Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Lands and Forests

Keuka Highlands

State Forests
Unit Management Plan

January 1993

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
MARIO M. CUOMO, *Governor* THOMAS C. JORLING, *Commissioner*

M E M O R A N D U M

JAN 15 1993

TO: The Record

FROM: Robert H. Bathrick

SUBJECT: Unit Management Plan
Keuka Highlands State Forest Unit

The Unit Management Plan for the Keuka Highlands State Forest Unit has been completed. It is consistent with Departmental policy and procedure, involved public participation, and is consistent with the Environmental Conservation Law, rules and regulations. The plan includes management objectives for a ten year period and is hereby approved and adopted.

Robert Bathrick
Director of Lands and Forests

Attachment

K E U K A H I G H L A N D S

U N I T M A N A G E M E N T P L A N

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KEUKA HIGHLANDS UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREFACE

The policy of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is to manage state forests for multiple uses for the People of New York State.

The Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan is the first step in carrying out that policy. The following plan has been developed to address management activities on this unit for the next ten-year period, with a review and update due in five years. Some management recommendations extend beyond the ten-year period.

Factors such as budget constraints, wood product markets, and forest health problems may necessitate deviations from scheduled management activities.

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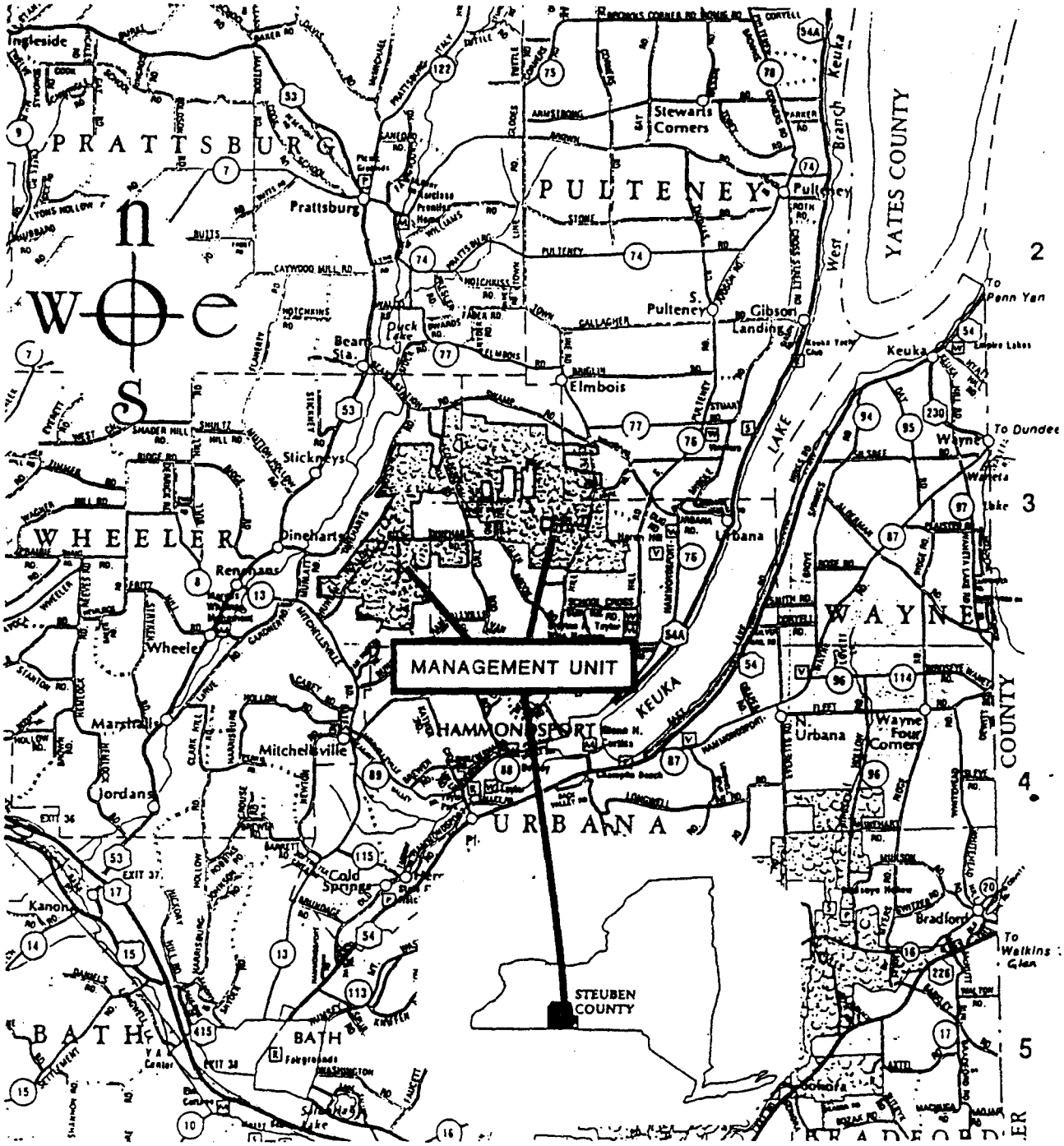


FIGURE I-1 Location Map

I INTRODUCTION

New York State's management policy for public lands follows a multiple use concept established by New York's Environmental Conservation Law. This allows a diverse enjoyment of "state lands" by the people of the state. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has undertaken a major planning effort to provide for future management activities on state forest lands. The major demands on state forest lands are: timber production; watershed management; flora and fauna habitat protection and enhancement; extensive forms of recreational uses and simple aesthetic appreciation. Multiple use management addresses all of these demands. Managers consider both the environmental and economic impacts of their decisions on these lands. Sometimes there are conflicting demands that managers must resolve. Multiple use planning will maximize the quality and diversity of the state forest environment now and into the future.

Two state forests, Pigtail Hollow and Urbana, make up the Keuka Highlands Management Unit located west of Keuka Lake in Steuben County (Fig. I-1). The Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan was prepared by a committee of lands and forests, wildlife and public affairs staff at the Region 8 DEC office. Benefits such as water quality, a variety of healthy wildlife, and recreational enjoyment are insured by selectively varying the types and growth stages of tree stands within this unit, maintaining grasslands, and enhancing wetland areas.

Progressive steps were taken over the course of preparing the plan so that each section of this document builds on the one before. First, an initial resource inventory and other information is provided (Section III). Then, existing and anticipated uses and demands are assessed (Section IV).

This information is used to set goals and determine the "management approach." The management approach is comprised of: objectives that meet the goals (Section V); specific actions (Section VI) to be carried out over the next ten years; and finally a priority, estimated cost or revenue, and schedule for each listed action (Section VII).

A public participation component of the planning process (Section VIII) affords a communication exchange between DEC and interested groups and individuals.

II HISTORY

History of State Forests

The forest lands outside the Adirondack and Catskill regions owe their present character, in large part, to the impact of pioneer settlement. Following the close of the Revolutionary War, increased pressure for land encouraged westward expansion. Up to 91 percent of woodlands were cleared for cultivation and forage.

Early farming efforts met with limited success. As the less fertile soils proved unproductive, they were abandoned, and settlement was attempted elsewhere. The stage of succession was set, and new forests of young saplings reoccupied the ground once cleared.

The State Reforestation Law of 1929 and the Hewitt Amendment of 1931 set forth the legislation which authorized the Conservation Department to acquire land by gift or purchase for reforestation purposes. These state forests, consisting of not less than 500 acres of contiguous land, were to be forever devoted to "reforestation and the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber, and for recreation and kindred purposes". This broad program is presently authorized under Article 9, Title 5, of the Environmental Conservation Law.

In 1930, Forest Districts were established, and the tasks of land acquisition and reforestation were started. In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was begun. Thousands of young men were assigned to plant millions of trees on the newly acquired state forests. In addition to tree planting, these men were engaged in road and trail

building, erosion control, watershed restoration, forest protection, and other projects.

During the war years of 1941-1945, very little was accomplished on the reforestation areas. Plans for further planting, construction, facility maintenance, and similar tasks had to be curtailed. However, through the postwar funding, conservation projects once again received needed attention.

The Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Act of 1960 and the Environmental Quality Bond Acts of 1972 and 1986 contained provisions for the acquisition of state forest lands. These lands would serve multiple purposes involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including the preservation of scenic areas, watershed protection, forestry, and recreation.

Today there are nearly 700,000 acres of state forest land throughout the State. The use of these lands is important to the economy and to the health and well-being of the people of the State.

History of the Keuka Highlands Unit

The area was originally inhabited by the Seneca Indian tribe, a member of the Iroquois Confederacy. It is known that Seneca settlements occupied both the Five Mile Creek Valley to the west of the unit and the area surrounding Keuka Lake to the east. The famous Seneca chief, Red Jacket, resided in what is now Branchport on the north end of Keuka Lake. The Seneca's undoubtedly hunted the area of the management unit and practiced agriculture in the surrounding valleys.

The Sullivan Campaign of 1779 opened the area to habitation by people of European descent. The purpose of this campaign was to subdue the Indians and open the area for development, and it succeeded on both accounts.

In 1788, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham purchased 2,600,000 acres from the State of Massachusetts. In 1790, they sold 1,250,000 acres to Robert Morris, who immediately sold 750,000 acres to William Pulteney. Colonel Charles Williamson, an entrepreneur from Philadelphia was the chief land agent for the Pulteney purchase. He subdivided the Pulteney tract and sold by contract to individual homesteaders. By the late 1800's, only 30 percent of the land was forested.

The first half of the 20th century was characterized by a decline in agriculture and subsequent reversion of open land back to forest. Acquisition under the Reforestation Law and Hewitt Amendment began on the unit in 1937. Records indicate that at least some cultural activity, namely timber stand improvement, boundary line surveying, and boundary line marking, were accomplished by enrollees of the Kanona Civilian Conservation Corps Camp.

The major emphasis immediately after World War II was tree planting. Between 1946 and 1955, almost 400,000 trees were hand-planted on 525 acres.

In 1964, several acquisitions under the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act totalled 1121.5 acres. This brought the total acreage of the unit to the 3,688 acres it contains today.

During the 1960's, the major management impetus was reforestation of the newly acquired Bond Act properties. State forest crews machine-planted over 200,000 seedlings on 360 acres during this period.

The 1970's saw the forest maturing and an emphasis shift from acquisition and reforestation to management and stewardship.

During the 1980's, a significant change occurred in the land ownership patterns on private lands in the vicinity of the unit. Farms were subdivided, and new seasonal and full-time residences were built.

The trend toward subdivisions or "fragmentation" is expected to continue. Keuka Highlands is a large block of state-owned land which will never be subdivided. As such, it will become an even more valuable public asset in the future.

III INFORMATION ON THE UNIT

Geography

This unit is located in Steuben County in the towns of Pulteney, Urbana and Wheeler. The area is located on the Allegany Plateau, west of Keuka Lake and northwest of the Village of Hammondsport. On the north, it is bounded by Bean Station Road and on the west, by Dineharts Crossing Road. The Bully Hill Road lies immediately to the east of the unit, and the hamlet of Mitchellsville immediately to the south.

Elevations on the unit range from 1400 to 1900 feet. One and one-half miles to the east of the unit lies Keuka Lake at 715 feet. The name "Keuka Highlands" is derived from this dramatic change in elevation of 1200 feet.

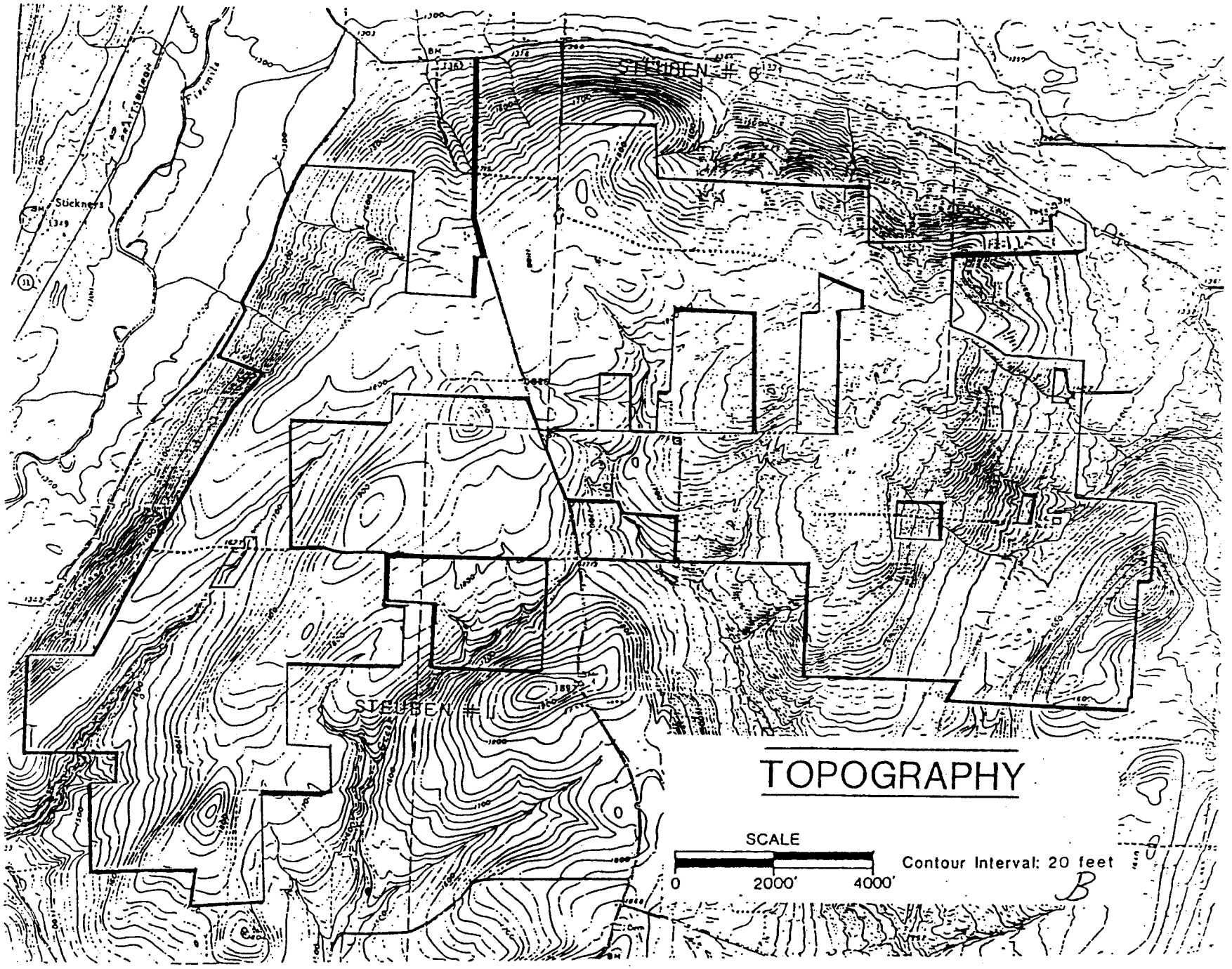
The 3688 acre management unit is comprised of two state forests. Urbana State Forest (Steuben #6) comprises 2690 acres, and Pigtail Hollow State Forest (Steuben #11) comprises 998 acres.

The Wisconsin Ice Sheet overran the area 10,000 years ago, creating the Finger Lakes. Glaciation remains the dominant geological effect. The soils, therefore, are glacial till in origin. The underlying parent materials are sedimentary deposits of sandstone and shale.

Geology

Soils on this area are of the Mardin-Volusia-Lordstown association. Specific soil series occurring on the unit are described and mapped in the USDA publication, Soil Survey of Steuben County, New York.

FIGURE III-1 Keuka Highlands Topography



The major soil limitation which affects management is the depth of the soil to the hardpan or the fragipan. The Chippewa, Volusia, and Mardin soils all have shallow fragipans which create seasonal wetness and restrict depth of rooting.

Wetlands and Water Resources

Most of the unit lies in the Oswego River Basin. A small portion of the unit drains into Five Mile Creek and is in the Susquehanna River Basin.

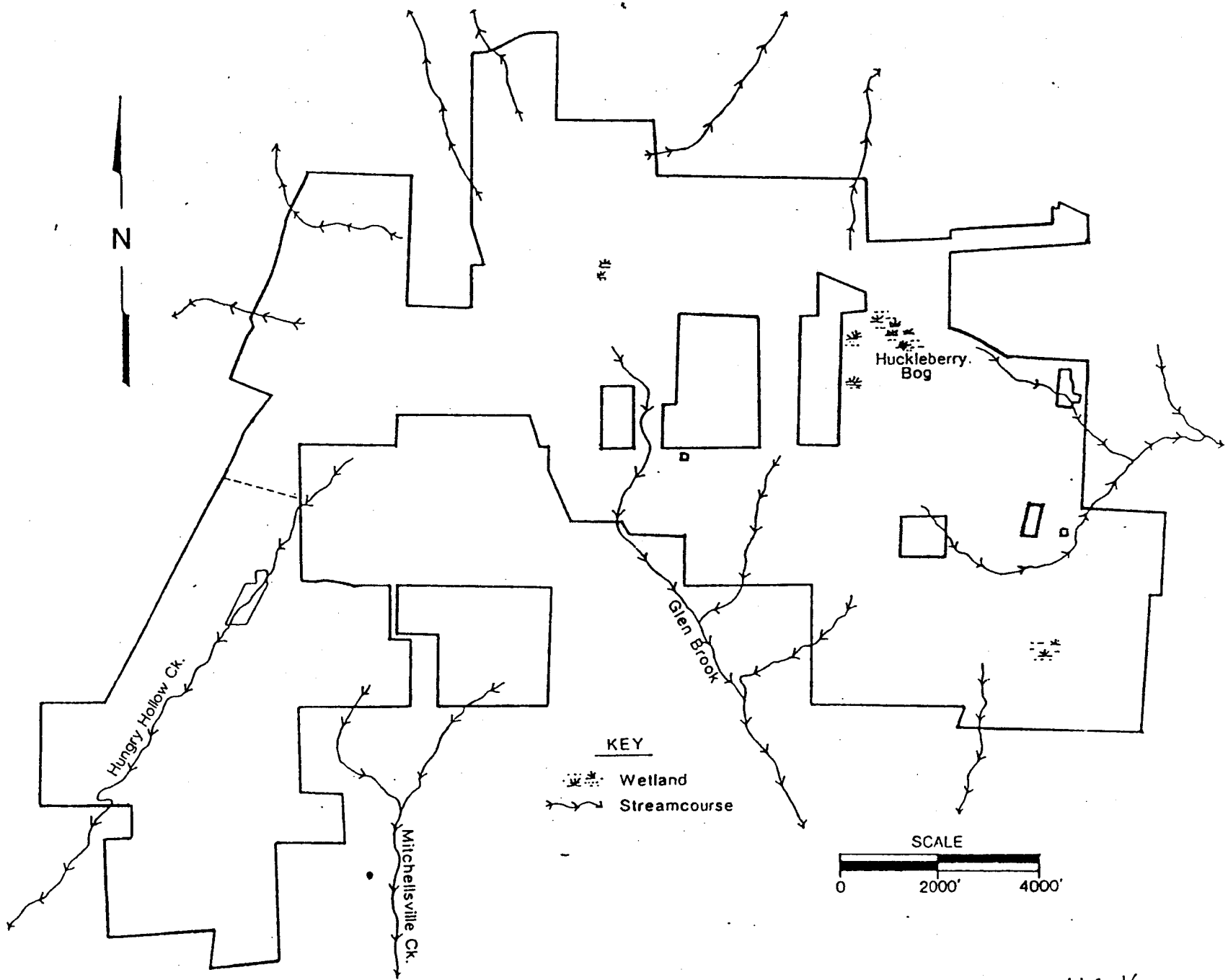
There are no protected streams on the management unit and the unit contains no classified Freshwater Wetlands. There are three small unregistered wetlands, all on Urbana State Forest. The largest is 9 acres in size and comprises Stand D-2. This wetland is locally know as "Huckleberry Swamp". The other small wetlands are a 4-acre wetland comprising Stand B-10 and a 2-acre wetland in Stand G-11.

The headwaters of Mitchellsville Creek, Glen Brook and Hungry Hollow Creek are on the management unit. These are Class "D" streams, which support fish survival. Glen Brook drains directly into Keuka Lake, Mitchellsville Creek into Keuka Inlet, and Hungry Hollow Creek into Five Mile Creek. These streams and several intermittent streams total 5.1 miles on the management unit.

Vegetative Types and Stages

Most forest stands on the unit consist predominantly of pole-sized trees (6 to 11 inch diameter). The conifer segment is largely plantation, although a considerable acreage of the natural hardwood types contain varying quantities of native hemlock and/or white pine.

FIGURE III-2 Keuka Highlands Wetlands and Water Resources



The natural hardwoods contain a mix of species. Most of the stands fit into either the category of "transition hardwoods" or "pioneer hardwoods". Common species include red oak, red maple, aspen, basswood, white ash, and sugar maple. These stands are typically "even-aged". (All of the trees in a stand are approximately the same age.) Non-forest land consists of wetland, bog, grassland and shrub cover.

Urbana State Forest contains the only known occurrence of native black spruce in Steuben County.

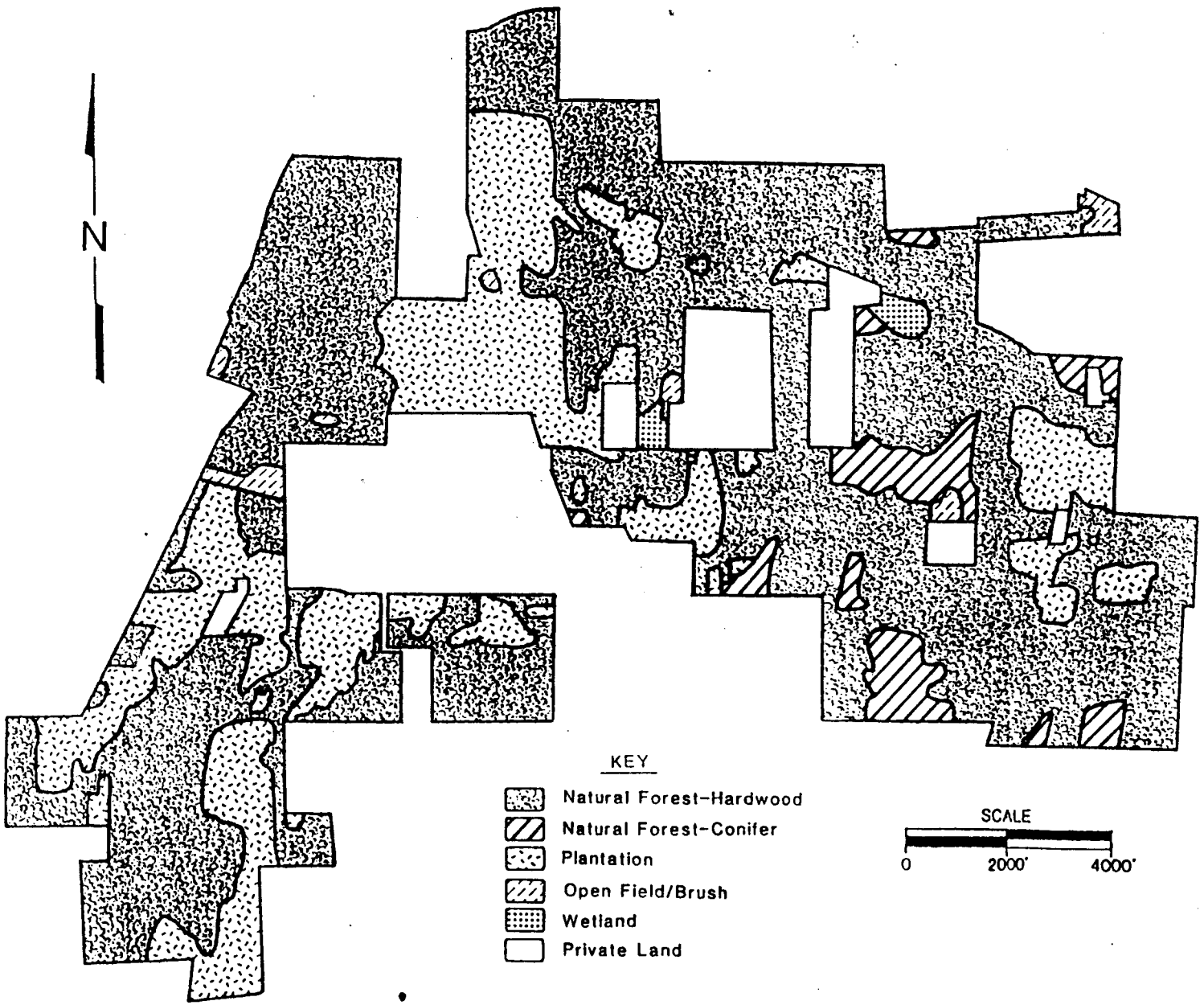
Table III-1

VEGETATIVE TYPES AND TREE DIAMETER CLASSES

KEUKA HIGHLANDS MANAGEMENT UNIT

Vegetative Type	Acres Non-Forest	Acres 0-5" DBH	Acres 6-8" DBH	Acres 9-11" DBH	Acres 12-17" DBH	Acres 18+" DBH	Acres Total
Natural Forest Hardwood		695	602	702	68		2067
Natural Forest Conifer		157	122	367	126	12	784
Plantation		339	313	126			778
Wetland	33						33
Grass/Shrub	24						24
Other (gas well)	2						2
	59	1191	1037	1195	194	12	3688

FIGURE III-3 Keuka Highland Vegetative Types



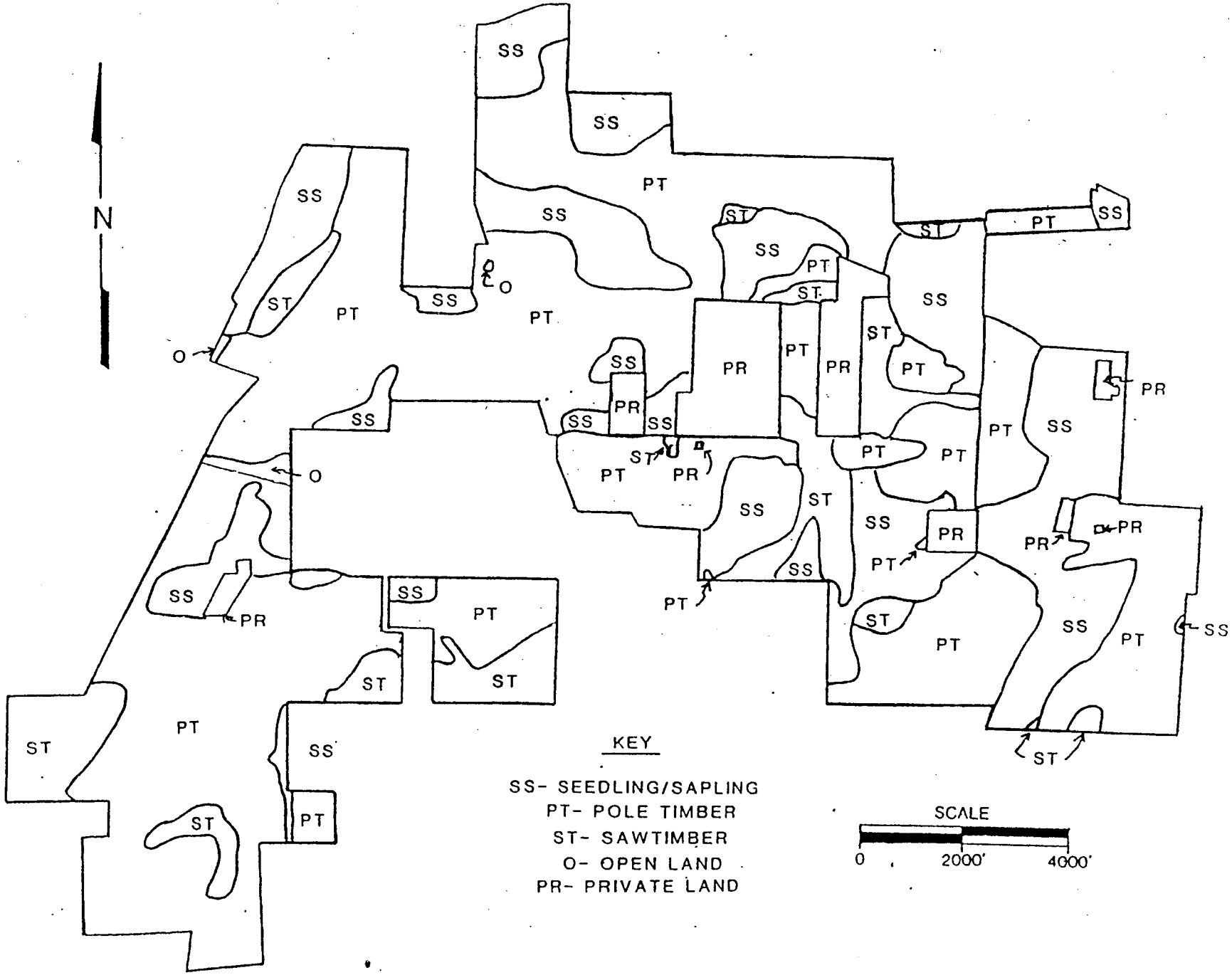


FIGURE III-4 Keuka Highlands Vegetative Stages

Significant Plants and Plant Communities

The Huckleberry Swamp wetland is not known to contain any endangered or threatened plants, but does contain species not normally found in Steuben County. Plant species such as; highbush blueberry, black spruce, tamarack, white pine, and red maple, are common plants found on this sphagnum bog.

Wildlife

The Keuka Highlands Forest Unit lies on the northern edge of the Central Appalachian Ecological Subzone just south of the Finger Lakes Highlands Subzone. The Central Appalachian Subzone encompasses an area of approximately 8830 square miles, with elevations generally between 1000-2000 feet above sea level. It contains a mixture of active dairy farms, abandoned farm lands in old fields, shrub and sapling components, and woodland.

This subzone contains a wide variety of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians as residents. These species are listed with pertinent occurrence and protective status information in the appendix.

Since the wetland areas that exist on the unit are so small in size and number, their value to wildlife is even greater than in areas where they are more common. Protection and management of the existing wetland areas and development of new wetland areas on the unit is a high priority.

The "Huckleberry Swamp" wetland is the only potential beaver colony site on this forest area and, according to current and recent past history, has never been used by

beaver. Occupancy of the site by beaver could damage the bog character of this wetland and its unique wetland plants.

Various wildlife hunter and trapper harvest records are available for the towns and units covering the Keuka Highlands Area. This information illustrates the public interest in these activities in the local community. Data provided in the appendix include the legal harvest of deer and beaver for the past 10 years in the three towns covering this unit, as well as the 1988-89 Small Game Hunter Survey results for Wildlife Management Unit 19. License sales for hunting, fishing, and trapping activities for 1988-89 are also included in the appendix.

Public Use and Recreation

Recreation opportunities in the unit include:

1. Hunting
2. Hiking
3. Trapping
4. Nature Study
5. Berry Picking
6. Cross-Country Skiing
7. Camping
8. Bicycling
9. Snowmobiling
10. Horseback Riding

Existing facilities on the unit:

- o A portion of the Bristol Hills Branch of the Finger Lakes Trail is located on Pigtail Hollow and Urbana State Forests. Total trail mileage on the management unit is 3.75 miles. The Bristol Hills Branch of the Finger Lakes Trail is maintained by the Finger Lakes Trail Conference, Inc., P.O. Box 18048, Rochester, New York 14618. No snowmobiles, horses, or motorized vehicles are allowed on the Finger Lakes Trail.

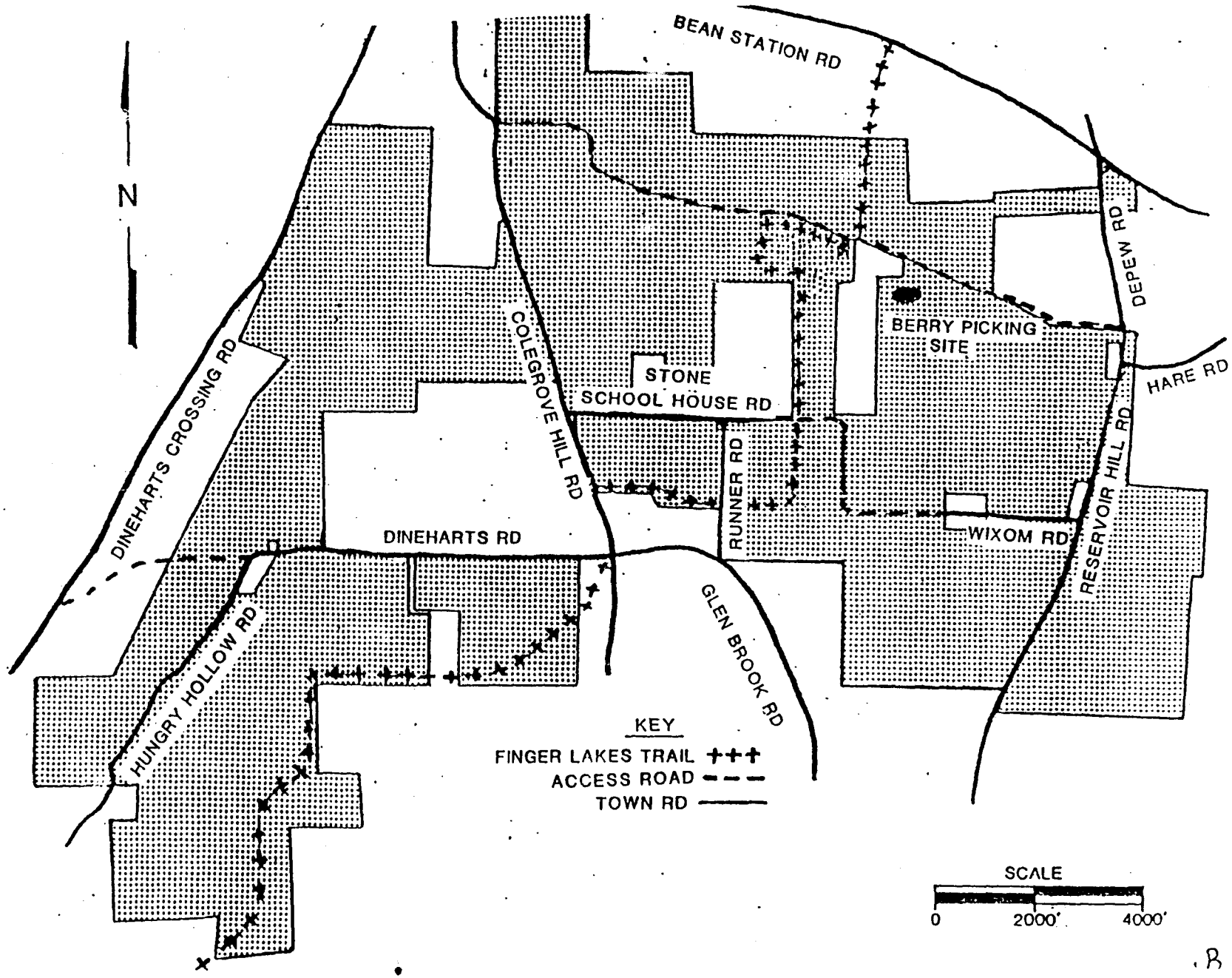


FIGURE III-5 Access and Public Use

Existing facilities on the unit:

- o A popular location for berry picking is in the Huckleberry Swamp on Urbana State Forest. It contains blue highbush blueberry and black highbush blueberry and is popular from mid-July to mid-August.
- o The agricultural history of this area is evidenced in the old stump fences which transect the area. These fences, invariably of white pine, date back to the original clearing of the land. They provide a scenic backdrop to the young forests which are reclaiming the landscape.

Roads

The State Forest Road system provides for both public and administrative access to the Unit. The roads are constructed to standards that will provide reasonably safe travel and to keep maintenance costs at a minimum. There are three types of state forest roads - public forest access roads, haul roads and access trails - and they provide different levels of access.

The Keuka Highlands Unit contains no haul roads or forest access roads, although a limited access road is planned. There are 3.2 miles of access trails in Urbana and 1.4 miles in Pigtail Hollow. The majority of roads in Keuka Highland are town gravel roads (See Figure III-5). Some portions of these roads are not maintained for winter travel. Maintenance on two town roads, Wixom Road in Urbana and Van Hussen Road in Pigtail Hollow, has been abandoned.

Area Identification

The management unit contains the following boundary lines and area signs:

1. Boundary lines - 30.5 miles
2. Area signs -
   Urbana State Forest - one sign located on Reservoir Hill Road.
   Pigtail Hollow State Forest - one sign located on Dinehart Road.

IV EXISTING USES, DEMANDS, AND POLICY CONSTRAINTS

The Keuka Highlands Management Unit offers a diversity of natural resources and the demand on these resources is diverse as well. The goals of this plan are based on existing uses and growing demands in the Keuka Highlands Unit. These demands must be fulfilled within the policy constraints dictated by New York State's laws, regulations and policies.

Common Uses

Forest Products
Hunting
Hiking
Nature Study & Photography
Roads
Oil & Gas Leasing
Nordic Skiing
Bicycling
Mushrooming & Berry Picking
Trapping
Snowmobiling
Camping
Transmission Line Right-of-Way
Horseback Riding

Demands on the Unit

Access - The demand for access to the Keuka Highlands Unit is expanding. Private land surrounding the unit is being subdivided and posted against trespass. Access to the Keuka Highlands FMU is necessary to secure all the uses of the area. From logging to hunting, bird

watching to maintenance, safe access by all users of the state forests is an essential element of management.

Timber Resources - The demand for forest products from State land has been reflected in a steady increase in prices paid for timber in recent years. This is especially true for hardwood sawtimber and veneer. The value of standing red oak sawtimber, for example, has increased six-fold since 1975. The demand for fuelwood and for softwood sawtimber has remained constant. The demand for pulpwood has never been strong in this part of the state.

Watershed Management - The demand for clean water and protection of soils from erosion is growing, especially in view of the increased population and development pressures on and around Keuka Lake. In addition, the demand for upland water resources for wildlife is growing. Keuka Highlands presently has limited resources to meet this demand.

Public Use and Recreation - The demand for "open space" is increasing. Along with this, we see an increase in demand for:

- Access to public land.
- Use of the Bristol Hills Branch of the Finger Lakes Hiking Trail.
- "Non-consumptive" uses of the forest environment such as; nature study, Nordic skiing, bicycling, primitive camping, and hiking.

The demand for "consumptive" uses of the forest resource such as; hunting, trapping, berry picking, and mushrooming, have remained constant.

Due to a lack of water resources, water oriented activities are not available on this Management Unit.

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat - Availability of wildlife species indigenous to the area receives heavy public utilization by bird-watchers, hikers, trappers, photographers, hunters, and other users of the area. To meet the demand for the increasing wildlife interests, maintaining population levels keep an ecological balance among various species and their habitats.

Protection Needs - Keuka Highlands requires the basic need to protect against the threat of damaging fires, insects, and diseases.

Aesthetics - There is a strong demand for natural areas which present visually appealing landscapes. On Keuka Highlands we plan to enhance these values.

Land Preservation - The area surrounding Keuka Highlands has seen an increase in development in recent years. Many farms have been subdivided and sold for second home sites. Because of this, there is an increased demand for a large block of public land which will never be subdivided.

Policy Constraints

The laws, regulations, and policies listed below provide broad guidelines within which this plan is prepared.

Environmental Conservation Laws

ECL Article 8 - Environmental Quality Review
ECL Article 9 - Lands and Forests
ECL Article 11 - Fish and Wildlife
ECL Article 15 - Water Resources
ECL Article 23 - Mineral Resources
ECL Article 24 - Freshwater Wetlands
ECL Article 33 - Pesticides
ECL Article 51 - Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1972
ECL Article 71 - Enforcement

New York Code Rules and Regulations

Title 6

- Chapter I - Fish and Wildlife
- Chapter II - Lands and Forests
- Chapter III - Air Resources
- Chapter IV - Quality Services
- Chapter V - Resource Management Services
- Chapter VI - State Environmental Quality Review
- Chapter VII - Subchapter A - Implementation of EQBA of 1972
- Chapter X - Division of Water Resources

Department Policies

Public Use
Temporary Revocable Permits
Motor Vehicle Use
Timber Management
Unit Management Planning
Pesticides
Prescribed Burns
State Forest Master Plan
Inventory
Acquisition
Road Construction

V MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The legal mandate enabling the Department of Environmental Conservation to manage state forests for multiple use is located in Article 9, Title 5, of the Environmental Conservation Law. Under this law, state forest lands shall be forever devoted to "reforestation and the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber, and for recreation and kindred purposes".

As stated earlier, it is the policy of the Department to manage state forests for multiple use to serve the needs of the people of New York State. This management will be carried out not only to ensure the ecological enhancement and protection of the forest ecosystem, but also to optimize the many benefits to the public that forest land provides.

Management of state forests will be directed toward those activities which will enhance the resources of the land. They will be carried out in a manner which reflects the land's capability for these uses and strives to optimize the benefits of state forests to the public.

In order to achieve the multiple use management policy, the Keuka Highland plan identifies specific goals and objectives in the following categories:

1. Access
2. Timber Management
3. Watershed Management
4. Public Use and Recreation
5. Wildlife

6. Protection Management
7. Aesthetics
8. Land Preservation

We have chosen, for planning purposes, to keep these categories separate while recognizing that they are interrelated.

Access

The management goal for access is to maintain an infrastructure necessary to manage the units natural resources and provide for public use of the area.

Access is a basic necessity for both public use and land management. The existing public road infrastructure provides adequate public access throughout most of the unit. The northern portion of the unit, however, has inadequate access and several areas need public parking to alleviate safety problems which occur when users park on existing road right of ways.

In order to maintain the access infrastructure necessary to manage the unit's natural resources and provide for public use of the area, the objectives are to augment inadequate access by:

1. Rehabilitation or construction of a public access road and trails.
2. Construct parking lots.
3. Determine the future of abandoned town roads.

Timber Management

There are three goals of timber management described here.

The first goal is to ensure ecological diversity and continuous flow of forest products. In order to meet this goal, two basic silvicultural systems will be employed:

1. Uneven-age Management - This is a system of management where trees of different ages or sizes are maintained throughout a forest stand at all times.

2. Even-age Management - This is a system of management where all of the trees in a forest stand are maintained at the same age.

Uneven-age management will be used where it is necessary to maintain large trees at all times for aesthetics and/or where forest stand structure shows a minimum of three broad size classes.

Even-age management will be used when it is not important to maintain large trees on the site at all times and where an even-age stand already exists. Even-age management will be used where deer browsing creates a regeneration problem.

The Keuka Highland Management Unit is comprised mostly of even-aged forest stands. Because of the predominant even-age stand structure, the even-age management system will be the system most commonly applied.

A second timber management goal is to create a better balance between the age classes of the forest stands.

Visually and ecologically sensitive areas will be managed as natural areas with harvesting limits applied. This comprises 1% of the entire area.

The unit is now dominated by young (less than 60 years old) stands. A balanced age class distribution of the forest stands will show an equal acreage in all of the five recognized age classes.

A third goal is to maintain a conifer component. The conifer component will be perpetuated by natural regeneration and planting, if necessary.

To ensure that the goal of sustained yield and ecological diversity is achieved, this plan strives to more evenly balance the age classes of the forest stands and also to perpetuate a portion of the unit in conifer stands.

Management strategies for forest stands reflect the multiple objectives for the unit. For example, because the unit lacks old growth forests, the rotation has been lengthened on natural forests. Because the unit also lacks seedling-sapling forests, some plantation stands have been placed on a shorter rotation. The ultimate result of the various management strategies is a more diverse, better balanced ecosystem.

Some stands fall into more than one management objective during the ten year planning period. For example, stand B-2 is currently a conifer plantation. During the next ten years, it will be converted to a natural hardwood stand by natural regeneration. Consequently stand B-2 is included in each of the first three timber management objectives.

The objectives for timber management in the Keuka Highlands FMU are to:

1. Manage 2795 acres of natural hardwood and natural conifer on a 150-year rotation.

2. Manage 778 acres of plantation on a 50-year rotation. These stands will be converted to natural stands after they have been harvested.
3. Manage 940 acres as conifer stands. These will be perpetuated by natural regeneration and if necessary, planting.
4. Manage 56 acres of natural hardwoods on a 60-year rotation.
5. Manage 24 acres in a grass/shrub condition.
6. Harvesting limits will be strictly applied on 42 acres of natural hardwoods.
7. Manage 448 acres of forest land on an uneven age basis and 3181 acres on an even age basis.
8. Conduct forest inventory on a 15-year cycle.

Watershed Management

The goal is to protect, maintain, or improve the quality of the watersheds on the management unit.

The Reforestation Law of 1929 mandates watershed protection as one of the most basic goals of the state forest system. Although the Keuka Highlands Unit contains no classified streams, classified freshwater wetlands or large ponds, it forms the headwaters of two streams which flow into Keuka Inlet and Keuka Lake. Watershed protection was a primary objective of the original acquisition of State Forest lands and will be a primary objective on Keuka Highlands.

Watershed quality will be maintained by preventing soil erosion and protecting wetlands through the following practices:

1. Stream crossings will be carefully laid out to avoid disturbing streams and stream banks.
2. Roads, access trails and skid trails will be laid out to avoid steep slopes and wet areas. Logging operations will be curtailed when required to by weather conditions.
3. Alter logging operations, roads, log landings and skid trails will be regraded and water diversion structures installed to prevent erosion. Seeding may be required in critical areas.
4. All DEC-maintained access roads and trails will be maintained at least annually to minimize erosion.
5. The three small unregistered wetalnds will be managed in an undisturbed state.

Public Use and Recreation

The public use and recreation goal is to provide suitable opportunities for the public enjoyment of compatible recreational pursuits in a natural setting.

The objectives are designed to insure that public access is maintained, state boundary lines are defined, and present recreational activities enhanced. Law enforcement activities will deter illegal uses, such as off road motor vehicles and littering.

The public use and recreation objectives are to:

1. Maintain and enhance the access infrastructure (see the section on access and land acquisition) to provide adequate public access to the area.
2. Continue to encourage maintenance and use of the Bristol Hills Branch of the Finger Lakes Hiking Trail. Maintenance will be accomplished under a Temporary Revocable Permit issued by the Regional Forester to the Finger Lakes Trail Conference, Inc.

3. Identify state forest land to encourage public use by painting and posting the boundary lines every seven years. Maintain an area sign on each forest and erect a directional sign on the intersection of Hungry Hollow Road and the Mitchellsville Road (Co. Rte. 13). Post all roadsides and corners to conspicuously identify State Forest land.
4. Provide informational brochures on the unit which will be available at the D.E.C. offices in Bath and Avon.
5. Prohibit illegal use of motorized vehicles. Barriers will be constructed to discourage use of skid trails by motorized vehicles after logging operations are completed.
6. Encourage present recreational uses.

Wildlife Management

The wildlife management goal is to provide optimal wildlife resources and their use by encouraging maximum diversity of plants and forest stands. Balancing of the different age forest stands in nearly equal components, along with 20 percent of the area in conifer cover, and approximately 10 percent in open fields and clear cuts, will provide a favorable diversity of habitat for wildlife.

Although the management unit contains few natural wetlands and the number of sites for wetland development are quite limited, the construction of available sites must receive high priority to provide the diversity and abundance of wildlife anticipated. It is predicted that over 100 acres of various type wetland areas can be developed on the existing state lands in this unit.

Access for wildlife users should include the acquisition of privately owned inholdings on the unit to allow movement from one area to another, as well as strategically placed parking areas in order that users are able to get their vehicles off of the the road rights-of-way. Additional access and educational benefits can be provided with an overnight camp-site, boardwalk, and observation platform, and development of two access roads with scenic observation areas.

The wildlife objectives are to:

1. Increase the quantity and quality of wetlands and associated wildlife resources.
2. Construct a trail and an observation platform.
3. Identify and maintain existing open areas.
4. Create new open areas up to 5% of the management area.
5. Develop and/or maintain 20% of the area in conifer.
6. Utilize forest management to enhance the wildlife resource.

Protection Management

The goal is to protect and enhance the forest environment of Keuka Highlands by providing an adequate system of fire management and integrated pest management.

Section 9, Title 0501 of the Environmental Conservation Law, mandates that on state forest lands, "Plantation and other forests thereon shall be established, managed, and protected." Thus, there is a legal mandate to manage and protect Keuka Highlands against the threat of damaging fire, insects, and diseases.

The protection management objectives are to:

1. Contain and control all fires.
2. Monitor and control injurious insect and disease outbreaks.
3. Protect the area from illegal activities.

Aesthetics

The aesthetic goal is to maintain and enhance the natural beauty of the area.

The demand for areas of natural beauty is strong. This is especially so along areas of heavy public use, such as; roads, trails, and scenic gullies. In these areas, land management will focus on techniques to ameliorate visually offensive activities such as logging. This will be accomplished by creating buffer strips and using top lopping. Also, litter removal will be done routinely in visually sensitive areas.

The objectives of the aesthetics plan are as follows:

1. Control Littering - Strict law enforcement and annual litter removal along roadsides will help to control this problem.
2. Screen Harvesting Operations - Along roads and trails, buffer strips and top lopping will be used. Log landings, insofar as possible, will be located off public highways.
3. Preserve stump fences to enhance the cultural history and natural beauty of the area.

Land Preservation

Because of pressures to develop private lands in and around Keuka Highlands, it is important that certain parcels be preserved through purchase by the state of New York. Land preservation through acquisition will protect the integrity of this unit as a large block of public land, improve access to the entire area, improve management efficiency, and protect areas containing unique fauna and flora. Several parcels in and around the management unit are recommended for acquisition from willing sellers only.

VI MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The management actions listed in the following tables correspond to the management goals and objectives in section V. Actions are coded for reference to the next chapter on implementation.

Please note the table for Timber Management (VI-2) is supplemented by Appendix 5 for a description of the acreage, forest type, and stand treatments for the stands listed.

Table VI-1

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
ACCESS

Management Goal: to maintain access infrastructure necessary to manage the units natural resources and provide for public use of the area

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Rehabilitate or construct a limited access road and trails.	ACC1.1	Construct a 0.6 mile limited access road on Urbana State Forest beginning on the ning on the public parking lot on Colegrove Hill Road and traversing through Stand B-5, B-7, B-8, B-9, C-5.	1 Time
	ACC1.2	Maintain 3.6 miles of access trails on the unit for management activities by logging contractors as the need arises to access stands for treatment.	Occ. as Needed
2. Construct parking lots and maintain existing parking lots.	ACC2.1	Construct two 1/4 acre parking lots: 1) Urbana State Forest-adjacent to Reservoir Hill Road in Stand G-11. 2) Pigtail Hollow State Forest - adjacent to Hungry Hollow Road in Stand A-8.	2 Items 1 Time
	ACC2.2 ACC2.3	Maintain 4 parking lots: 1) Reservoir Hill Rd.-Stand G-11. 2) Pigtail Hollow Rd.-Stand A-8. 3) Colegrove Hill Rd. - Stand H-11. 4) Dineharts Crossing Rd. - Stand H-6.	Annually
3. Identify roads to be maintained by town, county, DEC.	ACC3.1	Refer to "Roads" page 18.	

Table VI-2

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Management Goal: to ensure a continuous flow of forest products and maintain ecological diversity.

Management Objectives[1]	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions[2]	Frequency of Action[3]
1. Manage 2795 acres of natural hardwood and natural conifer on a 150 year rotation.	TIM1.1	Urbana SF: A-12,B-15,C-5,C-19,D-4,D-8, D-10,F-14,G-18,H-4 Pigtail Hollow: B-2	
2. Manage 778 acres of plantation on a 50 year rotation and convert to natural stands following harvesting.	TIM2.1	Urbana: A-6,A-9,B-2,B-5,B-8,C-11,C-16, C-21,C-22,C-23,C-25,C-29,C-30, H-12,H-14 Pigtail Hollow: B-2,B-6,B-8,C-2,C-7,C-8	
3. Manage 940 acres as conifer stands perpetrated by natural regeneration or planting.	TIM3.1	Urbana: A-6,A-16,C-21,C-31,D-1,F-14,G-18 Pigtail Hollow: B-2,C-4,C-11	
4. Manage 56 acres of natural hardwoods on a 60 year rotation.	TIM4.1	Urbana: H-4	
5. Manage 30 acres in a grass/shrub condition.	TIM5.1	Refer to wildlife section	
6. Harvesting restrictions will be applied on 42 acres of natural hardwoods.	TIM6.1	Urbana: D-3 (portion of D-5) Pigtail Hollow: B-4	
7. Manage 448 acres of forest land on uneven age basis.	TIM7.1	Urbana D4, D8, D10.	
8. Manage 3181 acres on an even age basis.	TIM8.1	Urbana A-12,B-15,C-5,C-19,F-14,G-18,H-4	

[1] Acres add up to more than the total unit acreage due to multiple objectives and actions on single stands. See page 27.
[2] Refer to Appendix 5 for a description of the acreage, forest type, and stand treatment.
[3] As prescribed by stand analysis which are conducted within 10-30 year periods. (Activities include: regeneration; thinning; uneven-age; even-age).

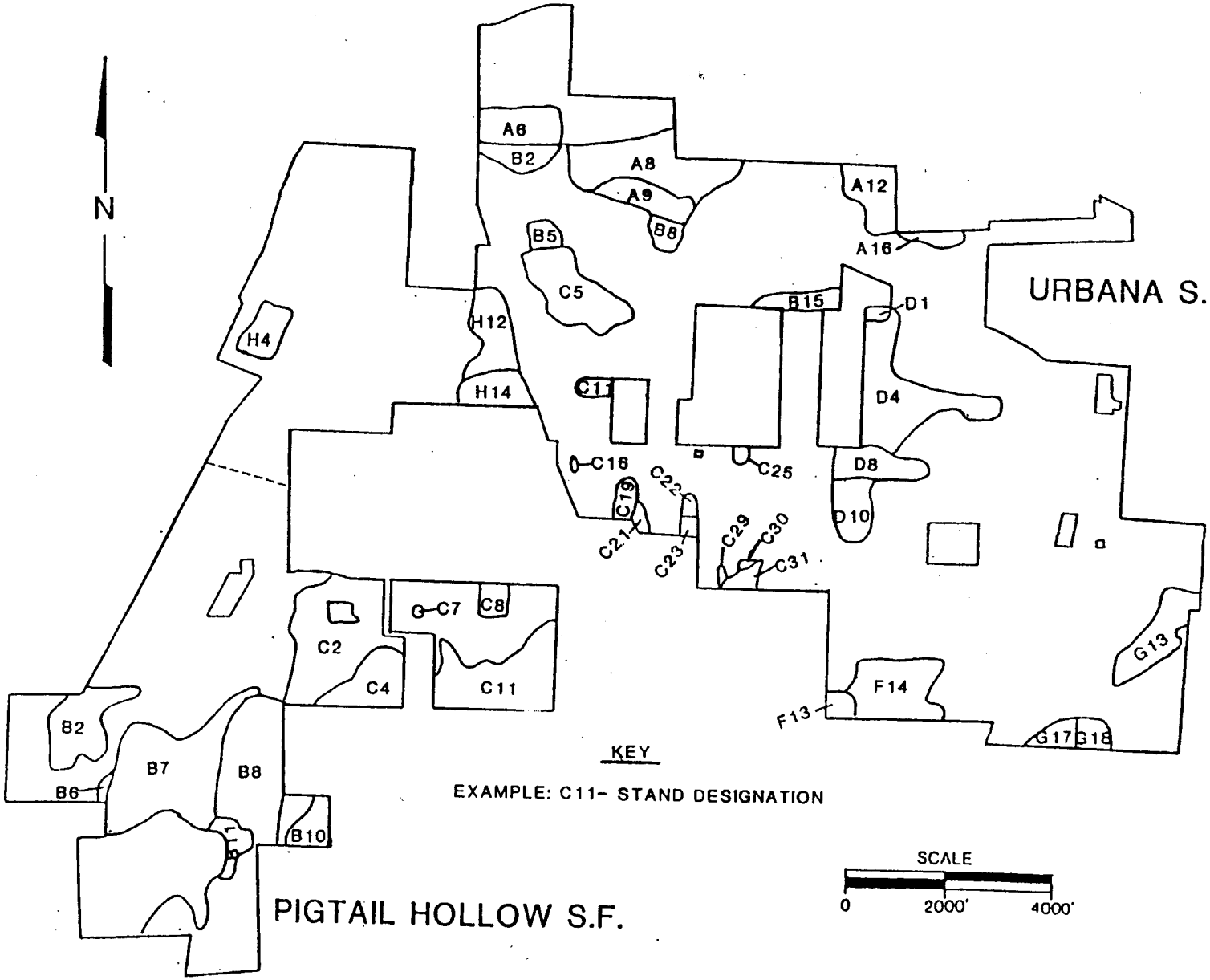


FIGURE VI-1 Timber Management Actions Planned by Stand Number for 1992-2000

Table VI-3

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Management Goal: to protect, maintain, and improve the quality of the watersheds on the unit.

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Carefully lay out stream crossings to avoid disturbing streams and stream banks.	WAT1.1	Provide guidelines to contractors when they construct logging access roads on stream crossings. Enforce guidelines through performance bonds on revenue contracts and supervision of contractors.	On-going
Lay out roads, access trails, and skid trails to avoid steep slopes and wet areas. Curtail logging operations when required to by weather conditions.	WAT1.2	DEC personnel will layout all skid trails and access roads. We will check on contractors at least once per week to insure compliance.	On-going
After logging operations, roads, log landings and skid trails will be regraded and water diversion structures installed to prevent erosion. Seeding may be required in critical areas.	WAT1.3	DEC personnel will direct contract clean-up operations.	On-going
2. Maintain all DEC trails and proposed access roads annually to prevent erosion.	WAT2.1	Clean ditches, culverts and catch basins. Grade and rake road surfaces. Replace damaged culverts.	Annually
3. Manage three small unregistered wetlands in an undisturbed state.	WAT3.1	Urbana: B-10,D-2, and a portion of G-11.	N.A.
4. Logging will be restricted and stream crossings strictly controlled within 100 feet of Mitchellsville and Hungry Hollow Creeks.	WAT4.1	Pigtail Hollow: C-11, B-4	As Required

Table VI-4

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION

Management Goal: to provide suitable opportunities for the public enjoyment of compatible recreational pursuits in a natural setting.

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Maintain and enhance access infrastructure to provide public access.	REC1.1	Refer to Access Actions.	N.A.
2. Continue to encourage maintenance and use of the Bristol Hills Branch of the Finger Lakes Hiking Trail.	REC2.1	Regional Forester will issue a Temporary Revocable permit to the Finger Lakes Trail Conference, Inc.	
		To maintain 3.75 miles of FLT.	As Needed
	REC2.2	Create a hiking trail around Huckleberry Swamp to connect with the Bristol Hills Branch of the FL Trail.	One Time
3. Identify State Forest land to encourage public use by:	REC3.1	Erect a directional sign on the intersection of Hungary Hollow Road and Mitchellsville Road.	One Time
a) painting and posting the boundary lines every seven years.	REC3.2	Maintain 30.5 miles of boundary lines by painting and posting.	Every 7 Yrs
b) maintain an area sign on each forest.	REC3.3	Post 5.4 miles of public roadsides.	Every 7 Yrs
c) post all roadsides and corners to conspicuously identify State forest land.	REC3.4	Maintain three area signs.	Annually
4. Provide informational brochures on the unit.	REC4.1	Update and Print informational brochure - 500.	One Time
	REC4.2	Reprint additional brochures.	As Needed
5. Barriers will be constructed to discourage use of skid trails by motorized vehicles after logging operations are completed.	REC5.1	DEC will direct contractors on materials and placement of barriers.	As Required

FIGURE VI-2 Access and Public Use Actions Planned

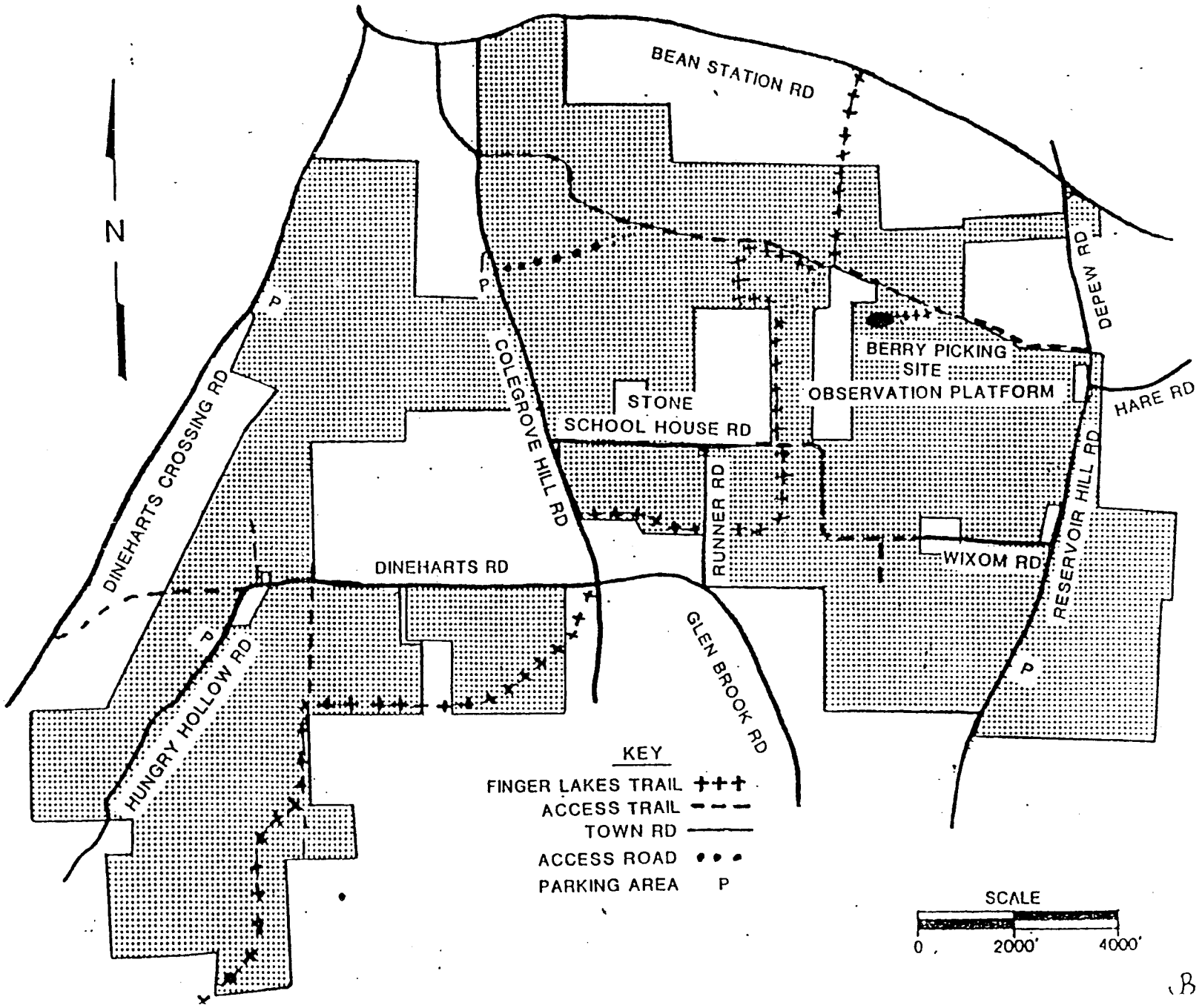


Table VI-4 (con't.)

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION

Management Goal: to provide suitable opportunities for the public enjoyment of compatible recreational pursuits in a natural setting.

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
6. Encourage present recreational uses.	REC6.1	Issue one news release annually to provide news media with information on recreational opportunities on this unit and State forests in general.	As Needed
7. Construct an observation platform overlooking Huckleberry Swamp in conjunction with the Bristol Hills Branch of the Finger Lakes Trail.	REC7.1	Encourage and permit Finger Lakes volunteers to construct a platform.	One Time

Table VI-5

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
WILDLIFE

Management Goal: to maintain, enhance and develop the wildlife resource and habitat; and provide access for people to enjoy wildlife related activities that are compatible with and compliment the Wildlife Resource.

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Increase the quantity and quality of wetlands and associated wildlife resources by:			
a) Protect and enhance 15-20 acres of existing wetlands.	WL1.1	Identify and provide protection for all existing wetland areas.	One Time
b) Identify upland areas where new wetlands could be developed.	WL1.2	Identify and develop soils, topography, and other engineering data for each site.	One Time
c) Create a new wetland area.	WL1.3	Develop highest priority site.	One Time
2. Identify and maintain existing open areas which can be maintained on the unit on areas adjacent to wetlands, parking areas, overlooks, and woodland edges.	WL2.1	Prepare and keep an inventory of areas to be kept permanently open. Maintain areas through periodic mowing.	Annually
3. Create new open areas up to 5% of the management area.	WL3.1	Develop available areas by clearing or clear-cutting, including site preparation, seeding, and mowing.	Periodic Rotation
4. Develop and/or maintain 20% of the area in conifer (preferably natural conifer).	WL4.1	Refer to Timber Management.	Annually 3 Year Rotation
5. Utilize forest management to mutually enhance the wildlife resource.	WL5.1	Identify and preserve den trees and snags; balance plant species and age classes; and promote forest health, etc.	Annually

Table VI-6

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
AESTHETICS

Management Goal: to maintain and enhance the natural beauty of the area.

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Control littering through: a) strict law enforcement.	AES1.1	Maintain routine patrols by Ranger, especially during high use periods such as big game season.	On-going
b) annual litter removal.	AES1.2	Litter clean-up at least annually by Division of Operations.	Annually
2. Screen harvesting operations.	AES2.1	Within 100 feet of roads and/or trails, all tops shall be lopped so that no piece extends more than 4 feet from the ground.	On-going
	AES2.2	Log landings, insofar as possible, will be located off public highways.	On-going
3. Preserve stump fences to enhance the cultural history and natural beauty of the area.	AES3.1	Stump fences shall not be sold or removed. Stump fences will be avoided during logging and skid trail construction.	On-going

Table VI-7

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
PROTECTION MANAGEMENT

Management Goal: to protect the unit from illegal trespass, wild fires, and damaging insects and diseases. Also to insure public safety for users.

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Contain and control all fires.	PRO1.1	Maintain fire management program through the Bureau of Forest Protection and Fire Management.	As Needed
2. Protect the area from injurous insect and disease outbreaks.	PRO2.1	Monitor and address insect and disease outbreaks with integrated pest management practices.	As Needed
3. Protect the area from illegal activities.	PRO3.1	Maintain law enforcement program through the Bureau of Forest Protection and Fire Management.	Routine
	PRO3.2	Elicit assistance from public in apprehending violators.	Routine

Table VI-8

Management Objectives and Management Actions for
LAND PRESERVATION

Management Goal: to acquire several parcels in order to maintain management continuity, protect unique ecosystems, and provide improved public access.

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action #	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. To acquire several parcels, equaling +/- 250 acres.	LAN1.1	Proceed with land acquisition process when feasible.	When Funds Become Available

VII IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

For each action, Table VII-1 provides a 10 year schedule, the estimated cost or income generated, its relative priority, and any additional objectives the action satisfies. Actions, primarily related to maintenance, require staff time but not a large budget outlay. Other actions generate income and benefits to DEC through timber sales and possibly oil and gas well site leasing. In-kind services, such as surveying or road improvement by a timber sale contractor benefit the unit. Some objectives listed in the previous sections are necessary in planning long term management of the unit even though there is no action to be taken within this next 10 year period.

As stated in the preface of this document, funding is the major limiting factor to implementing the Keuka Highlands unit management plan. Other factors, such as forest health problems or wood product markets may also limit or postpone the schedule of actions.

Based on this information, the planning committee for this FMU lists each action item as a high, medium, or lower priority.

High priority actions are those essential to maintaining the unit or those which individually satisfy a number of objectives and contribute greatly toward the multiple use management policy.

Medium priority actions are recommended actions beyond maintenance, including actions that might be accomplished through creative funding or those that will have valuable long term benefits.

Lower priority actions are recommended actions that may be difficult to fund, or large and complex.

It is the intent of DEC to implement all the high priority actions and as many of the planned medium and lower priority actions as can be permitted under the current fiscal restraints.

Table VII-2 summarizes the estimated funds needed each year for all high, medium and lower priority actions. Estimated income for the ten-year period is $230,025.00. This revenue, it should be noted, goes to a dedicated fund to support Lands and Forest programs.

Table VII-3 separates development (capital) costs from maintenance costs for high, medium and lower priority categories. Development expenditures require legislative authority and are included in the high priority category if the action contributes greatly to the multiple use goals outlined in this plan.

In 1996, DEC will conduct a five year review of the application of this unit management plan. The progress made toward reaching the goals, and the constraints that may have prevented progress toward other goals, will be identified at that time. Recommendations for revisions to the plan will also be identified.

Table VII-1

Management Action Priority Listing, Estimated Budget, and 10 Year Schedule

Management Action Item[1/2]		Additional Objectives	Priority	Est. Ten Year	Est. Ten Year	Schedule of Actions[5]									
#	Description	Satisfied[2]	H-M-L[3]	Cost[4]	Income[4]	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
ACC1.1	Build road	TIM, WAT, REC PRO	H	53,000							O	O			
ACC1.2	Maintain trails	TIM, WAT, REC PRO	H					O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ACC2.1	Construct parking lot	REC, PRO	L	7,000				O							
ACC2.2	Maintain parking lot	REC, PRO	H	1,500		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ACC2.3	Maintain new lots	REC, PRO	L	1,200				O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ACC3.1	Identify town roads	REC	H			X									
TIM1.1	Regeneration, thinning, uneven-age	WL, REC, AES	H		30,000			O		O	O	O		O	O
TIM2.1	Supplemental harvest stand	WL, ACC, REC, AES	M		90,000				O	O	O	O	O	O	
TIM3.1	Regeneration, thinning	WL, ACC, REC, AES	H		80,000					O	O	O	O	O	
TIM4.1	Regeneration	WL, ACC, REC, AES	H		5,000					O					
TIM5.1	Open brush	WL, ACC, REC, AES	H							O	O	O	O	O	
TIM6.1	No Cutting	REC, PRO, AES	H												
TIM7.1	Regeneration, uneven-age	AES, WL, ACC, REC	H		25,000			O			O			O	
TIM8.1	Thinning, uneven-age	WL, ACC, REC, AES	H					O		O	O	O		O	O
WAT1.1	Stream crossing	PRO, TIM, REC AES	H					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

[1] Refer to Tables in Section VI for full Management Action description.
[2] ACC = Access; TIM = Timber Mgt; WAT = Watershed Mgt; REC = Public Use & Recreation; WL = Wildlife; PRO = Protection Mgt; AES = Aesthetics; LAN = Land Acquisition.
[3] Priority for implementation: H = High; M = Medium; L = Lower. See page 49.
[4] Blank spaces = no cost incurred or income generated beyond staff time.
[5] "X" = to occur that year; "O" = estimated to occur that year or close to that year (relative to Timber Harvests or when Capital Projects are authorized).

Table VII-1

Management Action Priority Listing, Estimated Budget, and 10 Year Schedule

Management Action Item[1/2] #	Description	Additional Objectives Satisfied[2]	Priority H-M-L[3]	Est. Ten Year Cost[4]	Est. Ten Year Income[4]	Schedule of Actions[5] 91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
WAT1.2	Road layout	PRO, TIM, REC AES	H					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
WAT1.3	Log job clean-up	PRO, AES, REC TIM	H					O		O	O	O	O	O	
WAT2.1	Road maintenance	TIM, REC, ACC	H	5,000							O	X	X	X	X
WAT3.1	Unregistered wetland	PRO, WL, AES, REC	L												
WAT4.1	Restrict logging on creeks	PRO, REC, AES TIM	H												
REC1.1	Access	ACC, TIM				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
REC2.1	TRP/Maintain 3.75 mi.	ACC, PRO, TIM	H		25,000	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
REC2.2	Create Huckleberry Swamp Trail	ACC, PRO	M				O								
REC3.1	Directional sign	ACC	L	200			X								
REC3.2	Boundary line maintenance	PRO, ACC, TIM	H	6,100								X			
REC3.3	Post roads	ACC, PRO	M	540								X			
REC3.4	Area sign maintenance	ACC, PRO	M	500		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REC4.1	Info brochures	ACC, PRO	M	75		X									
REC4.2	Print brochures as needed		L	90			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REC5.1	Barrier construction	PRO, ACC	H					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
REC6.1	News release		M			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REC7.1	Huckleberry Swamp use	PRO, REC, AES	M	5,000					O						
WL1.1	Wetland protection	PRO	H			X									

[1] Refer to Tables in Section VI for full Management Action description.
[2] ACC = Access; TIM = Timber Mgt; WAT = Watershed Mgt; REC = Public Use & Recreation; WL = Wildlife; PRO = Protection Mgt; AES = Aesthetics; LAN = Land Acquisition.
[3] Priority for implementation: H = High; M = Medium; L = Lower. See page 49.
[4] Blank spaces = no cost incurred or income generated beyond staff time.
[5] "X" = to occur that year; "O" = estimated to occur that year or close to that year (relative to Timber Harvests or when Capital Projects are authorized).

Table VII-1

Management Action Priority Listing, Estimated Budget, and 10 Year Schedule

Management Action Item[1/2] #	Description	Additional Objectives Satisfied[2]	Priority H-M-L[3]	Est. Ten Year Cost[4]	Est. Ten Year Income[4]	Schedule of Actions[5] 91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
WL1.2	Wetland site I.D.	PRO, WAT	M	1,000		O									
WL1.3	Wetland development	PRO, WAT, AES REC	M	100,000				O							
WL2.1	Maintenance open areas	AES, REC, WAT PRO	H	10,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WL3.1	Create new opeh areas	AES, REC, TIM	M	40,000			O								
WL4.1	Maintain and develop conifer	TIM, REC, AES	M							X	X	X	X	X	
WL5.1	Forest management for wildlife	TIM, REC, AES	H					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AES1.1	Law enforcement	PRO, REC, WAT	H			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AES1.2	Litter removal	PRO, REC, WAT	M	10,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AES2.1	Buffer strip	REC, TIM	H					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AES2.2	Log landings	REC, TIM	M					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AES3.1	Stump fences	REC, TIM	L					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
PRO1.1	Fire protection	TIM, REC, WL AES, WAT	H			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PRO2.1	I & D management	TIM, AES, REC WL	H	200		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PRO3.1	Security activities	TIM, REC, WL, AES, WAT	H			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LAN1.1	Land acquisition	ACC, REC, WL, AES. TIM, WAT	H L	65,000 60,000			O		O			O		O	

[1] Refer to Tables in Section VI for full Management Action description.
[2] ACC = Access; TIM = Timber Mgt; WAT = Watershed Mgt; REC = Public Use & Recreation; WL = Wildlife; PRO = Protection Mgt; AES = Aesthetics; LAN = Land Acquisition.
[3] Priority for implementation: H = High; M = Medium; L = Lower. See page 44.
[4] Blank spaces = no cost incurred or income generated beyond staff time.
[5] "X" = to occur that year; "O" = estimated to occur that year or close to that year (relative to Timber Harvests or when Capital Projects are authorized).

Table VII-2 Summary of Estimated Costs by Year for High, Medium and Lower Priority Actions

Fiscal Year *	High Priority	Medium Priority	Lower Priority	Annual $ Total-all actions
1991	$ 1,170	$ 1,125	$ 0	$ 2,295
1992	1,170	42,050	210	43,430
1993	1,170	141,050	7,160	149,380
1994	1,170	6,050	160	7,380
1995	1,170	26,050	160	27,380
1996	2,170	1,050	30,160	33,380
1997	61,270	1,590	160	63,020
1998	2,170	1,050	160	3,380
1999	2,170	1,050	30,160	33,380
2000	2,170	1,050	160	3,380
Totals	$ 75,800	$222,115	$ 68,490	$366,405

*The Fiscal Year begins April

Table VII-3 Estimated Development (Capital) and Maintenance Costs for the 10 Year Period for High, Medium and Lower Priority Categories

	High	Medium	Lower	Total
Development Costs	$ 53,000	$210,000	$ 67,000	$330,000
Maintenance Costs	$ 22,800	$ 12,115	$ 1,490	$ 36,405
Totals	$ 75,800	$222,115	$ 68,490	$366,405

VIII PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public involvement is considered an integral part of the Forest Management Unit planning process.

DEC believes it is important to exchange information with those interested in NYS Forest Management or affected by the actions and decisions that are made. For the Keuka Highlands Management Unit, the interested and affected public was identified and contacted prior to developing this draft plan. In creating a contact list, 74 groups or individuals were identified in the following categories:

Adjacent landowners
Forest related associations
Economic interests
Environmental or non-economic Interests
Local governments

DEC used the contact list to inform them of the upcoming process and encouraged those with concerns or special interests to contact us. Included in this mailing was a letter, a brochure about the forests with a map, and a return card to confirm, add to or correct the contact list. A news release was also distributed to the media with the same information. As a result, a number of letters and return cards were received with valuable information that was considered in preparing the draft.

Some community members informed us, for example, that the area named as Pigtail Hollow by DEC is known to residents as Hungry Hollow and that the name should be changed to Hungry Hollow. Since learning this, DEC will consider renaming the area as suggested and encourage further comments from the public during the draft plan review stage.

The draft plan will be reviewed both within DEC and by the public, who will be informed of the opportunity to comment on the plan through the media and directly if on the contact list. DEC will conduct an information meeting on the Draft Plan and solicit comments on its content and completeness. After public review of the draft, the final plan will be completed and made available to anyone who requests it. A response summary to the comments and questions received on the draft plan is in Appendix 7 of this document.

DEC will report on its progress implementing the plan in five years. The public, through the contact list and the media, will be notified of the availability of this report, and comments from the public will be accepted by DEC prior to any revisions to the existing plan. If interest warrants, a public information meeting will be held.

IX GLOSSARY

Buffer Strips - A strip of vegetation used to protect sensitive areas from any type of disturbance.

Classified Water Bodies - A system whereby water bodies are protected under Environmental Conservation Law.

Conifer - Needle bearing trees.

Conifer Stand - A forest stand containing 50% or more conifer species.

D.B.H. (diameter at breast height) - The diameter of a tree at roughly breast height or 4 1/2 feet from the ground.

Ecological Diversity - A diversity of living organisms in an ecosystem.

Ecological Subzone - A geographic area containing fauna and flora which are adapted to that particular area.

Ecosystem - A complex of living organisms and their environment.

Erosion - To wear away by the action: water, wind, or ice.

Even Aged - A forest in which all of the trees are essentially the same age.

Fragipan - An impervious subsurface soil layer (sometimes known as "hardpan") which restricts rooting and internal soil drainage.

Hardwoods - Broadleafed trees.

Log Landing - An area to which logs are skidded and then loaded for removal.

Multiple Use - A management philosophy by which many uses are derived for a specific land area.

Natural Regeneration - The regrowth of a forest stand by natural means.

Plantation - A forest established by planting.

Pole Sized - A young tree with a DBH of 6 to 11 inches.

Regeneration - The regrowth of a forest stand.

Rotation - The length of time between the establishment and the harvest of a forest stand.

Silviculture - The establishment, development, care, and reproduction of forest stands.

Softwoods - Needle bearing trees.

Stand - A group of trees with similar characteristics that are treated as a single unit in a forest management plan.

Stand Analysis - A systematic method of evaluating forest stands to determine the need for stand treatment.

Stand Treatment - Work done in a stand which is directed towards the management of the stand.

State Forest - Lands owned by the state of New York and administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation which are managed for the establishment and maintenance of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber, and for recreation and kindred purposes.

Sustained Yield - The maintenance of a continuous flow of a particular product.

Temporary Revocable Permit - A permit to use state forest land for a specific purpose for a prescribed length of time.

Top Lopping - The cutting of limbs from the tops of filled trees to reduce fire danger and improve visibility. On state forests top lopping of conifers is required by law.

Uneven Aged - A forest containing trees of two or more age classes.

Watershed - The land area from which a stream receives its water.

Wetland - Transition areas between upland and aquatic habitat.

Yield - The production of a commodity such as; forest products, water, or wildlife.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1

Keuka Highlands State Forests Real Estate Taxes Status

1990

Town	Acres	Taxable Status	Town General	School
Urbana	988.64	Taxable	$3,552.08	$ 7,450.71
Wheeler	1,277.19	Taxable	1,015.65	6,143.92
Pulteney	306.22	Taxable	224.01	436.55
			$4,791.74	$14,031.18
Urbana	735.51	Exempt	--	--
Wheeler	318.39	Exempt	--	--
Pulteney	62.00	Exempt	--	--
Total	3,687.95		$4,791.74	$14,031.18

APPENDIX 2

Occurrence and Protective Status of Wildlife on the Keuka Highlands Unit

The protective status of listed species is based on Federal and State regulations. Following column entries for common and scientific names, a "protective status" category of two entries, for Federal protective status and for New York State protective status, appear.

The following definitions apply to the abbreviations and terms used as defined in The Checklist of the Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals of New York State, Including Their Protective Status.

Federal Definitions

End - "Endangered Species," determined by the U.S. Department of the Interior to be in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Thr - "Threatened Species," determined by the U.S. Department of the Interior as likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

MBTA - Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and as amended. The MBTA, including amendments, implements conventions between the United States, Great Britain (for Canada, etc.), Mexico, and Japan for the protection of migratory birds.

MMPA - Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, and as amended, for the protection, conservation, and management of all marine mammals, to maintain the health and stability of the marine ecosystem.

Un - "Unprotected" under Federal Law.

State Definitions

End - "Endangered Species," determined by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to be in imminent danger of extinction or extirpation in New York State, or Federally listed as endangered. All such species are fully protected under New York State's Environmental Conservation Law.

Thr - "Threatened Species," determined by the DEC as likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in New York State, or Federally listed as threatened. All such species are fully protected under Environmental Conservation Law.

Spec - "Special Concern Species," are those native species which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented evidence exists relating to their continued welfare in New York State. The Special Concern category, while existing in DEC rules and regulations, does not in itself provide protection. Therefore, a species listed as Special Concern is accompanied by a second notation indicating whether or not such species is otherwise protected.

Game Species - Any of a variety of "big game" or "small game" species as stated in the Environmental Conservation Law; many normally have an open season for at least part of the year and are protected at other times.

Prot - "Protected Wildlife" means "wild game, protected wild birds, and endangered species of wildlife" as defined in the Environmental Conservation Law.

Un - "Unprotected" means that the species may be taken at any time without limit; however, a license to take may be required.

Occurrence -

(1) Res. - Probably residence on the area.

(2) Poss. Res. - Possible resident on the area - published range maps indicate possible occurrence.

(3) Trans. - Transient visitor.

Breeding Category -

(1) Confirmed - Evidence of nesting in the area observed.

(2) Probable - Breeding behavior observed.

(3) Possible - Species observed in area during breeding season.

APPENDIX 3

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF KEUKA HIGHLANDS
BY COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME & PROTECTIVE STATUS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROTECTIVE STATUS		OCCURRENCE
		FEDERAL	STATE	
JEFFERSON SALAMANDER	AMBYSTOMA JEFFERSONIANUM	UN	UN-SPEC.	POSS.RES.
BLUE-SPOTTED SALAMANDER	AMBYSTOMA LATERALE	UN	UN-SPEC.	POSS.RES.
SPOTTED SALAMANDER	AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM	UN	UN-SPEC.	RES.
RED-SPOTTED NEWT	NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS	UN	UN-SPEC.	RES.
DUSKY SALAMANDER	DESMOGNATHUS FUSCUS	UN	UN	RES.
MOUNTAIN DUSKY SALAMANDER	DESMOGNATHUS OCHROPHAEUS	UN	UN	RES.
REDBACK SALAMANDER	PLETHODON CINEREUS	UN	UN	RES.
SLIMY SALAMANDER	PLETHODON GLUTINOSUS	UN	UN	POSS. RES.
FOUR TOED SALAMANDER	HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
SPRING SALAMANDER	GYRINOPHILUS PORPHYRITICUS	UN	UN	RES.
TWO-LINED SALAMANDER	EURYCEA BISLINEATA	UN	UN	RES.
AMERICAN TOAD	BUFO AMERICANUS	UN	UN	RES.
SPRING PEEPER	HYLA CRUCIFER	UN	UN	RES.
GRAY TREEFROG	HYLA VERSICOLOR	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
BULLFROG	RANA CATESBEIANA	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
GREEN FROG	RANA CLAMITANS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
WOOD FROG	RANA SYLVATICA	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
NORTHERN LEOPARD FROG	RANA PIPIENS	UN	GAME SPECIES	POSS.RES.
PICKEREL FROG	RANA PALUSTRIS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
SNAPPING TURTLE	CHELYDRA SERPENTINA	UN	UN	RES.
SPOTTED TURTLE	CLEMMYS GUTTATA	UN	UN-SPEC.	POSS.RES.
WOOD TURTLE	CLEMMYS INSCULPTA	UN	GAME SP-SPEC	POSS.RES.
PAINTED TURTLE	CHRYSEMYS PICTA	UN	UN	RES.
COAL SKINK	EUMECES ANTHRACINUS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
NORTHERN WATER SNAKE	NERODIA SIPEDON	UN	UN	RES.
BROWN SNAKE	STORERIA DEKAYI	UN	UN	RES.
REDBELLY SNAKE	STORERIA OCCIPTOMACULATA	UN	UN	RES.
COMMON GARTER SNAKE	THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS	UN	UN	RES.
EASTERN RIBBON SNAKE	THAMNOPHIS SAURITUS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
RINGNECK SNAKE	DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS	UN	UN	RES.
RACER	COLUBER CONSTRICTOR	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE	OPHEODRYS VERNALIS	UN	UN	RES.
RAT SNAKE	ELAPHE OBSOLETA	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
MILK SNAKE	LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM	UN	UN	RES.
TIMBER RATTLESNAKE	CROTALUS HORRIDUS	UN	THREATENED	POSS.RES.

MAMMALS OF KEUKA HIGHLANDS
BY COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME & PROTECTIVE STATUS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROTECTIVE STATUS		OCCURRENCE
		FEDERAL	STATE	
VIRGINIA OPOSSUM	DIDELPHIS VIRGINIANS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
MASKED SHREW	SOREX CINEREUS	UN	UN	RES.
WATER SHREW	SOREX PALUSTRIS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
SMOKY SHREW	SOREX FUMEUS	UN	UN	RES.
NORTHERN SHORT-TAILED SHREW	BLARINA BREVICAUDA	UN	UN	RES.
LEAST SHREW	CRYPTOTIS PARVA	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
HAIRY-TAILED MOLE	PARASCALOPS BREWERI	UN	UN	RES.
STAR-NOSED MOLE	CONDYLURA CRISTATA	UN	UN	RES.
LITTLE BROWN BAT	MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
KEEN'S BAT	MYOTIS KEENII	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
INDIANA BAT	MYOTIS SODALIS	END	END	POSS.RES.
SMALL-FOOTED BAT	MYOTIS LEIBII	UN	UN-SPEC.CONCERN	POSS.RES.
SILVER-HAIRED BAT	LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
EASTERN PIPISTRELLE	PIPISTRELLUS SUBFLAVUS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
BIG BROWN BAT	EPTESICUS FUSCUS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
RED BAT	LASIURUS BOREALIS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
HOARY BAT	LASIURUS CINEREUS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
COYOTE	CANIS LATRANS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
RED FOX	VULPES VULPES	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
GR[illegible]OX	UROCYON CINEREOARGENTEUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
[illegible]BEAR	URSUS AMERICANUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	TRANS.
RACCOON	PROCYON LOTOR	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
ERMINE	MUSTELA ERMINEA	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
LONG-TAILED WEASEL	MUSTELA FRENATA	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
MINK	MUSTELA VISON	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
STRIPED SKUNK	MEPHITIS MEPHITIS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
BOBCAT	LYNX RUFUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	TRANS.
WHITE-TAILED DEER	ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
EASTERN CHIPMUNK	TAMIAS STRIATUS	UN	UN	RES.
WOODCHUCK	MARMOTA MONAX	UN	UN	RES.
FOX SQUIRREL	SCIURUS NIGER	UN	GAME SPECIES	POSS.
GRAY SQUIRREL	SCIURUS CAROLINENSIS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
RED SQUIRREL	TAMIASCIURUS HUDSONICUS	UN	UN	RES.
SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL	GLAUCOMYS VOLANS	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL	GLAUCOMYS SABRINUS	UN	UN	RES.
BEAVER	CASTOR CANADENSIS	UN	GAME SPECIES	POSS.
DEER MOUSE	PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS	UN	UN	RES.
WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE	PEROMYSCUS LEUCOPUS	UN	UN	RES.
SOUTHERN RED-BACKED VOLE	CLETHRIONOMYS GAPPERI	UN	UN	RES.
MEADOW VOLE	MICROTUS PENNSYLVANICUS	UN	UN	RES.
WOODLAND VOLE	MICROTUS PINETORUM	UN	UN	POS.RES.
MUSKRAT	ONDATRA ZIBETHICUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
SOUTHERN BOG LEMMING	SYNAPTOMYS COOPERI	UN	UN	POSS.RES.
MEADOW JUMPING MOUSE	ZAPUS HUDSONIUS	UN	UN	RES.
WOODLAND JUMPING MOUSE	NAPAEOZAPUS INSIGNIS	UN	UN	RES.
[illegible]MOUSE	MUS MUSCULUS	UN	UN	RES.
NORWAY RAT	RATTUS NORVEGIEUS	UN	UN	RES.
PORCUPINE	ERETHIZON DORSATUM	UN	UN	RES.
EASTERN COTTONTAIL	SYLVILAGUS FLORIDANUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	RES.
VARYING HARE	LEPUS AMERICANUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	POSS.

BIRDS OF KEUKA HIGHLANDS
BY COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME & PROTECTIVE STATUS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROTECTIVE STATUS FEDERAL	PROTECTIVE STATUS STATE	BREEDING CATEGORY
CANADA GOOSE	BRANTA CANADENSIS	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
GREAT BLUE HERON	ARDEA HERODIAS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
GREEN-BACKED HERON	BUTORIDES STRIATUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
WOOD DUCK	AIX SPONSA	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	CONFIRMED
MALLARD	ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	CONFIRMED
GREEN WING TEAL	ANAS CRECCA	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
BLACK DUCK	ANAS RUBRIPES	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
BLUE WING TEAL	ANAS DISCORS	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
RING NECK DUCK	AYTHYA COLLARIS	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	MIGRANT
HOODED MERGANSER	LOPHODYTES CUCULLATUS	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
TURKEY VULTURE	CATHARTES AURA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
NORTHERN HARRIER	CIRCUS CYANEUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	ACCIPITER STRIATUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
BROAD-WINGED HAWK	BUTEO PLATYPTERUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
COOPER'S HAWK	ACCIPITER COOPERII	MBTA	PROT-SPEC.CONCERN	POSSIBLE
NORTHERN GOSHAWK	ACCIPITER GENTILIS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
RED SHOULDERED HAWK	BUTEO LINEATUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
RED-TAILED HAWK	BUTEO JAMAICENSIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
AMERICAN KESTREL	FALCO SPARVERIUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
RING-NECKED PHEASANT	PHASIANUS COLCHICUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
RUFFED GROUSE	BONASA UMBELLUS	UN	GAME SPECIES	CONFIRMED
WILD TURKEY	MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO	UN	GAME SPECIES	CONFIRMED
COMMON MOORHEN	GALLINULA CHLOROPUS	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
VIRGINIA RAIL	RALLUS LIMICOLA	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
SORA RAIL	PORZANA CAROLINA	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
AMERICAN COOT	FULICA AMERICANA	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	POSSIBLE
KILLDEER	CHARADRIUS VOCIFERUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
SPOTTED SANDPIPER	ACTITIS MACULARIA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
COMMON SNIPE	GALLINAGO GALLINAGO	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	PROBABLE
AMERICAN WOODCOCK	SCOLOPAX MINOR	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	CONFIRMED
MOURNING DOVE	ZENAIDA MACROURA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO	COCCYZUS ERYTHROPTHALMUS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	COCCYZUS AMERICANUS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
EASTERN SCREECH-OWL	OTUS ASIO	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
GREAT HORNED OWL	BUBO VIRGINIANUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
BARRED OWL	STRIX VARIA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
LONG-EARED OWL	ASIO OTUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
COMMON NIGHTHAWK	CHORDEILES MINOR	MBTA	PROT-SPEC.CONCERN	POSSIBLE
CHIMNEY SWIFT	CHAETURA PELAGICA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD	ARCHILOCHUS COLUBRIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
BELTED KINGFISHER	CERYLE ALCYON	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
RED-HEADED WOODPECKER	MELANERPES ERYTHROCEPHALUS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER	MELANERPES CAROLINUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER	SPHYRAPICUS VARIUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
DOWNY WOODPECKER	PICOIDES PUBESCENS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
HAIRY WOODPECKER	PICOIDES VILLOSUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
NORTHERN FLICKER	COLAPTES AURATUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
PILEATED WOODPECKER	DRYOCOPUS PILEATUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED

BIRDS OF KEUKA HIGHLANDS
BY COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME & PROTECTIVE STATUS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROTECTIVE STATUS		BREEDING
		FEDERAL	STATE	CATEGORY
EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE	CONTOPUS VIRENS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
ALDER FLYCATCHER	EMPIDONAX ALNORUM	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
WILLOW FLYCATCHER	EMPIDONAX TRAILLII	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
LEAST FLYCATCHER	EMPIDONAX MINIMUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
EASTERN PHOEBE	SAYORNIS PHOEBE	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER	MYARCHUS CRINITUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
EASTERN KINGBIRD	TYRANNUS TYRANNUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
HORNED LARK	EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
PURPLE MARTIN	PROGNE SUBIS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
TREE SWALLOW	TACHYCINETA BICOLOR	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW	STELGIDOPTERYX SERRIPENNIS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
BANK SWALLOW	RAPARIA RIPARIA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
BARN SWALLOW	HIRUNDO RUSTICA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
CLIFF SWALLOW	HIRUNDO PYRRHONOTA	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
BLUE JAY	CYANOCITTA CRISTATA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
AMERICAN CROW	CORVUS BRACHYRHYNCHOS	MBTA	GAME SPECIES	CONFIRMED
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE	PARUS ATRICAPILLUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
TUFTED TITMOUSE	PARIS BICOLOR	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	SITTA CANADENSIS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH	SITTA CAROLINENSIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRME
BROWN CREEPER	CERTHIA AMERICANA	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
CAROLINA WREN	THRYOTHORUS LUDOVICIANUS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
HOUSE WREN	TROGLODYTES AEDON	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
WINTER WREN	TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
MARSH WREN	CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET	REGULUS SATRAPA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER	POLIOPTILA CAERULEA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
EASTERN BLUEBIRD	SIALIA SIALIS	MBTA	PROT-SPEC.CONCERN	PROBABLE
VEERY	CATHARUS FUSCESCENS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
HERMIT THRUSH	CATHARUS GUTTATUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
WOOD THRUSH	HYLOCICHLA MUSTELINA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
AMERICAN ROBIN	TURDUS MIGRATORIUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
GRAY CATBIRD	DUMETELLA CAROLINENSIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD	MIMUS POLYGLOTTOS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
BROWN THRASHER	TOXOSTOMA RUFUM	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
CEDAR WAXWING	BOMBYCILLA CEDRORUM	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
EUROPEAN STARLING	STURNUS VULGARIS	UN	UN	CONFIRMED
SOLITARY VIREO	VIREO SOLITARIUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
YELLOW-THROATED VIREO	VIREO FLAVIFRONS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
WARBLING VIREO	VIREO GILVUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
RED-EYED VIREO	VIREO OLIVACEUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
BLUE-WINGED WARBLER	VERMIVORA PINUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
NASHVILLE WARBLER	VERMIVORA RUFICAPILLA	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER	VERMIVORA CHRYSOPTERA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
YELLOW WARBLER	DENDROICA PETECHIA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER	DENDROICA PENSYLVANICA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
MAGNOLIA WARBLER	DENDROICA MAGNOLIA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER	DENDROICA CAERULESCENS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE

BIRDS OF KEUKA HIGHLANDS
BY COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME & PROTECTIVE STATUS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROTECTIVE STATUS		BREEDING
		FEDERAL	STATE	CATEGORY
YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER	DENDROICA CORONATA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER	DENDROICA VIRENS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER	DENDROICA FUSCA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
PRAIRIE WARBLER	DENDROICA DISCOLOR	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
CERULEAN WARBLER	DENDROICA CERULEA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
PINE WARBLER	DENDROICA PINUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER	MNIOTILTA VARIA	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
AMERICAN REDSTART	SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
OVENBIRD	SEIURUS AUROCAPILLUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH	SEIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH	SEIURUS MOTACILLA	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
MOURNING WARBLER	OPORORNIS PHILADELPHIA	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
COMMON YELLOWTHROAT	GEOTHLYPIS TRICHAS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
CANADA WARBLER	WILSONIA CANADENSIS	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
SCARLET TANAGER	PIRANGA OLIVACEA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
NORTHERN CARDINAL	CARDINALIS CARDINALIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK	PHEUCTICUS LUDOVICIANUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
INDIGO BUNTING	PASSERINA CYANEA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
RUFUS-SIDED TOWHEE	PIPILO ERYTHROPHTALMUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
CHIPPING SPARROW	SPIZELLA PASSERINA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
FIELD SPARROW	SPIZELLA PUSILLA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
VESPER SPARROW	POOECETES GRAMINEUS	MBTA	PROT-SPEC.CONCERN	CONFIRMED
SAVANNAH SPARROW	PASSERVULUS SANDWICHENSIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM	MBTA	PROT-SPEC.CONCERN	CONFIRMED
HENSLOW'S SPARROW	AMMODRAMUS HENSLOWII	MBTA	PROT-SPEC.CONCERN	PROBABLE
SONG SPARROW	MELOSPIZA MELODIA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
SWAMP SPARROW	MELOSPIZA GEORGIANA	MBTA	PROT	PROBABLE
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW	ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
DARK-EYED JUNCO	JUNCO HYEMALIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
BOBOLINK	DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	AGELAIUS PHOENICEUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
EASTERN MEADOWLARK	STURNELLA MAGNA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
COMMON GRACKEL	QUISCALUS QUISCULA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD	MOLOTHRUS ATER	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
NORTHERN ORIOLE	ICTERUS GALBULA	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
PURPLE FINCH	CARPODACUS PURPUREUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
HOUSE FINCH	CARPODACUS MEXICANUS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	CARDUELIS TRISTIS	MBTA	PROT	CONFIRMED
EVENING GROSBEAK	COCCOTHRAUSTES VESPERTINUS	MBTA	PROT	POSSIBLE
HOUSE SPARROW	PASSER DOMESTICUS	UN	UN	CONFIRMED

APPENDIX 4

Harvest and License Sale Statistics

LEGAL HARVEST OF DEER AND BEAVER FOR 10 YEAR PERIOD
TOWNS OF PULTENEY, URBANA, AND WHEELER WHICH INCLUDE
THE KEUKA HIGHLANDS STATE FOREST AREA

	TOWN OF PULTENEY		TOWN OF URBANA		TOWN OF WHEELER	
YEAR	DEER	BEAVER	DEER	BEAVER	DEER	BEAVER
1979-80	118	0	226	3	190	0
1980-81	175	0	340	0	325	0
1981-82	177	0	346	0	328	0
1982-83	211	0	396	1	413	2
1983-84	239	0	429	0	405	10
1984-85	306	0	545	0	520	0
1985-86	190	0	290	0	285	0
1986-87	111	0	265	0	254	0
1987-88	269	0	371	6	312	3
1988-89	317	0	454	4	348	7

NEW YORK STATE D.E.C.

1988-90 SMALL GAME HUNTER SURVEY

WMU 19 ESTIMATED HARVEST*

SPECIES	SAMPLE TAKE	S.E.	ESTIMATED HARVEST	UPPER & LOWER CONFIDENCE LIMIT		1/2 80% C.I.	% ERRO
RABBIT	3,056	0.0239	165,722	180,705	150,738	14,983	9.04
SQUIRREL	2,600	0.0211	140,994	154,222	127,766	13,228	9.38
HARE	197	0.0061	10,683	14,507	6,859	3,824	35.80
RACCOON	896	0.0313	48,589	68,211	28,966	19,622	40.38
RED FOX	23	0.0008	1,247	1,749	746	502	40.21
GRAY FOX	35	0.0020	1,898	3,152	644	1,254	66.06
GROUSE	1,366	0.0131	74,076	82,288	65,863	8,213	11.0.
PHEASANT	344	0.0055	18,655	22,103	15,207	3,448	18.48
WOODCOCK	110	0.0034	5,965	8,097	3,834	2,132	35.73
DUCKS	261	0.0081	14,154	19,232	9,076	5,078	35.88
GEESE	33	0.0014	1,790	2,667	912	878	49.05
CROW	283	0.0221	15,347	29,201	1,492	13,855	90.28
WOODCHUCK	3,226	0.0389	174,941	199,328	150,554	24,387	13.94
FROGS	178	0.0080	9,653	14,668	4,637	5,015	51.96

* WMU (WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT) 19 INCLUDES ALL OF STEUBEN, CHAUTAUQUA, CATTARAUGUS, ALLEGANY COUNTIES AND PARTS OF ERIE, WYOMING, GENESEE, LIVINGSTON, ONTARIO, YATES, SCHUYLER, CHEMUNG, AND TIOGA.

1989 SUMMARY OF LICENSE SALES
STEUBEN COUNTY

	Number	Revenue
Resident Hunt & Big Game	1,777	28,432.00
Migratory Bird	20	100.00
Senior License	936	2,340.00
Fish	6,133	55,197.00
Hunt	1,283	10,264.00
Combined Hunt & Fish	438	7,008.00
Big Game	6,709	53,672.00
Resident Trapping	355	2,840.00
Non-Resident Fish	935	25,245.00
Non-Resident Hunt	214	8,560.00
Non-Resident Big Game	1,225	98,000.00
Junior Archery	164	1,148.00
Bowhunting	3,144	15,720.00
Lost License	133	532.00
Muzzleloader	261	1,305.00
Free Combination	1,396	.00
Sportsman	6,282	144,486.00
Resident 3 Day Fish	309	927.00
Resident Fish Conver.	6	36.00
Junior Trapping	30	90.00
Lake Erie Fishing	8	20.00
Non-Resident 5 Day Fish	791	11,865.00
Non-Resident 5 Day Hunt	40	800.00
Total Revenue		$468,587.00

APPENDIX 5

Timber Management

Stand Treatment Schedule 1991-2000

R = Regeneration
T = Thinning
Compiled 04/18/90

Uneven-Age Natural Forest

Stand #	Forest Type	Acres	Year	Type Treatment
Urbana S.F.				
D-4	Oak	51	93	R
D-8	Northern Hardwood, White Pine	23	96	R
D-10	Oak	17	99	R
	TOTAL	91		

Even-Age Natural Forest

Urbana S.F				
A-12	Oak	18	93	T
A-16	Northern Hardwood, White Pine	8	93	T
B-15	Oak, Pine	11	93	T
C-5	Transition Hardwood	40	97	T
C-19	Northern Hardwood, Hemlock	10	99	T
C-31	Oak, Hemlock	9	99	T
D-1	Northern Hardwood, White Pine	5	93	T
F-14	Northern Hardwood, White Pine	40	2000	T
G-18	Northern Hardwood, White Pine	12	96	T
H-4	Oak	14	95	R
	TOTAL	167		

Timber Management (continued)

Stand Treatment Schedule 1991-2000

Even-Age Natural Forest

Stand #	Forest Type	Acres	Year	Type Treatment
Pigtail Hollow S.F.				
B-7	Other Natural	71	2000	T
B-10	Other Natural	15	92	T
B-11	Transition Hardwood	20	2000	T
C-4	Northern Hardwood, Hemlock	29	97	T
C-11	Northern Hardwood, Hemlock	48	97	T
	TOTAL	183		

Even-Age Plantation

Urbana S.F.				
A-9	Red Pine	13	97	R
B-8	Red Pine	10	97	R
	TOTAL	23		
Pigtail Hollow S.F.				
B-2	Red Pine, White Pine	41	98	R
	TOTAL	41		

Supplemental Stand Treatment Schedule

1991-2000

(To be implemented if markets develop for pole-sized plantation products)

Stand #	Forest Type[1]	Acres	Year	Type Treatment
Urbana S.F.				
A-6	RP, WP	37	96	R
B-2	RP, WP	14	96	R
B-5	RP, WP	6	96	R
C-11	SP	5	98	R
C-16	RP	3	98	R
C-21	WP	8	98	R
C-22	SP	10	98	R
C-23	RP	3	98	R
C-25	RP	36	99	R
C-29	RP	2	99	R
C-30	RP	2	99	R
H-12	RP, WP	24	97	R
H-14	RP, WP	20	97	R
	TOTAL	170		
Pigtail Hollow S.F.				
B-6	RP	9	94	R
B-8	RP	147	95	R
C-2	SP	57	97	R
C-7	WP	3	97	R
C-8	JL	14	97	R
	TOTAL	230		
GRAND TOTAL		400		

[1] RP = Red pine; WP = White pine; SP = Scotch pine; JL = Japanese Larch

APPENDIX 6

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, New York 14414
TELEPHONE: 716-226-2466

Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

Identifying Number N8460000-0003

DATE: 9/18/91

SEQR
NEGATIVE DECLARATION

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Date:

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The Department of Environmental Conservation, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed action described below will not have a significant effect on the environment.

TITLE OF ACTION: Preparation and Review of the Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan

SEQR STATUS: Type I (X) applicable threshold(s) _____
Unlisted ( )

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION: The Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan sets forth the proposed goals, objectives, management actions, and associated costs for the management of 3,688 acres of State Forest lands in the north central portion of Steuben County. The plan details management activities for a 10 year period from 1991 to 2001. A review and ammendment process will take place at the end of the fifth year. Public participation will be sought via a public meeting. Full consideration for public input will be sought prior to completion of the final draft plan. (See attached sheet for continuation).

LOCATION: The two State Forests in the planning unit are located in the towns of Wheeler, Urbana, and Pulteney, in Steuben County. (see attached map)

(attachment of a location map of appropriate scale is recommended)

REASONS SUPPORTING THIS DETERMINATION:

Activities planned for the unit will be covered by the following Generic Environmental Impact Statements:

State Forest Commercial Product Sales Program, Wildlife Management Program, Red Pine Plantation Clearcut Program, Acquisition of Lands by the Department of Environmental Conservation and State Forest Recreation Management Program.

If after the public review process, activities are added to the plan to provide better management of the unit and are not covered by this Negative Declaration or cited Generic Environmental Impact Statements, D.E.C. will undertake a site specific environmental review for such activities.
(attach additional pages as needed)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Contact Person: Stanley J. Martin
Address: N.Y.S. D.E.C.
7291 Coon Road
Bath, NY 14810-9728

Telephone No.: 607-776-2165

COPIES OF THIS NOTICE SENT TO:

Environmental Notice Bulletin (Room 509)
Division of Regulatory Affairs (Room 514)
Appropriate Regional Director(s)
Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located
Applicant (if any)
Other involved agencies (if any)

Description of Action: (continued)

Management activities planned for the unit include: general maintenance of facilities, the construction of 1 mile of public access road and 2 parking lots, the construction of a 0.5 mile hiking trail and observation platform, forest and wildlife management, and land acquisition.

Reasons Supporting this Determination: (continued)

Activities in the plan will be performed in accordance with the standards and policies and procedures set forth in the following D.E.C. documents:

> Continuous Forest Inventory Handbook, State Forest Multiple Use Management Plan, Unpaved Forest Road Handbook, and the Timber Management Handbook.

In addition, activities in the plan will be guided by the Environmental Conservation Law, best management practices, the expertise of foresters and biologists, and the views expressed by the participating public:

Construction of new facilities shall include building a 1 mile long public access road and the construction of 2 one quarter acre parking lots. The project will entail: clearing; grading; ditching; installation of culverts; and graveling. A total of 2 acres will be disturbed. This will improve public access and safety. The construction of the 0.5 mile Huckleberry Bog hiking trail and observation platform is in response to increased public demand for these facilities. This project will cause minimal disturbance such as, removal of brush and tree limbs; and installation of a wooden observation platform in the Huckleberry Bog. The construction of one small wetland is designed to increase the acreage of wetlands which are presently very limited on the area. This will entail construction of a small dike and impounding less than 5 acres of water. The only soil disturbance will be a 0.1 acre earthen dike. The aesthetic resources will be protected by law enforcement activities, screening of logging activities, and by limiting disturbance in sensitive areas along gullies and bogs. There will be a favorable impact on energy resources, in that timber management will produce fuelwood. The noise impact of construction and logging will occur so briefly as to be inconsequential. These actions will not have a significant impact on the environment.

617.21
Appendix A
State Environmental Quality Review

FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

pose: The full EAF is designed to help applicants and agencies determine, in an orderly manner, whether a project or action may be significant. The question of whether an action may be significant is not always easy to answer. Frequently, there are aspects of a project that are subjective or unmeasureable. It is also understood that those who determine significance may have little or no formal knowledge of the environment or may be technically expert in environmental analysis. In addition, many who have knowledge in one particular area may not be aware of the broader concerns affecting the question of significance.

The full EAF is intended to provide a method whereby applicants and agencies can be assured that the determination process has been orderly, comprehensive in nature, yet flexible to allow introduction of information to fit a project or action.

Full EAF Components: The full EAF is comprised of three parts:

Part 1: Provides objective data and information about a given project and its site. By identifying basic project data, it assists a reviewer in the analysis that takes place in Parts 2 and 3.

Part 2: Focuses on identifying the range of possible impacts that may occur from a project or action. It provides guidance as to whether an impact is likely to be considered small to moderate or whether it is a potentially-large impact. The form also identifies whether an impact can be mitigated or reduced.

Part 3: If any impact in Part 2 is identified as potentially-large, then Part 3 is used to evaluate whether or not the impact is actually important.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE—Type 1 and Unlisted Actions

Identify the Portions of EAF completed for this project: ☒ Part 1 ☒ Part 2 ☐ Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1 and 2 and 3 if appropriate), and any other supporting formation, and considering both the magitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined by the lead agency that:

☒ A. The project will not result in any large and important impact(s) and, therefore, is one which **will not** have a significant impact on the environment, therefore **a negative declaration will be prepared.**

☐ B. Although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect for this Unlisted Action because the mitigation measures described in PART 3 have been required, therefore **a CONDITIONED negative declaration will be prepared.***

☐ C. The project may result in one or more large and important impacts that may have a significant impact on the environment, therefore **a positive declaration will be prepared.**

* A Conditioned Negative Declaration is only valid for Unlisted Actions

Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan

Name of Action

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Name of Lead Agency

Stanley J. Martin — Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Senior Forester — Title of Responsible Officer

Stanley J. Martin — Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

6-24-91

Date

PART 1—PROJECT INFORMATION

Prepared by Project Sponsor

NOTICE: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire form, Parts A through E. Answers to these questions will be considered as part of the application for approval and may be subject to further verification and public review. Provide any additiona information you believe will be needed to complete Parts 2 and 3.

It is expected that completion of the full EAF will be dependent on information currently available and will not involve new studies, research or investigation. If information requiring such additional work is unavailable, so indicate and specify each instance.

NAME OF ACTION Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan		
LOCATION OF ACTION (Include Street Address, Municipality and County) Towns of Wheeler, Urbana, Pulteney, Steuben County		
NAME OF APPLICANT/SPONSOR NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation	BUSINESS TELEPHONE (607) 776-2165	
ADDRESS 7291 Coon Road		
CITY/PO Bath	STATE NY	ZIP CODE 14810
NAME OF OWNER (If different)	BUSINESS TELEPHONE ( )	
ADDRESS		
CITY/PO	STATE	ZIP CODE
DESCRIPTION OF ACTION Prepare a unit management plan for a state forest management unit of 3,688 acres covering a 10 year period.		

Please Complete Each Question—Indicate N.A. if not applicable

A. Site Description

Physical setting of overall project, both developed and undeveloped areas.

1. Present land use: ☐Urban ☐Industrial ☐Commercial ☐Residential (suburban) ☐Rural (non-farm)
   ☒Forest ☐Agriculture ☐Other _____

2. Total acreage of project area: 3688 acres.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE	PRESENTLY	AFTER COMPLETION
Meadow or Brushland (Non-agricultural)	40 acres	40 acres
Forested	3648 acres	3644 acres
Agricultural (Includes orchards, cropland, pasture, etc.)	_____ acres	_____ acres
Wetland (Freshwater or tidal as per Articles 24, 25 of ECL)	_____ acres	_____ acres
Water Surface Area	_____ acres	2 acres
Unvegetated (Rock, earth or fill)	_____ acres	2 acres
Roads, buildings and other paved surfaces	_____ acres	_____ acres
Other (Indicate type)_____	_____ acres	_____ acres

3. What is predominant soil type(s) on project site? Mardin, Volusia, Lordstown
   a. Soil drainage: ☐Well drained 10 % of site ☒Moderately well drained 80 % of site
   ☒Poorly drained 10 % of site
   b. If any agricultural land is involved, how many acres of soil are classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NY Land Classification System? _____ acres (See 1 NYCRR 370).

4. Are there bedrock outcroppings on project site? ☐Yes ☒No
   a. What is depth to bedrock? 2' to 10' (in feet)

5. Approximate percentage of proposed project site with slopes: ☐0-10% 33-1/3 % ☐10-15% 33-1/3 %
☒15% or greater 33-1/3 %

6. Is project substantially contiguous to, or contain a building, site, or district, listed on the State or the National Registers of Historic Places? ☐Yes ☒No

7. Is project substantially contiguous to a site listed on the Register of National Natural Landmarks? ☐Yes ☐No

8. What is the depth of the water table? 0' to 30' (in feet)

9. Is site located over a primary, principal, or sole source aquifer? ☐Yes ☒No

10. Do hunting, fishing or shell fishing opportunities presently exist in the project area? ☒Yes ☐No

11. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal life that is identified as threatened or endangered?
☐Yes ☒No According to _____
Identify each species _____

12. Are there any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, other geological formations)
☒Yes ☐No Describe Huckleberry Bog is a 9 acre bog on Urbana State Forest. An observation platform will be constructed adjacent to this bo

13. Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area?
☐Yes ☒No If yes, explain _____

14. Does the present site include scenic views known to be important to the community?
☐Yes ☒No

15. Streams within or contiguous to project area: Glen Brook, Mitchellsville Cr., Hungry Hollow Cr.
a. Name of Stream and name of River to which it is tributary. Glen Brook, Mitchellsville Cr. are tribs. of Seneca River, Hungry Hollow Cr. is trib. of Cohocton River.

16. Lakes, ponds, wetland areas within or contiguous to project area:
a. Name Huckleberry Bog b. Size (In acres) 9

17. Is the site served by existing public utilities? ☐Yes ☒No
a) If Yes, does sufficient capacity exist to allow connection? ☐Yes ☐No
b) If Yes, will improvements be necessary to allow connection? ☐Yes ☐No

18. Is the site located in an agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? ☐Yes ☒No

19. Is the site located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL, and 6 NYCRR 617? ☐Yes ☒No

20. Has the site ever been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes? ☐Yes ☒No

B. Project Description

1. Physical dimensions and scale of project (fill in dimensions as appropriate)
a. Total contiguous acreage owned or controlled by project sponsor 3688 acres.
b. Project acreage to be developed: 0 acres initially; 2 acres ultimately.
c. Project acreage to remain undeveloped 3686 acres.
d. Length of project, in miles: N.A. (If appropriate)
e. If the project is an expansion, indicate percent of expansion proposed _____ %;
f. Number of off-street parking spaces existing 1; proposed 3.
g. Maximum vehicular trips generated per hour 1 (upon completion of project)?
h. If residential: Number and type of housing units:

	One Family	Two Family	Multiple Family	Condominium
Initially				
Ultimately				

i. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure _____ height; _____ width; _____ length.
j. Linear feet of frontage along a public thoroughfare project will occupy is? _____ ft.

2. How much natural material (i.e., rock, earth, etc.) will be removed from the site? none tons/cubic yards.

3. Will disturbed areas be reclaimed? ☒Yes ☐No ☐N/A

   a. If yes, for what intended purpose is the site being reclaimed? stabilize road and reduce erosion.

   b. Will topsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? ☐Yes ☒No

   c. Will upper subsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? ☐Yes ☒No

4. How many acres of vegetation (trees, shrubs, ground covers) will be removed from site? 2 acres.

5. Will any mature forest (over 100 years old) or other locally-important vegetation be removed by this project? ☐Yes ☒No

6. If single phase project: Anticipated period of construction N.A. months, (including demolition).

7. If multi-phased:

   a. Total number of phases anticipated 10 years (number).

   b. Anticipated date of commencement phase 1 10 month 91 year, (including demolition).

   c. Approximate completion date of final phase 12 month 1 year.

   d. Is phase 1 functionally dependent on subsequent phases? ☐Yes ☒No

8. Will blasting occur during construction? ☐Yes ☒No

9. Number of jobs generated: during construction 5; after project is complete 0

10. Number of jobs eliminated by this project 0.

11. Will project require relocation of any projects or facilities? ☐Yes ☒No If yes, explain _____

12. Is surface liquid waste disposal involved? ☐Yes ☒No

    a. If yes, indicate type of waste (sewage, industrial, etc.) and amount _____

    b. Name of water body into which effluent will be discharged _____

13. Is subsurface liquid waste disposal involved? ☐Yes ☒No Type _____

14. Will surface area of an existing water body increase or decrease by proposal? ☐Yes ☒No
    Explain _____

15. Is project or any portion of project located in a 100 year flood plain? ☐Yes ☒No

16. Will the project generate solid waste? ☐Yes ☒No

    a. If yes, what is the amount per month _____ tons

    b. If yes, will an existing solid waste facility be used? ☐Yes ☐No

    c. If yes, give name _____; location _____

    d. Will any wastes not go into a sewage disposal system or into a sanitary landfill? ☐Yes ☐No

    e. If Yes, explain _____

17. Will the project involve the disposal of solid waste? ☐Yes ☒No

    a. If yes, what is the anticipated rate of disposal? _____ tons/month.

    b. If yes, what is the anticipated site life? _____ years.

18. Will project use herbicides or pesticides? ☐Yes ☒No

19. Will project routinely produce odors (more than one hour per day)? ☐Yes ☒No

20. Will project produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels? ☐Yes ☒No

21. Will project result in an increase in energy use? ☐Yes ☒No
    If yes, indicate type(s) _____

22. If water supply is from wells, indicate pumping capacity N.A. gallons/minute.

23. Total anticipated water usage per day N.A. gallons/day.

24. Does project involve Local, State or Federal funding? ☑Yes ☐No
    If Yes, explain Will require capital construction grant from NYS.

23. Approvals required:		Type	Submittal Date
City, Town, Village Board	☐Yes ☒No		
City, Town, Village Planning Board	☐Yes ☒No		
City, Town Zoning Board	☐Yes ☒No		
City, County Health Department	☐Yes ☒No		
Other Local Agencies	☐Yes ☒No		
Other Regional Agencies	☐Yes ☒No		
State Agencies	☐Yes ☒No		
Federal Agencies	☐Yes ☒No		

C. Zoning and Planning Information

1. Does proposed action involve a planning or zoning decision? ☐Yes ☒No

   If Yes, indicate decision required:

   ☐zoning amendment ☐zoning variance ☐special use permit ☐subdivision ☐site plan

   ☐new/revision of master plan ☐resource management plan ☐other _____

2. What is the zoning classification(s)of the site? Agricultural, forest

3. What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the present zoning?

4. What is the proposed zoning of the site? _____

5. What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the proposed zoning?

6. Is the proposed action consistent with the recommended uses in adopted local land use plans? ☒Yes ☐No

   What are the predominant land use(s) and zoning classifications within a ¼ mile radius of proposed action?

   Agricultural, forest

8. Is the proposed action compatible with adjoining/surrounding land uses within a ¼ mile? ☒Yes ☐No

9. If the proposed action is the subdivision of land, how many lots are proposed? _____

   a. What is the minimum lot size proposed? _____

10. Will proposed action require any authorization(s) for the formation of sewer or water districts? ☐Yes ☒No

11. Will the proposed action create a demand for any community provided services (recreation, education, police, fire protection)? ☐Yes ☒No

    a. If yes, is existing capacity sufficient to handle projected demand? ☐Yes ☐No

12. Will the proposed action result in the generation of traffic significantly above present levels? ☐Yes ☒No

    a. If yes, is the existing road network adequate to handle the additional traffic? ☐Yes ☐No

D. Informational Details

Attach any additional information as may be needed to clarify your project. If there are or may be any adverse impacts associated with your proposal, please discuss such impacts and the measures which you propose to mitigate or avoid them.

E. Verification

I certify that the information provided above is true to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant/Sponsor Name Stanley J. Martin Date 6-26-91

Signature Stanley J. Martin Title Senior Forester

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment.

Part 2—PROJECT IMPACTS AND THEIR MAGNITUDE

Responsibility of Lead Agency

General Information (Read Carefully)

- In completing the form the reviewer should be guided by the question: Have my responses and determinations been **reasonable?** The reviewer is not expected to be an expert environmental analyst.
- Identifying that an impact will be potentially large (column 2) does not mean that it is also necessarily **significant.** Any large impact must be evaluated in PART 3 to determine significance. Identifying an impact in column 2 simply asks that it be looked at further.
- The **Examples** provided are to assist the reviewer by showing types of impacts and wherever possible the threshold of magnitude that would trigger a response in column 2. The examples are generally applicable throughout the State and for most situations. But, for any specific project or site other examples and/or lower thresholds may be appropriate for a Potential Large Impact response, thus requiring evaluation in Part 3.
- The impacts of each project, on each site, in each locality, will vary. Therefore, the examples are illustrative and have been offered as guidance. They do not constitute an exhaustive list of impacts and thresholds to answer each question.
- The number of examples per question does not indicate the importance of each question.
- In identifying impacts, consider long term, short term and cumlative effects.

Instructions (Read carefully)

a. Answer each of the 19 questions in PART 2. Answer **Yes** if there will be **any** impact.

b. **Maybe** answers should be considered as **Yes** answers.

c. If answering **Yes** to a question then check the appropriate box (column 1 or 2) to indicate the potential size of the impact. If impact threshold equals or exceeds any example provided, check column 2. If impact will occur but threshold is lower than example, check column 1.

d. If reviewer has doubt about size of the impact then consider the impact as potentially large and proceed to PART 3.

e. If a potentially large impact checked in column 2 can be mitigated by change(s) in the project to a small to moderate impact, also check the **Yes** box in column 3. A **No** response indicates that such a reduction is not possible. This must be explained in Part 3.

IMPACT ON LAND	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change	
1. Will the proposed action result in a physical change to the project site? ☐NO ☒YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction on land where the depth to the water table is less than 3 feet.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction of paved parking area for 1,000 or more vehicles.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction on land where bedrock is exposed or generally within 3 feet of existing ground surface.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction that will continue for more than 1 year or involve more than one phase or stage.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Excavation for mining purposes that would remove more than 1,000 tons of natural material (i.e., rock or soil) per year.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction or expansion of a sanitary landfill.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction in a designated floodway.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Other impacts Access road construction, gravel parking lot construction, logging.	☒	☐	☐Yes	☒No
2. Will there be an effect to any unique or unusual land forms found on the site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.) ☒NO ☐YES				
• Specific land forms: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No

IMPACT ON WATER

	Small to Moderate Impact	Potential Large Impact	Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change	
3. Will proposed action affect any water body designated as protected? (Under Articles 15, 24, 25 of the Environmental Conservation Law, ECL) ☒NO ☐YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
Developable area of site contains a protected water body.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Extension of utility distribution facilities through a protected water body.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Other impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
4. Will proposed action affect any non-protected existing or new body of water? ☐NO ☒YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Other impacts: Construct a wetland under 5 acres in size	☒	☐	☐Yes	☒No
5. Will Proposed Action affect surface or groundwater quality or quantity? ☒NO ☐YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Proposed Action will require a discharge permit.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed (project) action.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
Proposed Action requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Construction or operation causing any contamination of a water supply system.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action will adversely affect groundwater.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action would use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action will require the storage of petroleum or chemical products greater than 1,100 gallons.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action will allow residential uses in areas without water and/or sewer services.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action locates commercial and/or industrial uses which may require new or expansion of existing waste treatment and/or storage facilities.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Other impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
6. Will proposed action alter drainage flow or patterns, or surface water runoff? ☒NO ☐YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Proposed Action would change flood water flows.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change	
• Proposed Action may cause substantial erosion.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action is incompatible with existing drainage patterns.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action will allow development in a designated floodway.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Other impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
IMPACT ON AIR				
7. Will proposed action affect air quality? ☒NO ☐YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Proposed Action will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in any given hour.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Emission rate of total contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed action will allow an increase in the amount of land committed to industrial use.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed action will allow an increase in the density of industrial development within existing industrial areas.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Other impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS				
8. Will Proposed Action affect any threatened or endangered species? ☒NO ☐YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near site or found on the site.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Application of pesticide or herbicide more than twice a year, other than for agricultural purposes.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Other impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
9 Will Proposed Action substantially affect non-threatened or non-endangered species? ☒NO ☐YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Proposed Action would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish, shellfish or wildlife species.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
• Proposed Action requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years of age) or other locally important vegetation.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES				
10 Will the Proposed Action affect agricultural land resources? ☒NO ☐YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• The proposed action would sever, cross or limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.)	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No

	Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change	
onstruction activity would excavate or compact the soil profile of gricultural land.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
he proposed action would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultutal District, more an 2.5 acres of agricultural land.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
ne proposed action would disrupt or prevent installation of agricultural nd management systems (e.g., subsurface drain lines, outlet ditches, rip cropping); or create a need for such measures (e.g. cause a farm eld to drain poorly due to increased runoff)	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
ther impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No

IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES

Will proposed action affect aesthetic resources? ☐NO ☒YES
(If necessary, use the Visual EAF Addendum in Section 617.21, Appendix B.)

Examples that would apply to column 2

oposed land uses, or project components obviously different from in sharp contrast to current surrounding land use patterns, whether an-made or natural.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
oposed land uses, or project components visible to users of sthetic resources which will eliminate or significantly reduce their joyment of the aesthetic qualities of that resource.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
oject components that will result in the elimination or significant reening of scenic views known to be important to the area.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
ther impacts: Protection of visually appealing ites will favorably impact aesthetics	☒	☐	☐Yes	☒No

PACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Will Proposed Action impact any site or structure of historic, pre-historic or paleontological importance? ☒NO ☐YES

xamples that would apply to column 2

oposed Action occurring wholly or partially within or substantially ntiguous to any facility or site listed on the State or National Register historic places.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
v impact to an archaeological site or fossil bed located within the oject site	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
oposed Action will occur in an area designated as sensitive for haeological sites on the NYS Site Inventory.	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
her impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No

IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

Will Proposed Action affect the quantity or quality of existing or future open spaces or recreational opportunities?

Examples that would apply to column 2 ☐NO ☒YES

e permanent foreclosure of a future recreational opportunity	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
major reduction of an open space important to the community	☐	☐	☐Yes	☐No
her impacts Plan will improve access by deve-oping road, trails, parking lots	☒	☐	☐Yes	☒No

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION

14. Will there be an effect to existing transportation systems? ☒NO ☐YES

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action will result in major traffic problems.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Other impacts: _____	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No

IMPACT ON ENERGY

15. Will proposed action affect the community's sources of fuel or energy supply? ☐NO ☒YES

Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed Action will cause a greater than 5% increase in the use of any form of energy in the municipality.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences or to serve a major commercial or industrial use.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Other impacts: Timber management will produce fuelwood	☒	☐	☐Yes ☒No

NOISE AND ODOR IMPACTS

16. Will there be objectionable odors, noise, or vibration as a result of the Proposed Action? ☐NO ☒YES

Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action will remove natural barriers that would act as a noise screen.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Other impacts: Road building and logging	☒	☐	☐Yes ☒No

IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH

17 Will Proposed Action affect public health and safety? ☐NO ☒YES

Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed Action may cause a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (i.e. oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation, etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there may be a chronic low level discharge or emission.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action may result in the burial of "hazardous wastes" in any form (i.e toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive, irritating, infectious, etc.)	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquified natural gas or other flammable liquids.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed action may result in the excavation or other disturbance within 2,000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Other impacts: Parking lots and new road should make safer use	☒	☐	☐Yes ☒No

IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD

18. Will proposed action affect the character of the existing community? ☒NO ☐YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change
• The permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located is likely to grow by more than 5%.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• The municipal budget for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a result of this project.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed action will conflict with officially adopted plans or goals.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed action will cause a change in the density of land use.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action will replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures or areas of historic importance to the community.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Development will create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire, etc.)	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action will set an important precedent for future projects.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Proposed Action will create or eliminate employment.	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No
• Other impacts:_____	☐	☐	☐Yes ☐No

19. Is there, or is there likely to be, public controversy related to potential adverse environmental impacts? ☒NO ☐YES

If Any Action in Part 2 Is Identified as a Potential Large Impact or If You Cannot Determine the Magnitude of Impact, Proceed to Part 3

Part 3—EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPACTS

Responsibility of Lead Agency

Part 3 must be prepared if one or more impact(s) is considered to be potentially large, even if the impact(s) may be mitigated.

Instructions.

Discuss the following for each impact identified in Column 2 of Part 2:

1 Briefly describe the impact.

2 Describe (if applicable) how the impact could be mitigated or reduced to a small to moderate impact by project change(s)

3 Based on the information available, decide if it is reasonable to conclude that this impact is **important.**

To answer the question of importance, consider:

- The probability of the impact occurring
- The duration of the impact
- Its irreversibility, including permanently lost resources of value
- Whether the impact can or will be controlled
- The regional consequence of the impact
- Its potential divergence from local needs and goals
- Whether known objections to the project relate to this impact

(Continue on attachments)

4 **COMMENT:**

Increased access concerned two landowners adjacent to the forest unit. Recreational four-wheel vehicles trespass now and more access would increase this nuisance. Undesirable loitering and littering of the forest would increase if access to this area was improved. Improved enforcement measures are needed to control this behavior.

RESPONSE:

a. DEC as stated above, will be better able to restrict and control access to the area when DEC can gate their access road.

b. The plan is revised to encourage local residents to report to DEC any illegal activity and four-wheel vehicle license plate numbers to curb this behavior.

c. Enforcement and annual littering cleanup is addressed in plan.

d. Refer to comment #1 and particularly the response to point 4 regarding access. The forest is public land and it is required that we create adequate access for its use and enjoyment. DEC believes access to Keuka Highlands Forests is inadequate and improvements are needed that will create better road conditions and the capability to better restrict access. The plan actions address these needs.

5. **COMMENT:** Huckleberry Swamp versus Bog: use what most people know - it is a swamp. Wixom Hill, Urbana Forest.

RESPONSE: Huckleberry Bog has been renamed, "Huckleberry Swamp".

6. **COMMENT:** A barrier exists on a seeming right-of-way; doesn't seem right.

not been maintained by the Town of Wheeler or Urbana in many years; however, it has not been officially abandoned by either town. The poor placement contributes to erosion, siltation, and flooding problems. Moreover, maintenance at its present location would be very costly.

It is recommended that repairs to the unmaintained town road in the Township of Wheeler not be undertaken, except to install erosion and siltation control measures. The new State Public Forest Access road will provide better access and lower maintenance costs than the unmaintained town road. Through disuse, the unmaintained town road will undergo defacto abandonment.

b. Cooperation is addressed in the plan as one of the Action items. Prior to finalizing this plan, DEC staff met with town highway officials to discuss road maintenance and access issues. DEC and town officials will continue to build a cooperative relationship to address road-related issues.

3. **COMMENT:**

The proposed parking lot at the top of Hungry Hollow Road should be located north or south of its proposed position on Hungry Hollow Road.

RESPONSE:

The parking lot location on Hungry Hollow Road has been changed as requested and the plan maps revised accordingly.

The new location is south of the Bower's property.

APPENDIX 7
KEUKA HIGHLANDS UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN (KHUMP)
DRAFT PUBLIC RESPONSE SUMMARY

1. **COMMENT:**

The proposed road should not be built for the following reasons:

a. It would create a patchwork of land and unnecessarily divide up the area, detracting from the area's beauty and wilderness.

b. Deer bedding areas exist at the road site that should not be disturbed.

c. The area is sufficiently accessible to appropriate users of the State forests (such as hikers and hunters) through existing trails and roads. The new road would bring an increase in undesirable and unlawful uses.

d. The proposed road would create through traffic access from one side of the forest to the other and it would be used as a travel road through the forest instead of access into and out of the forest for appropriate users. This is unnecessary and undesirable, particularly for private landowners near the area.

RESPONSE:

Adequate access is needed to meet present and anticipated increases in demands on the area by the public and for administrative requirements, specifically:

a. Habitat diversity or "patchwork" is integral to the multiple use concepts of State Forest management as embodied in the Environmental Conservation Law. Placement of the new road and seeding of grasses on shoulders and backslopes will add to the habitat diversity which will attract and sustain diverse

wildlife populations. Presence of diverse wildlife populations, particularly along a route travelled by humans, adds to the beauty of the area.

b. Deer bedding areas are not winter deer yarding areas; therefore, they are not critical to maintenance of deer populations. In fact, the roadside grasses, mentioned above, should be of benefit to deer nutrition.

c. The new road will encourage use of the area by the public. It will also help to disperse that use. Unfortunately, such increases in use will bring increases in "unlawful" activities. However, the existence of the latter is not an adequate reason to limit legitimate uses by the owners of the land: the People of the State of New York. Law enforcement requirements are addressed in the plan.

d. The proposed road described in the draft plan has been rethought and revised to preclude through traffic. The revised road will dead-end prior to juncture with the existing unmaintained town road. Furthermore, a gate will be installed on the new road in order to control access.

2. **COMMENT:**

An alternative to the proposed road is to repair the old town road nearby the proposed new road site. Relatedly, cooperation is needed with the town highway department to address road maintenance, particularly in erosion prone areas. Better maintenance is needed to prevent rutting, siltation and flooding.

RESPONSE:

a. The existing road is poorly placed on a steep slope and has

RESPONSE: Barriers on town roads are the responsibility of the town having jurisdiction.

7. **COMMENT:** Put local loops on the Finger Lakes Trail to accommodate those who would like shorter hikes.

RESPONSE: Such loops exist on State Forests where use by hikers is more intense, such as Birdseye Hollow State Forest. When such intense use is identified on Keuka Highlands, loops will be considered. Short hikes can also be accommodated by selection of appropriate road-to-road segments of the trail and by retracing steps on other segments.

8. **COMMENT:** Horseback riding should be included in the Recreational Uses list.

RESPONSE: The Recreational Uses list has been amended to include horseback riding. However, it should be noted that horseback riding is better adapted to some State Forests. Trails specifically designed for horseback riding are available at Sugar Hill State Forest.

9. **COMMENT:** Overall, less plantation and more natural regeneration is desirable.

RESPONSE: Although a conifer component will be maintained as part of the desired biodiversity, it is anticipated that regeneration of that conifer component will rely more heavily, but not exclusively, on natural regeneration in the future.

10. **COMMENT:** This area should be utilized for education and research. RE: Management styles and forestry practices.

This kind of education is needed, and examples and signs should be done.

Find ways to encourage public recognition and uses of this education.

RESPONSE: A six-stop, self-guided educational tour is being installed on the Birdseye Hollow State Forest, located about 10 miles southeast of the Keuka Highlands Unit. Signs and a promotional brochure will be available in 1992.

11. **COMMENT:** Neighbors and users to the area have information about wet/swamp areas that would contribute to a study for increasing wetlands.

RESPONSE: People with information of this nature should contact the Regional Wildlife Manager in the Avon Office or drop a note to the Regional Forester, Bath.

12. **COMMENT:** Some areas should be posted within the forest that prohibit snowmobiles so that other uses can exist (e.g.: skiing, hiking on Finger Lakes Trail).

RESPONSE: Snowmobiles and motorized vehicles are not permitted on the Finger Lakes Trail. Violations, when noted, should be reported to the Regional Ranger, Bath Office. Phone (607) 776-2165.

13. **COMMENT:** The name and location of the Finger Lakes Trail needs correcting.

RESPONSE: Corrections in name and FLT route locations have been incorporated into the plan.

14. **COMMENT:** Does Management Action ACC 1.2 include maintenance to a fading access trail used for a few tenths of a mile by the FLT. Could the action include bushlegging an annual pass?

RESPONSE: Management Action ACC 1.2 does cover the portion of the access system on which FLT is located. However, the portion of the access trail mentioned in the last sentence is not a part of the FLT system, so maintenance is scheduled on an "as needed" basis, rather than an annual commitment by DEC.

15. **COMMENT:** The FLT Conference Inc. who maintain the FLT would like to be notified and at best included in the logging contract planning on areas through which the FLT passes.

RESPONSE: One of the overall purposes of the plan is to notify the public and specific user groups of plans to carry out forest management activities on the unit. Logging contracts that impact the FLT and other recreational improvements have included specific mitigating clauses in the past and will continue to carry such clauses in the future. In a few cases, the silvicultural practices may require temporary or permanent relocations of the FLT. Usually, however, the trail is left in place, and silvicultural operations are modified to reduce impacts on the recreational users. DEC will continue to recognize and work with FLT, other user groups, and the general public to mitigate effects on recreational demands.

16. **COMMENT:** Top-lopping needs better definition.

RESPONSE: The definition of top-lopping has been clarified in the glossary.

17. **COMMENT:** Clearing and maintaining open areas to contribute to wildlife diversity is to be commended. Clearing efforts in proximity of the FLT would create attractive vistas as an ancillary benefit.

RESPONSE: We are pleased that this comment recognizes that biodiversity requires inclusion of early successional stages of habitat. Early successional stages of forest stand development are provided for in the plan through maintenance of specific areas by periodic mowing and through even-aged management that provides early succession when the forest stand is harvested and reproduced. The latter are not static in time or space. Vista development and maintenance is compatible with trail maintenance objectives. As with all FLT locations on State Forest land, specific vista creation and maintenance is subject to DEC approval.

18. **COMMENT:** The schedule allows for volunteers to build a new trail and observation platform in 1992. The FLT Conference, Inc. volunteers would like to participate.

RESPONSE: The plan calls for trail construction at Huckleberry Swamp to be constructed in 1992. The observation platform is not scheduled until 1994.

We appreciate the comments and good-natured enthusiasm expressed by the members of the FLT Conference and all those who contributed their ideas, concerns and support for the final plan.