches below the ground surface over the wall. The upper portion of the stone wall is 16 inches farther downhill from the base, indicating the downslope movement of the wall.

Test 4

Test 4 was a 2 foot by 2 foot unit placed on the north (downhill) side of the exposed stone wall in line with Test 5. This unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 4 feet below the present top of the stone wall.

The first stratum was a mixed soil that was the result of the erosion over the wall. A mixture of 18th and 19th century artifacts were present, including a rim sherd of green glazed red earthenware and a machine-cut nail. On the east side of Unit 4, a stone wall was found at a right angle to the exposed stone wall. This suggests the stone wall exposed on the bank may be the remains of a building that has collapsed downslope. Tests uphill from the exposed wall, such as 1, 2, 5, and 6, therefore may be located on the exterior of the former building.

Test 5

Test 5 was a trench 2 feet wide and 6 feet long. The northern end of the unit was placed over the north edge of the exposed wall. After removal of a modern topsoil, a layer of building rubble over the stone wall was encountered similar to that found in Test 2. This rubble contained rock chips, mortar, hand-wrought nails, and bone fragments. This deposit appears to be mostly the result of removal of building stone from the upper portion of the wall.

The stone wall appears to have been constructed of two parallel walls with small rocks and mortar filling the center portion of the wall. The stone appears to be laid in horizontal courses. The width of the wall was about 32 inches wide.

South of the stone wall, a thick layer of gravel was present directly below the modern topsoil. This gravel was present in other tests and was probably associated with the 20th century park improvements.

Stratum IV was an 18th century topsoil that was present beneath the gravel layer and extended across the unit to the south side of the wall. This topsoil contained artifacts associated with French occupation periods, such as sherds of faience and "tache noir" (black slipped redware). In addition,

EXHIBIT 12a

Memo: Paul Huey/DEC Campground 5

November 2, 1992

charcoal and nails, a gunflint, bone, glass, and a pipe stem were excavated from this stratum.

In the southern half of Test 5, a dense yellow-brown clay subsoil was present below the French occupation stratum. Against the south side of the stone wall, the subsoil was interrupted by a band of dark-brown clay with mortar approximately eight inches wide. Excavation of this deposit, Stratum VI, continued to a depth of about 20 inches below the surface. Artifacts found in Stratum VI include calcined bone, wine bottle glass, and two French nails.

Stratum VI appears to represent a vertical excavation along the bank in order to construct the stone wall. The narrow band or fill behind this wall, represented by Stratum VI, is the soil deposit associated with the wall construction. Both the artifacts present and the origin of this excavation below the early 18th century topsoil indicate the stone wall was constructed during the French occupation of Crown Point.

Test 6

This test was a 2 foot by 2 foot unit placed 12 to 14 feet uphill from the exposed stone wall in line with Tests 5 and 4. The first two strata extended to a depth of about 12 inches. These deposits contained 19th century objects, such as coal, as well as earlier items such as a sherd of 18th century French faience.

Stratum III was a former topsoil that contained gravel, mortar, charcoal, stone, and other items. The presence of hand-wrought nails and a plain 18th century button indicate this was the historic period topsoil. Stratum IV contained ash, charcoal, brick fragments, refuse bones, and limestone. This layer may be associated with the construction, occupation, or destruction of the former building.

Summary and Recommendations

Archeological excavations near the lighthouse at Crown Point were successful in identifying the stone wall exposed by erosion. This wall is not indicated on existing historic maps or described in associated documents. Limited archeological excavations provided evidence this wall was built during the French occupation period at Crown Point. The width of this wall indicates it was part of a large building.

In addition, this wall was apparently constructed up against a cut-bank. A second wall, at right angles to the exposed wall, was discovered in excavation. The presence of this wall on the downhill side and the occupation layer on the uphill side of the wall indicates the structure may have been situated on the former bank. There may be very little of the original structure remaining with associated soil deposits.

November 2, 1992

The artifacts associated with this wall generally pre-date the English occupation of Crown Point, which began in 1759. French style nails, French ceramics, and a tobacco pipe with a Dutch "maker's mark" were recovered in excavations.

The identification of the exposed wall as part of an 18th century French structure raises additional questions which require further research. Archeological excavations are needed at this site to rescue information on the size and form of the former structure. Artifact recovery is necessary to determine the function of this former building as well as to provide information relating to the French occupation at Crown Point. Currently, the source of the majority of the material evidence of the French occupation is confined to the interior of Fort St. Frederic. The presence of the French occupation layer near the exposed stone wall provides an unusual opportunity to examine the material evidence of life outside the fort.

CLFmv

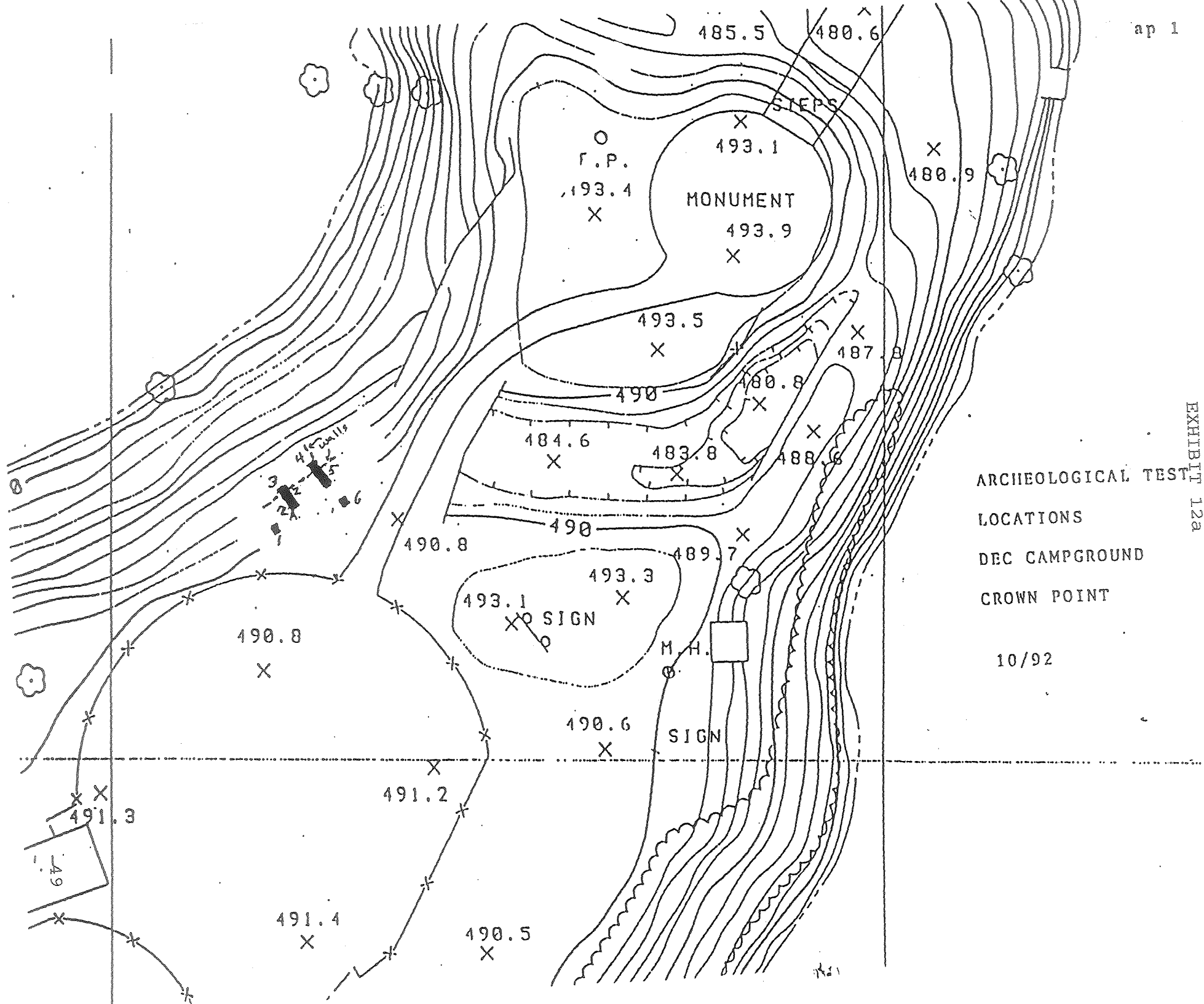
cc: J. Gold

J. Lovel

C. Gold

G. Furness

H. Lamb



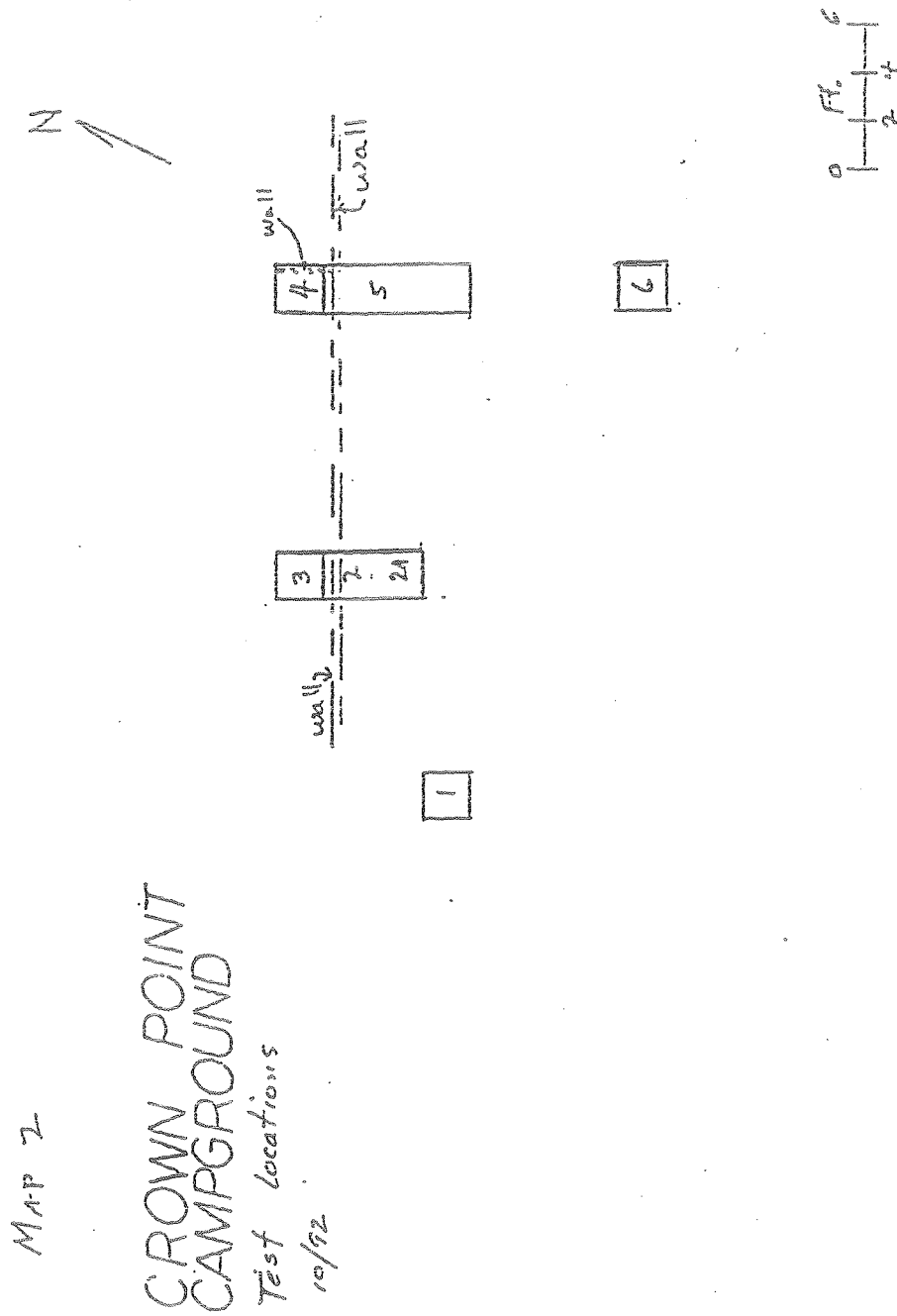


EXHIBIT 12a

CROWN POINT CAMPGROUNDWALL TEST 1992

<u>Cat.#</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>
861	1	II
862	1	III
863	1	IV
866	6	I
867	6	II
868	6	III
869	6	IV
872	4	I
874	4	III
875	surface finds	
877	5	II
880	5	IV
882	5	VI
884	2	II
886	2	II
887	2	III
888	2A	IV
892	3	I

CROWN POINT
WALL TEST 1992

EXHIBIT 12a
Site:

Catalog # 3:861 3:862 3:863 3:866 3:867 3:868 3:869 3:872 3:874 3:875 3:877 3:880 3:882 3:884 3:886 3:887 3:888 3:892

FOOD AND DRINK

Shell

Bone

Clear glass

Color glass

Delft

Buff earthenware

Red earthenware

Creamware

Pearlware

Whiteware

19th C. yellowware

Ironstone

White S-Glz.

Fine stoneware

Coarse stoneware

Porcelain

Unidentified

Artificially made
prehistory & pot shed

STRUCTURAL

Red brick

Yellow brick

Hand-Wgt. Nails

Machine-Cut Nails

Round Nails

Screws

Limestone

Mortar

Cement, concrete

Roofing tile/slate

Marble

Window Glass

Unidentified

unidentified nails

hole screws

windows

PERSONAL USE ITEMS

Straight pins

Safety pins

Clay pipe fragments

Gunflints

Coins

Buttons

Knives

Forks

Spoons

Unidentified

Shot gun shell

Handwritten nail-like object

CROWN POINT
WALL TEST 1992

EXHIBIT 12a SITE:

MISCELLANEOUS

Flint

Fire-cracked rock

Projectile points

Charcoal/ash

Coal/coal ash

Wood

Sewer/water pipe

Unidentified

Metal fragments

CATALOG #:	3:861	3:862	3:863	3:866	3:867	3:868	3:869	3:872	3:874	3:875	3:877	3:880	3:882	3:884	3:886	3:887	3:888	3:892
Flint																		
Fire-cracked rock																		
Projectile points																		
Charcoal/ash						3	4					8		1		3	5	
Coal/coal ash				1	1	2	1											
Wood														4				
Sewer/water pipe																		
Unidentified																		
Metal fragments										1								



EXHIBIT 12b
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building Albany, New York 12238

HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS IN
BANK EROSION AREA

518-474-0400

May 31, 1993

Mr. Robert Bendick
Deputy Commissioner
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233

Dear Bob:

It has come to my attention that an important 18th century archeological feature may soon be lost at the Crown Point campground which DEC administers on Lake Champlain. Dating from the 18th century French occupation of the site, this feature is a stone wall located on the bluff southwest of the lighthouse monument which appears destined to slide into the Lake due to natural erosion of the lakefront.

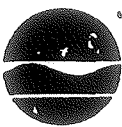
The feature is historically significant and related to the interpretation of colonial settlement in the Champlain Valley. We are hopeful that it be adequately documented before all evidence is lost. The Bureau of Historic Sites has held informal conversations with DEC staff and there is shared interest and concern about the matter. Is there any possibility that DEC could fund a consultant archaeological project to excavate and record this site? Bureau staff would be available to work with Charles Vandrei or other DEC staff on the scope of work. Since lakefront erosion is a common phenomenon, the Crown Point project could serve as a prototype or model for similar cultural resources on Lake Champlain.

Thank you for your consideration and attention to this matter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Julia S. Stokes
Deputy Commissioner for
Historic Preservation

cc: J. Gold
C. Gold
P. Huey



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

MEMORANDUM

EXHIBIT #13

FROM: Langdon Marsh
Thomas Monroe
SUBJECT: Crown Point Bridge Residence
Use and Occupancy Agreement - Essex County
DATE: March 28, 1991

OCCUPANCY AGREEMENT WITH
ESSEX COUNTY

Enclosed is a fully executed copy of a Use and Occupancy Agreement which allows for the County of Essex to occupy the residence located adjacent to the Crown Point Bridge.

It is anticipated that the County of Essex will occupy the building and commence maintenance and upkeep activities immediately.

Thomas R. Monroe
Regional Director - Region 5

TRM:DLH:fd
Enclosure

cc: James M. West w/attachment
Terry Healey w/attachment
Dale L. Huyck w/attachment
Robert Wilson w/attachment

EXHIBIT 13

USE AND OCCUPANCY AGREEMENT

This Agreement, made this 6th day of FEBRUARY, 1990 between the NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (Department), having its principal office at 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-1500, and the County of Essex (Permittee), a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office at Elizabethtown, New York 12932.

WITNESSETH;

WHEREAS, the Department has previously acquired title to certain real property situate in the Town of Crown Point, County of Essex; and

WHEREAS, the Permittee desires to use and occupy a portion of such lands more particularly shown and described on Schedule "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof; and

WHEREAS, the Commissioner of the Department, pursuant to Subdivision 11 of Section 3-0305 of the Environmental Conservation Law, deems it beneficial to the State to enter into this Use and Occupancy Agreement for the premises described in Schedule "A" (premises):

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed by and between the Department and the Permittee as follows:

EXHIBIT 13

1. Joint Use with Department

The Permittee shall have the joint use and occupancy of the premises, together with the Department commencing on
and continuing until
unless sooner terminated pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 9 hereof.

2. Responsibilities of Permittee:

The Permittee, as consideration for this permit, shall:

a. maintain and make ordinary repairs to the structure thereon located, including all fixtures, appurtenances, and heating and utility plants so as to continue them in the condition in which they exist on the date of execution hereof. This condition is shown on a Report of Physical Inspection attached hereto as Schedule "B" and made a part hereof;

b. pay the cost of all utilities during the term hereof;

c. hold and save harmless the State of New York, the Commissioner of the Department, the Department, and their officers and employees, from any liability arising out of the Permittee's use and occupation of the premises;

d. insure the premises from loss by fire or other casualty in the amount of \$75,000 with an insurer approved by the Department; keep such insurance in full force and effect during the term hereof; and furnish proof

EXHIBIT 13

of the insurance coverage to the Department. Any policy obtained to meet this condition will run to the the benefit of the People of the State of New York and the Department of Environmental Conservation as their interests may appear;

e. insure the premises against any loss on account of any liability due to the use and occupancy of the premises by the Permittee, said insurance to be at least in the amount of \$500,000 per person, \$1,000,000 per occurrence, and with an insurer approved by the Department; keep such insurance in full force and effect during the term hereof; and furnish proof of this insurance to the Department. Any policy obtained to meet this condition will run to the benefit of the People of the State of New York and the Department of Environmental Conservation as their interests may appear.

3. The premises shall be used by the Permittee for a Tourist Information Center. The premises may not be used for any other purpose without the prior express written consent of the Department.

4. Acceptance in Present Condition: The premises are permitted and accepted in their condition on the date of commencement hereof as evidenced by Schedule "B." The Permittee may install appropriate fixtures on the premises and remove such upon its cessation of its occupancy provided such installation and removal cause no injury to

EXHIBIT 13

the premises. Should such installation and/or removal cause any damage, the Permittee will repair it.

a. Any alterations or modifications of the existing building, such as removing or relocating walls or partitions, shall be on the prior written consent of the Department.

5. Ordinary Repairs and Maintenance: The Permittee agrees that the Department, during the term hereof, has no duty or obligation to make ordinary repairs, or to perform normal maintenance, all of such repairs and maintenance being the responsibility of the Permittee pursuant to Paragraph 2.

6. Taxes: If for any reason real property taxes are assessed on the premises, Permittee will promptly pay such taxes and provide the Department with proof of payment of them.

7. Termination Before End of Term: Prior to the termination date herein recited, this Agreement may be terminated:

a. by the Department, on giving ninety (90) days notice that physical possession of the premises is necessary;

b. by the Department, on giving thirty (30) days notice of any breach of the terms and conditions of this

EXHIBIT 13

Agreement; provided that the Permittee may remain in possession for the full term of this Agreement if, within said thirty (30) days, the Permittee shall cure the breach to the satisfaction of the Department.

c. by mutual agreement of the parties upon thirty (30) days notice by either party.

8. Notices: Any notices permitted or required under this Agreement and addressed to the Permittee may be sent to the Permittee by first class mail at its address as recited herein or any subsequent address provided by the Permittee.

Any notices permitted or required under this Agreement and addressed to the Department may be sent to the Department at the following address: Regional Director, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Ray Brook, NY 12977.

9. Definitions: The term Permittee as used herein includes the directors, officers, employees, agents and invitees of the Permittee.

The term Department as used herein includes the officers and employees of the Department of Environmental Conservation and any of its duly authorized representatives or agents.

10. Whole Agreement; Modifications: This Agreement merges the negotiations between the parties hereto. There

EXHIBIT 13

are no promises, representations, warranties, guarantees, or agreements except those recited herein. This Agreement may
- 5 - be modified only by a written agreement subscribed to by the parties hereto.

11. Assignment: This Agreement may not be assigned by the Permittee without the prior express written consent of the Department.

12. Successors: This Agreement enures to the benefit of and binds the parties hereto and their respective successors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by the parties hereto on the day and date first above written.

THE COUNTY OF ESSEX

By: Matthew B. Clark

Matthew B. Clark

As: Chairman, Essex County
Board of Supervisors

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

By: Langdon Marsh

Langdon Marsh

Executive Deputy Commissioner

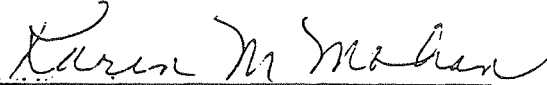
EXHIBIT 13

STATE OF NEW YORK)

SS.:

COUNTY OF ALBANY)

On this 6th day of February, 1991, before me personally came LANGDON MARSH, who being by me duly sworn, deposed and said that he resides at Altamont, New York, and is the Executive Deputy Commissioner of the NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, that he executed the foregoing instrument pursuant to authority of law.



NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEW YORK

KAREN M. MOHAN

Notary Public, State of New York

No. 4849687

Qualified in Albany County

Commission Expires April 14, 1992

STATE OF NEW YORK)

SS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX)

On this 14th day of MARCH, 1991, before me came, Matthew B. Clark to me known, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides at Lake Placid, New York and is the Chairman of the Essex County Board of Supervisors, the corporation which executed the foregoing instrument, and that he subscribed his name thereto pursuant to the order of the Board of Supervisors of said corporation.


NOTARY PUBLIC

EXHIBIT 13

SCHEDULE A

The premises to be used and occupied by the Permittee are identified as being that structure commonly known as the Crown Point Bridge Toll Keepers' Residence located on the southeasterly side of State Route 903, being more particularly situated on lands identified as the Crown Point Reservation, Town of Crown Point, County of Essex, and is part of the Crown Point Reservation.

In connection with the use and occupancy of the Toll Keepers' Residence, the Permittee is granted the right to use and occupy an additional area suitable for the parking of vehicles. Said parking area is located immediately adjacent to the Toll Keepers' Residence.

EXHIBIT 14

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding between the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation (OPR) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (ENCON) sets forth a mutually agreeable division of administration responsibility with regard to the operation, maintenance and improvement of the John Brown Farm State Historic Site and that portion of the Crown Point Reservation known and hereinafter described as the Crown Point State Historic Site.

The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding is solely the efficient and coordinated allocation of resources by both agencies to avoid duplication of effort and services for the protection of historic and cultural resources at the two state-owned properties.

It is, therefore, mutually agreed by both OPR and ENCON that:

- A. Since historic preservation professionals and expertise exist in OPR, OPR shall be responsible for the day-to-day management and educational interpretation of historic and cultural resources at these two sites;
- B. OPR shall provide the necessary personnel to accomplish the historic preservation tasks from its own budget for statewide historic preservation activities;
- C. OPR shall assume all responsibility for general grounds maintenance including upkeep of lawns, shrubs, trees, roadways, parking lots, etc., and shall budget for the necessary funds and supply the necessary personnel to carry out this work.
- D. OPR shall, in all official publications, brochures, news releases, etc., with regard to these two sites (prepared by OPR) indicate the cooperative nature of this undertaking with ENCON and ENCON shall be afforded the opportunity of prior review and approval of such publications, etc.;
- E. OPR shall review with ENCON proposals for all directional and/or location signs to be installed by OPR at these two sites to assure compliance with applicable ENCON regulations.
- F. OPR shall issue all permits for public use of facilities at both sites in accordance with the rules and regulations that have been promulgated by ENCON for issuance of such permits and shall provide a copy immediately to the ENCON Regional Office in Ray Brook, New York;
- G. OPR assumes the sole responsibility for the design and location of interpretive signage at both sites;

- H. With regard to new capital construction fund requests, OPR shall discuss all plans, proposals, etc., with ENCON prior to formal submission of such capital requests;
- I. ENCON shall advise OPR of all its ENCON capital development requests which will in any way effect either of these two sites and discuss such proposals with OPR prior to formal submission of such capital requests; ENCON will consult with OPR prior to any planned ground disturbance or new development in the campsite area at Crown Point;
- J. OPR shall undertake all required archaeological investigations and provide ENCON with copies of written reports in this regard;
- K. OPR shall provide all security at both sites; OPR shall keep the Ray Brook ENCON office thoroughly informed of any and all security breaches or occurrences and shall call upon ENCON to assist in individual situations where necessary;
- L. ENCON agrees to respond to any fire emergency at either site, or include coverage of either site under any existing or future reciprocal aid agreement with local jurisdictions;
- M. With regard to any development or capital improvement at either site, ENCON and OPR shall comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, and the State Land Master Plan. In particular, OPR shall, prior to the erection of any building at either site, secure a permit therefor from ENCON pursuant to Section 9-0303(2) of the Environmental Conservation Law. In the absence of specific statutory or regulatory criteria for the issuance of this permit, ENCON shall consider the following factors in reviewing OPR's application for this permit:
 - (a) Compatibility with land uses in the area of the site;
 - (b) Impacts on the integrity of the Forest Preserve as a whole;
 - (c) Adverse environmental effects; and
 - (d) Alternative locations for the proposed development.

OPR shall, with ENCON's fullest cooperation, prepare all required environmental data, applications and impact statements required by law, rule, regulation, or the State Land Master Plan.

- N. It is mutually agreed by ENCON and OPR that the management and use of existing facilities at both sites and all future improvements therein are solely for the historical, educational and interpretative benefit of these state-owned historic sites for the public and that no activity or improvement shall be undertaken or allowed that does not directly relate to the care, preservation, and interpretation of these historic resources;
- O. ENCON agrees to seek a budget appropriation to construct a storage building which will permit the relocation of the materials currently stored in the two barns adjacent to the English Fort at Crown Point State Historic Site.

- P. It is agreed that ENCON shall not collect use or entrance fees from the public for the area herein described as the Crown Point State Historic Site;
- Q. It is mutually agreed that all communication with regard to the implementation of this agreement by the staffs of both ENCON and OPR shall be addressed through their respective chains of command to:

For ENCON:

Mr. Don Corliss, Regional Director
Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 5
Ray Brook, New York 12977

For OPR:

Mr. John Sheridan, Regional Director
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Saratoga Spa State Park
Box W
Saratoga Springs, New York 12866

- R. For the purposes of this agreement, the areas described by the maps of each site which are attached hereto and made a part hereof, are understood to be the areas subject to the provisions of this agreement. At Crown Point State Historic Site, Route 8 shall be the line separating the jurisdiction of the two agencies, with OPR's jurisdiction being those parcels on the west side of Route 8. OPR and ENCON will review the present boundary lines which separate each unit's parcels to adjust them where it is agreed that such adjustment is in the interest of both agencies and facilitates the administration and maintenance of the historic site.
- S. It is mutually agreed that this agreement will be reviewed by ENCON and OPR periodically, but no less than annually, for the purpose of necessary updating and amendment;
- T. Nothing herein shall in any way diminish or expand the statutory responsibilities, if any, of OPR or ENCON for the care, custody, and control of the John Brown Farm State Historic Site or the Crown Point State Historic Site.
- U. Nothing herein shall be deemed to constitute an approval by either OPR or ENCON for any improvements or capital construction at the two sites or a waiver of permit and approval requirements for such capital construction or improvements.

For the Office of Parks and Recreation:

DATE: _____



Orin Lehman
Commissioner

For the Department of Environmental Conservation:

DATE: JAN 17 1980



Robert F. Flacke
Commissioner

**NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

Themes: Architecture (Colonial) and
English Settlement & Exploration

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC FORT CROWN POINT

AND/OR COMMON Crown Point

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Crown Point Reservation, west of the south end of the Lake Champlain Bridge and N.Y. Route 8

CITY, TOWN Crown Point

☒ VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
30

STATE New York

CODE
36

COUNTY
Essex

CODE
31

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☒ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☒ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☒ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME New York State

STREET & NUMBER Division of Parks and Conservation Department

CITY, TOWN Albany

VICINITY OF

STATE New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Essex County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Elizabethtown

STATE New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE None

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

74 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED and exposed		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Crown Point, as it appeared upon the arrival of Amherst and the English army in 1759, was a relatively well-settled, although temporarily deserted, outpost in the wilderness. Although the retreating French had blown up their fort, the cleared lands and farms of the French settlers and the military road to Ticonderoga gave the northern and eastern shores of Crown Point a civilised look in comparison with the woodland which covered the interior and most of the surrounding country.

Finding Fort St. Frederic in its destroyed condition, Amherst had it leveled and set about constructing a new, larger fort on the higher ground just southwest of the old one. Fort Crown Point, as it was called, was pentagonal, with projecting bastions at each corner. The post was three times as big as nearby Fort Ticonderoga, and contained within its walls a 6 1/2 acre parade ground. Like Ticonderoga, Crown Point is built on the same system of fortification that was developed by the great French military engineer, Marquis de Vauban (1633-1707). A deep ditch or dry moat, about one-half mile in circumference, which was dug out of limestone by the British soldiers, still surrounds the fort. The ramparts, 25 feet thick, almost the same height, and faced with solid masonry, were formed from the stone and dirt thrown up from the moats. These walls, together with most of the stonework, and the five great bastions extending from the corners are still largely intact, although overgrown with trees, bushes and grass. Inside are the well-preserved remains of two of the four original stone barracks. Except for minor stabilization, the two structures are unaltered and the barracks that face the entrance are in remarkably fine condition, their sides, walls, and fireplaces almost as good as when erected. Only the end walls of the third barracks and no evidence of the fourth remain.

Designing his fortifications so as to "give plenty, peace, and quiet to His Majesty's subjects for ages to come,"¹ Amherst set about constructing a network of defenses over the whole Point, which had been claimed as the King's Reservation. Three smaller forts or redoubts were constructed as outworks to the main fort. Grenadier Redoubt (B, the following letters refer to designations on the enclosed historic map of Crown Point) was erected on the promontory just east of the main fort, on the site of fortified French lookout. This site is now occupied by the Champlain lighthouse, however, a portion of the stone-faced dry ditch around the redoubt can still be seen. To the south of the Grenadier Redoubt and to the east of the main fort was the Light Infantry Redoubt (C) whose earth bulwarks and much of its stone walls have survived intact. This small squarish fort was enclosed by a stone-faced moat as were the other two redoubts. The third redoubt, Gage's (D), is located south and slightly west of the main fort. It has survived in a well-preserved state, largely due to its inaccessibility in thick undergrowth. In the general vicinity of Gage's Redoubt are the remains of what has tentatively been identified as a lime kiln. Although it is likely that it dates from either French or British construction periods, no accurate determination has been made yet. Also in this area just south of the fort approximately 200 hut sites of an English encampment have been located,

¹ quoted by Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe, (Boston:1931), vol. 2, p. 251

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Fort Crown Point ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

but have not yet been excavated.

To provide protection against assaults from the mainland, a series of blockhouses (F) were constructed on the southern end of the Point. Three of these blockhouses were positioned on a diagonal road which stretched from the foot of Bullwagga Bay across the point to just below Hickock Point; one, named Riverhead after Amherst's birthplace, was located just off the bay at the northern terminus of the road, one named Windsor was positioned in the center of the road, and the third which later became known as the Telegraph Redoubt was situated on the high ground at Hickock Point. No description remains of these blockhouses, but their sites have been located but not as yet excavated. The military road however is still in use today, a narrow dirt lane following the same diagonal route. As the first line of defense the immediate area around each of these blockhouses was cleared of trees and the remaining stumps were sharpened thus giving the garrisons clear lines of sight and fire. Additional avenues cleared in the same fashion for the same purposes of surveillance and fire power radiated out from a central point on the peninsula just west of Murdocks Point, to the Windsor and Riverhead blockhouses and to points on the eastern and western shore of Crown Point. One early plan shows this central position occupied by another blockhouse, but this is not corroborated by any other source. It may have served as an artillery park, centrally located with radiating avenues of access to potential trouble spots. The fourth blockhouse was built on high ground at Murdocks Point. It is no longer extant either.

As Amherst had the fortifications constructed, he also repaired the French military road south to Ticonderoga. Portions of this road, which ran along the eastern shore of the Point, can still be observed, particularly in the area just north of the Light Infantry Redoubt. A stone arch bridge of either French or English origin has been located archeologically along this portion of the road.

Concurrent with the military occupation of Crown Point was the civilian occupation which was comprised of settlers and farmers, many of whom were discharged soldiers, and shopkeepers as well. A small village of sorts appeared to have been laid out along the shore north of the fort, and the farms were located along the shores of Crown Point, in similar fashion to those of the French. Evidences of these settlements are solely archeological at the present.

Following the fire of 1773, the garrison was reduced at Crown Point and the post declined into disuse. With the outbreak of the Revolution, the post was captured by the Americans and a blockhouse is reported to have been constructed in the vicinity of the Grenadier Redoubt. When the British retook Crown Point, further fortifications were made, which included an earthwork which has been discovered in the vicinity of Coffin Point.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Fort Crown Point ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

With the close of the War for Independence, Crown Point ceased to serve as a military post and reverted to orchard and pastureland, in which state it remains to this day. The State of New York acquired the forts and the northern end of the Point circa 1900, and has maintained the area as a park ever since. Thus this lack of development and intrusion has preserved the archeological resources of the Point relatively intact. The intrusions which do exist today consist of the state camp ground between Redoubts C and B, State Route 8 and the tollbridge, the Delaware and Hudson railroad at Burdick Crossing, the settlement at Coffin Point, and the several scattered farms throughout the area.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1760

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Crown Point (Amherst) in its ruined but unaltered state, is probably the finest existing architectural and archeological type specimen in the United States of a superior example of 18th century military engineering. Constructed by the English in 1760, following General Amherst's occupation of the French Fort St. Frederic in 1750, the five-sided fort was immense, three times the size of nearby Fort Ticonderoga. Following an accidental explosion in 1773, the fort lapsed into disrepair, and after playing a minor role in the Revolution it was abandoned.

The ruins of Fort Crown Point and the nearby Fort St. Frederic are presently preserved by the state of New York within the Crown Point Reservation.

HISTORY

French, British, Americans--all in turn, have claimed this strategic point which juts into Lake Champlain. The French built Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point in 1731 as a base for attacks on the northern British colonies. General Sir Jeffery Amherst forced them to evacuate the ruined fort in 1759. Construction was started in 1760 on the new British fort, called Crown Point or Amherst, which was located about 200 yards from the old French post.

In 1773 disaster struck the great new fort. A fire broke out, the powder magazine inside the fort blew up, and the entire fort was damaged. While the engineers drew plans for rebuilding, the main garrison and heavy cannon were moved south to Fort Ticonderoga. The Revolution, however, broke out before Fort Crown Point could be rebuilt. In May, 1775 Col. Seth Warner and the "Green Mountain Boys" captured the small housekeeping garrison of Fort Crown Point and in 1775-76 the post was used as a staging area for the attack on Canada. In 1777 the Americans abandoned the fort on the approach of the British army from Canada and General John Burgoyne used Fort Crown Point as a supply depot and magazine during his siege of Fort Ticonderoga. Thereafter Fort Crown Point played a minor role during the Revolution and was never rebuilt. The area of the fort reverted to pastureland and orchard which it has remained ever since. About 1900, the State of New York acquired the Crown Point forts from private ownership. Except for the minor removal of stones by settlers for building purposes, Fort Crown Point remains intact in its ruined condition, much as it must have appeared during the Revolution.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Lossing, Benson. Pictorial Fieldbook of the Revolution, 2 vols. (New York, 1960), vol 1
 Parkman, Francis. Montcalm and Wolfe. 2 vols. (Boston, 1893).
 Snell, Charles W. "Fort Crown Point," National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, form 10-317, 10/25/67.
 Van De Water, Frederic. Lake Champlain and Lake George. (New York, 1946).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1180 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	18	628000	4877000	B	18	628000	4870000
ZONE		EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE		EASTING	NORTHING
C	18	624000	4870000	D	18	624000	4877000
ZONE		EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE		EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Crown Point National Historic Landmark consists of the former King's Reservation and military complex. It is bounded by Bulwagga Bay on the west and Lake Champlain on the north and east, and by a line running parallel to the former military road to Burdick Crossing, at a distance of twenty yards to the southwest, from the south shore of Bulwagga Bay, southeast to the shore of Lake Champlain. These boundaries enclose the Crown Point complex, as it was bounded during its historic phase. None of the post-historic features contribute to the national significance of the landmark.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

1/23/76

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street, NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

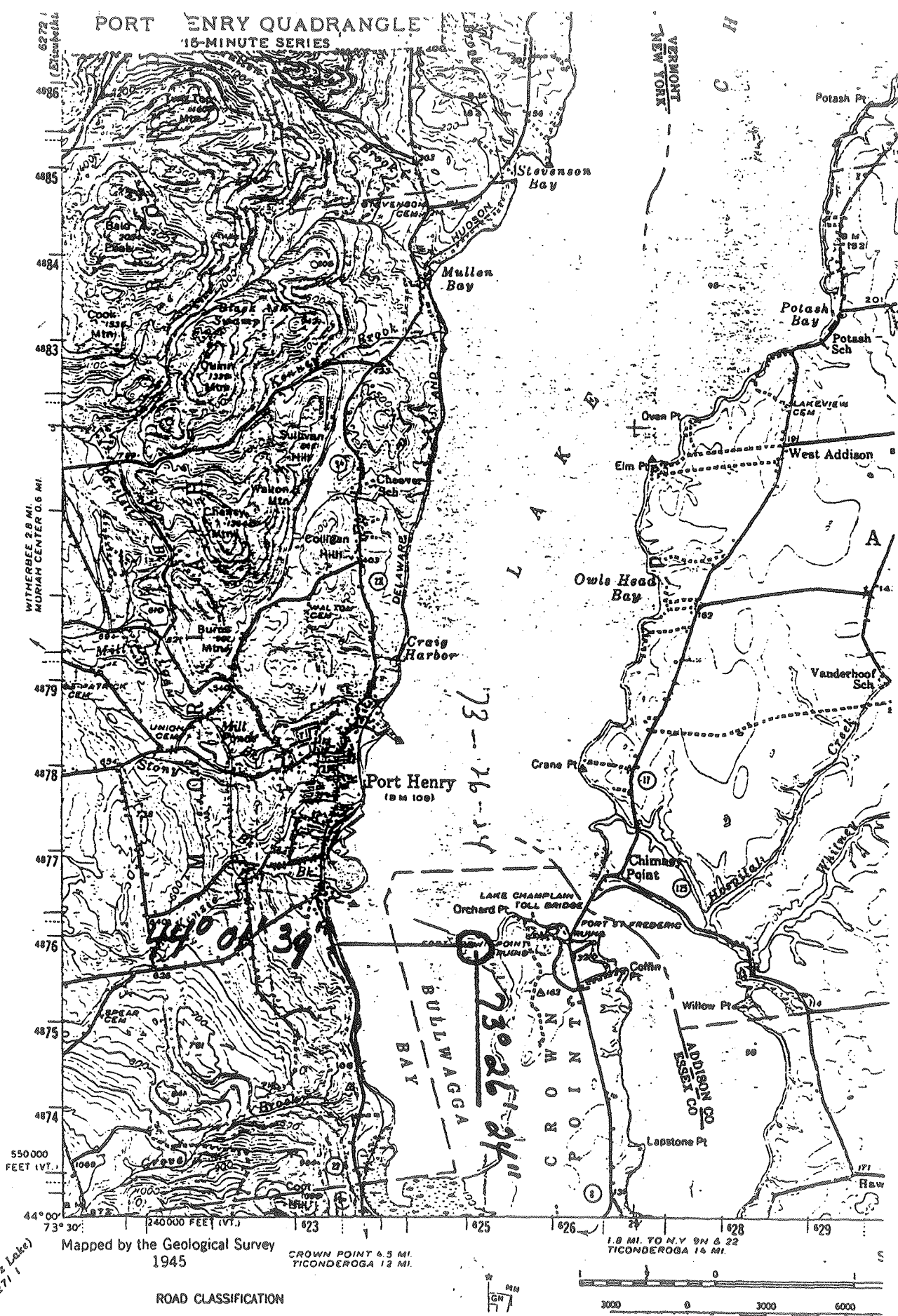
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

PORT HENRY QUADRANGLE 15-MINUTE SERIES



Mapped by the Geological Survey
1945

CROWN POINT 6.5 MI.
TICONDEROGA 12 MI.

(Paradox Lake)
62711

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

MASTER PLAN FOR CROWN POINT STATE HISTORIC SITE

Gregory Furness, Historic Site Manager
Timothy Titus, Interpretive Programs Assistant

December 1985



New York State
Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Bureau of Historic Sites
Peebles Island, Waterford, New York 12188

Crown Point State Historic Site
RD#1, Box 219
Crown Point, New York 12928

Crown Point is located in the Saratoga-Capital District Region
and is administered in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

SECTION III HISTORY OF SITE
SECTION III-A

GENERAL HISTORY

The first European to view Crown Point was Samuel de Champlain, who explored the region in 1609. Throughout the second half of the seventeenth century, the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson River were regularly travelled between Montreal and Albany, and the military potential of this route was soon appreciated. During the years of colonial warfare which began in 1689 between France and Great Britain, Lake Champlain provided war parties of both nations with easy access to the enemy's territory. The burning of Schenectady in 1689 by le Moyne, the retaliatory raid on La Prairie by John Schuyler, the attack on Deerfield by de Rouville in 1704, and the Sir Francis Nicholson expedition against New France in 1711, are examples of the dozens of guerrilla type actions which were undertaken. The Champlain Valley had become a well known corridor, and the necessity for controlling travel thereby was acknowledged. The Treaty of Utrecht, ending Queen Anne's War in 1713, set the boundary between New France and the British Colonies at a point twenty miles north of Crown Point, and an uneasy peace prevailed.

The French first occupied Crown Point in 1730, basing their claims to sovereignty on the voyages of Cartier (1535) and Champlain. A wooden palisaded fort was constructed at la Pointe a la Chevelure, the eastern shore of the strait, to accommodate a small force of from twenty to thirty men. Almost immediately upon completion of this post, Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hoquart petitioned Louis XV for approval to construct a larger, permanent work on the western shore. The King's permission was granted, and construction began in 1734. Fort St. Frederic, completed in 1737, was a transitional work, incorporating elements of the new Vauban system of fortification and the older, castellated style as well. The Citadel, a vaulted stone redoubt, machicolated and pierced for cannon, was surrounded by a stone parapet wall of six bastions. The fort mounted cannon and contained a stone chapel, a bakery, a hospital, and stone and wooden barracks and storage buildings. The garrison consisted of 120 men. During King George's and the Seven Years' Wars, St. Frederic secured New France from invasion by way of the Champlain corridor, and provided a base close to British territory from which raids, like Sieur Marin's attack on Saratoga in 1745, could be launched.

During these same years, the French attempted to create a population buffer against British encroachments, and nineteen major land grants, or seignories, were approved. The Seignory of Hoquart, which included la Pointe a la Chevelure, contained several small hamlets and attained a population, ^{HUNDRED} together with the garrison at St. Frederic, of between two and three ~~thousand~~ persons by the mid-1750's. This wilderness outpost of French culture flourished for a quarter of a century, and Fort St. Frederic remained the most important military installation in the valley until the completion of Carillon (now called Fort Ticonderoga) in the fall of 1758.

SECTION III - A

Following unsuccessful campaigns by Sir William Johnson in 1755 and General James Abercromby in 1758, an army of British and Provincial soldiers commanded by General Jeffery Amherst ousted the French from Forts Carillon and St. Frederic in the summer of 1759. The French troops and civilians, following a pre-arranged plan, evacuated the valley in the face of Amherst's advance and returned to Canada, destroying their fortifications as they withdrew. St. Frederic's Citadel was in ruins when the British arrived, but the outer fort walls and most of the other buildings were still standing. Amherst established a hospital and quarters within the old fort.

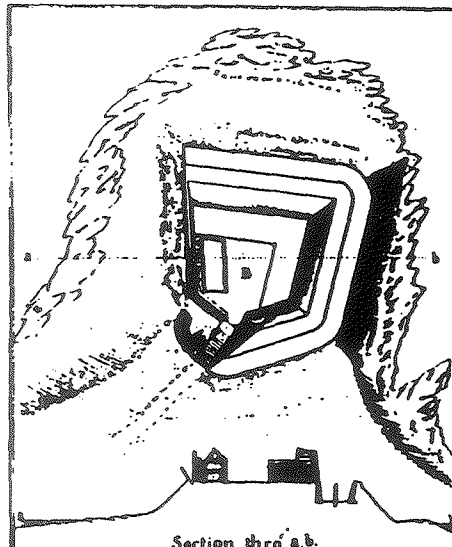
Rather than re-work the partially destroyed and poorly situated Fort Carillon, Amherst concentrated his efforts at Crown Point, ordering the construction of a system of fortifications encompassing the entire northern end of the peninsula. Crown Point and its dependencies were the most ambitious military construction project undertaken up to that time in British North America. The installation was intended as the final answer to French incursions by way of Lake Champlain. The main fortification was a pentagonal work covering six acres, mounting 105 cannon, and was designed to accommodate 4000 men. The capture of Montreal in 1760 reduced the military importance of Crown Point, and with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, ending the Seven Years' War, the fort became militarily obsolete, as did all British installations along the northern frontier. Troops were stationed at Crown Point, however, to maintain the lines of communication between Albany and Montreal, and the inter-war period saw the rapid growth of the British settlement west of the fort, as settlers began to re-enter the region. At its height, the settlement contained a tavern, an apothecary's shop, a sotre, tradesman's shops, and perhaps two dozen dwellings.

Troop strength at Crown Point was gradually reduced, and in 1773 the small garrison was unable to contain a chimney fire, which spread first to the Barracks roofs and then to the log walls of the fort. After three days the fire burned itself out, and the main fort had been totally destroyed. The troops housed themselves in several storehouses outside the fort, and perhaps within the Grenadier Redoubt, which escaped destruction. A 1774 plan by the engineer John Montresor to repair the works was not implemented in time to prevent the capture of Crown Point in May of the following year by Rebel forces under the command of Seth Warner and Benedict Arnold. Thus began the era of Revolutionary War involvement. The American occupation lasted for eighteen months, during which time earthworks were erected, and cannon and shot were removed by Arnold from the ruins, and sent with General Knox to lift the siege of Boston. General Richard Montgomery used Crown Point as the staging area for the invasion of Canada in 1775 - the first major campaign of the war - and the American Army retreated here after the defeat at Quebec in 1776. Throughout that spring and summer, Arnold used Crown Point as his headquarters as he oversaw construction of a fleet of thirteen gunboats intended to forestall the anticipated British invasion from Canada. The main American force removed from Crown Point in July, much to the displeasure of Washington, who considered the retreat a tactical error on the part of General Schuyler. The last of the American troops withdrew after the defeat of Arnold's squadron at Valcour Island in

October. The victorious British Army of Guy Carleton then occupied Crown Point, destroying what he could of the American works before returning to winter quarters in Canada.

The Burgoyne expedition halted at Crown Point in the spring of 1777 to establish a hospital and supply depot to support the army on its southward march. Despite the defeat at Saratoga, Crown Point remained in British hands through the end of the war. Control of the valley was maintained by regular maneuvers on the lake by Major Christopher Carleton in 1778 and 1780, by Sir John Johnson in 1780, and by Captain John Burnett from 1781 through 1784.

After the cessation of hostilities, the unallocated lands surrounding Crown Point became the property of the State of New York. In 1801 the "Garrison Grounds" including both Fort St. Frederic and the British fort were granted to Union and Columbia Colleges. The trustees of these institutions divided the land into several dozen parcels which were then sold as farms. The land was cultivated continuously throughout the 19th century.

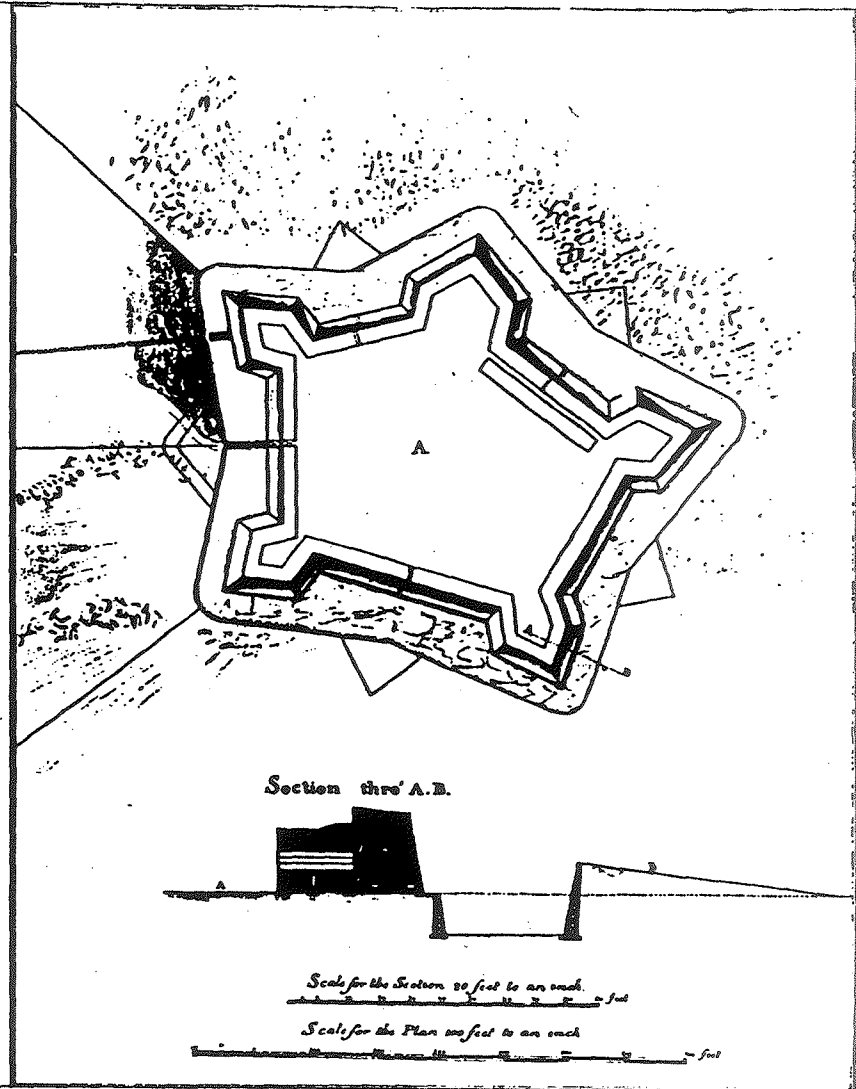
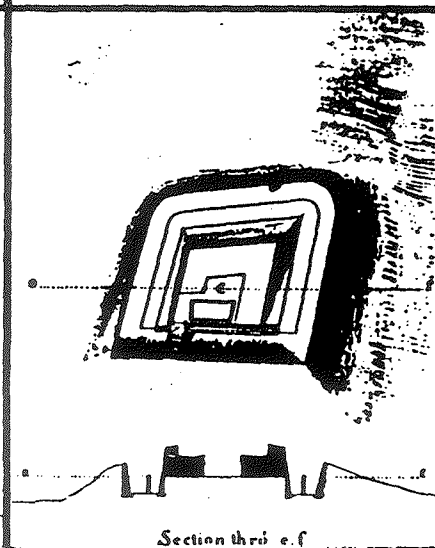
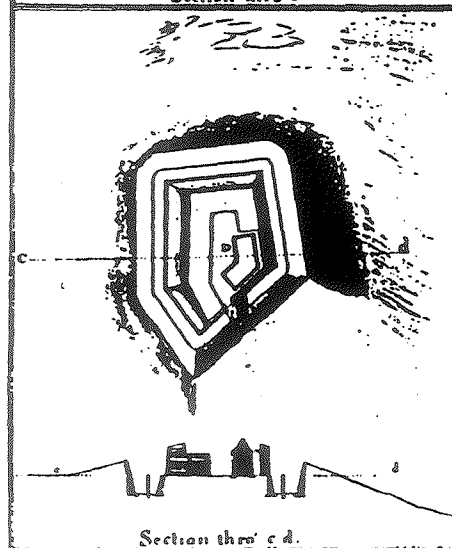


P L A N
of the
new *FORT*, and *REDOUTS* at
CROWN POINT, called
as below

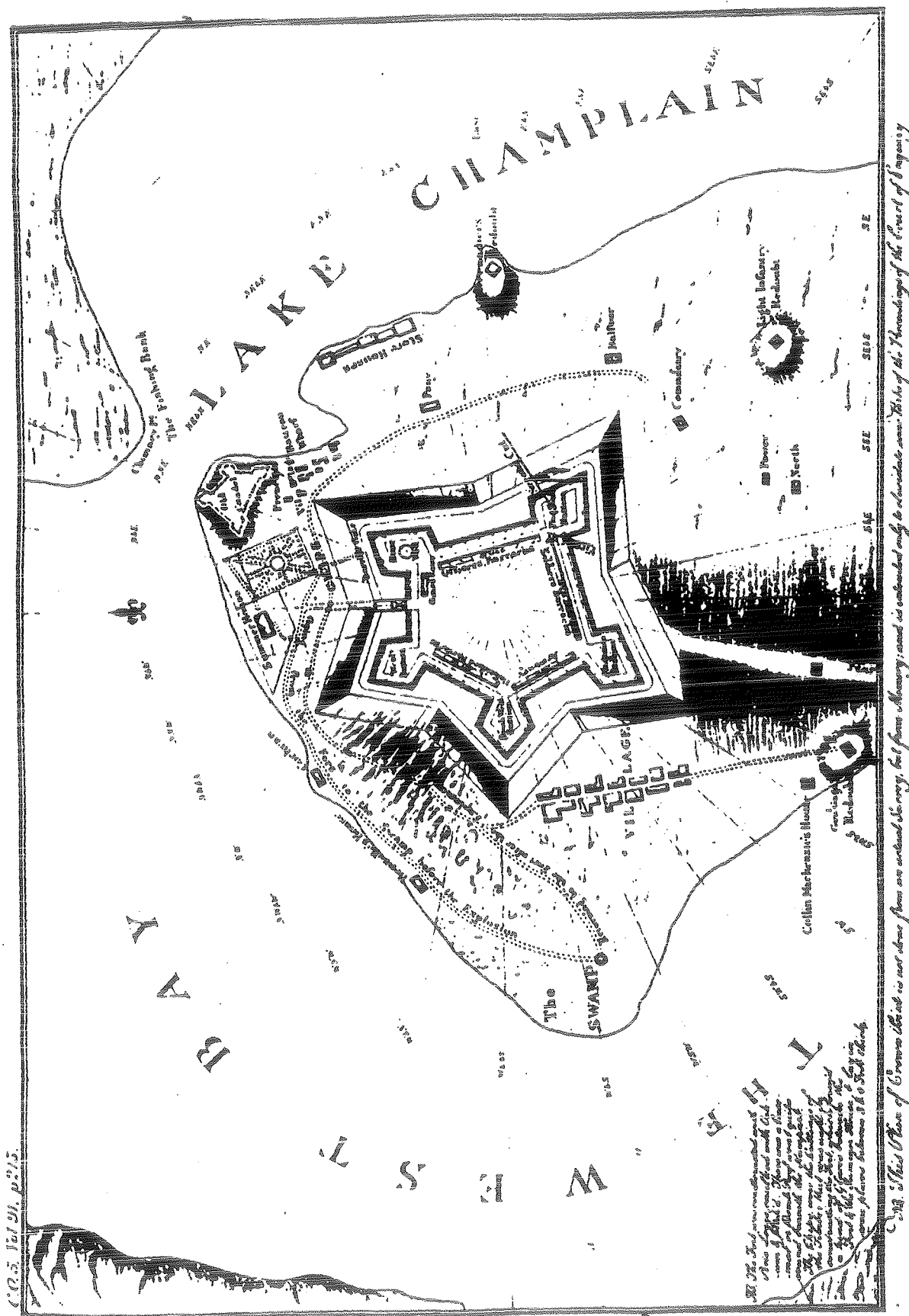
REFERENCES, Corresponding with the General Plan

- A. The Fort.
- B. Grenadier Fort.
- C. Light Infantry of Regiments Fort.
- D. Light Infantry Fort.

Scale for the Plans and Sections of the Redouts, as feet to an inch



1759 PLAN OF FORT CROWN POINT
(British Library)



The Secret of Forgiveness

The Mayor Comm. & Philanthropists of the East and West, Feb 27 and 1892

CROWN POINT IN 1773, AT THE TIME OF THE FIRE
(Public Archives of Canada)

SITE HISTORY AFTER STATE ACQUISITION

The State of New York acquired the twenty-six acres immediately surrounding forts Crown Point and St. Frederic as a gift from the Witherbee-Sherman Company of Port Henry, New York, in 1910. Under Chapter 151, Laws of 1910, the State accepted the gift and agreed to "protect the fort ruins on said land from spoilation and further disintegration to the end that they may be preserved for all time." The New York State Historical Association, then based in Ticonderoga, was named custodian of the property. During the next ten years, preservation work was begun on the fort ruins under direction of the Office of the State Architect. The original, small museum building/visitor comfort station was erected during the same period. Much additional information on the early history of the Site can be found in the Proceedings of the Historical Association.

The Conservation Department was created by constitutional amendment in 1927, and Crown Point was placed under the jurisdiction of the Division of Lands and Forests. The Crown Point lighthouse was decommissioned by the Federal Government in the same year, and it and the surrounding lands were donated to New York State, increasing the size of the Crown Point Reservation to fifty-two acres. Additional purchases raised the total to eighty-six acres by 1928.

Chapter 603 of the Laws of 1944 transferred the State's historic sites from the Conservation to the Education Department; Crown Point, however, was not included in this changeover. An additional twenty-seven acres had been added by 1945. The period between the end of the war and the early 1960's was occupied primarily by the development of the Crown Point Campsite; little other than routine maintenance was carried out on the historic features. Additional land was purchased, most notably a 275-acre parcel to the west of the British fort, including the British village and Gage's Redoubt sites, sold to the State in 1962 by Colonial Crown Point, Inc. Purchase of the Slack properties (1960's) and the Coffin Point Tract (1971) brought the State's holdings to their current total of 360 acres. The Fort of Crown Point and Fort St. Frederic were granted National Landmark Status by the Department of the Interior in 1968 and 1961, respectively.

In the mid to late 1960's, there was increased interest in developing the recreational and historic resources of the Crown Point Reservation, apparently with the idea that the New York State Historic Trust would become involved in the administration of the historic properties. As part of the master planning for this development, exploratory excavations were made by an amateur archaeologist within the Light Infantry Redoubt and Fort St. Frederic. Unfortunately, proper professional practice was not followed, and much valuable information was irretrievably lost in the process. The exterior of the Redoubt and the Citadel and entrance moat areas of St. Frederic were excavated using power equipment, and the structures thus uncovered were left exposed to the elements. By 1975, they had to be backfilled with clean sand in an effort to preserve what remained. Little development resulted from this effort at master planning.

Negotiations were conducted during 1975 between the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Office of Parks and Recreation, Division for Historic Preservation, which succeeded the Historic Trust as custodian of the State's historic sites. These discussions resulted in a number of changes in the administration of the Crown Point Reservation.

A Memorandum of Understanding was adopted which divided the lands of the Crown Point Reservation at Route 910-L, with the D.E.C. Campsite to the East and the Historic Site property to the West (see Appendix). OPR was given full responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Historic Site, and for the protection and preservation of historic features thereon. Historic features within the Campsite boundaries remain the responsibility of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

During 1975/76 the present Visitor Center was constructed by rehabilitating the 1916 Comfort Station/Museum structure. A permanent staff was hired, exhibits were fabricated and installed, and the Crown Point State Historic Site re-opened to the public in July, 1976.

Under the administration of OPR, the site has been within the jurisdiction of the Saratoga-Capital District Region, except for a brief transfer of jurisdiction to the Thousand Islands Region between 1978 and 1983. The Bureau of Historic Sites headquarters at Peebles Island, Waterford, New York, supplies technical services to the site in regard to collections conservation and management, archaeology, restoration, research, interpretation and exhibits.

The agency name was changed to the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in 1981.

SECTION III - B

SIGNIFICANT DATES FOLLOWING STATE ACQUISITION

1910	State acquires Crown Point
1912	Soldiers' and Officers' Barracks of the Fort of Crown Point coating of sprayed cement applied.
1914	Collapsed sections of Officers' Barracks rebuilt, steel cables installed to strengthen walls.
1915	Fort St. Frederic walls repaired, brush removed, visitor comfort station erected.
1916	Bake Ovens unearthed at Fort St. Frederic. Cement curb built around the British fort well, Flag Bastion revetment re-laid.
1918	Bastion Walls on south and west sides of Fort St. Frederic repointed and capped.
1920 (ca.)	Picnic Pavilion erected.
1924	French(?) swivel cannon unearthed from rubble of Fort St. Frederic Citadel.
1928-1929	Construction of Lake Champlain Bridge; western embankment probably covering evidence of French occupation.
1934	Sprayed cement coating re-applied to the Fort of Crown Point.
1936	Missing wooden lintels of all door and window openings in Fort of Crown Point Barracks replaced.
1934	Loose and unsound stonework on insides of Barracks cut out and replaced with new construction.
1938-43	Wooden lintels replaced with stone arches in both Barracks
1945	Post war plans for Crown Point include reconstruction of Fort St. Frederic ; not implemented.
1950's	Campsite development
1968	Excavations at St. Frederic and Light Infantry Redoubt. Re-alignment of Champlain Bridge approach road destroys several 18th century house sites and other sites of archaeological importance.
1975-76	Construction of Visitor Center
1975 to Date	British Barracks Projects - repointing, capping of walls, lintel installation, structural repairs.

SUMMER-HOUSE AND GARDEN

The residence of the British fort commander during the warm months is indicated on original plans as being due north of the Fort entrance, and on the lakeshore. A cellar hole in this area is in all probability that of the summer-house. A garden was located next to this structure.

COMMON GARDEN

A large garden was located between the British fort and the Light Infantry redoubt. This was used to grow food for the garrison, and was about ten acres in size.

FRENCH REDOUBT

This feature is indicated on several original maps, and traces can be seen to the south of the present picnic pavilion.

ADDITIONAL HISTORIC FEATURES

The following features are intimately related to the history of Crown Point, but are located in the Crown Point Reservation Campsite, outside the jurisdiction of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, by the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Environmental Conservation.

BRITISH STOREHOUSES

Historical evidence indicates a series of storehouses along the shore between the Grenadier Redoubt and the present Champlain Bridge. The site of these storehouses is of great archaeological importance.

FRENCH WINDMILL AND MILLER'S HOUSE

These were located on the peninsula occupied in turn by the Grenadier Redoubt and the Champlain Memorial, but traces may still remain. A site of considerable archaeological importance.

COFFIN POINT EARTHWORKS

While located in the Crown Point Campsite, and outside the boundaries of the Historic Site proper, these earthworks are the only known construction dating from the Revolutionary War Period. Evidence seems to indicate that they were constructed by American troops commanded by Lt. Col. Thomas Hartley of the 6th Pennsylvania in 1775/76. The earthworks contained several interior structures, probably burned by the British under Carleton following the Battle of Valcour Island in 1776.

LIGHT INFANTRY REDOUBT

This smaller fortification was constructed concurrently with Fort of Crown Point, and is located five hundred yards southeast of it. Its construction was similar to that of the main fort, and it served as additional protection against land attack. History of the Redoubt is uncertain after the cessation of hostilities in 1763; by the early 19th century it was little more than a

heap of earth. Excavated partially in 1968, no stabilization work was done, and severe problems of erosion and masonry failure now exist.

GRENADIER REDOUBT

Another of the three redoubts built by the British, this feature was almost completely obscured by the construction of the Champlain Memorial in 1910-1912. Several sections of wall remain, but they are in poor shape, and will probably not remain standing for more than several years. Historical evidence suggests that this redoubt may have been occupied by the British garrison in 1775, and that this was the site of the American capture of Crown Point in that year.

NON-HISTORIC FEATURES

VISITOR CENTER

This building was constructed in 1975-76, by incorporating portions of an earlier (ca. 1914) picnic pavilion/restroom structure and by constructing several large additions. The Center now houses the Site office, several introductory exhibits, restroom facilities, and the audio-visual program on the history of the Site. Storage space is limited, as the building was designed as a single-purpose structure for visitor orientation. The Center houses the water supply system for both the State Historic Site and the State Campsite. The center is built on a single level, and was designed for wheelchair access. For those visitors physically unable to make the walking tour, a golf cart is available to conduct them around the grounds.

SITE MAINTENANCE/RESTORATION SHOP

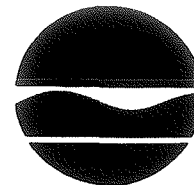
This facility consists of two surplussed garage buildings from Schuyler Mansion, taken apart and reassembled at Crown Point in 1977 on cement slabs. One garage measures eighteen by twenty-two feet with a seven and a half foot ceiling, the other twelve by sixteen feet. No running water or toilet facilities are available at the shop. Both Site maintenance and restoration personnel operate from this facility, and space is therefore extremely limited. It is impossible to bring vehicles or large equipment inside in order to make repairs. Additional unheated storage is available in a thirty by forty foot barn located several hundred feet from the shop. The barn is in poor structural shape, and lacks electric service. Flammable materials are stored in a separate ten foot square structure midway between the barn and the shop. Additional, and more appropriate, working and storage space is needed. (See site plan and section VIII -A)

NADEAU COW BARN, Ca. 1930

This structure is currently used by DEC Campsite staff for materials and equipment storage. It is slated to be removed as soon as a new building can be erected on the Campsite grounds.

EXHIBIT 16

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
R 5 Regional Headquarters
Route 86, Ray Brook, New York 12977-0296



Langdon Marsh
Acting Commissioner

June 3, 1994

Mr. Richard A. Maitino
Regional Director
New York State Department
of Transportation
84 Holland Avenue
Albany, NY 12208

Dear Mr. Maitino:

Enclosed are three copies of DEC's application for ISTEAFunding for a project titled Historic Resource Protection, Archaeological Research and Interpretation at the Crown Point Reservation State Campground.

Sincerely,

Donald Corliss
Acting Regional Director

Enclosures

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ISTEA TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

APPLICATION

FOR NYSDOT USE ONLY

Region and Proposal I.D. # _____

Date Received from Applicant _____

Processed by (Name) _____

Date Sent to Advisory Committee _____

Within MPO Area ☐ No ☐ Yes

Which MPO? _____

Date Received Back from Advisory Committee _____ or

Date Received from MPO _____

To be Programmed by Region? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Date Applicant Notified of Action on Proposal _____

APPLICANT'S INSTRUCTIONS: Please refer to the *Applicant's Handbook* for guidance and definitions.
Submit three copies of this application (photocopies acceptable) to the appropriate NYS DOT Regional Director.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

1. **APPLICANT. IF A GROUP, PLEASE DESCRIBE; ADD AS ATTACHMENT A IF NECESSARY.**

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

2. **APPLICANT'S ADDRESS AND COUNTY.**

Region 5 Headquarters
Route 86
Ray Brook, New York 12977-0296

Essex County

3. **CONTACT PERSON** Donald Corliss **TITLE.** Acting Regional Director

ATTACHMENT A
DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT

NYSDEC is a state agency charged with protection of the state's natural resources. Its mission includes acquisition and preservation of natural areas and their management for conservation and suitable multiple uses.

ATTACHMENT B
PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION, BENEFITS, MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY
MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION:

Background The Crown Point Reservation is located in the Town of Crown Point, Essex County. The Reservation was acquired by the State of New York between 1910 and 1971. The Crown Point Reservation contains numerous historic and archaeological resources associated with use of the area as a military post by French, British and American forces in the eighteenth century. The portion of the Reservation on the west side of County Route 8 is managed by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, in cooperation with DEC as a State Historic Site. The remainder of the property is managed by the DEC Division of Operations as a State Campground. The major interpreted features of the State Historic Site include the French constructed Fort St. Frederic (1730-1759) and British Crown Point (1759-1773). Fortifications and other outworks associated with both of these forts are located on the DEC Campground and on the Vermont side of the Lake. All eighteenth century remains on the Crown Point Reservation have been designated as a National Historic Landmark. Many historic and prehistoric resources are thought to exist on the property but their exact locations and condition are in many cases not known.

A French period (1730-1759) wind powered grist mill and outbuildings are reported to have existed adjacent to the Lake. The remains of several storehouses and two British period (1759-1773) fortification known as the Grenadier Redoubt and the Light Infantry Redoubt constructed as outworks of Crown Point have been identified. Elsewhere on the campground are the remains of what are thought to be Revolutionary war period (1775-1781) fortifications related to the ill fated 1775-1776 American Quebec campaign. Finally a lighthouse, walkway, retaining walls, steps and pier constructed in 1909 as a memorial to Samuel Champlain are located on the campground adjacent to Lake Champlain.

Lake shore bank erosion and collapse seem to be universal problem at Crown Point. High lake levels coupled with easily eroded clay result in an almost annual loss of shoreline. Examination of early maps of the area indicate that considerable shoreline recession has taken place over the years. Recently, (1991) a previously unknown section of stone wall, apparently associated with the French occupation of Crown Point was exposed due to bank collapse. A prehistoric Native American occupation dating to the Laurentian Archaic (5000 BC - 2000 BC and the Late Woodland Period (1000 AD - 1300 AD) also exists in this area. The French windmill site, British storehouse locations and the site of the lighthouse keepers residence are also present near the bank edge. Erosion has threatens these important archaeological and structural resources as well as the Champlain Lighthouse, and the Grenadier Redoubt.

The Crown Point Reservation is listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places and has been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark.

Project Description

Bank Stabilization and Resource Protection -

The area of consideration begins at the Champlain Monument and extends west toward the Champlain Bridge abutment approximately 1200'. The shore line of this section faces due north and is exposed to extensive lake reaches from the north to the north northeast. This exposure has introduced extensive toe erosion along this stretch which has resulted in slope loss that is presently encroaching upon the campground. These slopes rise up about 25' above the lake and approximately 75' horizontal has been lost to erosion. The resulting conditions present a definite hazard as well as a loss of level lands used for picnicking.

Stabilization of this section of shoreline will first mean stabilizing the toe, or bottom, of the slope to protect it from the erosive forces of Lake Champlain. High bedrock and aesthetic considerations indicate that the preferred bank stabilization method is a heavy layer of armor stone keyed into the lake bottom.

Once toe stabilization is accomplished the original slope that has been lost must be replaced. This would compliment the gentle slopes within the facility and slope down to the top of the stabilized shoreline. All fill material must be keyed into the existing base material and thoroughly compacted and fine graded. With the embankment complete all areas must be stabilized with vegetation. Grasses and shrub plantings will be made to protect all reconstructed slopes.

Archaeological Research and Public Education - Any effort to protect and interpret the archaeological and historic features at Crown Point needs to be firmly grounded in sound research and a resource stewardship ethic. A research program designed to evaluate and assess the archaeological remains threatened by shoreline erosion as well as to provide a better understanding of the overall nature of archaeological resources on the campground is proposed. All work will be completed in accordance with the New York Archaeological Council Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The program will include:

- 1). Background research to identify likely areas where resources might be investigated and assist in the formulation of a research design;

- 2) Field survey and test excavation focused on the systematic inventory of archaeological resources and confirmation of the existence and condition of resources identified in through background research.
- 3) Field Research/Public Education - field research will be undertaken in several locations in order to address issues identified in the research design. Excavation will take place in areas that may be impacted by bank stabilization efforts. Limited research may be conducted at other locations within the campground in order to ascertain the nature and condition of resources, gather basic data and facilitate development of interpretive media. Archaeological investigation will consist of limited subsurface shovel testing and the excavation of standard excavation units. It is expected that structural, artifactual and ecofactual information will be recovered in these investigations. Work will be scheduled such that campground visitors will be able to observe research in progress.
- 4) If practicable the archaeological research effort will be conducted in partnership with a college/university research program. Preliminary laboratory processing of recovered materials will take place on site and will be made a part of this interpretive effort.
- 5) All materials recovered will be curated either at the New York State Museum with the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Collections Care Center depending on the nature of materials recovered.
- 6) Production of a scholarly report, interpretive trail brochure and exhibit script materials.

Interpretative Trail and Exhibits - The ultimate form of any interpretive trail program at the Crown Point Campground will depend on the results of planning efforts, documentary and archaeological research. Initially a signed trail approach with wayside exhibits appears to be the most appropriate. The large number of period maps available may be good source for panel illustrations. Such an effort would be complementary to the approach OPRHP has employed on the Crown Point State Historic Site. Interpretation there is limited to the visitor center with few signs on site in order to allow the visitor to experience the site as unadulterated ruins. Signage and viewpoints on the campground would provide "off site" orientation to the historic site in addition to interpreting historic features found on the campground.

The development of approximately 2/3 of a mile (3500 feet) of interpretive trail is proposed. This trail would begin at the location of the Light Infantry Redoubt in the southwest corner of the State Campground and wind its way, partly along existing roadways from historic feature to historic feature terminating at the northeast corner of the State Historic Site. A small brochure will also be produced. At a minimum the trail will include

the following points (See attached map)

1. Light Infantry Redoubt and view of the State Historic Site.
 2. Coffin Point - Revolutionary War earthworks and Lake Champlain view.
 3. Grenadier Redoubt
 4. Champlain Lighthouse and Lake Champlain view.
 5. Reported Location of British Storehouses and Bateaux Wharf.
 6. Reported Location of French windmill.
 7. Introduction to Fort St. Frederick and Crown Point.
- An additional 2-4 points may be added as a result of documentary and archaeological research.

BENEFITS:

Stabilization and preservation of a nationally significant historic landmark.

Public education and interpretation while research and resource protection activities are ongoing;

Linking of two historically related state educational and recreational facilities.

MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY:

NYSDEC will maintain these facilities in accordance with NYSDOT ISTEA requirements, for a minimum of 10 years.

MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS:

(ATTACHED)

1:24,000 PLANIMETRIC MAP

15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE

ATTACHMENT C

PROJECT BUDGET AND DOCUMENTATION OF COST ESTIMATES

EXPENSES

Archaeological Investigations

Background Research	\$ 2,500
Field Research (Two 8 week field seasons) (Four to six person crew)	\$46,000
Laboratory Processing	\$16,000
Data Analysis and Reporting	\$17,000
Curation fees	\$ 5,000
Housing and per diem	\$ 8,000
Equipment and Supplies	\$ 7,500
Contingencies [C-14 Assays, Labs, etc] (10%)	\$10,000
Publication	\$ 3,000
Total - Archaeological Research	<u>\$115,000</u>

Bank Stabilization and Protection

A Toe Stabilization:

Armor Stone

Design section to be 1' thick layer of base under 4.5' thick layer of armor set at a 2:1 face slope. Key toe in 4' extend 8' above bottom.

Armor layer per lf - $80 \text{ cf} \times 150\#/\text{cf} = 6 \text{ T} @ \$60/\text{ton} = \$360$

Base layer per lf - $20 \text{ cf} \times 150\#/\text{cf} = 1.5 \text{ T} @ \$45/\text{ton say} = \$70$

Geotextile - $20 \text{ sf} @ \$3/\text{sf} = \60

Embankment - $3 \text{ cy} @ \$25/\text{cy} = \75

Cost/lf \$565

Total Cost for 1200 lf \$678,000

B Slope Reclamation:

All eroded slopes must first be grubbed of all existing vegetation. With this accomplished select fill material can be placed along the slope, working up from the stabilized toe, being sure to key into the existing material. All final slopes should be dressed at 3:1 or less to allow for proper maintenance and to maximize the areas reclaimed. Once final grading is complete all areas must be seeded and select areas planted with shrubs to aid in stabilizing all areas and to enhance the overall appearance.

TELEPHONE/TELEFAX, INCLUDING AREA CODE AND HOURS OF AVAILABILITY.

Phone (518) 897-1200

Fax (518) 897-1370

(8:30 am - 4:45 pm)

SPONSOR INFORMATION

5. SPONSOR NAME & ADDRESS:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Region 5 Headquarters

Route 86

Ray Brook, New York 12977-0296

COUNTY: Essex

6. CONTACT PERSON:

Donald Corliss, Acting Regional Director

7. TELEPHONE: (518) 897-1200

PROPOSAL INFORMATION:

8. PROPOSAL NAME: Crown Point State Campground Archaeological Site Protection and Interpretative Trail

9. PROPOSAL LOCATION:

Crown Point Campground

Route 8

Crown Point, New York

10. ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY TYPE: Enhancement Categories

Provision of Facilities for Pedestrians and Bicycles

Creation of an interpretive trail related to 18th century archaeological remains located on the campground and the development of a pedestrian connection between Crown Point Campground and Crown Point State Historic Site.

Historic Preservation

Protection and stabilization of the bank of Lake Champlain which is eroding thus endangering archaeological remains and the historic Samuel Champlain Memorial lighthouse.

Archaeological Planning and Research

Historical and archaeological research to gather data and develop interpretive signs, trailside exhibits and brochures for the interpretive trail described above.

11. PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION: See Attachment

12. FEDERAL FUNDS REQUESTED: \$1,150,760

13. NON-FEDERAL FUNDS: \$287,690

The source of non-federal funds will be the Department of Environmental Conservation Capital Projects Budget.

14. TOTAL: \$1,438,450

15. PERCENT NON-FEDERAL SHARE: 20%

16. FEDERAL \$ IS REQUESTED FOR WHAT STATE FISCAL YEAR? PLEASE CHECK BELOW AND PROVIDE AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AS ATTACHMENT D.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1993-94	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1994-95	\$ 82,900
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1995-96	\$1,067,840
<input type="checkbox"/>	1996-97	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1997-98	

(see Attachment D)

17. EVIDENCE OF ELIGIBILITY AS AN ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

This project is eligible under ISTEA by function and proximity. The project will provide an educational and physical connection between the Crown Point State Campground and Crown Point State Historic Site which historically and archaeologically comprise a single resource, now divided by a state highway.

18. SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL

This project is supported by: Essex County, the Town of Crown Point and the Champlain Valley Heritage Network.

19. LETTER OF INTENT

(see Attachment G)

20. CHECKLIST. PLEASE CHECK THAT ALL ITEMS ARE ATTACHED:

XX ATTACHMENT A
XX ATTACHMENT B
XX ATTACHMENT C

ATTACHMENT D
XX ATTACHMENT E
XX ATTACHMENT F
XX ATTACHMENT G

SIGNATURES'

21. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

Langdon Marsh

22. DATE OF SIGNATURE

June 2, 1994

23. APPLICANT'S NAME TYPED; TITLE

Langdon Marsh, Acting Commissioner of Environmental Conservation

24. SIGNATURE OF SPONSOR

25. DATE OF SIGNATURE

26. SPONSOR'S NAME TYPED, TITLE

'Signature indicates that the non-federal share of the proposal's cost, and design, environmental, construction, inspection, maintenance, and other responsibilities will be assured by the applicant and/or sponsor. Signature and Attachment G represent intent by the sponsor to enter into an agreement with the NYS DOT, as described in the *Applicant's Handbook*.

Select granular fill - 16000 cy @ \$25/cy	\$400,000
Landscape treatment - L.S.	\$45,000
Total	\$445,000

Summary

Toe Stabilization	\$678,000
Slope Reclamation	\$445,000
Engineering Support - 10%	\$112,300
Contract Contingencies - 5%	\$56,150

Total - Bank Stabilization	<u>\$1,291,450</u>
-----------------------------------	---------------------------

Interpretive Development

Planning	\$ 2,000
Signage	\$15,000
Grading and Earthwork	\$10,000
Map - Brochure	\$ 5,000

Total - Interpretation	<u>\$32,000</u>
-------------------------------	------------------------

TOTAL	\$1,438,450
-------	-------------

80% ISTEAs request	\$1,150,760
20% state match	\$ 287,690

Source: NYSDEC Capital Budget

**ATTACHMENT D
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Year 1

Archaeological Research	\$47,500
Preliminary Engineering and Design	\$56,150
Total	\$103,650

Year 2

Archaeological Research	\$ 67,500
Toe Stabilization	\$678,000
Slope Reclamation	\$445,000
Engineering Support	\$ 56,150
Contract Contingencies	\$ 56,150
Interpretation	\$ 32,000
Total	\$1,334,800

ATTACHMENT E EVIDENCE OF ELIGIBILITY

The Crown Point Reservation is located within the constitutionally designated Adirondack Park.

The project is consistent with the State Land Master Plan.

The Crown Point Reservation is the proposed New York State terminus for the National Park Service North Country Scenic Trail.

Crown Point is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a National Historic Landmark.

The project is consistent with and complimentary to the Master Plan for Crown Point State Historic Site.

The project is consistent with the Unit Management Plan for the Crown Point Campground.

**ATTACHMENT F
EVIDENCE OF SUPPORT**

LETTERS OF SUPPORT ARE ATTACHED FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:

Essex County Government

Town of Crown Point

ATTACHMENT G
NEW YORK STATE
ISTEA TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
LETTER OF INTENT

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation hereby certifies that they are an ELIGIBLE SPONSOR (a municipality or State agency or authority; hereafter referred to as "sponsor") of an ISTEAs Transportation Enhancement Project as defined in the ISTEAs Transportation Enhancement Program *Applicant's Handbook*.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, by signing the application completed by the applicant, or by preparing and signing the application if the sponsor is the applicant, supports the proposed project as submitted and is aware of the sponsor's responsibilities under the ISTEAs Transportation Enhancement Program. These responsibilities are acknowledged to include the following:

- a. Insure public sector support for the Transportation Enhancement Project;
- b. Sign an Agreement with NYS DOT for successful proposed projects chosen for funding;
- c. Identify the amount, source, and timing of the non-federal funding. Provide assurance of the non-federal share, and provide specificity regarding when the non-federal share will be made available;
- d. Assume responsibility for cost increases and cost overruns;
- e. Assume design responsibilities;
- f. Assume inspection and maintenance responsibilities;

- g. Assure necessary environmental compliance;
- h. Assume construction and construction inspection responsibilities;
- i. Assume other responsibilities as may be required.

It is the intent of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to enter into a formal agreement with NYS DOT if the Transportation Enhancement project is chosen to be programmed for implementation under the ISTEA Transportation Enhancement Program.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Name of Sponsor: Municipality, State Agency, State Authority

Name of Contact Person
Mr. Donald Corliss
Acting Regional Director

Street
Region 5 Headquarters
Route 86

City or Town
Ray Brook

State
New York

Zip Code

Telephone
(518) 897-1200

Telefax
(518) 897-1370

Langdon Marsh, Acting Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation
Name of Person Authorized to Sign for Sponsor/Title



SIGNATURE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN FOR SPONSOR

June 2, 1994

Date

LAKE PLACID/ESSEX COUNTY

VISITORS



BUREAU

LAKE PLACID OFFICE

Olympic Center

Lake Placid, NY 12946

Tel: (518) 523-2445 Fax: (518) 523-2605

CROWN POINT OFFICE

Bridge Road, RR 1, Box 220

Crown Point, NY 12928

Tel: (518) 597-4646 Fax: (518) 597-4646

May 27, 1994

ISTEA Enhancements Advisory Committee
c/o Joe Doherty, P.E.
Region 1 TEP Coordinator
NYS Department of Transportation
84 Holland Ave.
Albany, NY 12208

Dear Advisory Committee Members:

I have been advised that the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is applying for a grant through the ISTEA Enhancement program in order to perform three vital projects at the State Campground in Crown Point.

As Director of Tourism for Essex County, I encourage you to support the Department of Environmental Conservation's request as the projects they are hoping to undertake affect not only the potential for increased tourism activity, but more importantly, they will help save an historic landmark of great significance.

By improving and rehabilitating the walking path that links the Campground with the Crown Point State Historic Site, the opportunity for increased visitorship at both sites will be greatly improved. Our office overlooks the path, and it is wonderful to see how many visitors, including numerous school groups, take advantage of this link to explore the area.

The two other projects, stabilizing the bank along the shoreline to prevent further erosion, and performing archaeological research during the stabilizing process, will prevent the eventual loss of the Samuel de Champlain monument. At the same time, the research will add to the overall significance of this most historic location.

It is evident that these projects will enhance the use and understanding of the Crown Point facility for today's visitors, and for generations to come.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Ron Ofner
Director of Tourism

ESSEX COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE

ELIZABETHTOWN, NY 12932
Planning: 518-873-3685
FAX: 518-873-6550

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, COUNTY PLANNER
VICTOR PUTMAN, ASSOCIATE PLANNER

May 24, 1994

ISTEA Enhancements Advisory Committee
c/o Joe Doherty, P.E.
Region 1 TEP Coordinator
NYS Department of Transportation
81 Holland Ave.
Albany, NY 12208

RE: Letter of Support - Crown Point Campground Project

Dear Advisory Committee Members:


New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is applying for ISTEA Enhancement funds to undertake a three-part project at the state campground in Crown Point. The funds will be used to:

- ▶ stabilize a badly eroding and slumping bank along the Lake Champlain shoreline, approximately from the Crown Point Bridge to the Samuel de Champlain Monument;
- ▶ undertake archeological research in connection with the bank stabilization project;
- ▶ rehabilitate an interpretive trail along the Lake Champlain shoreline beneath the Crown Point Bridge, connecting the campground on the southerly side of the bridge to the state historic site on the northerly side.

I write to advise you of my strong support for this project. The Planning Office was contacted by the Town Supervisor a number of years ago about the eroding bank. His concerns were not only that land is being lost due to the erosion, and the lake adversely affected as a result, but the monument threatened eventually through undermining. It is unthinkable that this handsome and historic landmark, celebrating the exploration of our region by the man who gave his name to the most significant transportation artery of its time, Lake Champlain, could be jeopardized. I attempted to secure funding through the Greater Adirondack RC&D to correct the problem, but was unsuccessful as funds were not available.

In my view there is clear need for this project, need from the standpoint of the erosion problem and from lack of other financial resources to correct the problem. In addition, the project is meritorious for its aim to protect a valuable water resource and an historic monument, and for its other aspects: the archeological research and interpretive trail. I strongly urge that you rate and rank this project high enough to be funded.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. B. Johnston", with a horizontal line drawn above the name.

William B. Johnston

WBJ:twl



VI. PUBLIC REVIEW

A. OVERVIEW OF PROCESS

Notification pertaining to development of the Crown Point Public Campground Unit Management Plan was initiated in a "Positive Declaration" published in the "Environmental Notice Bulletin" (ENB), February 1994, as required under the State Environmental Quality Review Act. Notice of Completion of the Draft Unit Management Plan, including notice of the public hearing schedule, was published in the ENB, December 21, 1994.

Copies of news release prepared by Region 5 and published in five (5) newspapers prior to public hearing are referenced herewith. A copy of the draft plan transmittal letter sent to individuals and organizations, including members of the Forest Preserve Advisory Committee is referenced herewith.

The public hearing was held January 18, 1995 at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York. Robert Wilson, Conservation Operations Supervisor III, conducted the meeting and received citizen statements. There were twenty-five (25) public attendees.

Prior to completion of the Final Unit Management Plan, the Adirondack Park Agency was consulted to determine if the draft plan complied with general guidelines and criteria in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP). On May 12, 1995 the APA found that the Draft Unit Management Plan complied with the APSLMP except for the proposed objective to expand the boat launch. The APA statement included that the proposed expansion has not been subject to requisite State Environmental Quality review. The APA resolution contained the proviso that the project could not be undertaken until the management plan is amended to demonstrate compliance with the APSLMP and the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement for campgrounds. Accordingly a substantive change from the Draft Plan to the Final Unit Management Plan by the removal of the proposal to improve the boat launch facility.

Other substantive changes to the Final Unit Management Plan include the addition of Objective J. "Rehabilitation of the Light Infantry Redoubt" and Objective K. "Uncover Soil from the Small Redoubt on Coffin Point," that was during the American Revolution. Minor amendments to Exhibits 3-10 have also been made to improve detail.

B. PUBLIC HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT

This section records notices of the public hearing published in the Environmental Notice Bulletin and local newspapers in keeping with the State Environmental Quality Review Act.

ENB Issue No. 50

December 21, 1994

Region 5

The DEC, as lead agency, has accepted a supplemental draft EIS on the proposed Draft Unit Management Plan for **Crown Point Public Campground**. Comments are requested on the supplemental draft EIS/unit management plan and will be accepted by the contact person until **January 31, 1995**.

A public hearing on the supplemental draft EIS/unit plan will be held on **January 18, 1995** at 7:00 pm at DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York.

The action involves the development of a management plan for DEC operation and maintenance of this classified Intensive Use Area in keeping with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Management objectives include: archaeological and historic features plan; stabilize lake shoreline locations; restore pier and boat dock; improve boat launch; replace one toilet/shower building; expand playground equipment; resurface roadways; plant trees; develop an interpretive trail; and set forth public use carrying capacity. The project acreage to be modernized is 39 acres of the 275 acres within the campground boundaries.

The project is located off Route 9N, 8 miles north of Crown Point in the Town of Crown Point in Essex County.

Contact: Robert Wilson, Regional Operations Supervisor, PO Box 296, Ray Brook, New York 12977, (518) 891-1370.

STATE OF NEW YORK

County of Warren, s.:

**DRAFT UNIT
MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT FOR
5 PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS**

The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled a public meeting to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Impact Statement for five (5) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Buck Pond (Franklin County), Fish Creek Pond (Franklin County), Crown Point (Essex County), Lake Harris (Essex County), and Poke-O-Moonshine (Essex County). The meeting will be held on January 18, 1995 at 7:00 PM at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York. Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the 5 campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 Office in Ray Brook at (518) 897-1310.
Pub. Jan. 9, 1995

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

Signed this Jan 9 1995
9th day of Jan 1995

Sworn to before me this 9th day of Jan 1995
Sandra J. Coulter

day of Jan 1995
Toni M. Coleman
Notary Public

TONI M. COLEMAN
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Warren County 4966552
My Commission Expires May 7, 1996

RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

JAN 12 1995

IONS

STATE OF NEW YORK
County of Franklin) S.S.

LEGAL NOTICE
Draft Unit
Management Plan
Environmental Impact
Statement for 5 Public
Campgrounds
The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled a public meeting to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Impact Statement for five (5) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Buck Pond (Franklin County), Fish Creek Pond (Franklin County), Crown Point (Essex County), Lake Harris (Essex County), and Poke-O-Moonshine (Essex County). The meeting will be held on January 18, 1995 at 7:00 p.m. at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York. Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the 5 campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at (518) 897-1310.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
Legal Advertising, Laws of New York

Suzanne Mitchell of the Village of Tupper Lake, in said county, doth depose and say, that she is the editor of a newspaper entitled The Tupper Lake Lake Free Press, printed and published once in each week in the Village of Tupper Lake, in said county, and that a notice of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in said paper once each week for one weeks successively, and that said notice was first published on the 11th day of January 19 95, and was last published on the 11th day of January 19 95 at rates as per Statute Laws of New York.

Suzanne Mitchell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

26th day of January 19 95

Elizabeth J. Bell

ELIZABETH J. BELL
Notary Public, State of New York
New York State No. 17-0230454
Franklin County No. 283
My Commission Expires August 31, 19 95

State of New York,
Clinton County, ss.:

1/9/95

**Draft Unit Management
Plan/Environmental Impact
Statement for 5 Public
Campgrounds**

The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled a public meeting to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Impact Statement for five (5) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Buck Pond (Franklin County), Fish Creek Pond (Franklin County), Crown Point (Essex County), Lake Harris (Essex County), and Poke-O-Moonshine (Essex County). The meeting will be held on January 18, 1995 at 7:00 P.M. at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 8, Ray Brook, New York.

Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the 5 campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at (518)897-1310.

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

Amy Putnam
12th

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

day of January, 199 5.

Jody L. Duquette (Carpenter)
Notary Public

JODY L. DUQUETTE
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Clinton County
My Commission Expires June 15, 199 5

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of New York

COUNTY OF ESSEX

SS:

MARTLYN ARSENAULT

being duly sworn says that SHE resides in the Town of

LEWIS

, County of ESSEX

New York, and that SHE is the Agent of the

TIMES OF TI

a weekly newspaper published at TICONDEROGA

in the County of ESSEX, and that the notice,

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

said TIMES OF TI on the following

dates: 01/07/95

Signed this 7th day of

January 1995

Martlyn Arsenault

Agent

Sworn to before me this 7th day of

January 1995

Gayle M. Alexander

Notary Public

GAYLE M. ALEXANDER
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 4977709

Qualified in Essex County
Commission Expires 2/11/95

Legal Notice

Draft Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for 5 Public Campgrounds

The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled a public meeting to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Impact Statement for five (5) public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Buck Pond (Franklin County), Fish Creek Pond (Franklin County), Crown Point (Essex County), Lake Harris (Essex County), and Poke-O-Moonshine (Essex County). The meeting will be held on January 18, 1995 at 7:00 PM at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York.

Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the 5 campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at 518-897-1310.

TT-1/7/95-ITC-1496

1/18/95 adk. Daily Ent

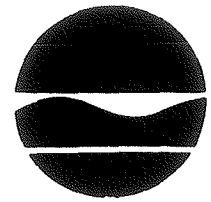
Area Briefs

DEC to hold public meeting on five campgrounds

RAY BROOK — The Department of Environmental Conservation has scheduled a public meeting to provide information and receive public comments on the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plan/Impact Statement for five public campgrounds. These campgrounds are: Buck Pond (Franklin County), Fish Creek Pond (Franklin County), Crown Point (Essex County), Lake Harris (Essex County), and Poke-O-Moonshine (Essex County). The meeting will be held tonight at 7 at the DEC Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook.

Further information regarding the Draft Plan and Statement for the five campgrounds can be obtained from the Operations Unit at the DEC Region 5 office in Ray Brook at (518) 897-1310.

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



December 21, 1994

Dear

Enclosed are copies of the Draft Site Specific Unit Management Plans for the Department of Environmental Conservation operated Fish Creek Pond, Crown Point, Buck Pond, Poke-O-Moonshine, and Lake Harris Public Campgrounds.

Site Specific Unit Management Plans describe the recreational facility including the environmental setting and management objectives for the ensuing five (5) year period. Unit management plans are completed in keeping with intensive use area guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and the State Environmental Quality Review Act.

Beneficial effects of proposed activities include: modernization of facilities to enhance a satisfactory recreation experience, compliance with state health codes, and preservation of scenic and natural resources of the area.

A public hearing is scheduled to receive public review comments on the referenced plans on January 18, 1995, 7:00 p.m. at the Department of Environmental Conservation Region 5 Headquarters, Route 86, Ray Brook, New York. Written comments may be submitted until January 31, 1995 to Mr. Robert Wilson, Regional Operations Supervisor, P.O. Box 296, Ray Brook, New York 12977. Copies of Draft plans may be obtained by writing or calling (518) 897-1309.

Very truly yours,

Frank W. Fuller
General Manager Forest Parks

ts/s
encs.

121

SIGN-IN SHEET

PUBLIC MEETING - JANUARY 18, 1995
 REVIEW AND COMMENTS
 PUBLIC CAMPGROUND DRAFT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN
 BUCK POND CAMPGROUND
 FISH CREEK POND CAMPGROUND
 CROWN POINT CAMPGROUND
 LAKE HARRIS CAMPGROUND
 POKE-O-MOONSHINE CAMPGROUND

NAME	ADDRESS	GROUP/ORGANIZATION
CHRIS ROBINSON	Box 1174 P.S.C. Paul Smiths	STUDENT
Matl Howland	Box 36 Paul Smith's N.Y.	student
Mrs Mrs Roland Kokenburg	3447 Lakeshore Rd Peru, N.Y. 12972	CONY member
MIKE LENHARD	PO Box 180 N. HUDSON, N.Y.	CONY MEMBER
TIM GLOVER	317 Washington St. Watertown, N.Y. 13601	DOT. REG 7 Design
Ken Bibbins	" "	" "
Janine Paddock	HCRO1, Box 101H Malone, NY	CONY member
G.I. Paddock	" " "	" "
Heather Harlize	Box 868 Paul Smith's NY 12970	Student.
Robert S. Bisg, III	Box 568 Paul Smith's, NY 12970	Student
Peter LoPiccolo	Box 1005 Paul Smith's, NY 12970	Student
Tom Szalski	Hasletts Road Wilmington	Wilmington - W.ilmington
Jim Carabian	North Pole Camp RT 86 Wilmington	CONY member
Mike Devlin	Fox Farm Rd Wilmington	KOA - wintergreen
Bret Dickerson	P.S.C.	STUDENT

SIGN-IN SHEET

PUBLIC MEETING - JANUARY 18, 1995
REVIEW AND COMMENTS
PUBLIC CAMPGROUND DRAFT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN
BUCK POND CAMPGROUND
FISH CREEK POND CAMPGROUND
CROWN POINT CAMPGROUND
LAKE HARRIS CAMPGROUND
POKE-O-MOONSHINE CAMPGROUND

NAME	ADDRESS	GROUP/ORGANIZATION
Phil Snyder	P.S.C	STUDENT
Carrie Yates	PSC	student
Shawn Eddy	PSC	Student
Catherine Pakic	PSC	student.
Bruce Furman	Keesville NY	Ausable River Campsite
Jim Hyde	Seneca Lake	AAI
Russell Blaise	Keesville	Ausable Chasm KOA
Mr+Mrs Bruce Furman	Ausable River Campground	Peru

**STATEMENT INTRODUCED AT PUBLIC HEARING ON
JANUARY 18, 1995, 7:00 P.M., DEC REGION 5 HEADQUARTERS
RAY BROOK, NEW YORK
FOR FIVE (5) PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS**

Thank you for attending this public hearing and for your interest in FISH CREEK POND, CROWN POINT, BUCK POND, POKE-O-MOONSHINE, AND LAKE HARRIS PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS.

The purpose of this meeting is to provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed MANAGEMENT PLANS for each of the five (5) referenced campgrounds. If you wish to present an oral statement, we ask that you enter your name and address on the roster provided. We request that you leave us a written copy of comments. Written statements may be submitted until February 3, 1995 and should be addressed to Herb Lamb, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Route 86, P.O. Box 296, Ray Brook, New York 12977-0196.

Section 9-0301 of the Environmental Conservation Law places the responsibility for the care, custody, and control of the Forest Preserve with the Department of Environmental Conservation. Three administrative goals have been established:

- ***First**, offer board recreational opportunities;
- ***Second**, manage our recreation programs to ensure protection of the natural resource base;
- ***Third**, manage the recreation program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

We have adopted a procedure for preparing UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS in **two phases**. The **first phase** was completed in August 1990. It included the adoption of an all encompassing generic plan which sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and an operations basis. These things are common to the management of all **intensive use recreation locations** in both the Adirondacks and the Catskills. The generic plan contributes to the efficiency of preparing UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS by minimizing the need to duplicate material.

The **second phase** will be the completion of an individual site specific plan for each of the 53 classified intensive use areas. The Fish Creek Pond, Crown Point, buck Pond, Poke-O-Moonshine, and Lake Harris plans represent five of the 53 locations. The **Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan** advocates that priority be given to the rehabilitation and modernization of these existing campgrounds. In addition to adhering to guidelines and criteria in the State Land Master Plan, unit plans are completed in keeping with the State Environmental Quality Review Act.

Accordingly, site specific UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS include:

- a description of the environmental setting,
- a description of proposed actions,
- discussion of alternatives,
- mitigation measures,
- growth-inducing aspects,
- environmental issues, and
- impacts and benefits.

When all planning phases are completed, orderly management of public facilities and enhanced understanding of the management of state land should result.

We welcome your interest, review, and comments on the DRAFT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS for the five (5) campgrounds. Written statements will be accepted until the close of business on February 3, 1995. Public comments will be reviewed prior to the development of the final UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS for these campgrounds.

C. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC REVIEW COMMENTS

Four (4) persons made statements at the public hearing.

Mike Devlin owner of KOA Campground, Wilmington, wants the state to raise fees and to pay for all the expenses to operate, repair, and rebuild campgrounds from the campground fees. He feels this would make the private campgrounds more competitive. He read a letter, which is attached.

Gilbert Paddock - owner Deer River Campground, Duane, wants the state to raise fees and eliminate the Access Pass which gives free use to holders of this pass. He would like to see only funds taken in from camping used to upgrade campgrounds, thereby making the private sector more competitive because the state would have to raise its camping fees.

Roland Kakenburg - agreed with the first two speakers.

Bruce Furvin - AuSable River Campground, Peru, commented about Poke-O-Moonshine Campground. He would like to see prices raised at Poke-O-Moonshine and other state campgrounds to make the state campground fees high enough to cover the cost of operation, repairs, and rebuilding; therefore, the taxpayer would not be paying for any of the campground operation or improvements. This would also make the private sector more competitive with the state campgrounds.

In addition to the above, letters were received from: Roseanne Prestipino, William Brown, Nancy Pierson, and Charles Vandrei.



**LAKE PLACID
WHITEFACE MT. KOA
AND LOG KABINS**
WHITEFACE MT., N.Y. 12997
PHONE: 518-946-7878



January 18, 1995

The Honorable George Pataki
Governor
Executive Office, Capitol
Albany, New York 12247

Dear Governor:

I am very concerned about the recent proposal by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to upgrade New York State's public campgrounds at a cost of \$4.5 Million. I am concerned for two reasons: As a taxpayer who wants overall taxes and state expenditures to be reduced, and as the owner of one of the Adirondack's largest privately-owned campgrounds who does not feel the State should compete against private enterprise in the area of public recreation.

For the past 15 years, my family and I have operated the KOA Campground in Wilmington, New York. Over those 15 years, we have witnessed a 45% decline in camper visits. Fifty percent (2 out of 4) of the privately-owned campgrounds in Wilmington have gone out of business. Our chief competitor is the State of New York. Many of the State's public campgrounds in the Adirondack region, such as Meadowbrook in Ray Brook, Wilmington Notch in Wilmington, and Pok-O-Moonshine in Willsboro, operate at negligible, if any, profit. These campgrounds are unnecessary because the camping needs of the public are already being fully met by numerous well-run private campgrounds in the area. Why create undue competition for those struggling private businesses and use up valuable tax dollars on unnecessary campgrounds?

In lieu of the Draft Unit Management Plan currently under consideration, I would propose that the State of New York scrutinize its present system of public campgrounds to determine which are profitable and which are not. The State should then simply close or convert to day-use areas those that are not viable and self-sustaining. This plan would save public funds, while promoting private enterprise.

The idea of eliminating marginal New York State campgrounds parallels the new administration's thinking regarding streamlining government and saving valuable tax dollars. In summary, I strongly urge you to deny the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's request for \$4.5 Million for upgrading campgrounds, and to seriously consider closing some of the unnecessary public campgrounds.

I thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

Michael Devlin

MD/kt

cc: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Campground Owners of New York, Inc.

Department of Environmental Conservation response to content of Mr. Michael Devlin, Ms. Roseanne Prestipino and similar public hearing statements is referenced in Commissioner Michael D. Zagata and Deputy Commissioner Constance Kellogg-Barella letters dated May 2, 1995 and February 17, 1995 respectively.



LAKE PLACID
WHITEFACE MT. KOA
AND LOG KABINS

WHITEFACE MT., N.Y. 12997
PHONE: 518-946-7878



April 12, 1995

Mr. Michael Zagata, Commissioner
NYS Department of ENCON
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233

Dear Sir:

The change in NYS politics is a perfect opportunity for **ENCON** to give private campgrounds a much needed helping hand. Obviously most private campground owners feel the state has no right competing with private campgrounds at all. Personally, I believe in campgrounds like Fish Creek and Ausable Point, which provide the public access to beautiful waterfront campsites. However, state campgrounds in general are becoming more and more difficult for private industry to compete with and some of the unfair competition reasons are as follows:

1. **RATES:** Just as private ski areas have successfully pushed for state ski areas to charge more realistic rates, so should state campgrounds. They're mandated to **break even** but capital improvements and other relevant expenses should also be factored in. Their rates are preposterously low and should be raised 75 to 100 percent. A few years ago West Mountain near Glens Falls successfully lobbied the state to raise its ski rates. Surely this is comparable. How can this be anything but a positive step? The state campgrounds become truly self sufficient including ALL expenses for operations and capital improvements, the private sector would absorb the campers who won't pay the higher rates which has a widespread trickle down effect and the state budget drops a few percentage points. How can this not be beneficial to all taxpayers?

2. **TOO MANY CAMPGROUNDS:** Marginal campgrounds such as Meadowbrook in Raybrook and Wilmington Notch near Whiteface ski center and others in the state as well of which I'm unfamiliar should be **day use only**. (Meadowbrook should simply close.)

3. **SPECIAL PROGRAMS:** There's a taxpayer financed program in place at various SUNY campuses which gives a salary and college credits to students who work on activities for

campers at Fish Creek and other NYS campgrounds. Imagine...a taxpayer funded SUNY Plattsburg program assists a NYS campground to compete against private campgrounds AND ADDITIONALLY pays a SALARY and gives college credits as well! State campgrounds should return to **bare bones** camping ONLY and NOT provide additional services and activities to campers. Those services should be provided by private enterprise.

4. **MARKETING:** State campgrounds are even in the business of charging neighboring businesses to **advertise on their site maps** (see enclosed) These same businesses often turn down private campgrounds because they've already advertised with a nearby state campground! It is also difficult to compete with the professional advertising dollars spent by state campgrounds to send their employees to shows and to create glossy color brochures.

All these points are truly unfair to private business. We're struggling and government funded competitive campgrounds are the main reason. For proof of this see enclosed RV Park and campground report. Our industry, especially seasonal northern campgrounds, are being tightly squeezed by our own state government. In 1980 there were six campgrounds in Wilmington; now there are only three. Our KOA is the largest here, and **we have seen our business decline more than 45% in 15 years**. Considering the above suggestions and taking action on them can only be a **win-win** situation. Taxpayer dollars are saved from maintaining campgrounds which cannot operate profitably and the camper business is absorbed by an industry which is not doing well.

Please consider the above suggestions, and when you have time, I would appreciate hearing your views on the above.

*P.S. We support Gov.
Pataki's budget!*

Sincerely,

Mike Devlin

Mike Devlin
KOA Owner/Operator

enc. (4)

cc: Sen. Ronald Stafford
Assemblyman Chris Ortloff
Assemblyman James P. King
Hon. Robert King
Secretary of State Alexander F. Treadwell
Deputy Commissioner Constance Kellogg-Barrella

Governor George Pataki
Executive Office
Albany, NY 12247

Adusable River Campsite
POB 276
Peeberville, NY 12744

January 28, 1995

Dear Governor Pataki:

I am writing to you in reference to the Draft Unit Management Plans submitted for review by the NYSDEC for five public campgrounds in the Adirondack Region. The proposed cost to the taxpayer of implementing these 5-year plans is \$4.5 million. I have two concerns with these proposals.

1. Rates charged at public campgrounds should be competitive at a regional level with those charged in the private sector. As a campground owner my biggest competition is the nearby state facilities because they can charge less money and provide better accommodations thanks to taxpayer subsidies. I want to see an end to this unfair advantage.

2. Income generated by public campgrounds should be the sole source of funding for both the operating and capital expenses of those facilities. State campgrounds should be run like private businesses. As a private campground I am not given free money to cover my capital costs, why should the public campgrounds be entitled to this? Again I want to see an end to this unfair practice.

It is in the best interests of the NYS taxpayers to make these public campgrounds self-sufficient. Some of them will be able to become self-sustaining. Those that do not should be closed. The numerous well-run private campgrounds in the state will be able to meet the camper's needs without cost to the taxpayer.

I urge you to deny the NYSDEC request for \$4.5 million in public campground upgrades and to seriously consider forcing them to charge competitive rates and become self sufficient.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

R. M. Prestipino

Roseanne Prestipino

RP/rp

cc: NYSDEC

RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

1995



Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

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

MAY 2 1995

Mr. Michael Devlin
Lake Placid/Whiteface Mountain KOA
Whiteface Mountain, NY 12997

Dear Mr. Devlin:

Thank you for expressing your views on DEC's campground program. As Constance Barrella stated in her February 17, 1995 letter, your recommendations will be considered in context with our legal and constitutional mandates pertaining to the State's Forest Preserve.

I recently learned that DEC is a member of Campground Owners of New York. I think that is positive and we should continue that relationship as a way to keep open lines of communication with the owners of private campgrounds.

I firmly believe that through public and private cooperation, we can strengthen New York State as a major destination for camping enthusiasts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. Zagata".

Michael D. Zagata

RGB/sr

bc: M. Zagata (2)
C. Barrella
G. Donohue
F. Bifera
D. Corliss
R. Bernhard

CCU #9591916

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233



Langdon Marsh
Commissioner

February 17, 1995

Mr. Michael Devlin
Lake Placid/Whiteface Mountain KOA
Whiteface Mountain, NY 12997

Dear Mr. Devlin:

Assemblyman James P. King has asked me to respond to your letter concerning New York State public campgrounds.

The Department of Environmental Conservation's campground program arises from our responsibility to manage the 2.9 million acres of Forest Preserve lands. The 50 developed campgrounds attract over a million people annually to the Adirondack and Catskill Regions.

The Department is authorized to collect a user fee to offset the cost of services provided, but we are not required to make the campgrounds profitable. On the contrary, Article 14 of the State Constitution prohibits commercialization of Forest Preserve lands. That is why DEC campgrounds do not offer the features typically found at private campgrounds such as electric, sewer, and water hook-ups, TV cable, swimming pools, or the convenience of a camp store. The Department's practice has been to refer campers seeking such amenities to the nearest privately operated campground.

The Department must, however, spend money to keep its facilities in compliance with public health and environmental laws, especially in the areas of sanitation, safe drinking water, and sewerage disposal. We must also rehabilitate and periodically reconstruct these facilities, some of which are over 70 years old.

Our Department intends to continue to meet its legal and constitutional obligations of managing the State's Forest Preserve while seeking opportunities to improve conditions for private business enterprise. Therefore, your thoughts and recommendations are timely and will be taken into consideration in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

/s/

Constance Kellogg-Barrella
Deputy Commissioner

cc: Assemblyman King

Bill Brown
HCR 1 Box 47
Keene, NY 12942

January 2, 1994

Robert Wilson
Regional Operations Supervisor
PO Box 296 NYS DEC
Ray Brook, NY 12977

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am writing to comment on the Draft UMP for the Crown Point Public Campground. I generally support the recommendations put forth in the draft and have just one comment to make.

I believe the management plan should look at the potential role that the Crown Point site could play in overall information and management for the Adirondack Park. Specifically, the Bridge Toll House (located on a major entrance to the Park from the east) could serve as a public lands information center to provide education about the region, publications, camping permits and other services to visitors and residents.

As indicated on the enclosed map, this could compliment informational services at other major entrances (Lake George, Plattsburgh and Old Forge) existing Visitor Information Centers (Paul Smiths, Newcomb) and DEC Regional Offices (Ray Brook and Warrensburg).

Obviously, this goes beyond the scope of the Crown Point Campground UMP. But I think the plan needs to look at and leave such an option open. If you can not address this issue within the context of the UMP, please inform me of how such overall management strategies for the public lands within the Adirondacks can be implemented.

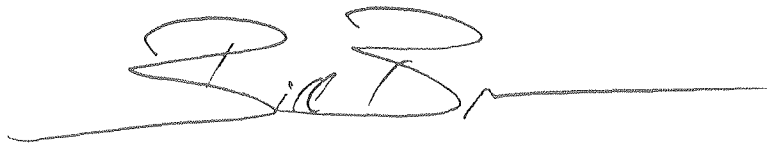
Thank you for the opportunity to offer my comments.

Sincerely,

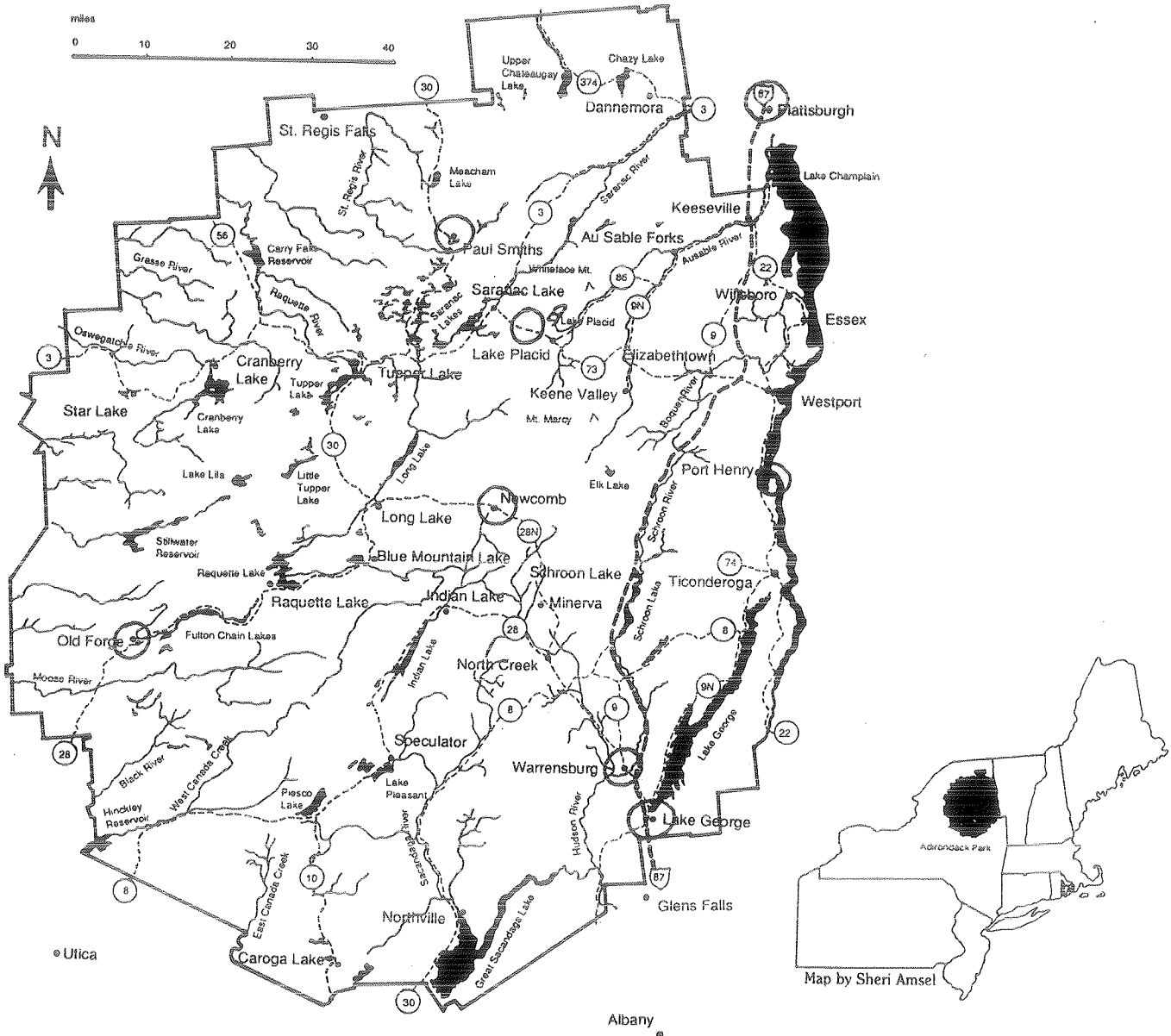
RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

1995

IONS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Brown", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

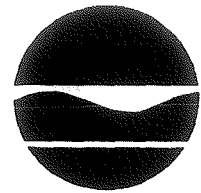
THE ADIRONDACK PARK



- - MAJOR PARK ENTRANCES (LAKE GEORGE, PLATTSBURGH, OLD FORGE, CROWN POINT)
- - VISITOR INFORMATION CENTERS (PAUL SMITHS, NEWCOMB)
- - DEC REGIONAL OFFICES (RAY BROOK, WARRENSBURG)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Operations Unit
PO Box 296
Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296

(518) 897-1310
(518) 897-1395 FAX



Langdon Marsh
Commissioner

January 6, 1995

Mr. William Brown
HCR 1, Box 47
Keene, New York 12942

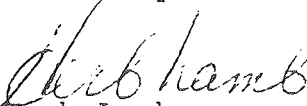
Dear Mr. Brown:

Mr. Wilson has asked me to respond to your letter of January 2, 1995 concerning the Draft Unit Management Plan for the Crown Point Public Campground. Your letter will be added to the UMP comments section.

To address your specific concerns, the Bridge Toll House is presently being used by the Essex County Tourism Department as a Visitors Information Center where information concerning the region is made available to visitors. Exhibit #13 of the Draft Unit Management Plan is a copy of the Occupancy Use Agreement between the Department of Environmental Conservation and Essex County.

Thank you for your concerns. If you need further information, please feel free to contact me at 897-1310.

Sincerely,


Herb Lamb
COS III

HL:jm

cc: R. Wilson

bcc: H. Lamb



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, Albany, New York 12238

518-474-045

Human Resources
518-474-0453

Fiscal Management
518-474-0061

TDD: 518-486-1899

X Victor K. Davisson
X Acting Commissioner X

Bernadette Castro
Acting Commissioner

January 30, 1995

Mr. Robert Wilson
Regional Operations Supervisor
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Region 5
P.O. Box 296
Ray Brook, New York 12977

Re: Draft Unit Management Plan - Crown Point Campsite

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) on the Draft Unit Management Plan (UMP) for DEC's Crown Point Campsite. The UMP recognizes the historic and cultural significance of Crown Point and that all ten development projects proposed for the five year management period will require consultation with the Agency Preservation Officer and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Staff in OPRHP's Bureau of Historic Sites and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau are willing to help in any way possible with these reviews.

As you may be aware, there is currently a coordinated effort in the Lake Champlain Basin that has involved Vermont and New York, to address major issues including recreation, historic and cultural resources. This area in particular, offers considerable opportunities for a coordinated effort to enhance interpretation of the area, as well as providing recreational facilities. Possibly the identified boating needs and opportunities could be addressed in a bi-state effort.

Albany Office and Saratoga-Capital District Region staff also offer the following specific comments:

Summary:

Add two additional "special objectives -
stabilize the Light Infantry Redoubt ruin
restore earthworks of fort on Coffin Point

Page 1:

Lighthouse was built in 1858 and rebuilt in 1911/1912 for the Champlain Memorial, not 1909

Add the Strong Mansion Museum, Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, Mount Independence State Historic Site and the Penfield Museum at Ironville to list of area attractions.

Page 2:

Delete or modify reference to Fort Amherst. (This was a name for another fort that was incorrectly used for Crown Point in recent times. It is confusing to use it without more explanation.)

Correct reference to NYS Office of Parks..

Grenadier's Redoubt is misspelled

Add that the Champlain Memorial includes a bust by Rodin

Add "Light Infantry Redoubt" and "the earthworks on Coffin Point" to the important historic sites listed.

Page 24 - Campground Objectives:

All of the listed developments that require disturbance of the ground should indicate that archeological testing is required before any work can be accomplished. It is likely that the extent of the work will be beyond the time available from staff at OPRHP. The costs of this work to be done by contract should be budgeted. OPRHP's Bureau of Historic Sites at Peebles Island is the current repository for artifacts excavated.

Page 24 - Bank Stabilization:

The project proposed in Exhibit 16 calls for extensive fill and plantings along a new created slope. Any work must meet Secretary of the Interior Standards and be reviewed by SHPO.

Page 25 - Memorial Lighthouse:

This building should be treated as historic while nomination to the National Register is being considered. The project to strip and resurface walls should be reviewed by SHPO.

Page 25 - Covered Pier:

As with the Lighthouse, this building should be treated as historic while nominations to State and National Registers are being pursued; all rehab projects should meet Secretary of the Interior Standards and be reviewed by SHPO. It should be noted that the roof is ceramic tile, not shingle.

OPRHP's Office of Design Review would also like to review concept designs for the pier rehabilitation because of the potential visual impacts on the Historic Site.

Page 25 - Boat Launch:

Improvements to the boat launch facility include sheet piling for shore protection as well as dredging. Both may impact archeological remains, since this bay was historically a port for both the French and British occupations. Extensive underwater archeological testing may be required to determine impact on historical remains. Again, any work would be subject to review by SHPO.

January 30, 1995

Exhibit 14 - Memorandum of Understanding:

Current Region listed under OPRHP should be:

Mr. John Sheridan, Regional Director
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Saratoga Spa State Park
Box W
Saratoga Springs, New York 12866

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft UMP for Crown Point Campsite. We look forward to working with your regional and site staff on the implementation of this UMP.

Sincerely,



Nancy Pierson
Associate Environmental Analyst

cc: F. Fuller
J. Sheridan
J. Gold
C. Gold
P. Huey
G. Furness
OPRHP Stewardship Team



MEMORANDUM

March 8, 1995

TO: Frank Fuller

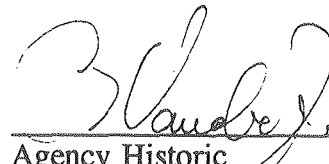
FROM: Charles Vandrei

SUBJECT: Crown Point Public Campground

Thank you for providing me with a copy of the draft Unit Management Plan for the Crown point Public Campground. Than you also for fully incorporating my comments on the original draft. My comments on the current draft are limited:

- 1) The comprehensive archaeological research and management project could probably be accomplished at a substantially lower cost. The cost used in the plan appears to have been derived from the ISTEA grant proposal included as Exhibit 16. The ISTEA proposal includes considerable extra field research and data analysis necessary for the proposed interpretive trail. A basic resource inventory and plan for Crown Point could be developed for around \$25,000 to \$30,000.
- 2) Although the Department has not received formal notification, it would appear that the ISTEA grant proposal for Crown Point will not be funded in this round.

I have also reviewed the comments provided by OPRHP, by letter dated January 30, 1995. I fully concur with all of OPRHP's comments. They should be fully incorporated into the UMP. I can provide assistance in incorporating some of the more technical comments.



Agency Historic
Preservation Officer

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

P.O. Box 99, Route 86
RAY BROOK, NEW YORK 12977
(518) 891-4050
FAX: (518) 891-3938

May 12, 1995

Honorable Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233

Dear Commissioner Zagata:

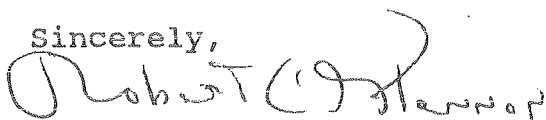
Re: **Proposed Unit Management Plans for
Buck Pond, Crown Point, Fish Creek,
Harris Lake and Poke-O-Moonshine
Public Campgrounds**

This will confirm that, with one exception, the Agency this day found the above unit management plans to comply with the general guidelines and criteria of the Master Plan for the Management of State Lands in the Adirondack Park.

We understand the proposed expansion of an existing single ramp, 10 car boat launch to a 50-75 car double ramp launch contained in the unit plan for Crown Point has not been subject to the requisite SEQR procedures. Accordingly, that particular part of that unit plan was not found to comply, and the enclosed resolution contains a proviso to the effect that that project may not be undertaken until the unit management plan is amended to demonstrate compliance with the State Land Master Plan and the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement for campgrounds.

We appreciate the cooperation of DEC staff in finalizing the unit management plans.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Glennon
Executive Director

RCG:dal
Enclosure

cc: Daniel T. Healy
Herbert Lamb
John R. Collins, Jr.
Elizabeth Thorndike
Peter S. Paine, Jr.

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STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

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**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO
FISH CREEK, CROWN POINT, BUCK POND, HARRIS LAKE,
AND POKE-O-MOONSHINE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS**

May 12, 1995

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

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

WHEREAS, the Department of Environmental Conservation has prepared a site specific unit management plan/environmental impact statement for the Fish Creek, Crown Point, Buck Pond, Harris Lake and Poke-O-Moonshine Public Campgrounds and in so doing has provided for public review and comment, including a public information meeting, and

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the Agency is requested to determine whether the Fish Creek, Crown Point, Buck Pond, Harris Lake and Poke-O-Moonshine Public Campgrounds Site Specific Unit Management Plans comply with the general guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and Final Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Public Campgrounds and Day Use Area, and

WHEREAS, the Adirondack Park Agency has reviewed the Fish Creek, Crown Point, Buck Pond, Harris Lake and Poke-O-Moonshine Public Campgrounds Unit Management Plans;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Adirondack Park Agency determines that the Fish Creek, Crown Point, Buck Pond, Harris Lake and Poke-O-Moonshine Public Campgrounds Unit Management Plans comply with the Final Generic Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Public Campgrounds and Day Use Areas, and with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan including the Guidelines for Management and Use of Intensive Use Areas and Campgrounds except for Objective E, an expansion of an existing single ramp, 10 car boat launch to a 50-75 car double ramp launch, contained in the Crown Point Public Campground Unit Management Plan, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that prior to the implementation of Objective E, the Crown Point Public Campground Unit Management Plan must be amended to demonstrate compliance with both the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement and the State Land Master Plan, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Adirondack Park Agency authorizes its Executive Director to advise the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation of the Agency's determination in this matter.

CWS:nmh:csz

Ayes: J. Collins, J. Frenette, R. Lefebvre, P. Paine,
J. Ryder, A. Savage, B. Sweet, E. Thorndike,
R. Weigel (DED), A. Treadwell (DOS)

Nays: None

Abstentions: R. Wild (DEC)

Absent: None