Appendix A

Documents of Record

GEORGE E. PATAKI
GOVERNOR

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

JOHN P. CAHILL
COMMISSIONER

March 5, 1999

Mr. Theodore Blazer, CEO
Olympic Regional Development Authority
218 Main Street
Lake Placid, New York 12946

Dear Ted:

I am pleased to inform you that the revision of the Unit Management Plan for the Olympic Sports Complex at Mt. Van Hoevenberg has been found to be in compliance with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and is therefore approved.

Sincerely,

John P. Cahill

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
P.O. Box 99, Route 86
RAY BROOK, NEW YORK 12977
(518) 891-4050
FAX: (518) 891-3938

January 21, 1999

Mr. Ted T. Blazer
President and CEO
Olympic Regional Development
Authority
Lake Placid, NY 12946

Dear Mr. Blazer:

Re: Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area
Final Unit Management Plan/Update

I am pleased to advise you that at its January 15 meeting, the Agency determined that the above referenced unit management plan complies with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. I have enclosed the Agency's resolution.

We are excited by the potential and opportunity the completion of this plan presents and congratulate you on its completion. If we can be of any further assistance on this or any other matters, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,

Daniel T. Fitts
Executive Director

DTF:nmh:csz
Enclosure
cc: Agency Members and Designees

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
P.O. Box 99, Route 86
RAY BROOK, NEW YORK 12977
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Resolution Adopted by the Adirondack Park Agency with Respect to Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area Unit Management Plan January 15, 1999

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

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

WHEREAS, the Olympic Regional Development Authority, under the authority of its management agreement with the Department of Environmental Conservation, has prepared a unit management plan for the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area and has provided for public review and comment, holding a public hearing on August 26, 1996, and maintaining a public comment period which closed on September 9, 1996, and

WHEREAS, the Olympic Regional Development Authority has prepared a Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act and 6 NYCRR Parts 617 and 618 and filed a Notice of Completion of a Final GEIS on December 14, 1998, and

WHEREAS, the Olympic Regional Development Authority has adopted findings pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act and 6 NYCRR Part 617, dated December 29, 1998, which are incorporated herein by reference, and

WHEREAS, the Olympic Regional Development Authority and Department of Environmental Conservation have requested the Agency to determine whether the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area Unit Management Plan complies with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Adirondack Park Agency has reviewed the draft plan,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Adirondack Park Agency determines the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area Unit Management Plan:

a. contains an inventory, at level of detail appropriate to the area, of the natural, scenic, cultural, fish and wildlife (including game and non-game species) and other appropriate resources of the area and an analysis of the area's ecosystems;

b. contains an appropriate inventory of all existing facilities for public or administrative use;

c. contains an appropriate inventory of the types and extent of actual and projected public use of the area;

d. contains an appropriate assessment of the impact of actual and projected public use on the resources, ecosystems and public enjoyment of the area with particular attention to portions of the area threatened by overuse;

e. contains an appropriate assessment of the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the area to support the plan's conclusion that present and projected uses are within the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the area;

f. contains a detailed statement of management objectives for the protection and rehabilitation of the area's resources and ecosystems and for public use of the area consistent with its carrying capacity;

g. contains the administrative actions and minimum facilities necessary, on a site by site basis, to attain the stated management objectives;

h. contains a schedule for achievement of management objectives and general recommendations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area Unit Management Plan complies with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan including the "Guidelines for Management and Use of Intensive Use Areas," and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Adirondack Park Agency agrees with, and therefore, adopts as its own, the Findings Statement issued by the Olympic Regional Development Authority on December 29, 1998, as attached hereto; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Adirondack Park Agency authorizes its Executive Director to advise the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation and the President/Chief Executive Officer of the Olympic Regional Development Authority of the Agency's determination that the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area Unit Management Plan complies with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan after January 16, 1999, provided there are no substantive comments on the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement which require further Agency consideration.

Ayes: Richard H. Lefebvre, Chairman; Members Eleanor F. Brown, Frank Mezzano, Katherine O. Roberts, and Barbara Sweet; Designee Stuart Buchanan, Department of Environmental Conservation; Designee Roger Swanson, Department of State

Nays:

Abstentions:

Absent: Member James C. Frenette; Designee Jeffrey Magliato, Department of Economic Development

CWS:nmh:csz

Preliminary Homologation Report - Lake Placid

draft

Assessment Visit: August 16 - 17, 1994

Inspector - Al Maddox

Assistant Inspector - Guy Laviolette

22 September 1994

Homologation Standards Process:

Lake Placid has been designated by the USSA as a willing host for World Cup Races in 1996. Since 1992 World Cup sites have been required to meet minimal technical specifications that will insure a safe competition, a physical and tactical challenge suited to today's elite racers and an infrastructure that can support the needs of the teams, the media and the spectators.

The homologation process has been established to provide a collaborative effort among local organizers and F.I.S. appointed inspectors. Together they share a common objective of maximizing the site's capability in order to deliver the services noted above.

Changes In Cross Country Skiing:

Since 1980 when Lake Placid hosted a very successful Olympic Winter Games, the sport of cross country skiing has undergone significant changes.

- The emergence of a new technique "skating" or Free Technique has dramatically affected the required quality of surface preparation and the standards for minimum widths of trails.

- Relay events now use both techniques in their format, 2 legs Classic and 2 legs Free. These mass start formats also promote pacing strategies that impact on the course design considerations for safety and fair play.

- Pursuit start races were introduced most recently to improve spectator appeal and to determine a combined winner in both techniques. This exciting format can easily put sixty to seventy racers on the course within 5 minutes of the start. A well designed pursuit course should keep the spectator involved often as the course loops back through or near the stadium in order to maximize spectator appeal.

- Speed and more speed has become the focus of a high tech skiing and waxing industry. The effect of new materials and manufacturing technology combined with better training

programs continues to place a faster skier on the race course. The corners on the down hills that were skiable 10 years ago may now require redesign or significant banking in order to provide a safe descent.

- An increase in the number of ski nations especially with the breakup of the Eastern Block has resulted in larger race entries at many of the of World Cup Circuit events. A maximum of 100 has been set for the time being but even that can be difficult for narrow trails and small stadiums.

- New requirements for prize money (12000 sf per race) and the competition for equipment endorsments further necessitate that race courses present a fair finish with separated lanes in order to minimize interferences, intentional or otherwise.

In another 10 years there are sure to be more changes. Our race courses that are suitable today will require upgrading again. It is important to recognize as site developers that cross country skiing will remain dynamic as it matures in the North American market and as a result, competition facilities that wish to remain at the forefront will need to upgrade and improve their services in a timely manner.

Lake Placid Site: General Characteristics

Although some specific recommendations will follow I would like to say at the outset that the quality of the original trail construction has served the organizers well. The system of trails are aesthetically pleasing and very skiable. They offer adequate flexibility and a range of difficulty levels. If they were to be used ~~with~~ for Classical Technique ski races only there would just be a need for minor changes.

Concerns with the Proposed 30 & 50 km. Courses:

1. The distribution of major climbs (A climbs) is a problem on the courses as they were proposed. (FIS ICR. section 313 provides some general guidelines). Essentially the periods of intensive work load are not distributed adequately along the course to allow for a rest/work cycle. This imbalance of heavy workload occurring in close proximity produces a corresponding imbalance with sections that are largely too easy with extensive undulating and downhill sections . The terrain is capable of supporting a well balanced design. An "A Climb" should be available in all courses within the

first 2 km.

2. The present trail width is only adequate for classical races. Free technique (skating) requires a minimum of 4 m. of prepared width. This is paramount in the uphill sections to allow passing without interference. There are a number of sections which will need to be cut back an additional meter (more if relays are desired in the future).
3. The finish track and lap track overall width is also too narrow. World Cup courses must provide a 10 m. wide finish lane for the final 100 m. and it is recommended to be extended 200 m. if possible. This permits 3 finish lanes, each 3 m. wide to be set down for the final 100-200m sprint. The current stadium layout is restrited by the overhead foot bridge which does not permit very much flexibility to occur on races that require a lap track through the stadium.
4. The height and width of the tunnels that provide access to the trails on the north side of the entrance road is totally inadequate and presents a safety hazard. The inability to mechanically prepare those sections of track under the roadway is an additional deterrent towards using that terrain.
5. The available terrain on the north side of the road does not currently provide options to include an "A Climb". It does have the necessary height difference to support at least one 30-35m climb (telemark area).
6. The lack of a glide/wax test area must be addressed.

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING 1996 WORLD CUP

Based on my brief visit to the site and regarding the tight timelines that a 1996 World Cup presents, the following options need to be discussed and explored further.

1. Secure a commitment from the World Cup committee that the event be carried out in the classic style. If not you will need to address the 4 metre minimum width requirement.

2. Revise the flow of the proposed courses as discussed during our visit. If at all possible develop an A climb at the 1 K mark on the 15/16.6 K loop. This will also provide a tougher finish on the 10 K loop.

3. Propose/prepare some modifications in the finish area that will permit the final 100M to have 10M wide finish and a minimum of 4M wide lap track.

4. Provide a detailed plan view and profile for the 16.6K and 10K courses. An accurate horizontal distance measurement is needed to determine if the course lengths are within acceptable limits.

5. Provide a plan that illustrates the location of team huts, warm up tracks and wax/glide text area.

NEXT STEPS

When the above points are addressed I will attempt to homologate the 10K loop as a 10K and a 30K course, if the distribution of climbs is reasonable. In the case of the 16.6K loop I had hoped it could be homologated as 15K and 50K. However at this time I believe the hill distribution will be too far off the standard for a 15K. I remain hopeful that it will be acceptable as a 50K.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LONG TERM BENEFITS

1. Plan for the development of at least three 5K courses that can be homologated to today's standards (MT approximately 180M). These courses must be prepared to a width of 6M so that relay events and pursuit style competitions can be hosted on the site. These events are the crowd pleasers and are essential to securing economic benefit from an enthusiastic spectatorship.

2. Replace the underpass structure with a structure that can provide for 6M wide ski surfaces under the road in each direction. 20'

3. Consider the relocation of the stadium so that it is closer to the challenging terrain so that the new shorter loops can take full advantage of the best (hilly) terrain.

4. A bridge (or two) will need to be considered near the stadium in order to permit good flow so that the three 5K courses could be linked together to form a 15K continuous course.

5. If the stadium remains where it is then it will definitely need to be widened in order to accomodate the proper finish, lap lane and relay start standards. Any change made in preparation for the World Cup should also be made in consideration of future needs.

I appreciate that many of these suggestions represent significant capital expenditures and the planning for future improvements needs a more indepth analysis than what I was able to perform during my short visit. I wish you well in your preparations and would welcome a visit to Thunder Bay, by any of your staff where they can review our efforts to upgrade our facility in preparation for the 1995 Nordic World Ski Championships.

2468

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Wildlife Resources Center
700 Troy-Schenectady Road
Latham, NY 12110-2400
(518) 783-3932

August 28, 1995

Richard P. Futyma
The LA Group
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Dear Mr. Futyma:

We have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program files with respect to your recent request for biological information concerning the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area, site as indicated on your enclosed map, located in the Town of North Elba, Essex County, New York State.

Enclosed is a computer printout covering the area you requested to be reviewed by our staff. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

Our files are continually growing as new habitats and occurrences of rare species and communities are discovered. In most cases, site-specific or comprehensive surveys for plant and animal occurrences have not been conducted. For these reasons, we can only provide data which have been assembled from our files. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of species, habitats or natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental assessment.

This response applies only to known occurrences of rare animals, plants and natural communities and/or significant wildlife habitats. You should contact our regional office, Division of Regulatory Affairs, at the address enclosed for information regarding any regulated areas or permits that may be required (e.g., regulated wetlands) under State Law.

If this proposed project is still active one year from now we recommend that you contact us again so that we can update this response.

Sincerely,

Nancy Davis Ricci

Nancy Davis-Ricci
Information Services
New York Natural Heritage Program

Enc.
cc: Reg. 5, Wildlife Mgr.
Reg. 5, Fisheries Mgr.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, New York 13045

JAN 26 1996

January 24, 1996

Mr. Richard P. Futyma
The LA Group
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Dear Mr. Futyma:

This responds to your letter of December 19, 1995, requesting information on the presence of endangered or threatened species in the vicinity of the Olympic Sports Complex at Mt. Van Hoevenberg, Town of North Elba, Essex County, New York.

Except for occasional transient individuals, no Federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species under our jurisdiction are known to exist in the project impact area. Therefore, no Biological Assessment or further Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). Should project plans change, or if additional information on listed or proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

The above comments pertaining to endangered species under our jurisdiction are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. This response does not preclude additional Service comments under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or other legislation.

For additional information on fish and wildlife resources or State-listed species, we suggest you contact:

New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Region 5
Route 86
Ray Brook, NY 12977
(518) 897-1333

New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Wildlife Resources Center - Information Serv.
New York Natural Heritage Program
700 Troy-Schenectady Road
Latham, NY 12110-2400
(518) 783-3932

The Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map is not yet available for the Keene Valley Quadrangle. Any wetlands which may be impacted by the project should be identified and described by the project sponsor using methods suitable for Federal regulatory purposes.

Work in certain waters and wetlands of the United States may require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). If a permit is required, in reviewing the

application pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Service may concur, with or without stipulations, or recommend denial of the permit depending upon the potential adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources associated with project implementation. The need for a Corps permit may be determined by contacting Mr. Joseph Seebode, Chief, Regulatory Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278 (telephone: [212] 264-3996).

If you have any questions regarding this letter, contact Kim Claypoole at (607) 753-9334.

Sincerely,

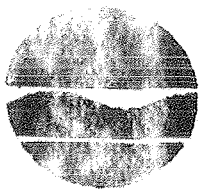
Mark W. Clough

ACTING FOR

Sherry W. Morgan
Field Supervisor

cc: NYSDEC, Ray Brook, NY (Regulatory Services)
NYSDEC, Latham, NY
COE, New York, NY
EPA, Chief, Marine & Wetlands Protection Branch, New York, NY

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



Michael O. Flagata
Commissioner

May 3, 1996

Richard A. Persico, Esq.
Bartlett, Pontiff, Stewart & Rhodes, P.C.
Attorneys at Law
Brewster Place
53 Main Street
Lake Placid, New York 12946

RE: Response to ADK comments on the draft amendment/DGEIS Whiteface Mountain Ski Center Unit Management Plan

Dear Dick:

This responds to your request that this Department respond to certain January 9, 1996 comments made by the Adirondack Mountain Club ("ADK") on the above referenced draft UMP. The ADK letter appears to raise five Forest Preserve issues which you have asked this Department to address: (1) the selling of timber which is cut to construct constitutionally authorized trails; (2) the reopening of a gravel pit for trail reconstruction; (3) four wheel drive motor vehicle use an ORDA promotional activity; (4) trail widths; and (5) whether Article XIV and Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan ("APSLMP") discussions are necessary for each new facility being proposed by the UMP. The Department's response to each of these issues follows.

1. Selling of timber. It is my opinion that Article IV, Section 1's prohibition on the sale of timber in the Forest Preserve is applicable to timber which has been cut for the construction of new ski trails on Whiteface Mountain which are constitutionally authorized. Such timber may be used at the Whiteface Lodge for firewood, or be used for such Forest Preserve purposes as picnic tables, ranger cabins, erosion control, footbridges, and similar construction projects, whether at Whiteface or other locations within the Forest Preserve. In the alternative, such timber may be pushed off the trails, cut up and lowered to the ground so as to not constitute a fire hazard or threat to public health and safety.

2. The gravel pit. My understanding is that the use of the gravel pit was a one time occurrence to address public safety issues associated with a washed out trail, and that the pit either has been or is being regraded and restored back to its natural state. Article XIV, Section 1 of the State Constitution must obviously be considered whenever trees are cut on the Forest Preserve, and the primary case which provides guidance on cutting is The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks v. MacDonald, 253 N.Y. 234 (1930). Dicta within that decision indicates that reasonable cutting of trees is permissible when necessary to enable the public to safely use the Forest Preserve, so long as such cutting is "immaterial," i.e., does not injure the wild forest character of the Forest Preserve. Thus, I ask that the UMP indicate that, in the future, the permissibility of tree cutting for purposes of gravel pit use will be determined on a case by case basis using the standard set forth in MacDonald and after consultation with this Department.

3. Four wheel drive vehicles. This question relates to the permissibility of a four wheel drive vehicle motor event at Whiteface Mountain for promotional and marketing purposes. I request that the final UMP indicate that in the future such an event will be scheduled by ORDA only after receiving prior written approval from the Department and the Adirondack Park Agency. Such approval will help to ensure that such an event complies with both the Department's regulations and the Agency's APSLMP.

4. Trail widths. I see no reason to revisit former Department General Counsel Phil Gitlen's February 17, 1977 memorandum titled Whiteface Mountain Ski Center - Expansion of Ski Trails. Consequently, excerpts from that opinion should be used in response to ADK's comments.

5. Discussion of Article XIV and APSLMP restrictions with respect to each new facility. We do not believe that such discussions are necessary with respect to each new facility being planned, but should rather be included only where relevant to the particular facility.

The other issues raised by ADK appear to relate to matters within ORDA's purview. I trust that the above responds to your request.

Sincerely,

John P. Cahill
General Counsel

cc: Commissioner Zagata
R. Bathrick
S. Buchanan, Reg. 5

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Regulatory Services
Route 86, P.O. Box 296
Ray Brook, New York 12977-0296

(518) 897-1234
(518) 897-1394 FAX

Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

June 5, 1996

Ms. Holly E. Elmer
The LA Group, P.C.
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Re: Olympic Sports Complex at Mount Van Hoevenberg

Dear Ms. Elmer:

This is in response to your letters of May 8, 1996 and May 30, 1996, concerning the need for DEC permits for Ski Trail Bridge Maintenance, Trail Maintenance and Related Activity and a Snowmaking Reservoir.

As stated in previous correspondence, ORDA is a "state public corporation." Consequently, a Protection of Waters Permit pursuant to Article 15, Title 5 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) would not be required to undertake the identified activities. However, measures would still have to be taken to ensure that any work conducted near a surface water will not contravene water quality standards (appropriate conditions are included in permits to prevent contravention of water quality standards).

In addition, other approvals or actions may be required by our Department related to the State Land/UMP aspects of the proposals. Therefore, by copy of this letter, I am forwarding a copy of your letters to our Natural Resources Unit for their review. Any comments or procedural requirements will be sent to you directly by that office.

Please contact me if you have any additional questions.

Sincerely,

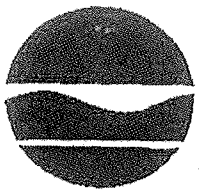
R. A. Wild

Richard A. Wild
Regional Permit Administrator

RAW/jlh

cc: R. Inslerman w/incoming letters
W. Wasilauski
R. Persico
T. Blazer

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Natural Resources
P.O. Box 296, Rt. 86, Ray Brook, New York 12977-0296
Phone: (518) 897-1277 Fax: (518) 897-1370



Langdon Marsh
Commissioner

February 22, 1995

Mr. Greg Stratford
ORDA
Mt. Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area
Lake Placid, NY 12946

Dear Mr. Stratford:

Approval is hereby granted to remove hazard trees as indicated on the attached map and tally sheet as part of your routine maintenance of the cross country ski trail system at the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area.

Please keep me informed of your progress on this project. I look forward to meeting with you this spring to review projects for the coming year.

Sincerely,

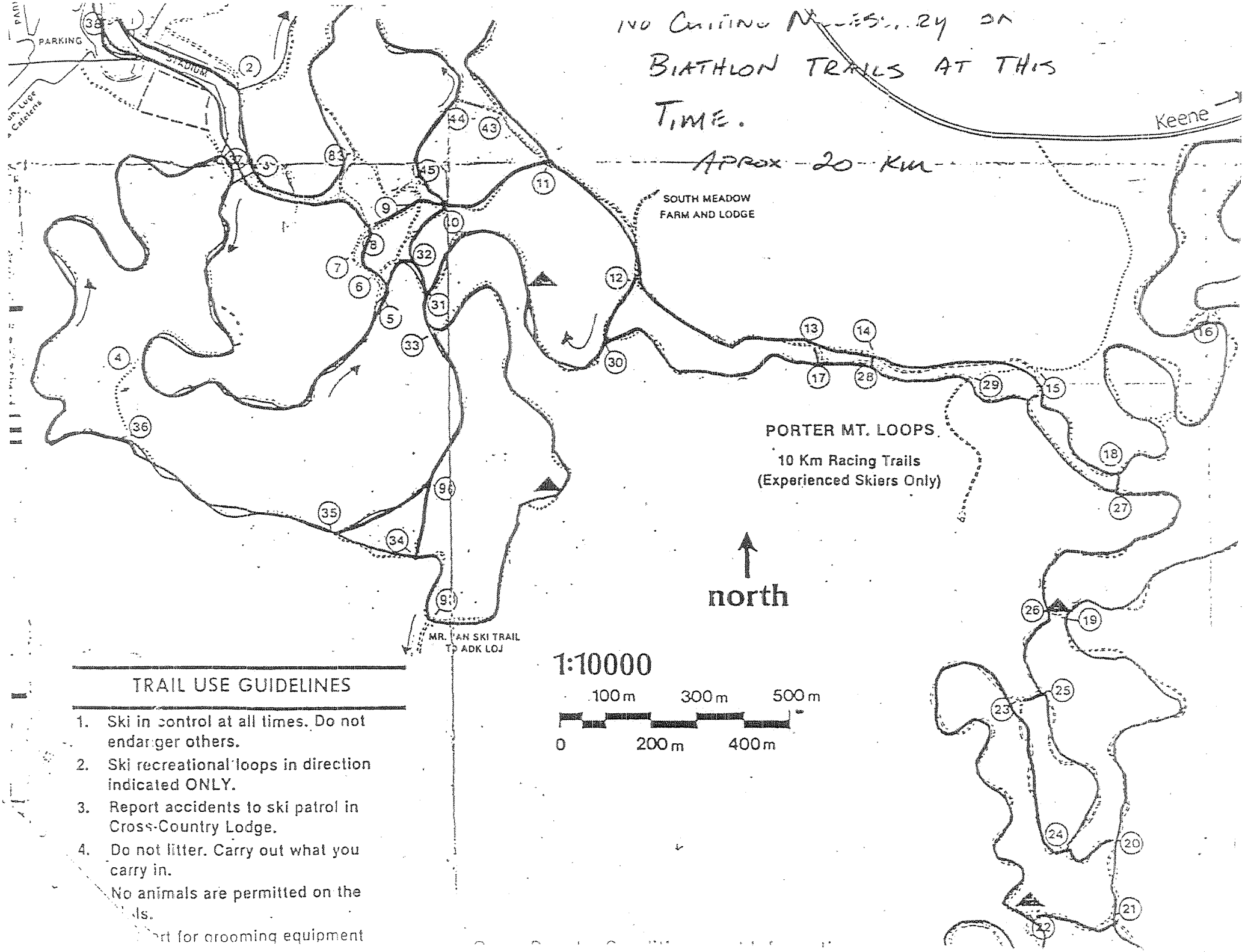
Tom

Thomas H. Wahl, CF
Regional Forester, Region 5

THW:df
Attachments

cc: D. Magurk (ORDA) w/o attach
D. Huyck w/o attach

File: ORDA Mt. Van Hoevenberg


NO CUTTING NECESSARY ON BIATHLON TRAILS AT THIS TIME.
APROX 20 KM
PARKING
STADIUM
Keene
SOUTH MEADOW FARM AND LODGE
PORTER MT. LOOPS
10 Km Racing Trails
(Experienced Skiers Only)
north
MR. VAN SKI TRAIL TO ADK LOJ
1:10000
100 m 300 m 500 m
0 200 m 400 m
TRAIL USE GUIDELINES
1. Ski in control at all times. Do not endanger others.
2. Ski recreational loops in direction indicated ONLY.
3. Report accidents to ski patrol in Cross-Country Lodge.
4. Do not litter. Carry out what you carry in.
No animals are permitted on the
ls.
rt for grooming equipment

12/15/94

	Sugar Maple	White Ash	Beech	Red Maple	Hemlock	Basswood	Yellow Birch	White Birch	Black Cherry	Aspen	Balsam Fir	Ironwood	Striped Maple	Red Oak	Red Spruce	Mountain Ash	Hard Maple
3																	
4			8				1				1		1				
5	3		7												1		5
6	10		23				1	1		1	2		1		1		
7	8		5							1	1				1		
8	6		20				5		1	4	2				4		1
9	4		4				5			2	1				1		
10	13		7				5			3	3				8		1
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[illegible] TOTAL = 362 [illegible] conditions and information

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
itural Resources
. O. Box 296, Rt. 86, Ray Brook, New York 12977-0296
Phone: (518) 897-1277 Fax: (518) 897-1370

Langdon Marsh
Acting Commissioner

June 30, 1994

Mr. Charles Scrafford
Supervisor of Regional Planning
Adirondack Park Agency
P.O. Box 99
Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296

RE: Mini Stadium Project at Mt. VanHoevenberg Recreation Area

Dear Chuck:

Attached is a proposal to erect a bridge in the "Mini Stadium" at trail junction number 37.

The need is twofold. First, public safety, involving a high speed intersection, is at risk. Secondly, a shorter loop course could result in certification for national and international races, a use consistent with the State Land Master Plan.

Would you please review this proposal and make a determination as to whether this activity falls within the scope of the current Unit Management Plan for this area.

I appreciate your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas H. Wahl
Regional Forester

THW:df

cc: D. Huyck
G. Stratford - ORDA

File: ORDA - Mt. VanHoevenberg

LIC HEARING (DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL EIS)

REGION 5—The Warren County Board of Supervisors, as lead agency, has accepted a draft supplemental EIS on the proposed **Town of Queensbury Sewer Project.**

A public hearing on the draft supplemental EIS will be held on **November 4, 1994** at 9:00 a.m. at Supervisor's Board Room, Warren County Municipal Center.

The action involves the Warren County Sewer Project which discusses alternative solutions for wastewater management in the North Queensbury area. The project is located in the Town of Queensbury, Warren County.

CONTACT: Fred Austin, P.E., Superintendent, Warren County Dept. of Public Works, 261 Main Street, Warrensburg, New York 12885, (518) 237-3373.

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

REGION 5—DEC, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed **Mini Stadium Project at Mt. Van Hoevenburg** will not have a significant environmental impact.

The action involves the construction of a bridge on the cross country trail system at Junction 37 at the Mt. Van Hoevenburg Recreation area by the Olympic Regional Development Authority. The project will involve the removal of 28 trees on .01 acres. The project is located on Mt. Van Hoevenburg cross country ski trail, Town of North Elba, Essex County.

CONTACT: Thomas H. Wahl, NYS DEC, Route 86, Ray Brook, NY 12977, (518) 891-1280.

REGION 5—The Town of Wilton Town Board, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed **rezoning-creation of a new zoning district CRT** will not have a significant environmental impact.

The action involves the rezoning of 23.9 acres on Washburn Road known as the Hiram Hollow Regeneration Corporation from R-2 to CRT, Composting, Recycling and Transfer District to provide for the location of facilities for Composting Facility, Recyclable Handling & Recovery Facility, Transfer Station and Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facility. The project is located on Washburn Road, Town of Wilton, Saratoga County.

CONTACT: Keith Manz, Town Engineer, Wilton Town Hall, 20 Traver Road, Gansevoort, NY 12831, (518) 581-8581.

OLYMPIC
Regional Development Authority

Cross-Country & Biathlon
Bobsled & Luge Complex

6/21/94

Mr. Thomas Wahl
Regional Forestry Manager
Department of Conservation
Raybrook, NY 12977-0269

Dear Tom:

On behalf of the Olympic Regional Development Authority, I seek permission to erect a bridge in the "Mini Stadium" at trail junction number 37. This project would require the cutting of twenty-eight (28) trees and the use of heavy machinery to back-fill the erected bridge abutments.

There are two reasons for this request: First, there is a safety risk which needs to be corrected. As the trail network is laid out, intersection number 37 (see map) is not acceptable as it is a high speed trail crossing. The second reason is the course homologation (certification) for national and international races may hinge on our ability to run shorter loop courses. Without this bridge we may not be able to hold these type events in the future.

Please find enclosed a letter from John Caldwell. John is considered a leading authority on course homologation and is on the board of directors for the United States Ski Association.

If you have any questions about this project or need any additional information please let me know.

Best wishes,

Greg Stratford
Cross-Country/Biathlon Director

cc:Jay Rand
Dave Magurk

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

Forest PReserve Project Work Plan
for
Construction of New Facilities and the Expansion or
Modification of Existing Facilities

FY 1994 - 95

Region/Facility	Project Title & Location	Land Classification	Project No.
5/	Mt. Van Hoevenberg cross country ski trails.	Special use.	1994#2xc

Description & Justification (Attach Sketch Map Showing Location and other Required Supporting Documents):

We would seek permission to build a bridge on the cross country trail system in order to avoid an existing hazard of a high speed trail intersection. (see attachment for location)

Description of Use of Motorized Equipment or Motor Vehicles, if any:

Chain saw, bulldozer, excavator, dumptruck, pick-up truck, drill generator

Greg Stratford — 6/21/94
Prepared By: — Date:

APPROVALS OR DISAPPROVALS

Date: — Comments:

Regional Forester

Date:

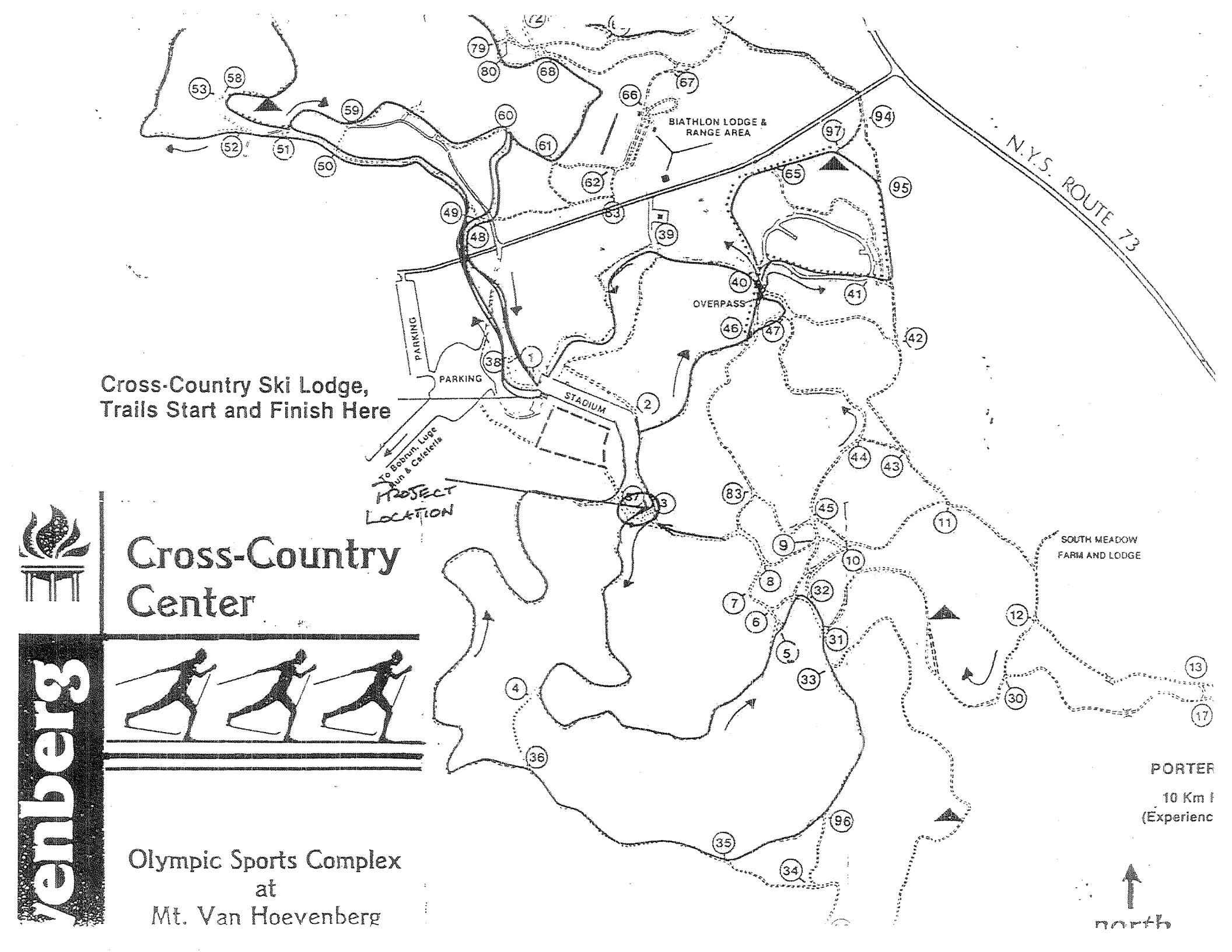
Regional Supervisor for
Natural Resources

Date:

Regional Director or
Division Director

Date:

Director of Lands & Forests


Cross-Country Ski Lodge,
Trails Start and Finish Here
PARKING
PARKING
STADIUM
To Bobrun, Luge
Run & Cafeteria
PROJECT
LOCATION
BIATHLON LODGE &
RANGE AREA
OVERPASS
N.Y.S. ROUTE 73
SOUTH MEADOW
FARM AND LODGE
PORTER
10 Km
(Experienc
north
Cross-Country
Center
Olympic Sports Complex
at
Mt. Van Hoevenberg

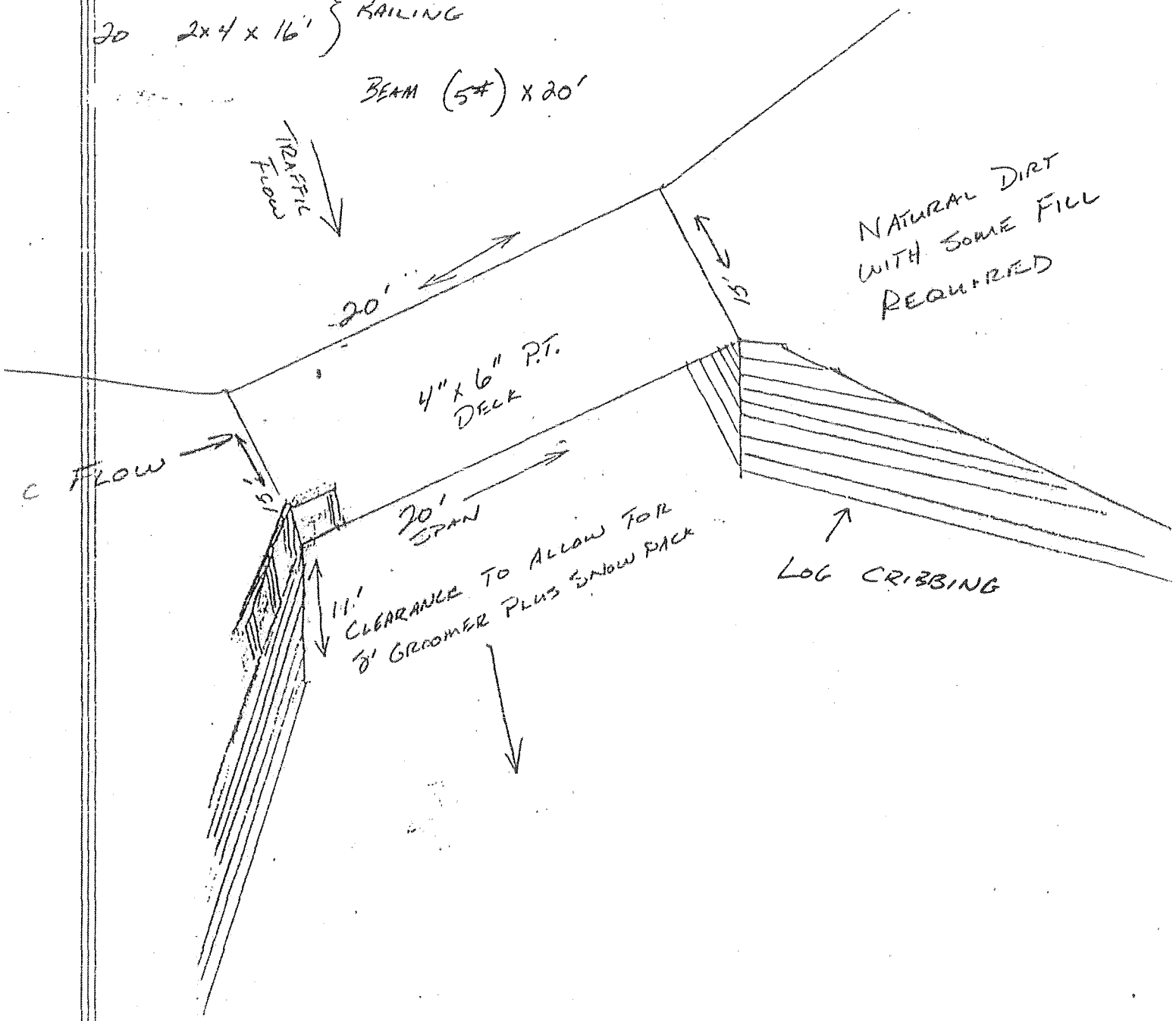
LENGTH OF TRAIL 62 METERS

	Sugar Maple	White Ash	Beech	Red Maple	Hemlock	Basswood	Yellow Birch	White Birch	Black Cherry	Aspen	Balsam Fir	Ironwood	Striped Maple	Red Oak	Red Spruce	Mountain Ash	Hard Maple
3			1								2						
4	1														1		
5								1			3						
6																	
7											3						
8	1		1								3						
9															1		
10	2							1									
11	1						1										
12																	
13							2										
14																	
15							2										
16																	
17							1										
18																	
19																	
20																	
21																	
22																	
23																	
24																	
25																	
26																	
27																	
28																	
TOTALS	5		2				6	2			11				2		

BEAMS — USED TELEPHONE POLES

35 4x4 x 6' } RAILING
20 2x4 x 16' }

BEAM (5~~#~~) x 20'



7 Nov 89

Mr. Ray Pratt
ORDA-Box 932
Lake Placid, NY 12946

Dear Ray,

I met with Greg Strafford on 4 Nov. at the cross-country area in connection with trail homologation for the US Nationals next year and other races in the future. Here is my report.

Two immediate questions were raised by Greg.

First, Greg wants to extend the length of the Ladies 5 km. loop so it is 119 meters above recommended length. (Intsead of finishing in the stadium on the first approach, the racers would ski in the direction of the pumphouse loop and return on a slight uphill through the finish.) The reasons are well justified, ie., to give the timers a better shot at seeing the finishers and to give the spectators an added bit of excitement by seeing the racers one extra time in the stadium area. While this makes the course a bit too long, it also brings some of the other loops closer to exact lengths.

I approved this idea. I'm all for it.

Second, Greg wondered if you could use a course which crossed itself out near junction #3, at the bottom of the Main Street hill. The intentions are good in that Greg realizes the modern shift in courses toward shorter loops, which bring the competitors in view of the spectators more often and, incidentally, generally make trail preparations a bit easier.

I could not approve this design. No organizers I know of during the last 20 years, or more, have used trails that cross themselves. They present too many problems.

We looked at the specific site at the foot of Main Street hill and I was surprised to see the present set-up. You have a junction where skiers who attain very high speeds on the Main Street downhill head into the area where other skiers, coming fresh from the stadium area, are also going on a gentle downhill. The angle with which the the stadium skiers approach this area is not a good one because they are not easily aware of the traffic on their left. You really have some potential collisons there, especially among the recreational skiers who, in general, do not have the same skills as racers and who usually ski the courses without checkers, officals, or course police around.

The solution to this problem is clear. You need a bridge, or an overpass, for the skiers coming down Main Street. The skiers coming from the stadium could ski under it.

The advantages of an overpass are quite important. You would have the option of running many more shorter loops, which are really coming into vogue. I think this would improve your chances of procuring important bids in the future.

You also would get rid of what I consider a dangerous area for all skiers.

We covered one other point with regard to the National 50 Km Race. I recommended using the 10km and 15 km loops,which have much in common, twice each instead of the 25 km that has been used for your tour race. I would further recommend that the order of loops be 15-10-15-10. (Other combinations are certainly possible and permissible.)

The reasons for this recommendation are as follows: Short loops (although some skiers might not consider 15 km a short loop!) are the order of the day and this configuration would ease your overall preparation duties and race duties (food stations, etc.) It also makes it easier for coaches, spectators and press to cover the race as well.

I enclose a bill for car mileage.

Good luck with the Nationals next season.

Sincerely,

John Caldwell
Rte 4, Box 830
Putney, Vt. 05346

cc: Jon Elliott, Greg Strafford, Pete Johansen

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Fish Management
P.O. Box 296, Rt. 86
Ray Brook, NY 12977
Phone: (518)897-1333 Fax: (518)897-1370

Michael Zagata
Commissioner

July 24, 1996

Holly Elmer
The LA Group
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Dear Ms. Elmer:

I have reviewed the June 1996 draft of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan. The draft proposed that water withdrawals not reduce flows in North Meadow Brook below 1.8 cfs, the MA7CD2 flow (pages 60 to 62). Region 5 Fisheries agrees with that threshold, and supports constructing a storage reservoir for snowmaking water. However, additional comments are needed concerning how the minimum stream flow will be maintained. Also, my site visit revealed a flooding/erosional concern.

As proposed, the minimum flow would be maintained by "setting the snowmaking water intake invert at the water level representative of a flow rate of 1.8 cfs" (page 61). A cement weir immediately downstream of the intakes makes that approach reasonable if the following issues are addressed:

1. **The weir crest needs to be kept clear of debris and ice. During water withdrawals a minimum of one inspection and cleaning during each 8 hour work shift** would keep each shift of staff aware of the responsibility. **Cleanings should be more frequent if accumulation is rapid.** Ice and debris on the crest would change the stage/discharge relation, allowing withdrawals at stream flows less than the threshold. Considerable beaver activity was noted during my visit to the site and may contribute to rapid accumulation of debris.

2. **A permanently sized, low flow notch should be constructed in the weir to increase accuracy at stream flows near the threshold value.** The concern for accuracy is based on the width of the weir. At about 10 feet wide (I neglected to measure the width during my visit, but recall it to be roughly that wide) a small error in elevations or a small quantity of debris has a large impact on the minimum flow. For example, only about a 0.6 inch error in elevation could reduce the minimum flow to 0.9 cfs, half the intended flow.

Less than about 2.0 inches of error or debris would allow complete dewatering of downstream reaches. Thus the weir should include a narrow notch sized to cause a substantial change in elevation as flows fluctuate near the 1.8 cfs threshold. A notch (open on top) is probably easier to keep clear of debris than would be a pipe or other enclosed structure.
"Permanently sized" refers to constructing the notch so its dimensions are not altered by stop logs. Present procedures include adding stop logs to the weir during the snow making season. Changes in the stop log dimensions could alter the minimum flow. If seasonal removal of stop logs is necessary, the low flow notch should be a fixed structure on one part of the weir with stop logs an option on adjacent portions.

3. The weir and its wing walls cause an unnatural constriction in the stream channel. Reportedly during the October 1995 floods the stream flowed around the structure and severely eroded the road leading to the weir. **The susceptible portion of that road should be formed into an "auxiliary spillway":** The low portions where flood flows are likely to be channeled should be hardened to resist erosion. Filter fabric and rock (or an other non-erodible material) should cover the surface and side slopes of the road.

Sincerely,

Bill Schoch

William F. Schoch
Senior Aquatic Biologist

WFS/tmc
cc: L. Strait, T. Wahl
File: UMP, Mount Van Hoevenberg

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE
Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643

APR 2 9 1996

April 23, 1996

Janette Johnstone
Historic Preservation Specialist
the LA group
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

RE: 96PR0718/DEC
Olympic Facilities Improvements
Mt. VanHoevenberg, North Elba
Essex County

Dear Ms. Johnstone:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, Section 14.09.

Based upon this review, it is the OPRHP's opinion that your project will have No Impact upon cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. This No Impact determination is given with the understanding that the proposed project will in no way impact the extant features associated with the the original c.1929 bobsled run. If the scope of the project changes to involve this historic feature, further consultation with our office will be necessary to evaluate the significance and integrity of the remaining portion of the c.1929 bobsled run.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director, Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

RLP:cm

OLYMPIC
Regional Development Authority

Cross-Country & Biathlon
Bobsled & Luge Complex

15

July 13, 1998

Mr. Thomas Martin

Regional Forestry Manager

Department of Environmental Conservation

Raybrook, NY 12977-0296

Dear Tom:

On behalf of the Olympic Regional Development Authority, I would like permission to cut down 99 standing *dead* trees located throughout the 50 kilometer trail network at Mt. Van Hoevenberg. All the trees are dead or dying and all pose a threat of falling onto the trail system.

All work is to be performed by Olympic Authority employees. Soil disturbances (if any) will be immediately attended to. All the trees will be left on the forest floor to decay and where possible , will be chipped on site.

Please find attached, a completed routine maintenance form as well as a tally sheet with species and diameter.

If you should need additional information, please give me a call. Thank you in advance for your help with this project.

Sincerely,

Greg Stratford
Cross Country/Biathlon Director

TREE COUNT FOR ALL 32 MILES OF TRAIL AS OF 7/12/94.

	Sugar Maple	White Ash	Beech	Red Maple	Hemlock	Basswood	Yellow Birch	White Birch	Black Cherry	Aspen	Balsam Fir	Ironwood	Striped Maple	Red Oak	Red Spruce	Mountain Ash	Hard Maple
3			1								4				1		
4							II			1	6				III		
5	III		1				1				II				5		
6	1										5				II		
7	1								1								
8			III				III			II	II						
9			II								II						
10			5														
11										II	III				1		
12			II								III						1
13															II		1
14	1							II			III						
15															1		
16			III												III		
17	II																
18			1					II									
19									II								
20			1														
21			5								II						
22	III		III												1		
23			5														
24			III				1				II						
25										1							
26																	
27																	
28																	
TALLY	12		35				7	3	3	6	35				19		

REMARKS:

APPLICATION FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE PROJECTS ON FOREST PRESERVE LAND

GION: 5

PROJECT #:

PPLICANT'S NAME:
YMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
THORITY

DATE OF APPLICATION:
7/13/98

DDRESS:

CONTACT PERSON: GREG STRATFORD

S DEC
oute 86
y Brook, NY 12977-0296

OCATION OF PROJECT(S): MT VAN HOEVENBERG CROSS COUNTRY TRAILS

SCRIPTION OF PROJECT(S): (Attach additional sheets if necessary)
CUT 99 DEAD HAZZARD TREES ON THE MT. VAN HOEVENBERG CROSS COUNTRY TRAILS.

HO IS TO DO WORK:
OLYMPIC AUTHORITY EMPLOYEES

STIMATED STARTING DATE:
UPON APPROVAL

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:
NOVEMBER 98

PPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: Greg Stratford

enior Forester

OJECT ACTION:

PROVED: ✓ DISAPPROVED: ____ Thomas D. Martin
REGIONAL FORESTER

July 15, 1998
DATE

MARKS:

Appendix B

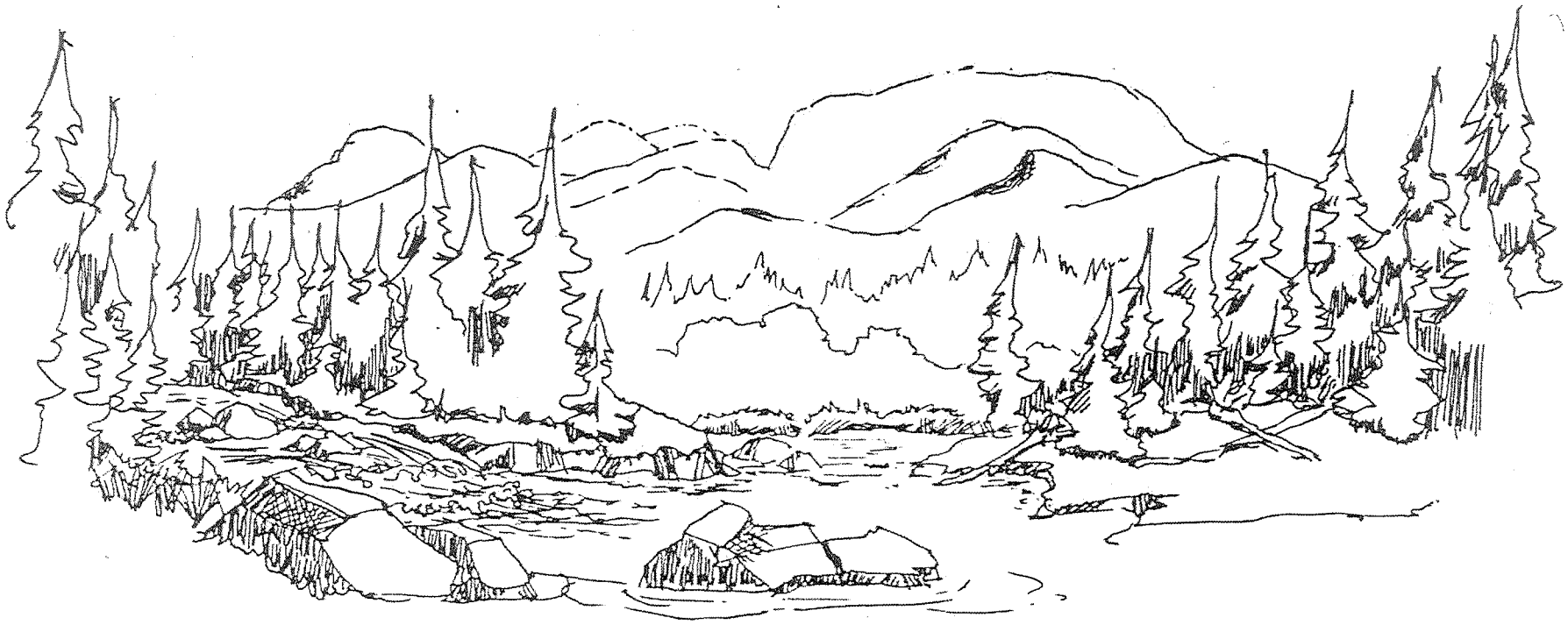
Soil Survey

SOIL SURVEY OF LAKE PLACID AREA NEW YORK

USDA Soil Conservation Service

Syracuse, New York

June, 1978



RUGGED PEAKS...AND FRAGILE SOILS

To man, the high peaks of the Adirondack Mountains present a majestic and awesome appearance. But these rugged mountains are fragile when compared with other ecological systems. On the steep slopes the soil is easily eroded, especially at high elevations where it is only an inch deep.

This scenic region will be the setting for the 1980 Winter Olympic Games. In planning for the event, the Olympic Committee and the local people have given special attention to safeguarding the irreplaceable resources of these old and valued mountains.

As part of the comprehensive planning, local governments asked the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to survey soils in an area comprising 45,000 acres in the vicinity of the Olympic Games. The information will be used to determine suitable building sites and measures needed to control erosion during construction.

The Lake George-Lake Champlain Regional Environmental Management Council provided SCS with part of the funds needed to conduct the soil survey and to publish the report.

THE SURVEY

This survey contains three separate soils maps which make up the soil survey of the Lake Placid Area, New York. The maps are broken down into the Wilmington Part, Ray Brook Part, and Lake Placid part. Five tables summarize ratings of soil potential for specified uses for all three maps.

Table 1 - Engineering Properties
Table 2 - Building Site Development
Table 3 - Recreational Development
Table 4 - Construction Materials
Table 5 - Sanitary Facilities

EXPLANATION OF SOIL RATINGS

TABLES 1, 2, 3

Limitations for soils in these tables according to use are listed as *slight*, *moderate* or *severe*. One or more chief limitations for the use specified are listed if the limitations are rated *moderate* or *severe*.

Slight: a rating of slight indicates that the soil has few or no limitations and is considered desirable for the specified use.

Moderate: a rating of moderate indicates that a moderate problem is recognized but can be overcome or corrected.

Severe: a rating of severe indicates that the use of the soil is seriously limited by one or more hazards or restrictions that are difficult and costly to overcome. A rating of severe for a particular use does not imply that a soil so rated cannot be put to that use.

TABLE 4

The suitability of each soil as a source of roadfill, sand, gravel and topsoil is indicated in table 4 by ratings of *good*, *fair* or *poor*. The texture, thickness and organic-matter content of each soil horizon are important factors in rating soils for use as construction materials. Each soil is evaluated to the depth observed, generally about six feet.

Roadfill is soil material used in embankments for roads. Soils are evaluated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, which generally are less than six feet high and less exacting in design than high embankments. The ratings reflect the ease of excavating and working the material and the expected performance of the material where it has been compacted and adequately drained.

Soils rated *good* are coarse grained. They have low shrink-swell potential, low potential frost action, and few cobbles and stones. They are at least moderately well drained and have slopes of 15 percent or less. Soils rated *fair* have a plasticity index of less than 15 and have other limiting features, such as moderate shrink-swell potential, moderately steep slopes, wetness or many stones. If the thickness of suitable material is less than three feet, the entire soil is rated *poor*.

Sand and *gravel* are used in great quantities in many kinds of construction. The ratings in table 4 provide guidance as to where to look for probable sources and are based on the probability that soils in a given area contain sizable quantities of sand or gravel. A soil rated *good* or *fair* has a layer of suitable material at least three feet thick, the top of which is within a depth of six feet. Fine-grained soils or soils with excess humus are not suitable sources of sand and gravel and are rated *poor* or *unsuited*.

Topsoil is used in areas where vegetation is to be established and maintained. Suitability is affected mainly by the ease of working and spreading the soil material in preparing a seedbed and by the ability of the soil material to support plantlife.

Soils rated *good* have at least 16 inches of friable loamy material at their surface. They are free of stones and cobbles, are low in content of gravel and have gentle slopes. They are low in soluble salts that can limit or prevent plant growth. They are naturally fertile or respond well to fertilizer. They are not so wet that excavation is difficult during most of the year.

Soils rated *fair* are loose sandy soils or firm loamy or clayey soils in which the suitable material is only eight to 16 inches thick or soils that have appreciable amounts of gravel, stones or soluble salts.

Soils rated *poor* are very sandy soils and very firm clayey soils; soils with suitable layers less than eight inches thick; soils having large amounts of gravel, stones, or soluble salt; steep soils; and poorly drained soils.

TABLE 5

In addition to ratings of *slight*, *moderate* and *severe* (as explained for table 1, 2, 3), this table also uses ratings of *good*, *fair* and *poor* for soil suitability applying to daily cover. These good, fair and poor ratings respectively mean about the same as the terms slight, moderate and severe.

Table 1 - Estimated Soil Properties Significant to Engineering

Soil Name and Map Symbol	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to Seasonal High Water Table	Depth from Surface of Typical Profile	USDA Texture	Unified Classification	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 3"	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 10"	Potential Frost Action	Permeability	Available Moisture Capacity	Reaction	Erosion K	Erosion T	Corrosivity Steel	Corrosivity Concrete	Hydrologic Group
	Feet	Feet	Inches						Inches per hr.	Ins./in. on soil	pH					
Adams: 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D, 19EF	>5	>6	0-11	loamy fine sand	SM	0	0	low	6.0-20.0	0.05-0.10	4.5-5.0	.17	5	low	high	A
			11-17	loamy sand	SP-SM	0	0		6.0-20.0	0.04-0.08	4.5-5.0	.17		low	high	
			17-60	sand	SP-SM	0-1	0		> 20.0	0.03-0.04	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
Aeric Haplaquods: 101BC, 158A	>5	0-1.5	0-14	gravelly fine sandy loam	SM;ML	10-20	3-10	high	0.6-6.0	0.06-0.28	4.5-5.5	.17	3	low	high	C
			14-24	gravelly sandy loam	SM	5-15	0-1		0.6-6.0	0.05-0.16	5.0-5.5	.43		low	high	
			24-60	stony loamy sand	SM	5-15	0-5		2.0-6.0	0.04-0.15	5.0-5.5	.43		low	high	
Becket: 80B, 80C, 80DE	>5	2	0-26	sandy loam; gravelly fine sandy loam	SM	5-15	0-5	moderate	0.6-2.0	0.08-0.16	4.5-5.0	.24	3	low	moderate	C
			26-60	gravelly loamy sand	GP-GM	5-15	0-3		0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	5.0-5.5	.17		low	moderate	
Berkshire: 97A, 97B, 97C, 97D, 97E	>5	3-6	0-15	fine sandy loam	SM	0-10	0-2	moderate	0.6-6.0	0.07-0.20	4.5-5.5	.20	3	low	high	B
			15-32	sandy loam	SM	0-10	0-5		0.6-6.0	0.05-0.14	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
			32-60	gravelly loamy sand	SM	5-15	0-10		0.6-6.0	0.02-0.12	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
Beseman: "86"	>5	0	0-30	organic material	Pt.	0	0	high	2.0-6.0	0.55-0.65	3.6-5.0	-	-	high	high	D
			30-60	fine sandy loam	SM;ML	0-2	0		0.2-0.6	0.11-0.18	3.6-7.3	-	-	high	high	
Borosaprists-Humaquepts: 93																
Borosaprists part	>5	0	0-60	organic material	Pt.	0	0	high	0.2-6.0	0.35-0.55	4.0-5.0	-	-	high	high	A/D
For Humaquepts part see Humaquepts																
Colton: 114A, 114B, 114C, 114D, 114E	>5	>6	0-16	gravelly loamy sand	SM;SP	0-5	0	low	6.0	0.05-0.12	4.5-5.0	.17	3	low	high	A
			16-60	very gravelly loamy sand	SW;GW;GP	10-25	0-7		> 20.0	0.01-0.05	4.5-5.0	.17		low	high	
Crogham: 22A, 22B	>5	1.5-2.0	0-31	loamy sand	SP-SM	0	0	moderate	6.0-20.0	0.05-0.09	4.5-5.0	.20	5	low	high	B
			31-60	sand	SP-SM	0	0		> 20.0	0.03-0.07	4.5-5.0	.17		low	high	
Cryohumods-Lithic Borofolists: 192BC, 192DE, 192F 192G	1-2	1	0-13	loamy sand; sandy loam	SM	5-15	0-5	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.08-0.16	4.5-5.0	.28	2	low	high	C/D
			13	hard bedrock												
For Lithic Borofolists part, see Lithic Borofolists																

Table 1 - Estimated Soil Properties Significant to Engineering

Soil Name and Map Symbol	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to Seasonal High Water Table	Depth from Surface of Typical Profile	USDA Texture	Unified Classification	Coarse fraction Greater Than 3"	Coarse fraction Greater Than 10"	Potential Frost Action	Permeability Inches per hr.	Available Moisture Capacity ins./in. on soil	Reaction pH	Erosion K	Erosion T	Corrosivity Steel	Corrosivity Concrete	Hydrologic Group
	Feet	Feet	Inches													
Duane: 11S	>5	1.5-2.0	0-7	gravelly sandy loam	SM	0-10	0	low	6.0-20.0	0.07-0.13	4.5-5.0	.17	3	low	high	B
			7-23	gravelly loamy sand	SM;SP	5-10	0		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.05	4.5-5.0	.17		low	moderate	
			23-60	very gravelly sand; or loamy sand	GP;GW	5-15	0-1		6.0-20.0	0.01-0.02	4.5-5.5	.17		low	low	
Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts 4	>5	1-3	0-8	silt loam	ML	0	0	high	0.6-6.0	0.11-0.30	5.0-5.5	-	-	moderate	moderate	B
			8-29	very fine sandy loam	SM	0	0		2.0-6.0	0.08-0.18	5.0-5.5	-	-	moderate	moderate	
			29-60	loamy fine sand; sand	SM;SP-SM	0	0		2.0-20.0	0.01-0.13	5.0-5.5	-	-	moderate	moderate	
Fluvaquents: 5	>5	0-1	0-10	silt loam	SM,ML	0	0	high	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.30	5.0-5.5	-	-	high	high	C
			10-30	silt loam	SM,ML	0	0		0.6-2.0	0.15-0.26	5.0-5.5	-	-	high	high	
			30-60	loamy very fine sand	SM,SP	0	0		0.6-6.0	0.10-0.20	5.0-5.5	-	-	high	high	
Fluventic Dystrochrepts 6	>5	3-10	0-9	fine sandy loam	SM	0	0	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.10-0.30	4.5-5.5	-	-	low	moderate	B
			9-34	fine sandy loam	SM	0	0		2.0-6.0	0.08-0.18	4.5-5.5	-	-	low	moderate	
			34-60	loamy fine sand	SM,SP	0	0		2.0-20.0	0.01-0.13	4.5-5.5	-	-	low	moderate	
Hermon: 96B 96C, 96D, 99B, 99C, 99D	>5	3-6	0-14	gravelly fine sandy loam	SM	10-30	2-20	low	6.0-20.0	0.05-0.20	4.5-5.0	.17	3	low	high	A
			14-29	cobbly sandy loam	SM,GM	10-20	2-10		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.14	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
			29-60	cobbly loamy sand	SM;GM	10-30	2-15		6.0-20.0	0.01-0.10	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
Humaquepts: 93 1GU	>5	0-0.5	0-24	mucky fine sandy loam	GM;OL	0	0	high	0.6-2.0	0.20-0.25	4.5-5.5	.17	3	high	high	D
			24-60	gravelly loamy sand	GM,SM	0	0		0.6-2.0	0.05-0.10	4.5-5.5	.24		high	high	
Lithic Borofolists: 192DE, 192F, 192G, 193DE, 193F, 193G	1-2	1	0-15 15+	organic material granite bedrock	Pt.	0-10	0-3	high	2.0-6.0	0.25-0.35	4.5-5.0	-	-	high	high	A/D
Lithic Haplohumods: 195BC, 195DE, 195F	1-1/2	1.5	0-17 17	gravelly fine sandy loam granitic bedrock	SM;GM	5-15	0-5	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.09-0.15	4.5-5.5	.20	2	low	moderate	C/D
Loxley: 8S	>5	0	0-60	organic material	Pt.	0	0	high	0.2-6.0	0.35-0.55	4.5-5.0	-	-	high	high	A/D
Naumberg: 23	>5	0.5-1.5	0-22	fine sandy loam; loamy fine sand	SP-SM	0	0	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.05-0.11	4.5-5.0	.28	5	high	high	C
			22-32	very gravelly sand	GW-GM	0-2	0		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.04	4.5-5.5	.17		high	high	
			32-60	sand	SW-SP	0	0		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.05	5.0-5.5	.17		high	high	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

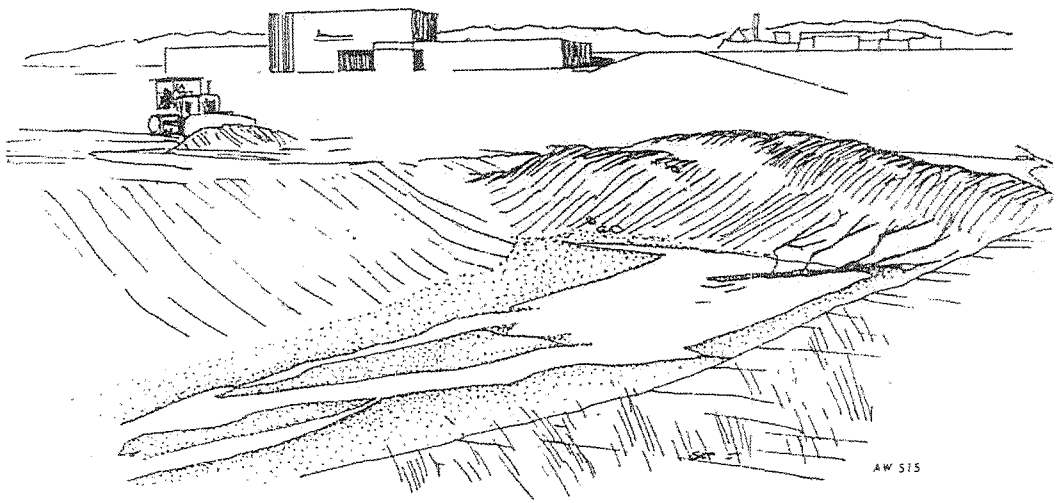


Table 2 - BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

Map Unit	Dwellings Without Basements	Dwellings With Basements	Local Roads and Streets	Parking Lots
157B	MODERATE - wetness, frost action	SEVERE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - slope, frost action
158A	SEVERE - Wetness, frost action	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, frost action	SEVERE - wetness, frost action
160	SEVERE - Wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness
164A	MODERATE - wetness, frost action	SEVERE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - frost action
164B	MODERATE - wetness, frost action	SEVERE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - slope, frost action
192BC	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock
192DE	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
192F	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
192G	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
193DE	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
193F	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
193G	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
195BC	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth t rock
195DE	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
195F	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock
196	-	-	-	-

Table 3 - RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
See text for definitions of "slight", "moderate", and "severe".

Map Unit	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Playgrounds	Paths and Trails
4	SEVERE - floods	MODERATE - floods	MODERATE - floods	SLIGHT
5	SEVERE - wetness, floods	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, floods	SEVERE - wetness
6	SEVERE - floods	MODERATE - floods	MODERATE - floods	SLIGHT
19A	MODERATE - too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy	SEVERE - too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy
19B	MODERATE - too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy	SEVERE - too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy
19C	MODERATE - slope, too sandy	MODERATE - slope, too sandy	SEVERE - slope, too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy
19D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, too sandy	MODERATE - slope, too sandy
19EF	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, too sandy	SEVERE - slope
22A	MODERATE - too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy	MODERATE - wetness, too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy
22B	MODERATE - too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy	MODERATE - slope, wetness, too sandy	MODERATE - too sandy
23	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness
50B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope	SLIGHT
50C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SLIGHT
80B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope	SLIGHT
80C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SLIGHT
80DE	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	MODERATE - slope
85	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus
86	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus
93	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness
96B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope	SLIGHT
96C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope	MODERATE - slope
96D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	MODERATE - slope
97A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - small stones	SLIGHT
97B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope, small stones	SLIGHT
97C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SLIGHT
97D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	MODERATE - slope
97E	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope
99B	MODERATE - large stones	MODERATE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones	MODERATE - large stones
99C	MODERATE - slope, large stones	MODERATE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	MODERATE - large stones
99D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	MODERATE - slope, large stones
100BC	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones
100DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones
101BC	SEVERE - wetness, large stones	SEVERE - wetness, large stones	SEVERE - wetness, large stones	SEVERE - wetness, large stones
102DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - large stones
102F	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones
103DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - large stones
103F	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones
114A	MODERATE - small stones	SLIGHT	MODERATE - small stones	SLIGHT
114B	MODERATE - small stones	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope, small stones	SLIGHT
114C	MODERATE - slope, small stones	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SLIGHT
114D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	MODERATE - slope
114E	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope
115	MODERATE - small stones	SLIGHT	MODERATE - small stones	SLIGHT
117	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness
139A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
139B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope	SLIGHT
155B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope	SLIGHT
155C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SLIGHT
157A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
157B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope	SLIGHT

Table 1 - Estimated Soil Properties Significant to Engineering

Soil Name and Map Symbol	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to Seasonal High Water Table	Depth from Surface of Typical Profile	USDA Texture	Unified Classification	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 3"	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 10"	Potential Frost Action	Permeability Inches per hr.	Available Moisture Capacity Ins./in. on soil	Reaction pH	Erosion K	Erosion T	Corrosivity Steel	Corrosivity Concrete	Hydrologic Group
	Feet	Feet	Inches													
Potsdam: 50B 50C	>5	1.5-3.0	0-18	very fine sandy loam; loam	ML,SM	0	0	moderate	0.6-2.0	0.15-0.21	4.5-5.0	.49	3	moderate	high	C
			18-29	loamy very fine sand	ML,SM	0-2	0		0.6-2.0	0.14-0.20	4.5-5.5	.64		moderate	high	
			29-45	gravelly sandy loam	SM	5-10	0-2		0.06-0.2	0.05-0.08	5.0-5.5	.24		moderate	moderate	
			45-60	gravelly loamy sand	SM	5-15	0-5		0.2-2.0	0.02-0.04	5.0-5.5	.20		moderate	moderate	
Rock outcrop: 196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon: 139A, 139B	>5	>6	0-7	very fine sandy loam	ML	0-1	0	low	0.6-2.0	0.16-0.22	4.5-5.0	.49	3	low	high	B
			7-28	very fine sandy loam	ML	0	0		0.6-2.0	0.15-0.20	4.5-5.0	.64		low	high	
			28-60	loamy very fine sand	ML	0	0		0.6-2.0	0.13-0.20	4.5-5.5	.64		low	moderate	
Skerry: 155B, 155C	>5	1.5-3	0-17	fine sandy loam	SM	5-15	0-5	high	0.6-2.0	0.10-0.23	4.5-5.0	.24	3	low	moderate	C
			17-25	gravelly sandy loam	SM	5-10	0-3		0.6-2.0	0.10-0.23	4.5-5.0	.28		low	moderate	
			25-60	gravelly loamy sand	SM,GM	3-10	0-3		0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	5.0-5.5	.17		low	moderate	
Typic Cryohumods: 103DE, 103F	2.5-6	1	0-15	sandy loam	SM,SP	5-15	0-10	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.8-0.16	4.5-5.0	.28	2	low	high	C/D
			15-30	gravelly sandy loam	SM,SP	5-15	0-10		2.0-6.0	0.05-0.10	4.5-5.0	.17		low	high	
			30	anorthosite bedrock												
Typic Haplaquods: 117	>5	0-1.0	0-12	loamy fine sand	SM	0	0	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.07-0.23	4.5-5.5	.20	5	moderate	high	C
			12-26	loamy sand	SP-SM	0	0		2.0-6.0	0.03-0.13	4.5-5.5	.17		moderate	high	
			26-60	sand	SP-SM	0	0		6.0-20.0	0.01-0.10	4.5-5.5	.17		moderate	high	
Typic Haplohumods: 102DE, 102F			0-10	sandy loam	SM,SP	10-30	5-25	moderate	0.6-2.0	0.8-0.16	4.5-5.5	.24	3	low	moderate	C
			10-51	gravelly sandy loam	SM,SP	15-40	5-25		0.6-2.0	0.3-0.09	4.5-5.5	.17		low	moderate	
Typic Haplorthods: 100BC, 100DE	>5	3-6	0-14	gravelly fine sandy loam	SM	15-35	5-25	low	6.0-20.0	0.05-0.20	4.5-5.5	.17	3	low	high	A
			14-29	cobbly sandy loam	SM,GM	15-25	5-15		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.14	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
			29-60	cobbly loamy sand	SM,GM	15-35	5-20		6.0-20.0	0.01-0.10	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
Waumbeck: 157A, 157B, Variant 164A, 164B	>5	1-3	0-7	fine sandy loam	SM	2-10	2-5	moderate	2.0-20.0	0.07-0.20	4.5-5.5	.20	3	low	moderate	B
			7-14	gravelly sandy loam	SM	2-10	0-2		2.0-20.0	0.05-0.16	4.5-5.5	.17		low	moderate	
			14-30	gravelly loamy sand	SM,GM	5-15	0-5		2.0-20.0	0.04-0.14	5.0-5.5	.17		low	moderate	
			30-60	gravelly sand	SM,GM	5-15	0-5		6.0-20	0.02-0.12	5.0-5.5	.17		low	moderate	

Table 2 - BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

Map Unit	Dwellings Without Basements	Dwellings With Basements	Local Roads and Streets	Parking Lots
4	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods
5	SEVERE - floods, wetness, frost action	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - wetness, floods, frost action	SEVERE - floods, frost action
6	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods
19A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
19B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
19C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope
19D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope
19EF	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope
22A	MODERATE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - frost action
22B	MODERATE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - slope, frost action
23	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness
50B	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - slope, frost action
50C	MODERATE - slope, frost action	MODERATE - slope, wetness	MODERATE - slope, frost action	SEVERE - slope
80B	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - slope
80C	MODERATE - slope, frost action	MODERATE - slope, wetness	MODERATE - slope, frost action	SEVERE - slope
80DE	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope
85	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus
86	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus	SEVERE - wetness, excess humus
93	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness
96B	SLIGHT	MODERATE - wetness	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope
96C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope
96D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope
97A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
97B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope
97C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slope
97D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slop
97E	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slop
99B	MODERATE - large stones	MODERATE - large stones	SLIGHT	MODERATE - sl
99C	MODERATE - slope, large stones	MODERATE - slope, large stones	MODERATE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slop
99D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slop
100BC	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - larg stones
100DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slop large stones
101BC	SEVERE - wetness, frost action, large stones	SEVERE - wetness, large stones	SEVERE - wetness, frost action, large stones	SEVERE - wetn large stones, slope
102DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slop large stones
102F	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slop large stones
103DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slop large stones
103F	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slop large stones
114A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
114B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slo
114C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - slop
114D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slop
114E	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slop
115	MODERATE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
117	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetn
139A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - low strength	MODERATE - low strength
139B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - low strength	MODERATE - slo low strength
155B	SEVERE - frost action	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - frost action	SEVERE - frost action
155C	SEVERE - frost action	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - frost action	SEVERE - slope frost action
157A	MODERATE - wetness, frost action	SEVERE - wetness	MODERATE - frost action	MODERATE - fro action

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 3 - RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
See text for definitions of "slight", "moderate", and "severe".

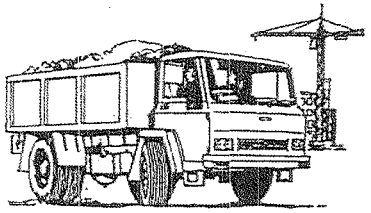
Map Unit	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Playgrounds	Paths and Trails
158A	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness
160	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness
164A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT
164B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE - slope	SLIGHT
192BC	SEVERE - excess humus	SEVERE - excess humus	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock, excess humus	SEVERE - excess humus
192DE	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock, excess humus	SEVERE - excess humus
192F	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus
192G	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus
193DE	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock, excess humus	SEVERE - excess humus
193F	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus
193G	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock, excess humus	SEVERE - slope, excess humus
195BC	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - depth to rock	SLIGHT
195DE	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope
195F	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope
196	-	-	-	-

Table 4 - CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
See text for definitions of "good", "fair", "poor", and "unsuited".

Map Unit Symbol	Topsoil	Gravel	Sand	Roadfill
4	GOOD	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
5	POOR - wetness	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - wetness, frost action
6	GOOD	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - low strength
19A	POOR - too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	GOOD	GOOD
19B	POOR - too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	GOOD	GOOD
19C	POOR - too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	GOOD	GOOD
19D	POOR - slope, too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	GOOD	FAIR - slope
19EF	POOR - slope, too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	GOOD	POOR - slope
22A	POOR - too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	GOOD	GOOD
22B	POOR - too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	GOOD	GOOD
23	POOR - too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - excess fines	POOR - wetness
50B	FAIR - small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
50C	FAIR - small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
80B	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
80C	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
80DE	POOR - slope, large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - slope
85	POOR - wetness	UNSUITED - excess humus	UNSUITED - excess humus	POOR - excess humus, wetness, low strength
86	POOR - wetness	UNSUITED - excess humus	UNSUITED - excess humus	POOR - wetness, excess humus, low strength
93	POOR - wetness	UNSUITED - excess humus	UNSUITED - excess humus	POOR - wetness, excess humus, low strength
96B	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	GOOD
96C	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	GOOD
96D	POOR - slope, large stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - slope
97A	FAIR - small stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
97B	FAIR - small stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
97C	FAIR - small stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
97D	POOR - slope	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - slope, frost action
97E	POOR - slope	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	POOR - slope
99B	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	GOOD
99C	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	GOOD
99D	POOR - slope, large stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - slope
100BC	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - large stones
100DE	POOR - large stones, slope	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - large stones, slope
101BC	POOR - large stones, wetness	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - large stones, wetness, frost action
102DE	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - large stones, slope
102F	POOR - large stones, slope	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - large stones, slope
103DE	POOR - large stones, slope	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - large stones, slope
103F	POOR - large stones, slope	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - large stones, slope
114A	POOR - small stones	GOOD	FAIR - excess fines	GOOD
114B	POOR - small stones	GOOD	FAIR - excess fines	GOOD
114C	POOR - small stones	GOOD	FAIR - excess fines	GOOD
114D	POOR - slope, small stones	GOOD	FAIR - excess fines	FAIR - slope
114E	POOR - slope, small stones	GOOD	FAIR - excess fines	POOR - slope
115	POOR - too sandy, small stones	GOOD	FAIR - excess fines	GOOD

Table 4 - CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
See text for definitions of "good", "fair", "poor", and "unsuited".

Map Unit Symbol	Topsoil	Gravel	Sand	Roadfill
117	POOR - wetness, too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - excess fines	POOR - wetness
139A	GOOD	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - low strength
139B	GOOD	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - low strength
155B	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - frost action
155C	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - frost action
157A	POOR - small stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
157B	POOR - small stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
158A	POOR - wetness, large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - wetness, frost action
160	POOR - wetness, large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - wetness, frost action
164A	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
164B	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
192BC	POOR - small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer
192DE	POOR - slope, small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - slope, thin layer
192F	POOR - slope, small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - slope, thin layer
192G	POOR - slope, small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer, slope
193DE	POOR - excess humus, slope	UNSUITED - excess humus	UNSUITED - excess humus	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
193F	POOR - excess humus, slope	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
193G	POOR - excess humus, slope	UNSUITED - excess humus	UNSUITED - excess humus	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
195BC	POOR - thin layer	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer
195DE	POOR - slope, thin layer	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer, slope
195F	POOR - slope, thin layer	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer, slope
196	-	-	-	-



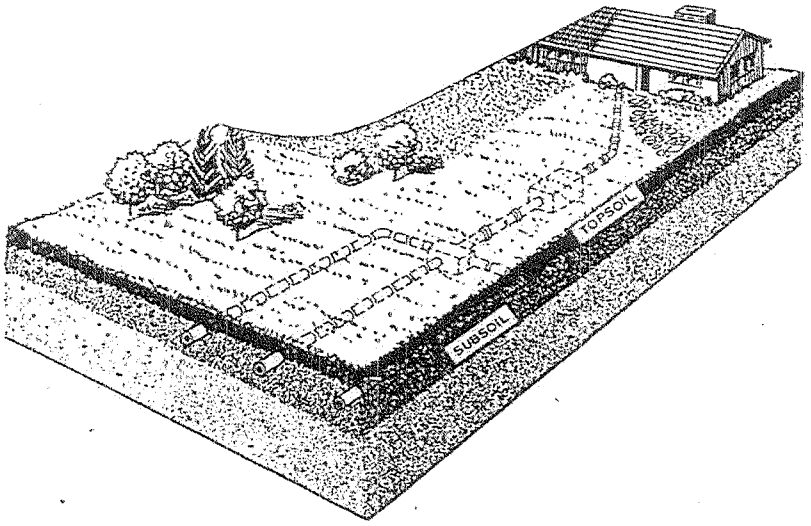
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Table 5 - SANITARY FACILITIES
See text for definitions of "slight", "moderate", "severe", "good", "fair", and "poor".

Map Unit Symbol	Septic Tank Absorption Field	Shallow Excavations	Sanitary Landfill Trench Type	Daily Cover for Landfill
4	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	GOOD
5	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods wetness	POOR - wetness
6	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods	SEVERE - floods, seepage	GOOD
19A	SLIGHT	SEVERE - cut-banks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy
19B	SLIGHT	SEVERE - cut-banks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy
19C	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - cut-banks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy
19D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, cutbanks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - slope, too sandy
19EF	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, cutbanks cave	SEVERE - slope, seepage	POOR - slope, too sandy
22A	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, cut-banks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy
22B	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, cut-banks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy
23	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, cut-banks cave	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	POOR - wetness
50B	SEVERE - percs slowly	MODERATE - wetness	MODERATE - wetness	GOOD
50C	SEVERE - percs slowly	MODERATE - wetness	MODERATE - wetness	FAIR - slope
80B	SEVERE - percs slowly	MODERATE - wetness	MODERATE - wetness	FAIR - large stones
80C	SEVERE - percs slowly	MODERATE - slope, wetness	MODERATE - slope, wetness	FAIR - large stones
80DE	SEVERE - slope, percs slowly	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	POOR - slope, large stones
85	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	POOR - wetness, excess humus
86	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	POOR, wetness, excess humus
93	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	SEVERE - floods, wetness	POOR - wetness, excess humus
96B	SLIGHT	MODERATE - cut-banks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR, large stones
96C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope, cut-banks cave	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - large stones
96D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - slope, large stones
97A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SEVERE - seepage	FAIR - small stones
97B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SEVERE - seepage	FAIR - small stones
97C	MODERATE - slope	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - seepage	FAIR - small stones, slope
97D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - slope
97E	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, seepage	POOR - slope
99B	MODERATE - large stones	MODERATE - large stones	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - large stones
99C	MODERATE - large stones, slope	MODERATE - large stones, slope	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - large stones
99D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - large stones
100BC	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones	SEVERE - large stones, seepage	POOR - large stones
100DE	SEVERE - large stones, slope	SEVERE - large stones, slope	SEVERE - large stones, slope, seepage	POOR - large stones slope
101BC	SEVERE - wetness, large stones	SEVERE - wetness, large stones	SEVERE - wetness, large stones	POOR - wetness, large stones
102DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, seepage, large stones	POOR - slope, large stones
102F	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	POOR - slope, large stones
103DE	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope large stones	SEVERE - slope, seepage, large stones	POOR - slope, large stones
103F	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, large stones	SEVERE - slope, seepage, large stones	POOR - slope, large stones
114A	SLIGHT	SEVERE - small stones	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy, small stones
114B	SLIGHT	SEVERE - small stones	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy, small stones
114C	MODERATE - slope	SEVERE - small stones	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - too sandy, small stones
114D	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, small stones	SEVERE - seepage	POOR - small stones slope, too sandy
114E	SEVERE - slope	SEVERE - slope, small stones	SEVERE - slope, seepage	POOR - small stones slope, too sandy

Table 5 - SANITARY FACILITIES
See text for definitions of "slight", "moderate", "severe", "good", "fair", and "poor".

Map Unit Symbol	Septic Tank Absorption Field	Shallow Excavations	Sanitary Landfill Trench Type	Daily Cover for Landfill
115	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - cut-banks cave	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	POOR - too sandy
117	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, cutbanks cave	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	POOR - wetness
139A	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	GOOD
139B	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	GOOD
155B	SEVERE - percs slowly	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	FAIR - large stones
155C	SEVERE - percs slowly	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	FAIR - large stones
157A	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	FAIR - small stones
157B	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	FAIR - small stones
158A	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	POOR - wetness
160	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	POOR - wetness
164A	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	FAIR - large stones
164B	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness	SEVERE - wetness, seepage	FAIR - large stones
192 BC	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	POOR - excess humus, thin layer
192DE	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
192F	SEVERE - slope depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
192G	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
193DE	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - slope, excess humus, thin layer
193F	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - slope, excess humus, thin layer
193G	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - slope, excess humus, thin layer
195BC	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	SEVERE - depth to rock	POOR - thin layer
195DE	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - slope, thin layer
196F	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	SEVERE - slope, depth to rock	POOR - slope, thin layer
196	-	-	-	-



SANITARY FACILITIES

Appendix C

Visual Resource Impact Assessment

VISUAL RESOURCE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Existing Conditions Assessment

Methods

The first step of the Visual Resource Impact Analysis was to examine the limits of visibility of the project. Figure 1, "Limits of Visibility Map," indicates the study area which is limited to a 8.05 kilometer (5 mile) radius from the center of the existing bobsled site at Mount Van Hoevenberg. This distance has been selected as the generally accepted maximum distance where normal eyesight can discern detail or a significant visual impact. (USDA Forest Service. 1973)

A preliminary assessment of the limits of visibility within that 8.05 kilometer (5 mile) radius was performed to verify that the peak and ridgeline of Mount Van Hoevenberg south of the proposed project blocked views into the project site from the south. A number of cross sectional views were drawn in order to determine if views of the existing bobsled site were possible from each vantage point, and where visibility from the vantage points was blocked by this ridge.

This analysis determined that the forested ridges of Mount Van Hoevenberg block views from Big Slide Mountain (at approximately 45°, given 0° is the bobsled site) to Sugarloaf Mountain (at approximately 310°), therefore indicating available views extend approximately from only 310° northwest to 45° east.

Next, a digital terrain model was prepared of the Mount Van Hoevenberg site in its existing condition. This model utilized topographic data compiled both from the USGS mapping and on-site survey data. Aerial photography indicating the existing limits of clearing was also included in this model. The lower surface represented the ground. The upper surface represented the top of the tree canopy. Tree height in the model was simulated based on an average of measurements taken in the field. The height of the canopy in the terrain model was set at 18.4 meters (60 feet) above the ground. The readings of tree height taken in the field varied from 15.2 meters (50 feet) to 25.9 meters (85 feet) in height.

As shown on Figure 1, "Limits of Visibility Map," six sites were chosen for additional computer modeling and study. Two sites, Sugarloaf Mountain and Big Slide Mountain, were modeled to confirm that there would be no views of the project site from these two locations due to the blockage provided by the forested ridge and peak at Mount Van Hoevenberg. Four other sites were studied due to their potential sensitivity to changes at the project site. These included Cascade, Pitchoff, Slide Mountain (Sentinel Range), and the 90 Meter Ski Jump.

Developing the "Existing View, Visual impact Assessment," which is actually a wireframe perspective for each of the six locations, involved choosing a location on the digital terrain model (in this case, the starting point at the top of the 1980 bobsled run) and then locating each view location (i.e. 90 Meter Ski Jumps or Slide Mountain) so that it is the proper distance, elevation, and angle (view line) in relationship to the start of the bobsled run. To provide greater detail for some of the more distant views, the views were then "moved in" on the view line so they were the equivalent of a view from a 50 mm camera lens at 2000 meters (1.2 miles). The purpose for this was to have existing view figures which were all at a comparable scale, as well as to have figures on which details could be discerned.

Results

Figure 2, "Visual Impact Assessment, View from Sugarloaf Mountain (2000 meters)", and Figure 7, "Visual Impact Assessment, View from Big Slide Mountain (2000 meters), confirms the cross-sectional analysis that there are no views of the Mount Van Hoevenberg bobsled runs from these two vantage points. The remaining "Existing Views" for Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6, illustrate the existing condition of the bobsled and luge runs on the landscape as seen at the angle of view from the 90 Meter Ski Jump, Slide Mountain, Pitchoff Mountain, and Cascade Mountain, respectively.

The computer model was then used by the bobsled and luge designers to identify areas which would result from visual impacts from clearing versus areas which were not as sensitive to clearing. These factors were taken into account during the design of the various alternatives to minimize the impacts of clearing on visual resources.

Next, a wintertime windshield survey was conducted in December 1995 to confirm the results of the computer modeling, and to assess the visibility of the project from area roadways. Available views of the Complex from area roadways are indicated on Figure 1, "Limits of Visibility Map," as cross-hatched areas. The following is a description of the views of the facility from various locations.

Entrance Road: Existing vegetation filters views of the Olympic Sports Complex from NY Route 73. As indicated, views from the intersection of the Complex access road with NY Route 73 consist of the bobsled run and shading towers.

Adirondack Loj Road: The view available from Adirondack Loj Road consists of the bobsled run braking finish and the sides of trees adjacent to the lower half of the bobsled run.

Ski Jumps: From the deck of the 90 Meter ski jump, views of the luge run, part of the lower half of the bobsled run, part of the service road northeast of the luge run, and the luge run start with the bobsled run start behind it are available.

John Browns Grave Site: From John Brown's grave the sides of trees adjacent to the upper half of the bobsled and luge runs can be seen but views of the runs on the ground cannot. A base structure, one of the maintenance buildings, is visible.

Village of Lake Placid: While outside of the 8.05 kilometer (5 mile) study area, the Village of Lake Placid was surveyed for potential visibility. Within the Village a single vantage point was identified from the Holiday Inn parking lot behind the Olympic Ice Arena where the clearing for the two runs is visible. This view is also available for a short distance, approximately 122 meters (400 feet), when descending the entrance road, Olympic Drive.

NY Route 86: Vantage points of the Complex from NY Route 86 are located as shown in Figure 1, "Limits of Visibility Map" and consists of the upper half of the clearing for the bobsled run. This clearing is most visible with a covering of snow.

A windshield survey was also conducted at night to evaluate the visual impacts of the nighttime lighting. An improved nighttime lighting system was installed prior to the 1980 Olympic Winter Games to enhance the quality of the ice maintenance workmanship and to allow nighttime bobsled and luge training and competition. The quality of ice maintenance on the bobsled and luge has a direct relationship to the sled speeds and excellence of athlete competition events. Also, the quality of ice has a bearing on the safety of athletes and public riding the track. Track ice is maintained at night to avoid conflict with schedules and daytime use of the luge and bobsled runs. It is also advantageous to maintain the track ice at night to avoid the effects of sunshine. Night operation for the luge is also required by international standards. Night operation of the bob run depends upon scheduling and programming for particular events. The lighting system is in operation only during the winter season, approximately December to early March.

In as much as maintenance takes place almost every night during winter months, lighting is visible to nearby areas throughout this season.

The light is highly visible to motorists approaching Mount Van Hoevenberg on NY Route 73 from either direction. It is visible to a lesser extent from other areas, including the vicinity of the lower golf course adjacent to NY Route 86 (Wilmington Road) and to a still lesser extent from Main Street in the Village of Lake Placid. The practice of repairing the bobsled and luge runs at night, and conducting training with the assistance of lighting, has occurred over many years, with few complaints from the public being registered. A range of public acceptability may exist pertaining to the aesthetics or visibility effect of lighting at Mount Van Hoevenberg. In any event, this must be judged in context of the area's "Intensive Use" classification under the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

Impact Assessment

Methods

The preliminary engineering studies completed for the redevelopment of the bobsled and luge runs analyzed the feasibility of removing the tracks from the existing site and locating a new track in the general area as the existing clearing. The existing track is located on the appropriate mountain face for development of this facility, and contains a roadway network and other infrastructure elements, and so the use of the existing cleared areas, with minor modifications to the clearing limits, was the focus of the alternative alignments. Analysis of five alternative layouts for the track geometry were prepared and each layout was located in this general area of existing clearing down the mountain face, with minor modifications.

Alternate 1B was preliminarily selected as the preferred track alignment by ORDA and the Bobsled and Luge Federation in July 1996, during the preparation of the Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement. This track represents a design option which creates a track that provides good characteristics for the competitor (including adequate speed and driver skill requirements) and good spectator viewing areas.

The clearing envelope is essentially the same for any of the preliminary alternatives evaluated. This clearing envelope is shown on Figure 8, "Plan View, Typical Clearing Envelope." These typical limits of clearing are associated with any of the alternatives, and was incorporated into the computer digital terrain model. The clearing limits were re-assessed following selection of design Alternative D in December 1998, as shown on Figure 8A, "Plan View, Alternate D Clearing Envelope." The same method as was used for the existing views was used to develop the computerized perspectives for "View of Alternate D" for the four locations where views are present, at a view equivalent of a 50 mm camera lens length taken at 2000 meters (1.2 miles).

As shown on Figure 9, "Visual Impact Assessment Potential Viewpoints," the visual impact assessments have also been presented at the perspective of the actual view point location with the equivalent of an approximately 135 mm camera lens length for the design Alternate 1B.

Results

The potential visual impact of the proposed improvements has been assessed. The only proposed management action with the potential to have visual impact is the combined bobsled/luge track because it will be sited on a slope while the other proposed management actions call for work within mature dense woodland on areas with low relief. Figure 1, "Limits of Visibility Map," identifies those locations along roadways and mountain peaks and ridges from which the existing bobsled and luge tracks can be seen. The new combined track will be visible from the same vantage points.

Figures 3 through 6, "Visual Impact Assessment," illustrate the existing view and the proposed view of the combined track design referred to as "Alternate D" from the 90 Meter Ski Jump, Slide Mountain, Pitchoff Mountain and Cascade Mountain, respectively.

The perspective views presented from each of the vantage points are actually representations of the potential view of the project from a distance of 2000 meters (1.2 miles), and therefore illustrate a magnified view from the respective vantage point. The visual impact from each of these sites will therefore be substantially less than what is depicted. Comparing the "Existing Views" with "View of Alternative D" depicts the changes in the visual character, given the magnified nature of these views.

In general, as distance from the area of impact increases, the visual impacts are reduced. This is due to two factors.

First, as one moves away from the area of impact, the area of visual impact becomes a smaller and smaller percentage of the field of view. As shown on Figure 9, "Visual Impact Assessment Potential Viewpoints," the view of the bobsled/luge runs represents a larger percentage of the field of view from Pitchoff Mountain, 4.55 kilometers (2.83 miles) distant from the project site, than from Slide Mountain, which is 7.53 kilometers (4.68 miles) from the project site.

Second, as one moves away from the object, the ability to discern details regarding the pattern of clearing and texture is reduced. According to the USDA Forest Service, for background portions of views, which are designated as those portions of the views more than 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) distant from the viewer, the background texture is usually weak and provides only color on the stronger landform. There is a simplification of shapes, with little texture or detail apparent to the viewer, and objects are mostly viewed as patterns of light and dark. This is illustrated in Figure 9, "Visual Impact Assessment, Potential View Points," where the clearing details are more apparent in the perspective model for Pitchoff Mountain than they are from Slide Mountain.

This Figure demonstrates that the four sites with views can be ranked in order of potential impact due to their respective distance from the project site. The order of potential impact from greatest to least potential based on distance only is as follows:

Pitchoff	4.6 kilometers	2.8 miles
Cascade	5.2 kilometers	3.2 miles
The 90 Meter Ski Jump	5.8 kilometers	3.6 miles
Slide Mountain (Sentinel Range)	7.6 kilometers	4.7 miles

Given the fact that the bobsled/luge track will be developed in a designated intensive use area largely within an existing clearing and thus represents a consolidation of visual impacts, this alteration is not significant.

The position of the bobsled/luge runs on relatively steeper terrain makes it visible. The new combined run will continue to be night lighted for maintenance at night, as described in Section II.A.3.

The snowmaking pond will not create an obtrusive visual impact because it is a natural feature and will blend in with the visual character of the area. The pump/compressor storage building associated with the pond will be located adjacent to an existing stand of woods. This building will be sided in earthen tones in order to blend in with the natural environment. The approximate locations of these features is indicated on a map provided in Appendix I, "Snowmaking – General Information."

Mitigation Measures

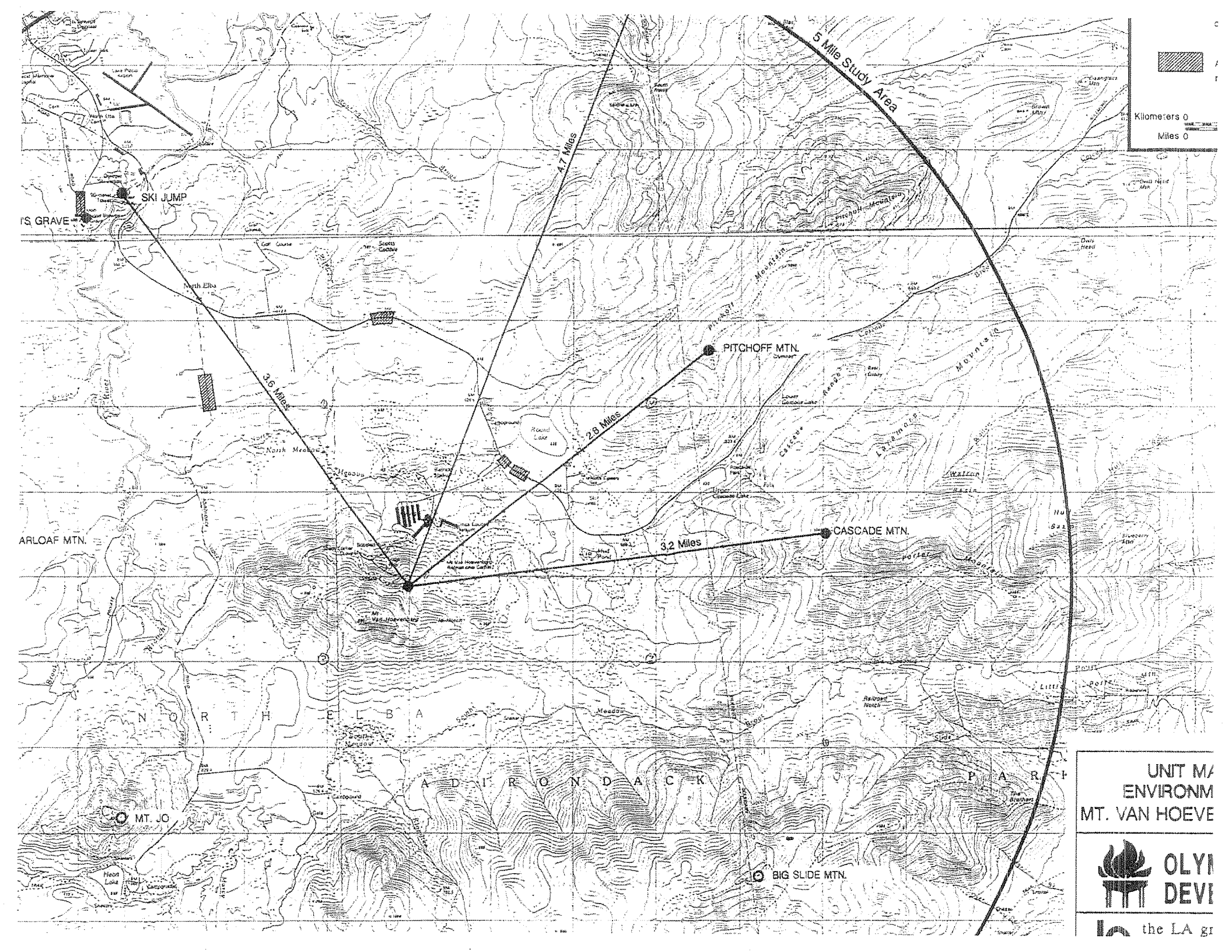
The upper portion of the existing bobsled run will be abandoned in place and will be allowed to reforest naturally, with some man made assistance in the form of erosion control, or the addition of topsoil or seeding, as deemed necessary. This will aid in mitigating the new clearing to a certain extent.

The lighting plan in the final design incorporates the same general lighting type as in the existing system, with the obvious benefits of providing sharp cut off fixtures and down-focused lights which will reduce the amount of light spill from the site. It is anticipated that lighting will not be necessary for ice maintenance such as in the existing condition because the newly constructed single track will not require nearly as much maintenance as the two existing tracks which are both several decades old. Therefore, the potential visual impact of the lighting of the new single track will be less than the existing condition.

The potential visual impact of the snowmaking pond pump/compressor building will be mitigated by design to the maximum extent practicable, that is, by carefully siting the structure and finishing it in earth tones.

REFERENCES

USDA. 1973. "National Forest Landscape Management. Volume 1." Forest Service. Agriculture Handbook Number 434. US Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C.


5 Mile Study Area
4.7 Miles
3.6 Miles
2.8 Miles
3.2 Miles
SKI JUMP
'S GRAVE
PITCHOFF MTN.
CASCADE MTN.
ARLOAF MTN.
MT. JO
BIG SLIDE MTN.
Kilometers 0
Miles 0
UNIT MA
ENVIRONM
MT. VAN HOEVE
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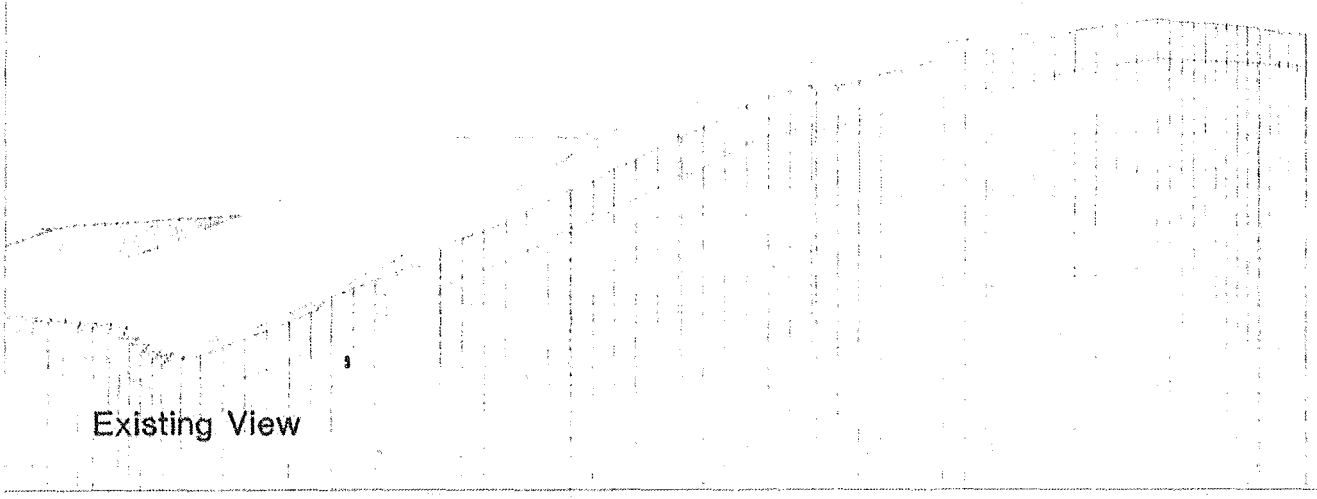

Existing View

Since there are no project views from this location,

no proposed project views could be simulated

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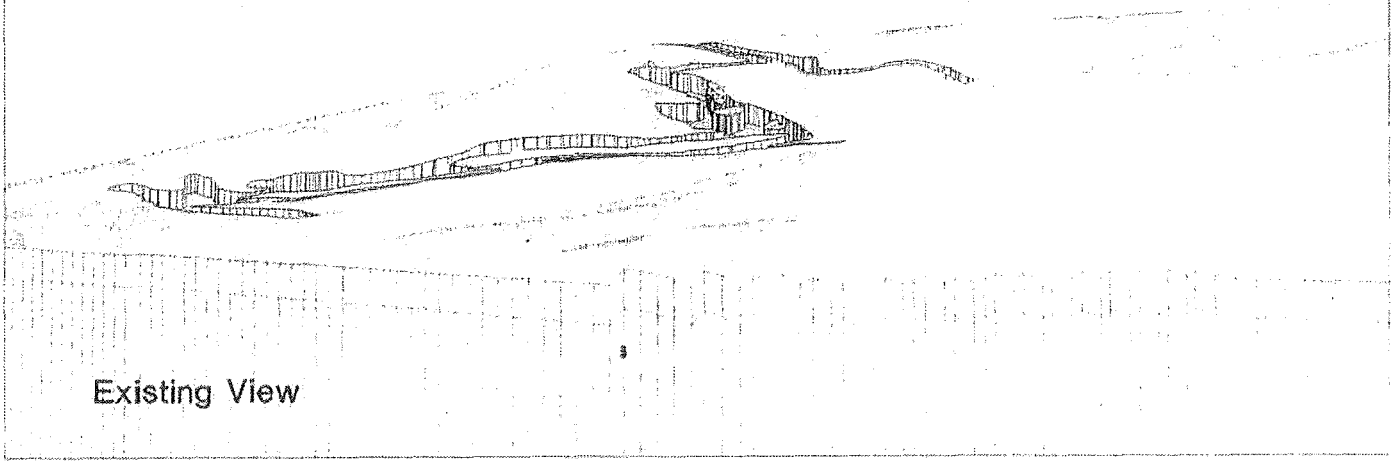
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MT. VAN HOEVENBERG, LAKE PLACID, N.Y. USA

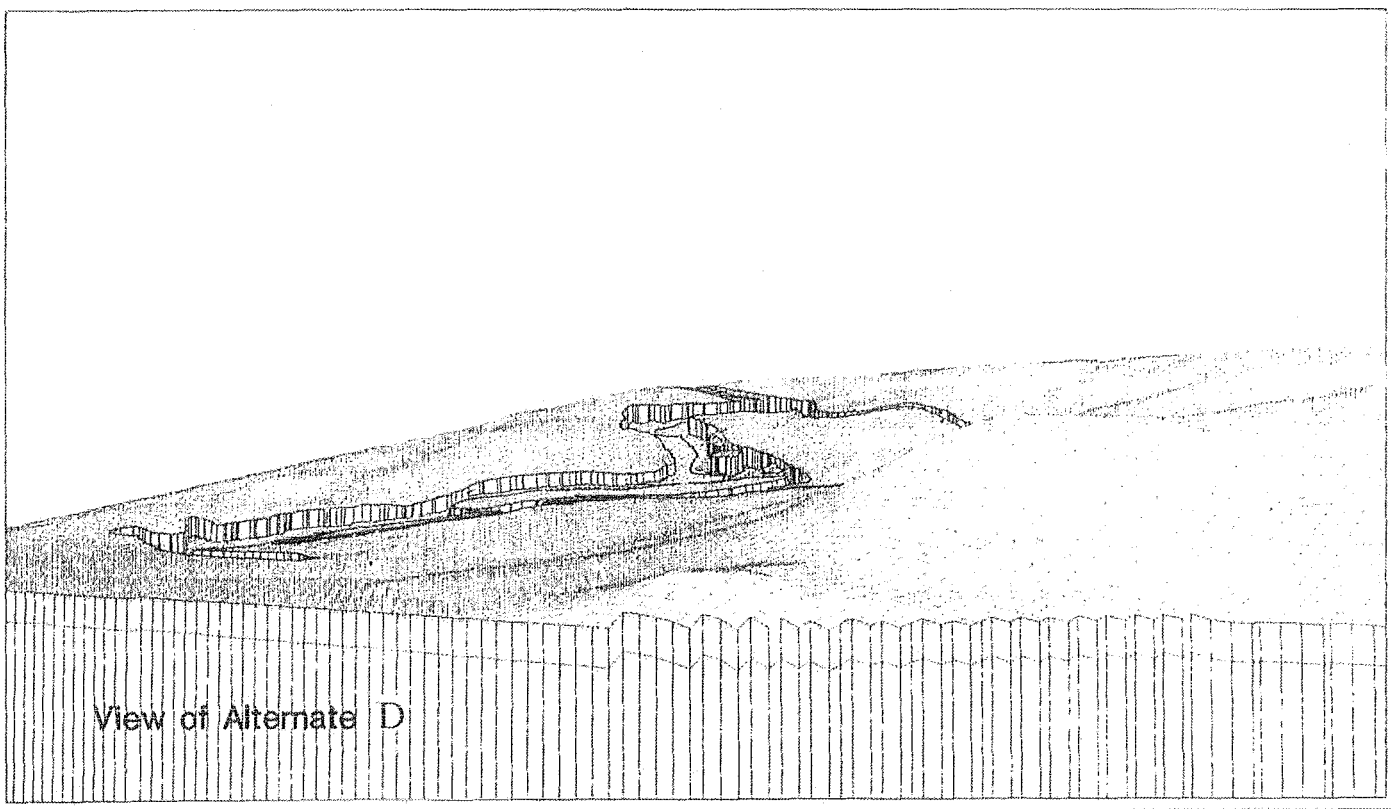
OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
VIEW FROM SUGARLOAF MTN.
2000 Meters

© 1996	DATE: 3/29/96	SCALE:	FIGURE NO 2



Existing View



View of Alternate D

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UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MT. VAN HOEVENBERG, LAKE PLACID, N.Y. USA

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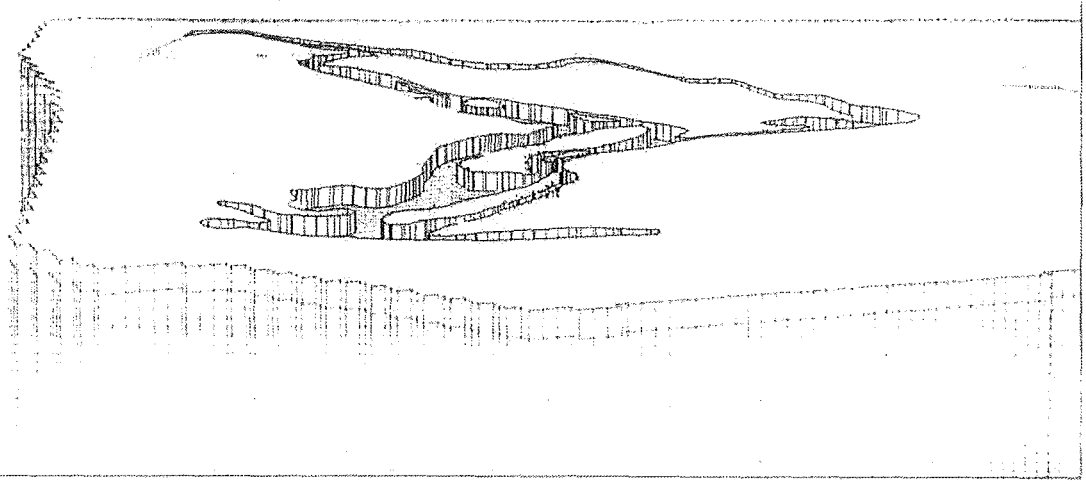
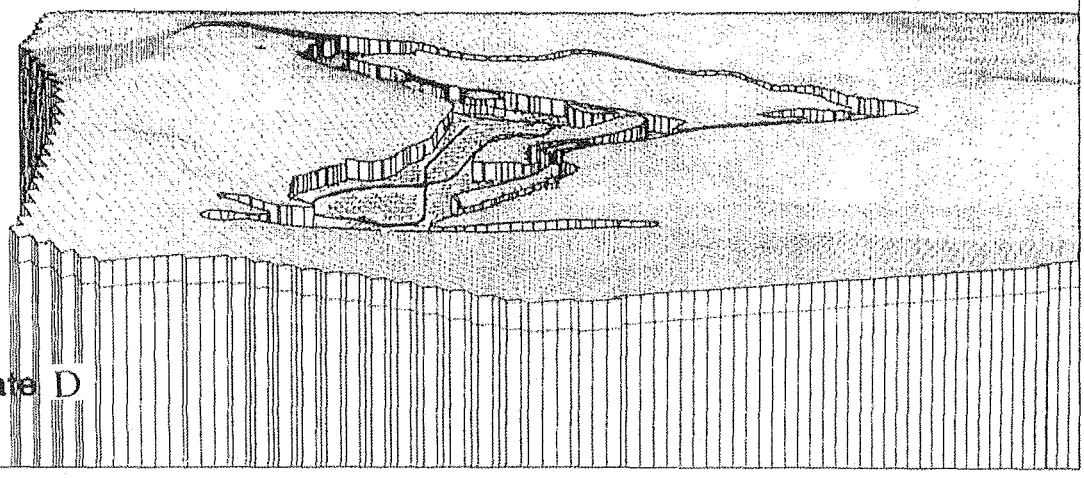
OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
VIEW FROM SKI JUMP
2000 Meters

[illegible]	DATE: 12-17-98	SCALE:	FIGURE NO.: 3



Existing View



View of Alternate D

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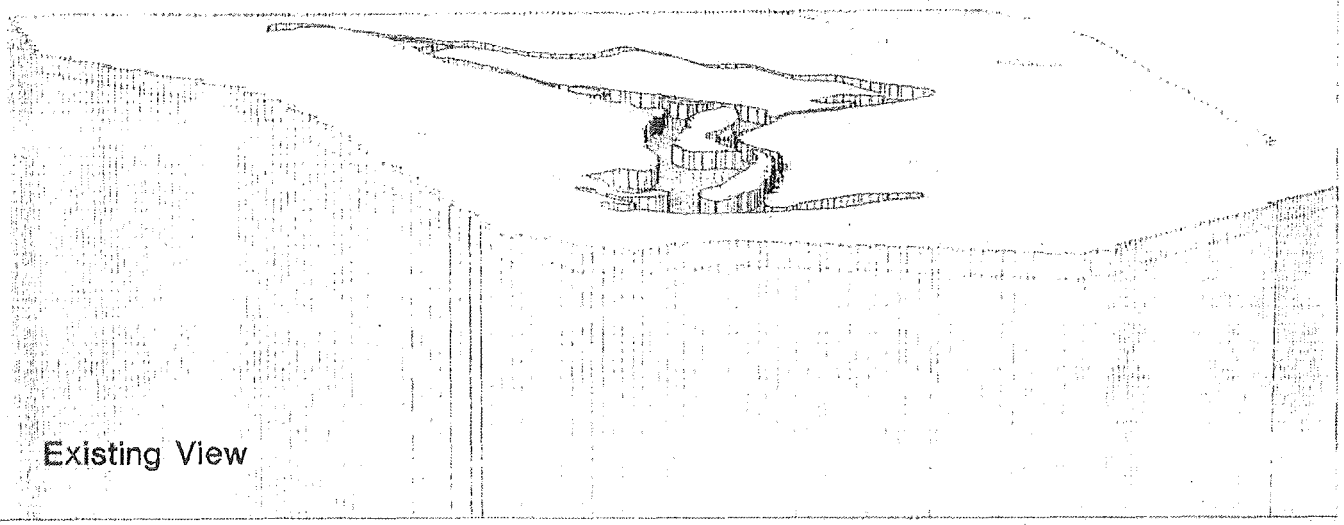
ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, PLANNERS & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MT. VAN HOEVENBERG, LAKE PLACID, N.Y. USA

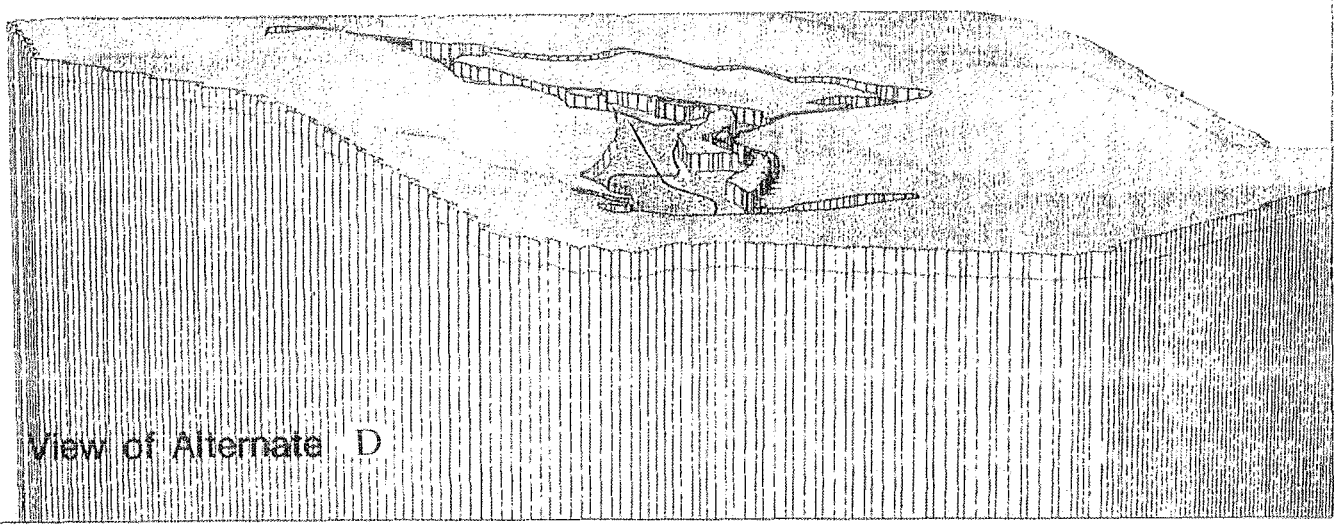
OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
VIEW FROM SLIDE MTN.
2000 Meters

 DATE: 12-17-98 | SCALE: | FIGURE NO. 4



Existing View



View of Alternate D

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

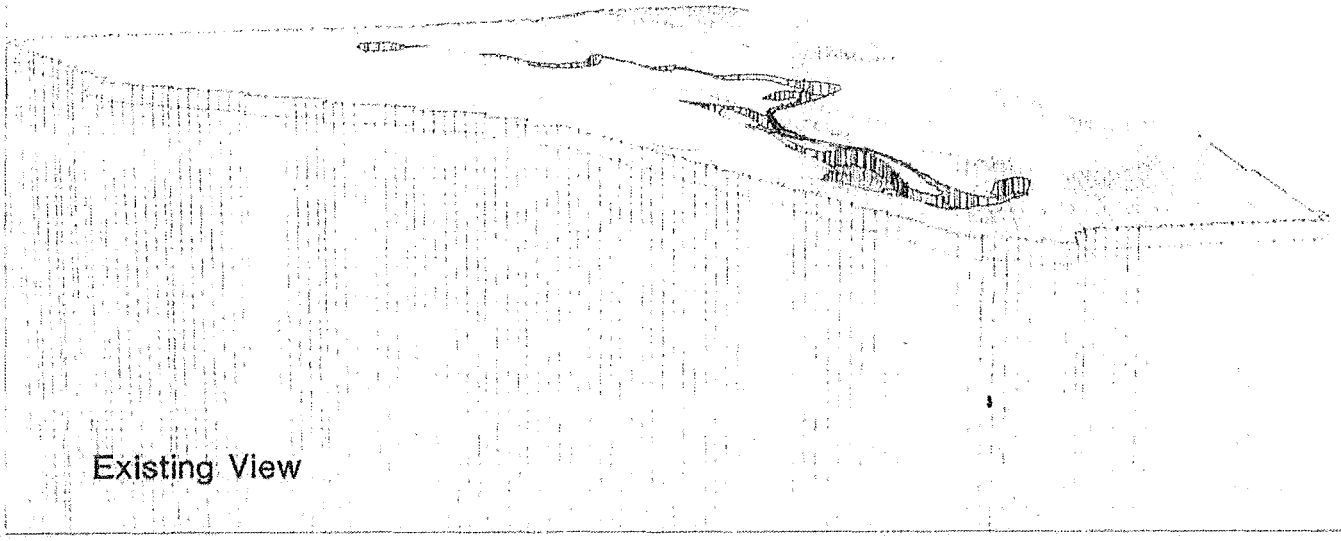
CLOUGH, HARBOUR & ASSOCIATES

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MT. VAN HOEVENBERG, LAKE PLACID, N.Y. USA

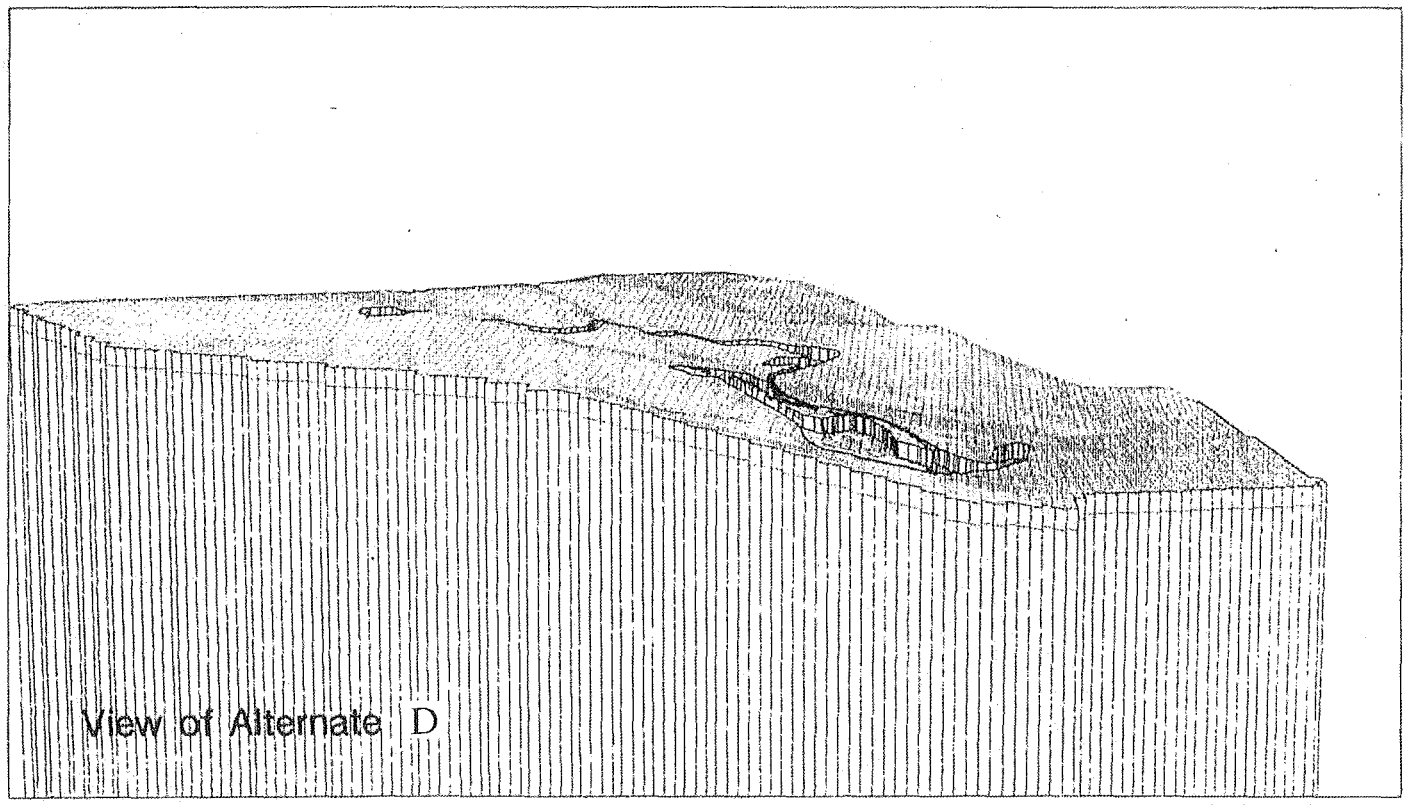
OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
VIEW FROM PITCHOFF MTN.
2000 Metere

DATE: 12-17-98 | SCALE: | FIGURE NO: 5



Existing View



View of Alternate D

the LA group
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UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MT. VAN HOEVENBERG, LAKE PLACID, N.Y. USA

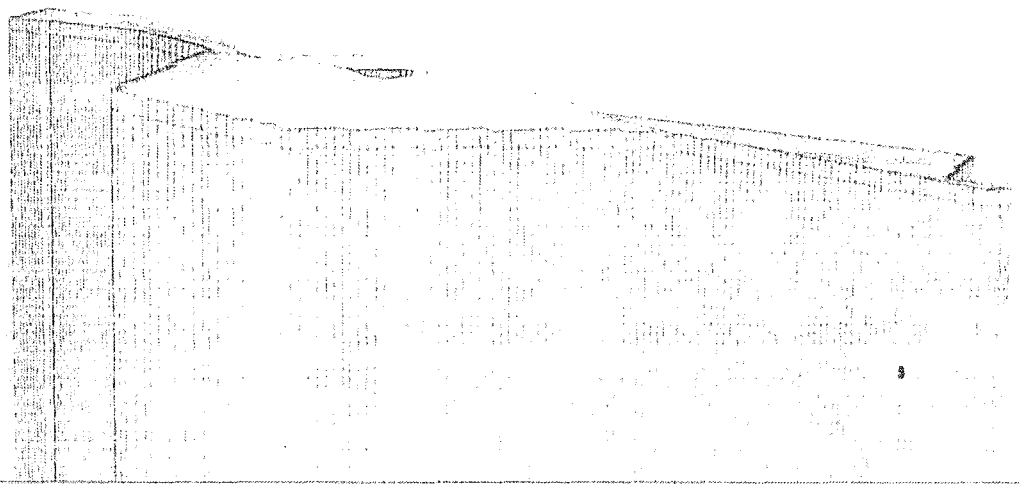
OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
VIEW FROM CASCADE MTN.

2000 Meters

DATE: 12-17-98 | SCALE: | FIGURE NO. 6

Existing View



Since there are no project views from this location,

no proposed project views could be simulated

the LA group
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and Engineering P.C.

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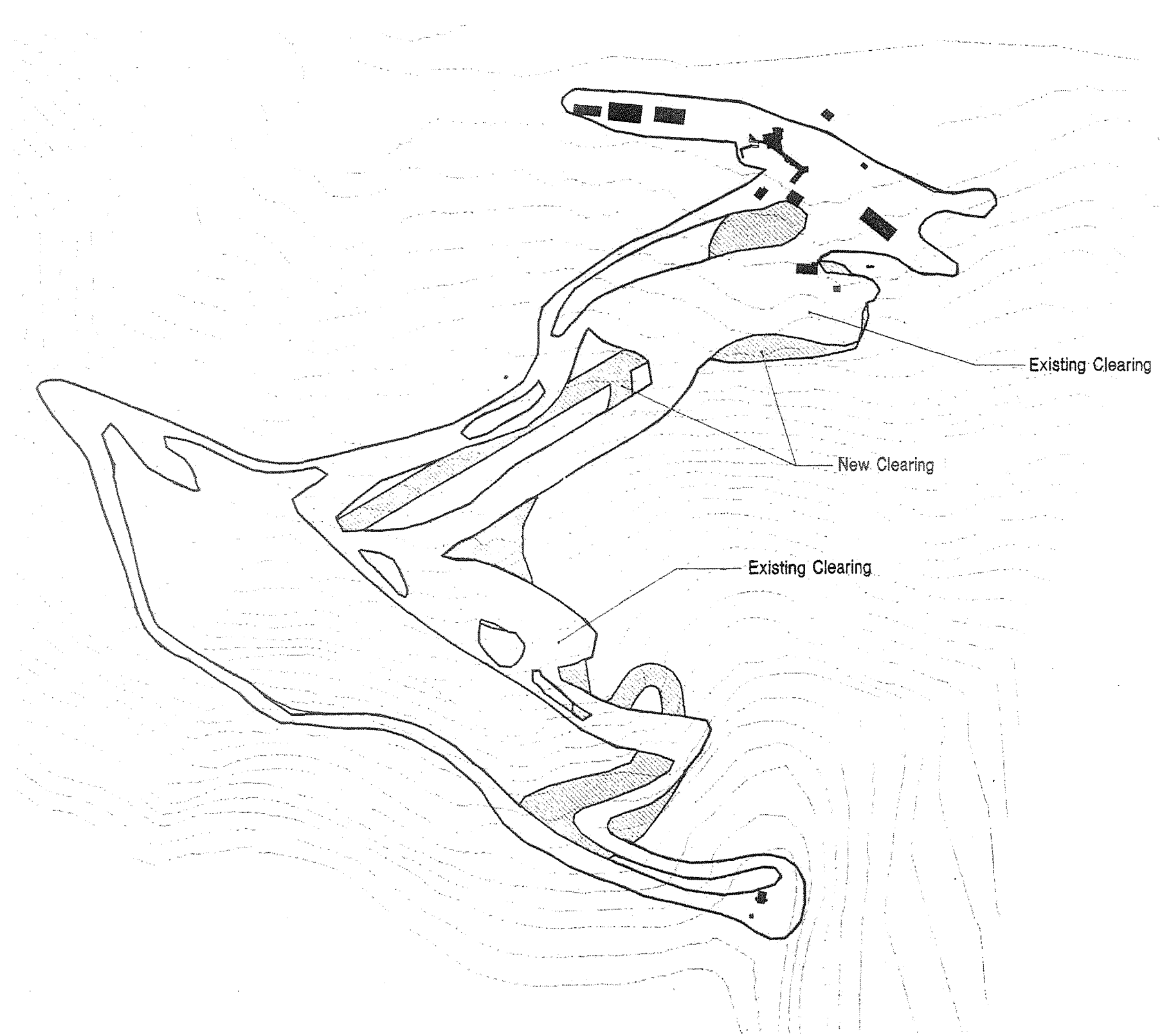
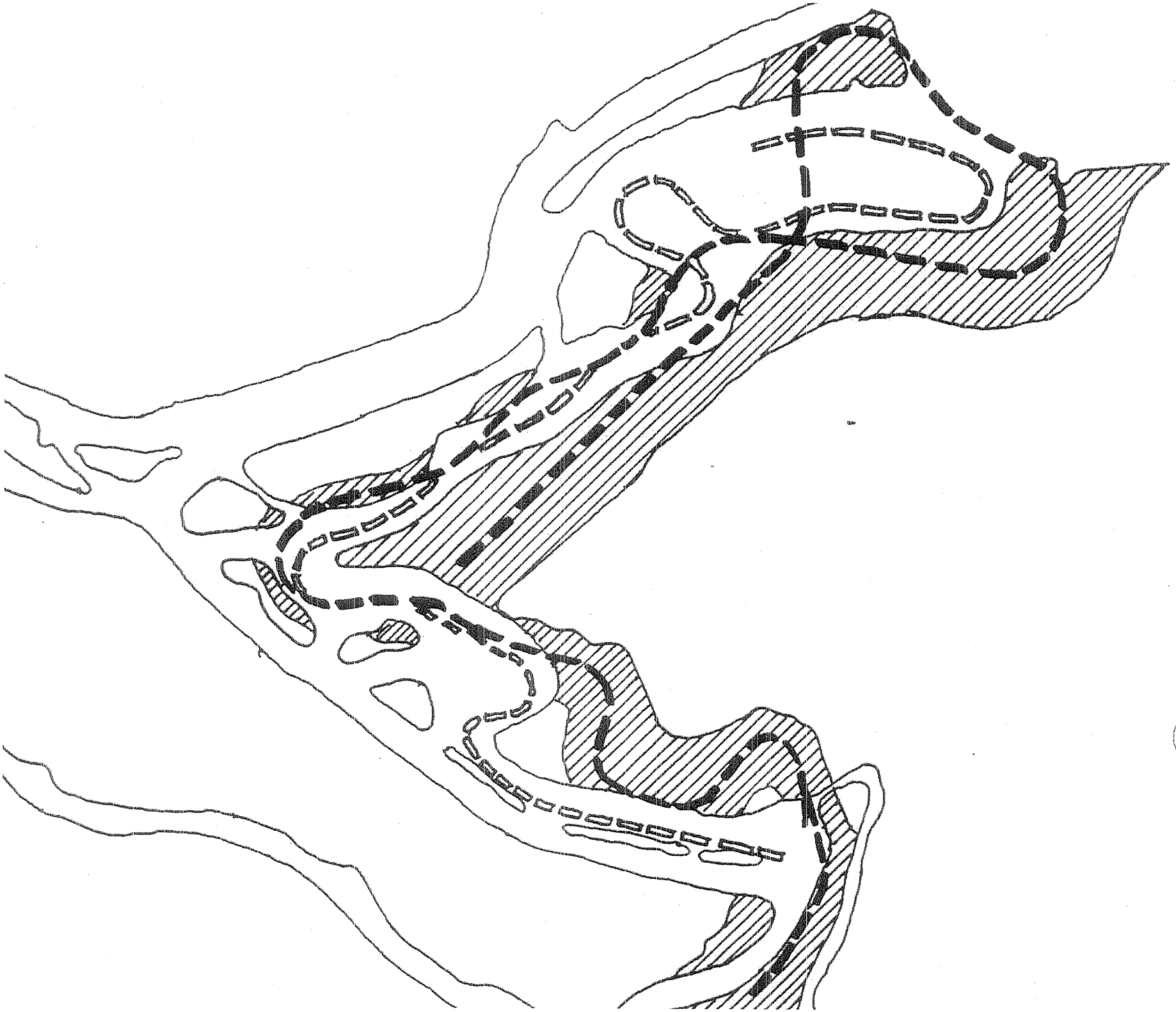
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MT. VAN HOEVENBERG, LAKE PLACID, N.Y. USA

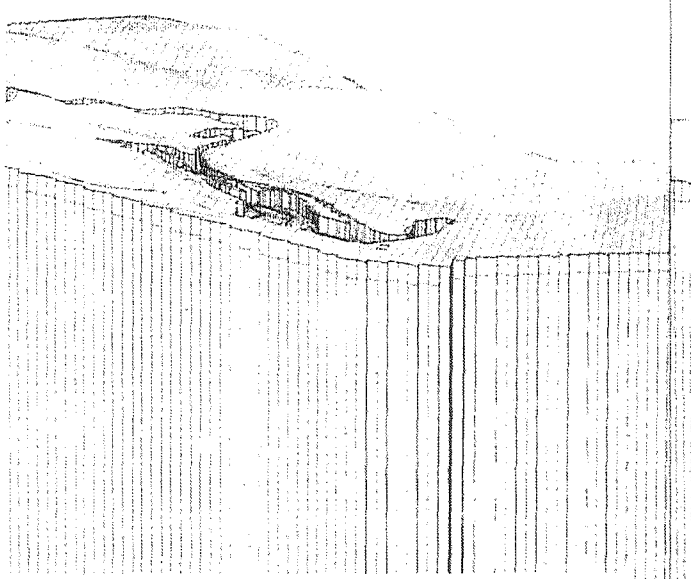
OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
VIEW FROM BIG SLIDE MTN.
2000 Meters

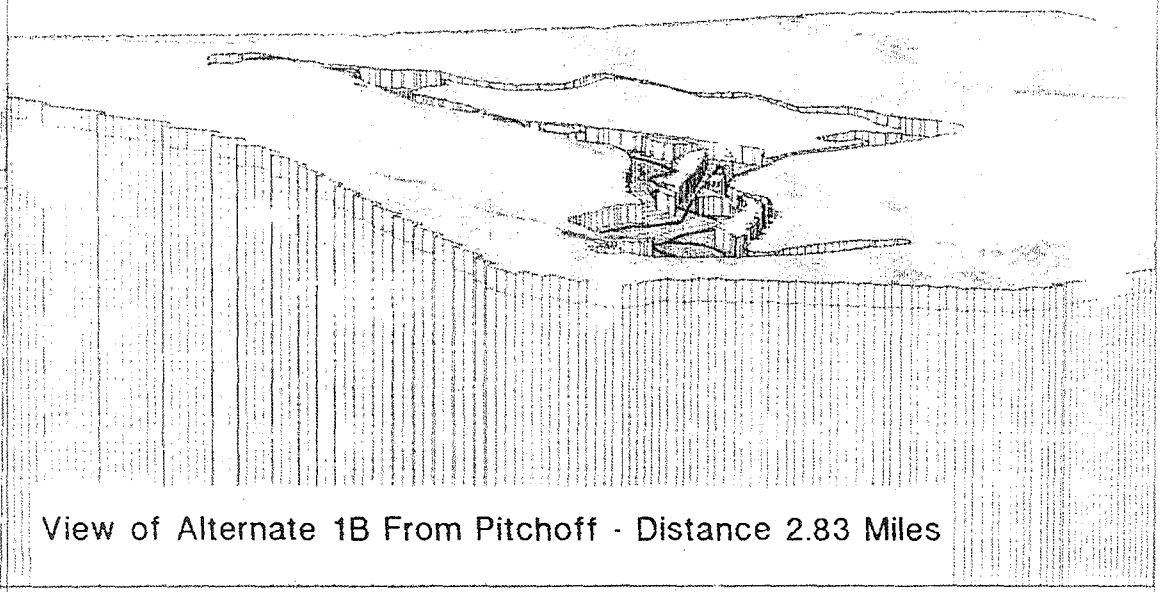
	DATE: 3/29/96	SCALE:	FIGURE NO. 7


New
Existing Clearing
New Clearing
Existing Clearing
North

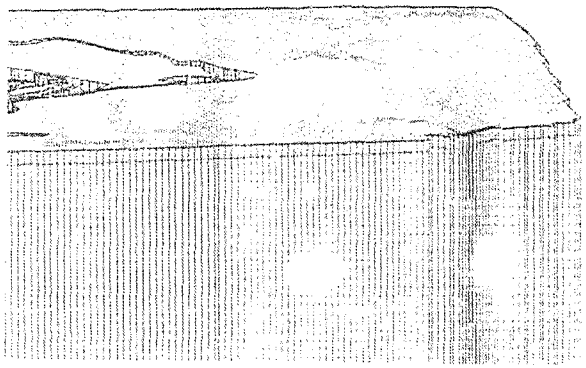

North

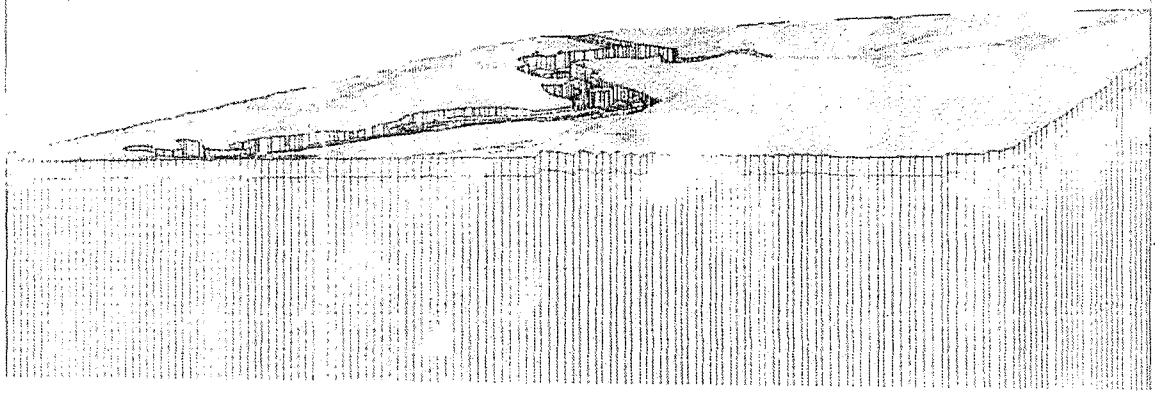


Cascade Mountain - Distance 3.15 Miles



View of Alternate 1B From Pitchoff - Distance 2.83 Miles





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Appendix D

List of Buildings and Structures

APPENDIX D

LIST OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Buildings on Bob Run

New Mile Start	Upper level - 15'6 x 27'7" - 1 Clivus Mulstrum compost tank w/2 toilets.
	Lower level - 6'8" x 12' start/warm-up storage
1/2 Mile Start	Warm-up building, 19' x 20'
	Start building and storage - 10' x 10'
Finish	Warming Building - -7' x 9'
	Scale House - 8' x 16'
Sled Shed	Upper Level - Sled Storage - 40' x 75'
	ORDA - Supervisors Office - 40' x 12'
	Hallway - 10' x 10'
	1 toilet, 1 sink
	Lower Level - hallway 9' x 40' bobsled repair shop 28' x 40' - 2 toilets, 1 sink
Lounge (Club House)	Building At Bottom of Run
Upper Level	Lounge - 46' x 45'
	Outside Deck - 90' x 18'
Lower Level	Cafeteria - 46' x 45'
	Bathrooms - Women's - 3 toilets, 2 sinks, 1 handicap toilet.
	- Men's - 3 toilets, 4 urinals, 2 sinks, 1 handicap toilet.
	Press Room
	Timing Room
	First Aid Room - 1 toilet, 1 sink

(These five rooms in the lower level are included in one building - 90' x 18')

Ammonia Plant - Refrigeration Building - 48' x 86'

The refrigeration plant, which also serves the luge run, is located near the "Finish" curve. It is rated at 900 tons capacity. Three compressors totalling 1300 H.P. are used in various combinations to refrigerate the two runs. Power demand is 15 KV.

Maintenance Shop - 5 stall Garage - 46' x 98'

Usage: Truck Storage, Automobile Maintenance, Carpenter Shop, Electric Shop, Hand Tool Storage, and Locker Room

Log Building - Tool Room and Storage - 25' x 72'

Administration Office - 2 Offices, Waiting Room, Bathroom - (not public) 1 toilet, 1 sink - 20' x 38'.

Announcing Booth - 6' x 12 '

Valve House - At Bottom of Run - Controls ice making water on run - 6' x 10'

Store Room at Bottom of Luge Run - 12' x 16'

Pump House - At Brook - 3 pumps to supply reservoir - 12' x 10'

Salt Shed - In parking lot # 5, 30'L x 40'W x 18'H to store salt and sand.

Pole Shed - In parking lot #5 - Bobrun - 60' x 24'

Pole Shed - In back of Cross-Country Maintenance Garage - 20' x 48'

Resident House - 60' x 30' - 2 toilets, 2 sinks, 2 showers,

Modern kitchen

Garage - 20' x 20'

Buildings on Luge Run

Men's Start - Main Floor - 36' x 25'

Usage: Warm up of Competitors

Basement - Used for workmen and equipment - 36' x 25'

Women's Start - 17' x 27'

Usage: Warm-up of Competitors

Contains 1 500 gal. compost tank w/2 toilets

Luge - curve 5 warming hut - 8' x 10'

Finish Tower - 1st Floor - 12' x 12'

- 2nd Floor - 12' x 12' Storage

- 3rd Floor - 12' x 12' Jury Room

- 4th Floor - 24' x 25' Announce, Timing and Observation Room

- 4 lookout towers for observation of track - 6' x 6'

Finish Shed - For weighing sleds - 7' x 7'

Finish Building for Athletes - 35' x 23'

1 - 500 gal compost tank
2 - compost toilets
1 - weight room
1 - helmet room

Buildings at Cross-Country

Interval Timing Buildings (4 Each)

Dimensions: 6' x 6'

Usage: 3 unused, 2 buildings house emergency telephones

Old Cross-Country Timing Building

Dimensions: 8' x 36' with 4' x 12'

Usage: Race registration and administration

Furnishings: 4 benches, 2 ski waxing benches, 2 folding tables

Snow Making Building - Houses Pump - 12' x 12'

Ticket Booth

Dimensions: 6' x 6'

Usage: Cross-Country ski ticket sales

Cross-Country Timing-Building

Dimensions: 20' x 29' (2 story)

Usage: Timing for Cross-Country ski races

Furnishings: 28 folding chairs, 2 tables, 2 acoustic room dividers

Cross-Country Lodge

Dimensions: 40' x 70' (one story plus full basement)

Usage: Public warming and rest room facilities, food service, ski shop, ski patrol, administrative office, ski waxing

Furnishings: 28 benches, 5 picnic tables, 5 chairs, 23 ski waxing benches, 1 treatment table, 1 refrigerator, 6 rescue sleds w/ backboards, 1 amplifier and PA system, 1 water chlorinator

Office Trailer

Dimensions: 10' x 45'

Usage: NYSEF and employee lounge

Furnishings: 5 chairs, 2 folding tables

Buildings at the Biathlon

Biathlon Lodge Building

Dimensions: 55' x 57' (one floor)

Usage: Warming area for races and officials; kitchenette

Capacity: 300 - 4 lavatories, 7 toilets, 2 urinals, 6 showers; seating for 40

Furnishings: 12 benches, 1 refrigerator, 1 electric range, 3 picnic tables, 3 folding tables

Biathlon Timing Building

Dimensions: 24' x 40'

Usage: Timing ski races, houses intercom system

Furnishings: Amplifier and PA system

Biathlon Target Building

Dimensions: 12' x 325' (mostly below ground)

Usage: Targets for Biathlon range

Furnishings: 25 targets and framer, 25 stools for officials

Maintenance Shop

Dimensions: 50' x 80'

Usage: Storage and maintenance of grooming vehicles and equipment

Furnishings: Hydraulic lift, air compressor, gas and arc welding equipment, 4 storage cabinets

Vehicles and Equipment: Kassbohrer Pisten-Billy PB130D, Thiokel Imp. 1450 WT, Thiokel Imp. 1450 STD, Thiodel Imp. 1404, 3 Ski-Doo Alpiner, 2 Bachler double track-setter, 3 Valley Engineering, plows and framer; 2 Valley Engineering powder-maker, 1 Sno-Tiller, 2-12' culvert rollers, 2-8' culvert rollers, 1 Woodcrest double track-setter

Campsite Toilet

Dimensions: 20' x 24'

Usage: Unused

Range Officers Building

Dimensions: 8' x 36' with 4' x 12' extension

Usage: Storage of Biathlon range equipment, warming area for first-aid during races

Warehousing and Purchasing

Dimensions: 50' x 80'

Usage: Material and supply storage

LIST OF VEHICLES CURRENTLY AT MT. VANHOEVENBERG

VIN #	LICENSE #	YEAR	MAKE	IN	VENUE ONLY	OUT
1. 1FTEF14NXHNA75481	A80313	1987	FORD	X		
2. 1GTGU26KXH501815	A10792	1987	GMC	X		
3. 1G5EK1624FF516382	A11124	1985	GMC		X	
4. W21BE7S215741	A37315	1977	DODGE		X-plates off	
5. 2FTHF26G2DCA89943	A87228	1983	FORD		X	
6. W24BE7S182492	A11122	1977	DODGE	X		
7. TCE668V585436	A10831	1978	GMC	X		
8. DO622HHB38627	78-4331	1978	INT	X-plates off		
9. 1B7KW24R9BS146139	A37316	1981	DODGE	X-plates off		
10. W24BE7SO9O346	---------	1977	DODGE			X
11. AA162KHB15718	80-4352	1979	INT	X		
12. D14JE9S244483	A59408	1979	DODGE		X-plates off	
13. F61EVC76289	A10629	1976	FORD	X		
14. W24BE7S175568	--------	1977	DODGE	X		
15. W24BE7S217803	C32922	1977	DODGE	X		
16. 1G5CT18R5G0502694	A46347	1985	GMC			X
17. W24BE6S343649	--------	1976	DODGE	X		
18. 416060H020127	70-4099	1971	INT	X		
19. W24BE6S320214		1976	DODGE		X	
20. CGD2597204092	A73846	1979	CHEVY	X		
21. W21BE6S323807	--------	1976	DODGE	X		
22. T16DAAV578410	C32921	1980	GMC	X		
23. 1GDKP32M7F35092	A59879	1985	TH-BUS	X		
24. W24BE6S343414	--------	1976	DODGE		X-PARTS ONLY	
25. D24BE6S247366	--------	1976	DODGE		X-PARTS ONLY	

26.	1G8BK18H5BF135114	--------	-----	CHEVY			X	
27.	AA162KHB15712	--------	1979	INT			X	
28.	CKY244F477166	--------	1974	CHEVY		X		
29.	7172211G435884	A66334	1971	INT	X			
30.	VT124880	A74039	1946	FREUH	X			
31.	AA626283-12262	C32907	1968	KAISE		X		
32.	D24BE7S127036	--------	1977	DODGE			X-PARTS ONLY	
33.	1B7FD14POBS159877	A59410	1981	DODGE			X-PARTS ONLY	
34.	D14BE7S193770	--------	1977	DODGE			X-plates off	
35.	1GCGC23M7ES18632	A87229	1984	CHEVY		X-plates off		
36.	CA255KHA13652	--------	1980	INT			X	
37.	1GKCT18R5HO503259	--------	1986	GMC			X	
38.	1872-DAAKO1-67-CA988	--------	1967	ALLIS	X			
39.	S6H4503A-030	3902-BF	1971	GMC-BUS				X
40.	S6H4503A-025	--------	1971	GMC-BUS			X	
41.	S8H5304A-193	--------	1976	GMC-B US			X	
42.	1FMCV14T7KVC20920	A95275	1989	FORD	X			
43.	2GTEK14HXE1540652	A73844	1984	GMC	X			
44.	W24BE7S217866	C10315	1977	DODGE	X			
45.	030681	78-6001	1978	CASE-U	X-plates off			
46.	034475-031547	--------	1978	CASE-U	X-plates off			
47.	1GDJP37WXH3501461	A30151	1986	GMC-Trolly	X	CLOSED		
48.	9136745	--------	1978	CASE-L	X			
49.	333073T	301-A	-----	J-D	X			
50.	C212J120414M	212	-----	J-D			X	
51.	334200194	-------	1985	SKI-D	X			
52.	331900558	-------	1978	SKI-D	X			
53.	TRX351-JH3TE0705HK	105138	1987	HONDA	X			
54.	WKK81300001011386	-------	-----	PIST-B		X		
55.	T8C1166-1450STD	-------	1978	THIOL		X		

56.	TSC-1163-1450WT	-------	-----	THIOL	X
57.	JX452H007F0001034	-------	-----	YAMA X	
58.	----------	-------	-----	THIOL	X
59.	3523507	--------	1985	SKI-D X	
60.	M00240B120586	--------	-----	JD-240 X	
61.	1GDJP37WXH3504451	A10881	1985	TROLLY-OPEN	X
62.	1GDJ7DIEOGV518782	A11166	1985	GMC-LI X	
63.	1FDJE37G6BHA10042	A29889	1981	FORD-VAN-X	
64.	----------	A74147	-----	PLY-RELIANT-CAR NOT OURS	
65.	1GCEG25H8C7157346	A74038	-----	CHEVY-WHITE-VAN X	
66.	NO-ID #	---------	-----	GREEN-DEC-TRUCK	X
67.	1257038	A10760	-----	GEN-E-TRAILER	X
68.	334200183	--------	1985	SKI-D	
69.	AT SKI JUMPS	--------	-----	CASE-DOZER	
70.	W24BE65244340		1976	DODGE PICKUP (PARTS ONLY) X	
71.			1986	AEBI - TERRA TRAC X	
72.	600AR22021-SND0L026072-A			INGERSOL RAND COMPRESSOR X	
73.	W00780X004817		1984	JOHN DEERE - MANURE SPREADER X	
74.	W00680X004817		1983	JOHN DEERE - MANURE SPREADER X	

Appendix E

Memorandum of Understanding

Memorandum of Understanding
ORDA - DEC
Date: 03/08/91

Contents

VII. Unit Management Plan

A.) ORDA to provide DEC specific notice before any management action.

B.) ORDA comply with all DEC policies/delegations.

C.) Tree cutting: See Appendix II and Memorandum #84-06 as amended.

D.) New construction:
- D-1 Ordinary maintenance
- D-2 Change in use of structure
- D-3 Facilities/Structure Type II Action
- D-4 Projects where cutting of less than 10 trees
- J-5 Immediate action to insure public health and safety

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

AND

THE OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ("DEC") and THE OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ("ORDA") entered into the following agreements in connection with the transfer of the management of certain winter recreational facilities under DEC's care and custody, to ORDA:

1. Agreement dated October 4, 1982, amended November 10, 1982 and amended April 1, 1984, in relation to Whiteface Mountain Ski Center and Memorial Highway, and Mt. Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area, and
2. Agreement dated April 1, 1984, in relation to Gore Mountain Ski Center.

There are a number of provisions in the aforesaid agreements requiring that certain specific actions be taken from time-to-time by the parties, including compliance by ORDA with all applicable laws and implementing regulations, whether federal, state or local, in all its activities relating to the facilities subject to the aforesaid agreements. The purpose of this memorandum is to establish mutually agreeable methods and procedures by which certain managerial requirements contained in the aforesaid agreements

can be fulfilled in an orderly and efficient manner. It is the further purpose of this memorandum to establish the means for the implementation of the Unit Management Plans described in Section VII. hereof.

It shall be the responsibility of the signatories or their designees to generally administer the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding. This memorandum amends and supersedes that certain existing Memorandum of Understanding between DEC and ORDA effective December 15, 1984, which established mutually agreeable methods and procedures for implementation of the aforesaid agreements between DEC and ORDA relating to Whiteface Mountain Ski Center and Memorial Highway, Mt. Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area and Gore Mountain Ski Center.

The aforesaid requirements contained in the aforesaid agreements are set forth below, together with the methods and procedures to be followed for their implementation. Compliance with this memorandum and the individual Unit Management Plans for the above facilities shall occur immediately.

I. Inspections:

ORDA agrees to conduct a joint inspection of all facilities at least annually with the DEC. The ORDA also agrees that the DEC may conduct unannounced inspections of the facilities at any time in a reasonable manner.

Implementation:

Annually, during the month of July, joint inspections will be held at each of the facilities covered by the aforesaid agreements. The purpose of inspections shall be to document, in writing, compliance with all aspects of the agreements and with the aforesaid unit management plans. While the agreements allow for unannounced inspections, the parties shall enter into this agreement in the spirit of cooperation. DEC shall contact the ORDA Environmental Monitor and the Facility Manager to accompany the DEC staff only in connection with any non-regulatory or non-enforcement inspections of the facilities other than the annual inspection. Such non-regulatory or non-enforcement inspections, however, shall not be delayed due to the unavailability of said ORDA individuals. In the event of an emergency situation involving a non-regulatory or non-enforcement matter, said ORDA personnel shall also be contacted to the extent practicable. In ORDA's case, the annual inspection and non-regulatory or non-enforcement inspections will be conducted by the Facility Manager and ORDA's Environmental Monitor. In DEC's case, all annual joint inspections will be coordinated by the Region 5 Supervisor of Natural Resources; all non-regulatory or non-enforcement inspections shall

be coordinated by the appropriate DEC program supervisor.

II. Maintenance:

ORDA agrees to maintain and keep the facilities, personal property and equipment in good repair. All mechanical equipment shall be maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and applicable industrial code rules.

Implementation:

This will be discussed during the annual inspection trips. A paragraph in the inspection letter will reference compliance with this section. In the case of personal property and equipment, this provision means such personal property and equipment owned by DEC, and not such personal property and equipment independently acquired by ORDA.

III. Repairs:

ORDA also agrees to undertake any repairs or manner of repairs to the facilities, personal property and equipment which the DEC specifically requests, so long as the funds therefor are made available to ORDA.

Implementation:

Any requests from DEC to ORDA shall be in writing at the time of request. During the annual inspection trip, if there are projects that were requested during the previous year, their completion should be referenced in the inspection letter.

IV. Public Recreation:

ORDA agrees to continue providing the space, facilities and level of public recreation, including youth sports, training, promotion and programming, which were provided by DEC at each facility during calendar year 1981.

Implementation:

The Appendix/Exhibit listing the Recreation Program (See Appendix B of the aforesaid Whiteface Mountain Ski Center/Mt. Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area agreement, and Exhibit 3 of the aforesaid Gore Mountain Ski Center agreement.) will be reviewed during the annual inspection trip and a note of compliance will be placed in the inspection letter.

V. Existing Agreements:

ORDA agrees to comply with all agreements to which DEC is a party concerning the facilities which were in existence on the date on which this Agreement was executed.

Implementation:

Each agreement listed in the Appendix/Exhibit (See Appendix C of the aforesaid Whiteface Mountain Ski Center/Mt. Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area agreement, and Exhibit 4 of the aforesaid Gore Mountain Ski Center agreement.) will be reviewed during the annual inspection trip and will be referenced in the inspection letter.

VI. Capital Improvements:

The DEC agrees that ORDA may undertake capital improvements to the facilities. ORDA agrees to obtain the prior written approval of DEC before undertaking any such improvements, and further agrees, if federal funds are to be sought for such improvement, to obtain the prior written approval of DEC of any application for such funds.

Implementation:

The Commissioner or his designee shall give written approval to each year's capital projects affecting

DEC's facilities before Board approval is obtained. Such action constitutes approval, within budget, to commence the project development process, including planning and design, Unit Management Plan planning, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) review, obtaining applicable regulatory approvals, and public bidding, etc., as necessary. ORDA shall also request prior written approval from the Commissioner or his designee for any federal funds sought to undertake such capital improvements. During the annual inspection trip, each capital improvement completed shall be listed in the inspection letter.

VII. Unit Management Plans:

Unit Management Plans, together with Final Environmental Impact Statements, were prepared by ORDA and DEC, in consultation with the APA, and adopted by the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation for the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area on December 2, 1986; the Whiteface Mountain Ski Center on May 19, 1987; and the Gore Mountain Ski Center on November 18, 1987.

Implementation:

A. ORDA will provide DEC with specific notice prior to undertaking any management actions described in a

Unit Management Plan or in an amendment thereto for determination of consistency with the applicable Unit Management Plan. (See Appendix I for Unit Management Plan amendment process). Such notice shall be given at least 30 days prior to the actual undertaking of construction of the management action. Such notice will include a project plan, the appropriate environmental assessment as may be required under SEQR, an erosion control plan for any projects that may result in disturbance of soils, together with the declaration of significance. It is understood that DEC will be an "involved agency" concerning these actions throughout the SEQR process.

B. ORDA shall comply with all formal DEC policies or delegations affecting Unit Management Plan compliance by DEC.

C. The Unit Management Plans provide that the cutting of trees associated with the implementation of management actions will be in accordance with the established policies and procedures of the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation (See Appendix II - Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06, as amended). The DEC procedures will be initiated by the Regional Forestry Manager for DEC upon notice by the ORDA facility manager

that tree cutting is contemplated in conjunction with a management action. The Regional Forestry Manager will inform the ORDA facility manager within five working days, in writing, as to whether the cutting may proceed or that notice will be required in the Environmental Notice Bulletin ("ENB") and that the cutting will be reviewed pursuant to the DEC tree cutting policy. Should notice be required, ORDA will provide DEC with the appropriate ENB notice including the designated contact person. The DEC will then complete the notice requirements and inform ORDA as to the decision in writing upon completion of the review process. It is agreed that Environmental Notice Bulletin publication and DEC review will not be required in cases where the tree cutting was specifically described in the detail required by the DEC policy in the Unit Management Plan and noticed in the ENB in the process of adoption of the Unit Management Plan or an amendment thereto. Such notice must include a count of the number of trees to be removed which exceed three inches in diameter and the acreage of land involved. Nor will such notice and review be required where a tree cut could constitute a "Type II Action" under the DEC rules and regulations governing the

implementation of SEQR (6 NYCRR 618.2). Any trees cut in accordance with this section can be removed from the premises in any manner deemed feasible by ORDA so long as such method is consistent with the guidelines of the State Land Master Plan, the Unit Management Plan, Article 8 of the ECL, and Division Direction Memorandum LF-84-2 dated May 31, 1984 and LF-84-2 Supplement dated July 3, 1986. (See Appendix III).

D. A new structure or improvement not described in a Unit Management Plan, or in an amendment to a Unit Management Plan, cannot be undertaken or constructed. This provision, however, does not prevent ORDA from undertaking the construction of the following activities, provided that all conditions in Items A, B, and C above are fully complied with and implemented.

1. Ordinary maintenance, rehabilitation and minor relocation of conforming structures or improvements as defined and interpreted in the DEC-APA Memorandum of Understanding governing implementation of the State Land Master Plan (SLMP), as last amended on April 3, 1985.

2. A change in the use of a structure or improvement as described in a Unit Management Plan that is not inconsistent with the guidelines and criteria of the SLMP for intensive use areas,

3. Any facility or structure that is listed as a Type II Action in the DEC rules and regulations governing the implementation of SEQR (6 NYCRR 618.2) and, in particular, the construction and location of single, small, new or existing facilities or structures where the total area of the structure or expansion does not exceed 400 square feet and the surroundings are returned to their original condition after the construction/installation of the structure or facility.

4. Any project consisting solely of the cutting of not more than ten (10) trees more than 3 inches in diameter at breast height.

5. Any action deemed immediately necessary to insure public health or safety. In such cases DEC will be immediately notified of the situation and what the proposed or ongoing action consists of.

E. The Unit Management Plans will be administered on a day-to-day basis by the Environmental Monitor for ORDA and the Region 5 Supervisor of Natural Resources for DEC. Notification of project

implementation, concerns dealing with potential environmental problems, requests for change in preapproved action plans, need for Unit Management Plan amendment and other similar communication will all take place between the Environmental Monitor for ORDA and the Region 5 Supervisor of Natural Resources for DEC. Agreements made by these individuals will be binding on both agencies. If agreement cannot be reached on a specific issue, the issue will be elevated in the respective agencies for resolution.

VIII. Removal of Property and Equipment:

No part of any facility, nor personal property or equipment of DEC used in connection therewith, shall be sold or removed from the facility without the prior written approval of DEC.

Implementation:

DEC currently maintains a computer program for the inventory of property. All DEC equipment transferred to ORDA is part of that inventory. DEC shall supply appropriate forms to ORDA and ORDA will advise DEC via the forms when equipment is surplused, destroyed or when new DEC equipment is acquired. DEC shall maintain the inventory and shall annually certify with ORDA that the list is

correct. Lead role in DEC for the above items is vested in the Division of Operations Central Office.

This Memorandum of Understanding will become effective upon its execution by each of the parties hereto.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

BY: Thomas C. Jorling

Thomas C. Jorling, Commissioner

Date March 11, 1991

OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BY: Ned Harkness

Ned Harkness, President, C.E.O.

Date March 8, 1991

APPENDIX I

REVISION/AMENDMENT TO UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Any material modification or amendment to the unit management plans is to conform to the guidelines and criteria of the SLMP, and will be made following the same procedure prescribed in the master plan for original unit management plan preparation.

2. A proposed amendment will be presented in its complete form and content, including indication of the specific sections of the existing management plan being amended, and be accompanied by:

   (A) An evaluation of whether or not the proposed amendment will require a reexamination of the inventory and assessment section of the plan.

   (B) If the amendment represents a departure from the goals and objectives stated in the plan, a discussion of impacts of the new objectives on facilities, public use and resources of the unit.

   (C) An assessment of whether or not the proposed amendment is consistent with carrying capacity of the area.

   (D) A schedule for the implementation of proposed management actions.

Any action to amend a unit management plan in connection with a proposed management action is to be initiated no later than the required site-specific environmental assessment pursuant to SEQR.

3. Consistent with the DEC-ORDA management agreements, ORDA and DEC will cooperate and provide such staff assistance as may be necessary in the preparation of amendments to the unit management plans. Both agencies will designate an appropriate representative to be the lead contact person in the matter. Division of Responsibility shall be as follows.

ORDA -

Develop and make appropriate revisions, in response to comments, to all documents. These will include the actual plan and accompanying SEQR.

Provide for public comment including hearings/ meetings. Make a record of comments and responses.

Print and distribute all draft and final documents.

Present draft documents to designated DEC contact for DEC review, including the SEQR committee, posting in the Environmental Notice Bulletin, APA review and DEC Commission's final approval.

DEC -

Provide assistance to designated ORDA representative on format and procedure.

Coordinate APA review and comments.

Coordinate DEC review, comments and final approval.

Coordinate all notices in the ENB.

APPENDIX II

File Ref. 1620

HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Commissioner
New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

February 16, 1984

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors

FROM: Hank Williams

RE: ORGANIZATION AND DELEGATION MEMORANDUM #84-06

Purpose:

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

Background:

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

Policy:

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

Procedure:

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

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

1. Regional Facilities

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

2. Non-Regionalized Facilities

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

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

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

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

B. Routine Maintenance

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

Routine maintenance projects include the following activities:

- Maintenance of foot trails, cross-country ski trails, etc., including "the cutting of the few trees necessary...." (1934 A.G. 268 January 18, 1934.)
- Boundary line surveys and the maintenance of such boundary lines as "an aid to the conservation work of the State...where the number of small trees utilized or removed...appear immaterial. (1934 A.G. 309 September 20, 1934.)
- Removal of "dead timber, either standing or fallen...for fuel at the public camp sites...." (1934 A.G. 315 October 30, 1934.)
- Maintenance of scenic vistas along trails when "tree removal may not be sufficient to pass the point of immateriality." (1935 A.G. 274 January 17, 1935.)
- Removal of dead and hazardous trees in developed areas such as campgrounds and ski centers "that endanger people." (1935 A.G. 30[illegible] June 26, 1985.)
- Salvage of windfall timber when "such blowdown timber constitutes a fire hazard." (1950 A.G. 154 December 28, 1950.)

1. Regional Facilities

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

2. Non-Regionalized Facilities

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

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

File Ref: 1620

MEMORANDUM FROM:
HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Commissioner
New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

July 29, 1986

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors

FROM: Hank Wi[illegible]

SUBJECT: Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06: Addendum

- -

Background:

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

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

Amendment:

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

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

APPENDIX III

M E M O R A N D U M

July 3, 1986

TO: Chief, Bureau of Preserve Protection and Management
Regional Supervisors for Natural Resources

FROM: Norman J. VanValkenburgh

SUBJECT: DIVISION DIRECTION -- LF-84-2 Supplement
TOPIC: Cutting, Removal or Destruction of Trees and Other Vegetation on Forest Preserve Lands

As you will recall, Commissioner Williams promulgated Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06 on February 16, 1984 for the purpose of "...establish(ing) a policy regarding the prohibition of cutting, removal or destruction of trees and other vegetation on all Forest Preserve lands pursuant to Article XIV of the Constitution of New York State." In order to implement the provisions of #84-06, this Division issued procedures on May 31, 1984 under designation LF-84-2.

However, the question of whether or not live-standing trees could be cut and used for maintenance of trails including "the construction of structures such as foot bridges, dry tread and water bars" remained. Accordingly, an opinion on this question was formally requested of the Attorney General on November 8, 1985. A copy of such request is attached hereto for information and clarification purposes.

A reply from the Attorney General under date of June 24, 1986 has now been received. A copy of such Formal Opinion No. 86-F3, which allows for the "supervised selective cutting...of only those few scattered trees necessary for the maintenance of popular and steep trails to lessen soil compaction, erosion and the destruction of vegetation" within other specified constraints and parameters, is attached and made a part of this memorandum.

With Formal Opinion No. 86-F3 in hand, it is appropriate to now revise Division Direction-LF-84-2 to incorporate those added authorities. Accordingly, paragraph 1 (page 4) of Part II of LF-84-2 is hereby deleted and the following substituted therefor:

1. Maintenance of foot trails, snowmobile trails, cross-country ski trails, horse trails.

This includes projects that involve blowdown removal, hazard tree elimination (3" or more in diameter), problem tree removal (3" or more in diameter), mowing, etc.

Applications may be submitted by Area if appropriate (i.e., High Peaks Wilderness Area, St. Regis Canoe Area, Saranac Lake Wild Forest, Whiteface Mountain Intensive Use Area, etc.). Trails should be listed separately with the total length of the trail covered by a single Application, if appropriate, and in priority order of needed maintenance.

Live-standing trees may be cut or used for the construction of bridges, dry tread, waterbars or other minor trail structures only after considering the following alternatives and in accordance with the following conditions:

A. Alternatives to any type of trail hardening or structural development must be considered, especially in wilderness areas where such structures diminish the character of the area. Such alternatives include the closing or limitation of use of a trail where the impact of such use is leading to degradation of the other resources and the character of the Forest Preserve. A second alternative is to relocate the trail in such a way that trail hardening would not be necessary.

B. If, after considering the above alternatives, it is determined that structures are needed to protect the surface of the trail or the safety of the public, the following materials should be considered in order of priority:

1. Native rock or stone from near the site.

2. Native rock or stone from another location brought to the site.

3. Peeled, but untreated timber or logs from another location brought to the site.

4. On-site trees in accordance with the conditions under C. following.

C. If on-site trees are to be used, such use must be in accordance with the following conditions:

1. The Regional Forester or his designated representative must approve all trees to be cut, after considering any other previous cutting that has been done in the area.

2. Cutting must be discreet with tops fully lopped and dispersed out of sight of the trails, and with stumps cut flush to the ground.

3. Live trees must be between three to twelve inches in diameter (DBH), and must be at least 100 feet apart.

4. Structures requiring the use of live on-site trees are not to be replaced more frequently than 7-10 years, which is the range of normal life expectancy.

Dead and downed material may be used for such purposes although consideration must be given to human safety and the longevity or life of such structures when such material is used.

Director of Lands and Forests

Attachments

cc: D. Grant
H. Doig
J. Corr
G. Colvin
G. Sovas
K. Wich
R. Bernhard
Regional Directors
Bureaus of Fish and Wildlife
Bureaus of Lands and Forests
Bureaus of Marine Resources
Bureaus of Mineral Resources

MEMORANDUM

May 31, 1984

TO: Chief, Bureau of Preserve Protection and Management
Regional Supervisors for Natural Resources

FROM: Norman J. VanValkenburgh

SUBJECT: DIVISION DIRECTION — LF-84-2
TOPIC: Cutting, Removal or Destruction of Trees and Other Vegetation on Forest Preserve Lands

PURPOSE: The purpose of this memorandum is to establish administrative procedures for the implementation of Commissioner Williams' Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06 relating to the construction of new facilities, the expansion or modification of existing facilities and routine maintenance projects on lands of the Forest Preserve.

BACKGROUND: Such Organization and Delegation Memorandum states, in part: "Section 9-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law provices that the Division of Lands and Forests has responsibility for the 'care, custody and control' of the Adirondack and the Catskill Forest Preserve. In accordance with this responsibility, all construction of new facilities, expansion or modification of existing facilities and maintenance of facilities, that will result in the cutting, removal or destruction of vegetation on any of the lands constituting the Forest Preserve shall require approval of the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests...." In order to carry out this direction and policy, the succeeding procedures will be followed by regional and non-regionalized personnel in requesting approval for such projects on lands of the Forest Preserve that involve the cutting, removal and/or destruction of vegetation. In all cases, the provisions and constraints of the Organization and Delegation Memorandum will be recognized and complied with.

PART I - Construction of New Facilities and the Expansion or Modification of Existing Facilities

PROCESS AND CALENDAR

October-November

Regional Operations Supervisor or Manager of Non-Regionalized Facility

1. Following conceptual approval of the project by the Regional and/or appropriate Central Divisional Officers, prepares a

October-November (Cont'd)	Forest Preserve Project Work Plan in the form attached hereto as Appendix A for each proposed project. Each such Plan shall include: (1) A description of the project and its purpose, (2) A sketch map delineating the project and showing its location, (3) A count by species and size class, of all trees to be cut, removed or destroyed, (4) Identification of any protected species of vegetation within 300' of the area to be disturbed, (5) A description of measures to be taken to mitigate the impact on vegetative cover, and (6) Proposed use of motorized equipment or motor vehicles, if any.
	2. Submits completed Work Plan to the Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources.
Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources	3. Reviews Work Plan for completeness and conformance to Delegation Memorandum #84-06 and forwards to the Regional Forester.
December	
Regional Forester	4. Enters receipt of Work Plan in Regional Log of Forest Preserve Projects (See Appendix B attached).
	5. Reviews Forest Preserve Project Work Plan to determine if project is appropriate taking into consideration Forest Preserve land classification, Unit Management Plan goals and management objectives for the land area involved.
	6. Makes on-site field inspections as necessary and appropriate.
	7. Insures that SEQR requirements for each project have been addressed.
	8. Consults with Operations Supervisor or Facility Manager to effect any changes or modification to Work Plan.
	9. Signs Work Plan signifying approval or indicates disapproval by stating reasons in Comments Section. If approved, forwards Work Plan through Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources to Regional Director or appropriate Division Director, in the case of non-regionalized facil-

December (cont'd)	ities. If disapproved, returns Work Plan to originator.
	10. Completes Regional Log.
January	
Regional Director or Director of Division responsible for Facility	11. Reviews Forest Preserve Project Work Plan.
	12. Signs Work Plan signifying approval or indicates disapproval by stating reasons in Comments section.
	13. If approved, forwards Work Plan to Director of Lands and Forests. If disapproved, returns Work Plan through Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources and Regional Forester to originator.
February	
Director of Lands and Forests	14. Effects review of Work Plan by appropriate Central Office staff to determine that Plan conforms to Division goals and is in keeping with responsibility for care, custody and control of lands of the Forest Preserve.
	15. Signs Work Plan signifying approval or indicates disapproval by stating reasons in Comments section.
	16. Returns Work Plan to Regional Director or appropriate Division Director.
March	
Regional Director or Director of Division responsible for Facility	17. Distributes Work Plan through Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources and Regional Forester to originator.
Current Fiscal Year	
Regional Operations Supervisor or Manager of Non-Regionalized Facility	18. Implements project in accordance with Work Plan approvals and conditions.
Regional Forester	19. Monitors implementation of Work Plan to insure conformance to approvals and conditions.

Current Fiscal Year (cont'd) 20. On completion of project, completes Inspection Report (See Appendix C attached) and retains in Project file.

PART II - Routine Maintenance Projects

PROCESS

Application for routine maintenance projects on lands of the Forest Preserve shall be submitted on the form attached hereto as Appendix D as soon as possible in advance of the starting date of the project. The Application should be directed to the Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources who will forward it to the Regional Forester. The Application will be reviewed as rapidly as possible by the Regional Forester and a determination made as to approval or disapproval.

When approvals have been granted, a copy of the Application will be forwarded to appropriate Regional Lands and Forests personnel to assure proper notification and provide for monitoring of the project.

Applicants should consider the following guidelines when submitting project requests:

1. Maintenance of foot trails, snowmobile trails, cross-country ski trails, horse trails, etc.

This includes projects that involve blowdown removal, hazard tree elimination (3" or more in diameter), problem tree removal (3" or more in diameter), mowing, etc.

Applications may be submitted by Area if appropriate (i.e., High Peaks Wilderness Area, St. Regis Canoe Area, Saranac Lake Wild Forest, Whiteface Mountain Intensive Use Area, etc.). Trails should be listed separately with the total length of the trail covered by a single Application, if appropriate and in priority order of needed maintenance. It is clearly understood that live standing trees are not to be cut or used for construction of bridges, dry tread, water bars or other structures. Dead and downed material may be used for such purposes although consideration must be given to human safety and the longevity or life of such structures when such material is used.

2. Maintenance of roads, 'phone lines, power lines, ski lifts, downhill ski trails, canoe carries, parking areas, openings around buildings, scenic vistas, etc.

This includes projects that involve the removal of hazardous, problem or dead trees 3" or more in diameter.

Projects should be listed individually but, several may be submitted on a single Application if they are similar in nature (i.e., 'phone lines A, B, & C). Tree counts are advisable where more than an occasional live tree

must be cut to avoid potential damage to the facility in question. Felled trees may not be utilized for any purpose and should be scattered near the site so as not to interfere with the facility and to be unobtrusive.

3. Removal of dead and hazardous trees in developed areas, such as campgrounds and ski centers that potentially endanger people.

This includes projects involving removal of dead and/or hazardous trees in developed or intensive use areas.

Applications should be submitted separately for each facility. However, all projects for a specific facility can be included on a single Application. Tree counts should be included with the Application. Trees that are proposed to be removed should be flagged. Trees that are felled may be cut up and used for fuel at the facility, but for no other purposes.

4. Boundary line surveys and maintenance.

This includes all projects on lands of the Forest Preserve whether done by Department employees or by others under contract to the Department.

More than one survey project may be included on a single Application but, separate Applications should be submitted for survey projects geographically distant from each other.

5. Salvage of windfall timber when such blowdown timber constitutes a fire hazard.

This includes projects of fire hazard circumstances and should be submitted on Applications for each Area involved.

In any of the above situations, projects will be checked and monitored by the Regional Forester.

Director for Lands and Forests

Attachments

c: D. Grant
H. Loiy
G. Colvin
G. Govas
K. Wich
R. Bernhard
Regional Directors
Bureaus of Fish and Wildlife
Bureaus of Lands and Forests
Bureaus of Marine Resources
Bureaus of Mineral Resources

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS

Forest Preserve Project Work Plan
for
Construction of New Facilities and the Expansion or Modification of Existing Facilities

FY 19__ - __

Region/Facility	Project Title & Location	Land Classification	Project No.

Description & Justification (Attach Sketch Map Showing Location and other Required Supporting Documents):

Description of Use of Motorized Equipment or Motor Vehicles, if any:

Prepared by: Date:

APPROVALS OR DISAPPROVALS

Comments:

Date:

Regional Forester

Date:

Regional Supervisor for Natural Resources

Date:

Regional Director or Division Director

Date:

Director of Lands and Forests

APPENDIX A

REGIONAL LOG
FOREST PRESERVE PROJECTS

REGION ______ F.Y. ______

Planned	Originator	Project Description	Project: Maintenance	Project: Facility	Dates of Inspection	Date of Approval or Disapproval	Comments, including Approval or Disapproval Action
			/				

INSPECTION REPORT

FOREST PRESERVE PROJECT

REGION: _____ INSPECTED BY: _____ DATE: _____

PROJECT NO.: _____

PROJECT LOCATION:

_____

_____

_____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

_____

_____

_____

TREES CUT (NO. & SPECIES):

_____

_____

_____

VEGETATION DISTURBED AND MITIGATING ACTIONS TAKEN:

_____

_____

_____

COMMENTS:

_____

_____

_____

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

MEMORANDUM

: John Plausteiner
nOM: Terry E. Healey
UBJECT: ORDA Project Development and Implementation
TE: March 20, 1991

At a meeting in November, 1990 between Tom Monroe; Ned Harkness; Richard Persico, acting as Counsel for ORDA; and me; and a subsequent meeting with you, it was agreed that it would be useful for ORDA to have an outline of procedures to follow to insure proper planning and authorization has been completed when developing projects for rehabilitation or improvement of facilities on the State venues at Whiteface Mt. Ski center, Mt. Van Hoevenburg and Gore Mt. Ski Center. These procedures, which are aside from funding procurement, should be followed for any project at the State owned venues which has been approved by the ORDA Board. Generally the sequence presented herein would apply but there may be exceptions for certain unique projects.

1. Facilitate the coordination of the ORDA Environmental Monitor and DEC Region 5 Natural Resources Supervisor on the proposed project in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ORDA and DEC.

2. Consult the DEC/ORDA (MOU) to determine if:

   a. the project requires authorization within a Unit Management Plan (UMP) or

   b. may be considered as minor maintenance of rehabilitation work.

3. If answer to 2 a. is yes consult the specific UMP to determine if the project is authorized as proposed or if the UMP has to be amended.

4. If answer to 2 b. is yes proceed to secure confirming opinions from DEC.

5. If UMP amendment is required initiate process called for in provision VII E. of the MOU.

6. Address the provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) and complete appropriate Environmental Assessment Form. Determine if a public hearing should be held on the project proposal. (In any event the local municipality should be informed of the project proposal).

7. Develop preliminary project plans including all provisions called for in the appropriate UMP and DEC/ORDA MOU.

8. Secure from DEC a determination as to whether there is any DEC jurisdiction beyond the UMP which must be addressed (i.e. SPDES) and apply for necessary permits.

9. Secure from APA a determination as to whether there is any Adirondack Park Agency jurisdiction involved (Article 24, Section 809 and Section 814) and apply for necessary permits.

10. Insure that there is no other State agency involvement. DEC can assist with this.

11. When all UMP, SEQR and permit requirements have been established develop final plans.

12. Initiate bidding and contracting process.

13. Start construction phase of project.

14. Monitor the progress of the project and take additional environmental safeguards if necessary.

15. When the project has been completed include a letter of completion in the UMP for the facility for future reference and UMP updating.

I hope the above procedural outline is helpful to you in future project development and implementation.

Terry E. Healey
Supervisor of Natural Resources
Region 5

TEH:j
cc: T. Monroe