

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. Jozling
Thomas C. Jozling, 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

MEMORANDUM FROM
HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Commissioner

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

RECEIVED

FEB 22 1984

February 16, 1984 Environmental Conservation
Regional Director - Region 5
RAY BROOK, NEW YORK

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors
FROM: Hank Williams *Hank Williams*
RE: ORGANIZATION AND DELEGATION MEMORANDUM #84-06

Purpose:

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

Background:

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

Policy:

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

Procedure:

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

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

1. Regional Facilities

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

2. Non-Regionalized Facilities

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

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

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

All decisions to approve any cutting, removal or destruction of trees will be subject to individual SEQOR 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. 27 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 June 26, 1935.)
- Salvage of windfall timber when "such blowdown timber constitutes a fire hazard." (1950 A.G. 154 December 28, 1950.)

1. Regional Facilities

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

2. Non-Regionalized Facilities

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


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

MEMORANDUM FROM
HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Commissioner

Secretary of Environmental Conservation

July 29, 1986

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors

FROM: Hank Williams 

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

Background:

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

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

Amendment:

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

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

APPENDIX III

MEMORANDUM

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-F1, 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.

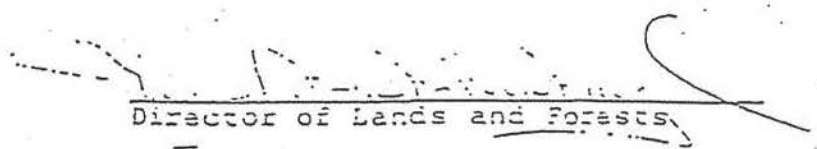
Applications may be submitted by Area if appropriate (i.e., High Peaks Wilderness Area, St. Regis Canoe Area, Saranac Lake Wild Forest, Whiteface Mountain Intensive Use Area, etc.). Trails should be listed separately with the total length of the trail covered by a single Application, if appropriate,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

PURPOSE AND SCOPE: Such Organization and Delegation Memorandum states, in part: "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 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 Offices, prepares a

-2-

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.

Regional Supervisor for
Natural Resources

2. Submits completed Work Plan to the 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.

January

Regional Director or
Director of Division
responsible for Facility

10. Completes Regional Log.

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.

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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 ProjectsPROCESS

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 Land 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 ugly 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 axioms are advisable where more than an occasional live tree

must be cut to avoid potential damage to the facility. 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 non-obstructive.

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 purpose.

4. Boundary line surveys and maintenance.

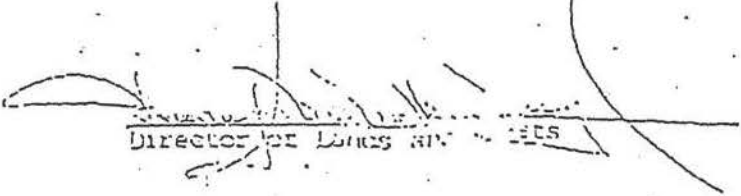
This includes all projects on lands of the Forest Service whether done by Department employees or by others under contract to the Department.

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

cc: D. Grant
H. Loig
G. Colvin
G. Goyas
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.
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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

FOREST PRESERVE PROJECT

REGION: _____ INSPECTED BY: _____ DATE: _____

PROJECT NO.: _____

PROJECT LOCATION: _____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

TREES CUT (NO. & SPECIES):

VEGETATION DISTURBED AND MITIGATING ACTIONS TAKEN:

COMMENTS:

APPLICATION FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE PROJECT

REGION: _____

PROJECT: # _____

APPLICANT NAME: _____ DATE OF APPLICATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____ OTHER CONTACT PERSON: _____

LOCATION OF PROJECT/S: _____

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/S: (Attached additional sheets if necessary)

WHO IS TO DO WORK: _____

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: _____ ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: _____

APPLICANT SIGNATURE: _____

PROJECT ACTION:

APPROVED _____ DISAPPROVED _____

REGIONAL FORESTER

REMARKS: _____ DATE: _____

APPENDIX 2

SEQRA FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 1 - Project and Setting

Instructions for Completing Part 1

Part 1 is to be completed by the applicant or project sponsor. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification.

Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information; indicate whether missing information does not exist, or is not reasonably available to the sponsor; and, when possible, generally describe work or studies which would be necessary to update or fully develop that information.

Applicants/sponsors must complete all items in Sections A & B. In Sections C, D & E, most items contain an initial question that must be answered either “Yes” or “No”. If the answer to the initial question is “Yes”, complete the sub-questions that follow. If the answer to the initial question is “No”, proceed to the next question. Section F allows the project sponsor to identify and attach any additional information. Section G requires the name and signature of the project sponsor to verify that the information contained in Part 1 is accurate and complete.

A. Project and Sponsor Information.

Name of Action or Project: Olympic Sports Complex at Mount Van Hoevenberg 2018 Unit Management Plan (UMP) Amendment		
Project Location (describe, and attach a general location map): The Olympic Sports Complex in the Mount Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area located off of NYS Route 73, Town of North Elba, Essex County.		
Brief Description of Proposed Action (include purpose or need): See the following page that lists the management actions proposed in the 2018 UMP Amendment.		
Name of Applicant/Sponsor: NYS Olympic Regional Development Authority	Telephone: (518) 302-5332	
	E-Mail: bhammond@orda.org	
Address: Olympic Center, 2634 Main Street		
City/PO: Lake Placid	State: NY	Zip Code: 12946
Project Contact (if not same as sponsor; give name and title/role): Robert Hammond, Director of Environmental, Planning and Construction	Telephone: (518)	
	E-Mail:	
Address:		
City/PO:	State:	Zip Code:
Property Owner (if not same as sponsor): Town of North Elba*	Telephone: (518) 523-9516	
	E-Mail: clerk@northelba.org	
Address: 2693 Main Street		
City/PO: Lake Placid	State: NY	Zip Code: 12946

Intensive Use Area also includes lands owned by the State of New York; Finance Office-Fixed Cost Unit, 110 State St., Albany NY 12236

1. Actions Proposed on Town Lands¹ (non-Forest Preserve lands)
 - Construct New Nordic Trails with Lighting and Snowmaking
 - Construct New Sliding Sports Start Facility
 - Construct New Welcome Center/Base Lodge and Awards Plaza
 - Develop Trailhead, Parking and Hiking Trail Connection for Cascade and Porter Mountains, Mount Marcy and Mt. Van Hoevenberg (part of this action to occur on State Land)
 - Construct New Snowmaking Reservoir
 - Expand Start 1 Building and Deck
 - Provide Structured Parking Adjacent to 1980 Start Building to Service Start 1 Building and Restructure Access Drive to Parking
 - Replace Start 4 Building
 - Expand Track Timing Building
 - Expand USA Team Garage Building
 - Construct New Snow Storage Structure Building
 - Construct New Maintenance Building/Groomer Garage
 - Convert Existing Press Building into Medical Building
 - Construct New Road from Maintenance Area to Track Access Road, to Replace Existing Access Displaced by New Buildings
 - Upgrade and Improve Existing Track Access Road Lighting Add New Fixtures Along Track Access Road from Lamee Lodge to Start 1 Building. Add New Lighting on New Road Connection Near Maintenance
 - Construct New Alpine Coaster Including Lighting
 - Construct New Transport Coaster or Funicular
2. Actions Proposed on State Lands (Forest Preserve Lands)
 - Install Hiking Trail Connections
 - Construct New Biathlon Stadium Including Range, Bleachers and Timing/Competition Building
 - Construct New On-site Wastewater Disposal System for Welcome Lodge
 - Renovate Boxing Building at Existing Biathlon Stadium
 - Redevelop Former Access Road Corridor from Bobsled Lane to Cross-country Parking Lot to Replace Current Access to Cross-country Parking and Lodge
 - Construct Two Nordic Trail Bridges Over New Gravel Road to Cross-country Lot
 - Install Lighting for Parking Lots 2, 3, and 4
 - Develop Maintenance/Dredging Plan at North Meadow Brook Intake

¹ The Town of North Elba sold a permanent easement to the State on NY in November 1965 for the purpose of developing, operating and maintaining a recreational area and facilities thereon.

B. Government Approvals

B. Government Approvals, Funding, or Sponsorship. (“Funding” includes grants, loans, tax relief, and any other forms of financial assistance.)

Government Entity	If Yes: Identify Agency and Approval(s) Required	Application Date (Actual or projected)
a. City Council, Town Board, <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No or Village Board of Trustees		
b. City, Town or Village <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Planning Board or Commission		
c. City Council, Town or <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Village Zoning Board of Appeals		
d. Other local agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
e. County agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
f. Regional agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	NYS Adirondack Park Agency, SLMP Consistency	March 2018
g. State agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	NYSDEC, UMP Approval	March 2018
h. Federal agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
i. Coastal Resources. i. Is the project site within a Coastal Area, or the waterfront area of a Designated Inland Waterway? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No ii. Is the project site located in a community with an approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No iii. Is the project site within a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

C. Planning and Zoning

C.1. Planning and zoning actions.

Will administrative or legislative adoption, or amendment of a plan, local law, ordinance, rule or regulation be the only approval(s) which must be granted to enable the proposed action to proceed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

- If Yes, complete sections C, F and G.
- If No, proceed to question C.2 and complete all remaining sections and questions in Part 1

C.2. Adopted land use plans.

a. Do any municipally- adopted (city, town, village or county) comprehensive land use plan(s) include the site where the proposed action would be located? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, does the comprehensive plan include specific recommendations for the site where the proposed action would be located? ☒ Yes ☐ No

b. Is the site of the proposed action within any local or regional special planning district (for example: Greenway Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA); designated State or Federal heritage area; watershed management plan; or other?) ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, identify the plan(s):

NYS-controlled lands subject to the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan

c. Is the proposed action located wholly or partially within an area listed in an adopted municipal open space plan, or an adopted municipal farmland protection plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, identify the plan(s):

C.3. Zoning

a. Is the site of the proposed action located in a municipality with an adopted zoning law or ordinance. ☒ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, what is the zoning classification(s) including any applicable overlay district?

Rural Countryside District

b. Is the use permitted or allowed by a special or conditional use permit? ☒ Yes ☐ No

c. Is a zoning change requested as part of the proposed action? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes,

i. What is the proposed new zoning for the site? _____

C.4. Existing community services.

a. In what school district is the project site located? Lake Placid

b. What police or other public protection forces serve the project site?

NY State Police

c. Which fire protection and emergency medical services serve the project site?

Lake Placid

d. What parks serve the project site?

Adirondack Park

D. Project Details

D.1. Proposed and Potential Development

a. What is the general nature of the proposed action (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, recreational; if mixed, include all components)? recreational

b. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? 1593.8 acres

b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? +/- 10 acres

c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? 1593.8 (IUA) acres

c. Is the proposed action an expansion of an existing project or use? ☒ Yes ☐ No

i. If Yes, what is the approximate percentage of the proposed expansion and identify the units (e.g., acres, miles, housing units, square feet)? % +/-5 Units: n/a

d. Is the proposed action a subdivision, or does it include a subdivision? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes,

i. Purpose or type of subdivision? (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial; if mixed, specify types)

ii. Is a cluster/conservation layout proposed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

iii. Number of lots proposed? _____

iv. Minimum and maximum proposed lot sizes? Minimum _____ Maximum _____

e. Will proposed action be constructed in multiple phases? ☒ Yes ☐ No

i. If No, anticipated period of construction: 60 months

ii. If Yes:

- Total number of phases anticipated 5
- Anticipated commencement date of phase 1 (including demolition) 6 month 2018 year
- Anticipated completion date of final phase 12 month 2023 year

• Generally describe connections or relationships among phases, including any contingencies where progress of one phase may determine timing or duration of future phases: _____

Implementation of the new management actions will depend on budget and ORDA's priorities.

f. Does the project include new residential uses? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
If Yes, show numbers of units proposed.				
	<u>One Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Three Family</u>	<u>Multiple Family (four or more)</u>
Initial Phase	_____	_____	_____	_____
At completion	_____	_____	_____	_____
of all phases	_____	_____	_____	_____

g. Does the proposed action include new non-residential construction (including expansions)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes,	
i. Total number of structures <u>2</u> new, also multiple expansions	
ii. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure: <u>25</u> height; <u>43</u> width; and <u>502</u> length	
iii. Approximate extent of building space to be heated or cooled: <u>42,000</u> square feet	

h. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that will result in the impoundment of any liquids, such as creation of a water supply, reservoir, pond, lake, waste lagoon or other storage? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes,	
i. Purpose of the impoundment: <u>snowmaking reservoir</u>	
ii. If a water impoundment, the principal source of the water: <input type="checkbox"/> Ground water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface water streams <input type="checkbox"/> Other specify: <u>North Meadow Brook</u>	
iii. If other than water, identify the type of impounded/contained liquids and their source. _____	
iv. Approximate size of the proposed impoundment. Volume: <u>7.5</u> million gallons; surface area: <u>1.5</u> acres	
v. Dimensions of the proposed dam or impounding structure: <u>25'</u> height; <u>350'</u> length	
vi. Construction method/materials for the proposed dam or impounding structure (e.g., earth fill, rock, wood, concrete): <u>earth</u>	

D.2. Project Operations

a. Does the proposed action include any excavation, mining, or dredging, during construction, operations, or both? (Not including general site preparation, grading or installation of utilities or foundations where all excavated materials will remain onsite) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes:	
i. What is the purpose of the excavation or dredging? <u>(1) create snowmaking reservoir (2) sediment removal N. Meadow Brook water intake</u>	
ii. How much material (including rock, earth, sediments, etc.) is proposed to be removed from the site?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume (specify tons or cubic yards): <u>(1) 37,000 (2) variable</u> • Over what duration of time? _____ 	
iii. Describe nature and characteristics of materials to be excavated or dredged, and plans to use, manage or dispose of them.	
<u>(1) topsoil, subsoil and bedrock; used on-site as general fill material (2) silt and sand; used on-site as general fill material</u>	
iv. Will there be onsite dewatering or processing of excavated materials? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, describe. _____	
v. What is the total area to be dredged or excavated? <u>(1) 1.5, (2) <0.1</u> acres	
vi. What is the maximum area to be worked at any one time? <u>1.5</u> acres	
vii. What would be the maximum depth of excavation or dredging? <u>(1) 25</u> feet	
viii. Will the excavation require blasting? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
ix. Summarize site reclamation goals and plan: _____	
<u>(1) snowmaking reservoir, (2) N/A</u>	

b. Would the proposed action cause or result in alteration of, increase or decrease in size of, or encroachment into any existing wetland, waterbody, shoreline, beach or adjacent area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes:	
i. Identify the wetland or waterbody which would be affected (by name, water index number, wetland map number or geographic description): _____	

ii. Describe how the proposed action would affect that waterbody or wetland, e.g. excavation, fill, placement of structures, or alteration of channels, banks and shorelines. Indicate extent of activities, alterations and additions in square feet or acres:

iii. Will proposed action cause or result in disturbance to bottom sediments? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, describe: _____

iv. Will proposed action cause or result in the destruction or removal of aquatic vegetation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

- acres of aquatic vegetation proposed to be removed: _____
- expected acreage of aquatic vegetation remaining after project completion: _____
- purpose of proposed removal (e.g. beach clearing, invasive species control, boat access): _____
- proposed method of plant removal: _____
- if chemical/herbicide treatment will be used, specify product(s): _____

v. Describe any proposed reclamation/mitigation following disturbance: _____

c. Will the proposed action use, or create a new demand for water? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

i. Total anticipated water usage/demand per day: maximum daily 8,200 potable gallons/day includes existing and new facilities

ii. Will the proposed action obtain water from an existing public water supply? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes:

- Name of district or service area: _____
- Does the existing public water supply have capacity to serve the proposal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Do existing lines serve the project site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

iii. Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to supply the project? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____
- Source(s) of supply for the district: _____

iv. Is a new water supply district or service area proposed to be formed to serve the project site? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____
- Date application submitted or anticipated: _____
- Proposed source(s) of supply for new district: _____

v. If a public water supply will not be used, describe plans to provide water supply for the project: _____

Snowmaking water will be taken from North Meadow Brook as approved in the 1999 UMP (maximum withdrawal rate of 500 gpm), potable from ex. wells

vi. If water supply will be from wells (public or private), maximum pumping capacity: 86 gallons/minute.

d. Will the proposed action generate liquid wastes? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If Yes:

i. Total anticipated liquid waste generation per day: 5,975 gallons/day

ii. Nature of liquid wastes to be generated (e.g., sanitary wastewater, industrial; if combination, describe all components and approximate volumes or proportions of each): sanitary wastewater

iii. Will the proposed action use any existing public wastewater treatment facilities? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes:

- Name of wastewater treatment plant to be used: _____
- Name of district: _____
- Does the existing wastewater treatment plant have capacity to serve the project? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do existing sewer lines serve the project site? _____ • Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to serve the project? _____ <p>If Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____ _____ _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>iv. Will a new wastewater (sewage) treatment district be formed to serve the project site? _____</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____ • Date application submitted or anticipated: _____ • What is the receiving water for the wastewater discharge? _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>v. If public facilities will not be used, describe plans to provide wastewater treatment for the project, including specifying proposed receiving water (name and classification if surface discharge, or describe subsurface disposal plans): multiple on-site conventional wastewater disposal systems _____ _____ _____</p>	
<p>vi. Describe any plans or designs to capture, recycle or reuse liquid waste: _____ N/A _____ _____</p>	
<p>e. Will the proposed action disturb more than one acre and create stormwater runoff, either from new point sources (i.e. ditches, pipes, swales, curbs, gutters or other concentrated flows of stormwater) or non-point source (i.e. sheet flow) during construction or post construction? _____</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. How much impervious surface will the project create in relation to total size of project parcel? overall net decrease in impervious _____ Square feet or <u>-2.1</u> acres (impervious surface) _____ Square feet or _____ acres (parcel size)</p> <p>ii. Describe types of new point sources. _____</p> <p>iii. Where will the stormwater runoff be directed (i.e. on-site stormwater management facility/structures, adjacent properties, groundwater, on-site surface water or off-site surface waters)? <u>on-site stormwater management practices</u> _____ _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If to surface waters, identify receiving water bodies or wetlands: _____ _____ • Will stormwater runoff flow to adjacent properties? _____ 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>iv. Does proposed plan minimize impervious surfaces, use pervious materials or collect and re-use stormwater? _____</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>f. Does the proposed action include, or will it use on-site, one or more sources of air emissions, including fuel combustion, waste incineration, or other processes or operations? _____</p> <p>If Yes, identify:</p> <p>i. Mobile sources during project operations (e.g., heavy equipment, fleet or delivery vehicles) <u>construction equipment and vehicles, delivery vehicles, contractor vehicles</u></p> <p>ii. Stationary sources during construction (e.g., power generation, structural heating, batch plant, crushers) <u>none anticipated</u></p> <p>iii. Stationary sources during operations (e.g., process emissions, large boilers, electric generation) <u>none anticipated</u></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>g. Will any air emission sources named in D.2.f (above), require a NY State Air Registration, Air Facility Permit, or Federal Clean Air Act Title IV or Title V Permit? _____</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Is the project site located in an Air quality non-attainment area? (Area routinely or periodically fails to meet ambient air quality standards for all or some parts of the year) _____</p> <p>ii. In addition to emissions as calculated in the application, the project will generate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<p>h. Will the proposed action generate or emit methane (including, but not limited to, sewage treatment plants, landfills, composting facilities)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Estimate methane generation in tons/year (metric): _____</p> <p>ii. Describe any methane capture, control or elimination measures included in project design (e.g., combustion to generate heat or electricity, flaring): _____</p>			
<p>i. Will the proposed action result in the release of air pollutants from open-air operations or processes, such as quarry or landfill operations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes: Describe operations and nature of emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, rock particulates/dust): _____</p>			
<p>j. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels or generate substantial new demand for transportation facilities or services? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. When is the peak traffic expected (Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Morning <input type="checkbox"/> Evening <input type="checkbox"/> Weekend <input type="checkbox"/> Randomly between hours of _____ to _____.</p> <p>ii. For commercial activities only, projected number of semi-trailer truck trips/day: _____</p> <p>iii. Parking spaces: Existing _____ Proposed _____ Net increase/decrease _____</p> <p>iv. Does the proposed action include any shared use parking? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>v. If the proposed action includes any modification of existing roads, creation of new roads or change in existing access, describe: _____</p> <p>vi. Are public/private transportation service(s) or facilities available within ½ mile of the proposed site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>vii. Will the proposed action include access to public transportation or accommodations for use of hybrid, electric or other alternative fueled vehicles? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>viii. Will the proposed action include plans for pedestrian or bicycle accommodations for connections to existing pedestrian or bicycle routes? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>			
<p>k. Will the proposed action (for commercial or industrial projects only) generate new or additional demand for energy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No N/A, not commercial or industrial</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Estimate annual electricity demand during operation of the proposed action: _____</p> <p>ii. Anticipated sources/suppliers of electricity for the project (e.g., on-site combustion, on-site renewable, via grid/local utility, or other): _____</p> <p>iii. Will the proposed action require a new, or an upgrade to, an existing substation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>			
<p>l. Hours of operation. Answer all items which apply.</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>i. During Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM • Saturday: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM • Sunday: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM • Holidays: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>ii. During Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM • Saturday: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM • Sunday: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM • Holidays: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM </td> </tr> </table>		<p>i. During Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM • Saturday: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM • Sunday: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM • Holidays: _____ 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM 	<p>ii. During Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM • Saturday: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM • Sunday: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM • Holidays: _____ 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM
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<p>m. Will the proposed action produce noise that will exceed existing ambient noise levels during construction, operation, or both? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>i. Provide details including sources, time of day and duration:</p> <p>Construction equipment and vehicles during periods of active construction during the 5-year build out generally between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM</p>	
<p>ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a noise barrier or screen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Describe: _____</p>	
<p>n.. Will the proposed action have outdoor lighting? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>i. Describe source(s), location(s), height of fixture(s), direction/aim, and proximity to nearest occupied structures:</p> <p>replacement of lights along combined track access road - 20-30' poles full cutoff LED, new lighting in parking lots 2, 3 and 4 - 20-30' poles w/ full cutoff fixtures, new lighting on new nordic ski trails 20-30' tree-mounted or poles with downcast fixtures with cutoffs, nearest occupied +/- 1,400' away</p>	
<p>ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a light barrier or screen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Describe: _____</p>	
<p>o. Does the proposed action have the potential to produce odors for more than one hour per day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, describe possible sources, potential frequency and duration of odor emissions, and proximity to nearest occupied structures: _____</p>	
<p>p. Will the proposed action include any bulk storage of petroleum (combined capacity of over 1,100 gallons) or chemical products 185 gallons in above ground storage or any amount in underground storage? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Product(s) to be stored _____</p> <p>ii. Volume(s) _____ per unit time _____ (e.g., month, year)</p> <p>iii. Generally describe proposed storage facilities: _____</p>	
<p>q. Will the proposed action (commercial, industrial and recreational projects only) use pesticides (i.e., herbicides, insecticides) during construction or operation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Describe proposed treatment(s): _____</p>	
<p>ii. Will the proposed action use Integrated Pest Management Practices? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>r. Will the proposed action (commercial or industrial projects only) involve or require the management or disposal of solid waste (excluding hazardous materials)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>N/A, not commercial or industrial</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Describe any solid waste(s) to be generated during construction or operation of the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: _____ tons per _____ (unit of time) • Operation : _____ tons per _____ (unit of time) <p>ii. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of materials to avoid disposal as solid waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: _____ • Operation: _____ <p>iii. Proposed disposal methods/facilities for solid waste generated on-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: _____ • Operation: _____ 	

s. Does the proposed action include construction or modification of a solid waste management facility? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 If Yes:
 i. Type of management or handling of waste proposed for the site (e.g., recycling or transfer station, composting, landfill, or other disposal activities): _____
 ii. Anticipated rate of disposal/processing:
 • _____ Tons/month, if transfer or other non-combustion/thermal treatment, or
 • _____ Tons/hour, if combustion or thermal treatment
 iii. If landfill, anticipated site life: _____ years

t. Will proposed action at the site involve the commercial generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 If Yes:
 i. Name(s) of all hazardous wastes or constituents to be generated, handled or managed at facility: _____

 ii. Generally describe processes or activities involving hazardous wastes or constituents: _____

 iii. Specify amount to be handled or generated _____ tons/month
 iv. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of hazardous constituents: _____

 v. Will any hazardous wastes be disposed at an existing offsite hazardous waste facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 If Yes: provide name and location of facility: _____

 If No: describe proposed management of any hazardous wastes which will not be sent to a hazardous waste facility:

E. Site and Setting of Proposed Action

E.1. Land uses on and surrounding the project site

a. Existing land uses.
 i. Check all uses that occur on, adjoining and near the project site.
☐ Urban ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☒ Residential (suburban) ☒ Rural (non-farm)
☒ Forest ☒ Agriculture ☐ Aquatic ☐ Other (specify): _____
 ii. If mix of uses, generally describe:
 Recreational use at the Olympic Sports Complex and forested lands with some hiking trails on adjacent lands.

b. Land uses and covertypes on the project site.

Land use or Covertypes	Current Acreage	Acreage After Project Completion	Change (Acres +/-)
• Roads, buildings, and other paved or impervious surfaces	33.93	31.8	-2.13
• Forested	1415	1405	-10
• Meadows, grasslands or brushlands (non-agricultural, including abandoned agricultural)			
• Agricultural (includes active orchards, field, greenhouse etc.)			
• Surface water features (lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, etc.)	5	5.75	+0.75
• Wetlands (freshwater or tidal)	20	20	0
• Non-vegetated (bare rock, earth or fill)	30	30	0
• Other Describe: <u>Ski Trails</u>	90.3	99.3	+9

c. Is the project site presently used by members of the community for public recreation? <i>i.</i> If Yes: explain: <u>cross country skiing, biking, etc.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Are there any facilities serving children, the elderly, people with disabilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, licensed day care centers, or group homes) within 1500 feet of the project site? If Yes, <i>i.</i> Identify Facilities: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
e. Does the project site contain an existing dam? If Yes: <i>i.</i> Dimensions of the dam and impoundment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam height: _____ feet • Dam length: _____ feet • Surface area: _____ acres • Volume impounded: _____ gallons OR acre-feet <i>ii.</i> Dam's existing hazard classification: _____ <i>iii.</i> Provide date and summarize results of last inspection: _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
f. Has the project site ever been used as a municipal, commercial or industrial solid waste management facility, or does the project site adjoin property which is now, or was at one time, used as a solid waste management facility? If Yes: <i>i.</i> Has the facility been formally closed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, cite sources/documentation: _____ <i>ii.</i> Describe the location of the project site relative to the boundaries of the solid waste management facility: _____ <i>iii.</i> Describe any development constraints due to the prior solid waste activities: _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
g. Have hazardous wastes been generated, treated and/or disposed of at the site, or does the project site adjoin property which is now or was at one time used to commercially treat, store and/or dispose of hazardous waste? If Yes: <i>i.</i> Describe waste(s) handled and waste management activities, including approximate time when activities occurred: _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
h. Potential contamination history. Has there been a reported spill at the proposed project site, or have any remedial actions been conducted at or adjacent to the proposed site? If Yes: <i>i.</i> Is any portion of the site listed on the NYSDEC Spills Incidents database or Environmental Site Remediation database? Check all that apply: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Spills Incidents database Provide DEC ID number(s): _____ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Environmental Site Remediation database Provide DEC ID number(s): _____ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Neither database </div> <i>ii.</i> If site has been subject of RCRA corrective activities, describe control measures: _____ _____ <i>iii.</i> Is the project within 2000 feet of any site in the NYSDEC Environmental Site Remediation database? If yes, provide DEC ID number(s): _____ <i>iv.</i> If yes to (i), (ii) or (iii) above, describe current status of site(s): _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

v. Is the project site subject to an institutional control limiting property uses? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, DEC site ID number: _____ Describe the type of institutional control (e.g., deed restriction or easement): _____ Describe any use limitations: _____ Describe any engineering controls: _____ Will the project affect the institutional or engineering controls in place? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Explain: _____ 													
E.2. Natural Resources On or Near Project Site													
a. What is the average depth to bedrock on the project site? _____ 0->6 feet													
b. Are there bedrock outcroppings on the project site? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, what proportion of the site is comprised of bedrock outcroppings? _____ 10 %													
c. Predominant soil type(s) present on project site: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Rawsonville-Hogback</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">60 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mundalite-Rawsonville</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10 %</td> </tr> </table>		Rawsonville-Hogback	60 %	Mundalite-Rawsonville	30 %	Others	10 %						
Rawsonville-Hogback	60 %												
Mundalite-Rawsonville	30 %												
Others	10 %												
d. What is the average depth to the water table on the project site? Average: _____ >6 feet													
e. Drainage status of project site soils: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><input type="checkbox"/> Well Drained:</td> <td style="width: 70%; text-align: right;">20 % of site</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Well Drained:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70 % of site</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Poorly Drained</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10 % of site</td> </tr> </table>		<input type="checkbox"/> Well Drained:	20 % of site	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Well Drained:	70 % of site	<input type="checkbox"/> Poorly Drained	10 % of site						
<input type="checkbox"/> Well Drained:	20 % of site												
<input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Well Drained:	70 % of site												
<input type="checkbox"/> Poorly Drained	10 % of site												
f. Approximate proportion of proposed action site with slopes: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-10%:</td> <td style="width: 70%; text-align: right;">5 % of site</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10-15%:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 % of site</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15% or greater:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90 % of site</td> </tr> </table>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-10%:	5 % of site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10-15%:	5 % of site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15% or greater:	90 % of site						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-10%:	5 % of site												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10-15%:	5 % of site												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15% or greater:	90 % of site												
g. Are there any unique geologic features on the project site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, describe: _____													
h. Surface water features.													
i. Does any portion of the project site contain wetlands or other waterbodies (including streams, rivers, ponds or lakes)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No													
ii. Do any wetlands or other waterbodies adjoin the project site? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No													
If Yes to either <i>i</i> or <i>ii</i> , continue. If No, skip to E.2.i.													
iii. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies within or adjoining the project site regulated by any federal, state or local agency? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No													
iv. For each identified regulated wetland and waterbody on the project site, provide the following information: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Streams:</td> <td style="width: 35%;">Name North Meadow Brook and unnamed tributaries</td> <td style="width: 35%;">Classification C(T)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes or Ponds:</td> <td>Name</td> <td>Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wetlands:</td> <td>Name Federal Waters, Federal Waters</td> <td>Approximate Size varies, total +/- 20 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC)</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>		Streams:	Name North Meadow Brook and unnamed tributaries	Classification C(T)	Lakes or Ponds:	Name	Classification	Wetlands:	Name Federal Waters, Federal Waters	Approximate Size varies, total +/- 20 acres	Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC)		
Streams:	Name North Meadow Brook and unnamed tributaries	Classification C(T)											
Lakes or Ponds:	Name	Classification											
Wetlands:	Name Federal Waters, Federal Waters	Approximate Size varies, total +/- 20 acres											
Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC)													
v. Are any of the above water bodies listed in the most recent compilation of NYS water quality-impaired waterbodies? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, name of impaired water body/bodies and basis for listing as impaired: _____													
i. Is the project site in a designated Floodway? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No													
j. Is the project site in the 100 year Floodplain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No													
k. Is the project site in the 500 year Floodplain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No													
l. Is the project site located over, or immediately adjoining, a primary, principal or sole source aquifer? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes:													
i. Name of aquifer: _____													

<p>m. Identify the predominant wildlife species that occupy or use the project site:</p> <p>large and small mammals _____</p> <p>resident and migratory birds _____</p> <p>reptiles and amphibians _____</p>	
<p>n. Does the project site contain a designated significant natural community? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. Describe the habitat/community (composition, function, and basis for designation): _____</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. Source(s) of description or evaluation: _____</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">iii. Extent of community/habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently: _____ acres • Following completion of project as proposed: _____ acres • Gain or loss (indicate + or -): _____ acres 	
<p>o. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by the federal government or NYS as endangered or threatened, or does it contain any areas identified as habitat for an endangered or threatened species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>p. Does the project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by NYS as rare, or as a species of special concern? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>q. Is the project site or adjoining area currently used for hunting, trapping, fishing or shell fishing? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, give a brief description of how the proposed action may affect that use: _____</p> <p>No affect. _____</p>	
<p>E.3. Designated Public Resources On or Near Project Site</p>	
<p>a. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in a designated agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, provide county plus district name/number: _____</p>	
<p>b. Are agricultural lands consisting of highly productive soils present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. If Yes: acreage(s) on project site? _____</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. Source(s) of soil rating(s): _____</p>	
<p>c. Does the project site contain all or part of, or is it substantially contiguous to, a registered National Natural Landmark? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. Nature of the natural landmark: <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Community <input type="checkbox"/> Geological Feature</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. Provide brief description of landmark, including values behind designation and approximate size/extent: _____</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">_____</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">_____</p>	
<p>d. Is the project site located in or does it adjoin a state listed Critical Environmental Area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. CEA name: _____</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. Basis for designation: _____</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">iii. Designating agency and date: _____</p>	

e. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on, or has been nominated by the NYS Board of Historic Preservation for inclusion on, the State or National Register of Historic Places?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> i. Nature of historic/archaeological resource: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Building or District ii. Name: <u>Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bobsled Run</u> </div>	
iii. Brief description of attributes on which listing is based: <u>recreation/engineering 1930-1932; the lower portion of the 1932 track and excluding existing buildings</u>	
f. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
g. Have additional archaeological or historic site(s) or resources been identified on the project site? If Yes: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> i. Describe possible resource(s): _____ ii. Basis for identification: _____ </div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
h. Is the project site within five miles of any officially designated and publicly accessible federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource? If Yes: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> i. Identify resource: <u>(1) NYS Route 86 Olympic Scenic Byway (2) NYSAPA Scenic Vista NYS Route 73 near Adirondack Loj Road</u> ii. Nature of, or basis for, designation (e.g., established highway overlook, state or local park, state historic trail or scenic byway, etc.): _____ iii. Distance between project and resource: _____ (1) 5, (2) 3 miles. </div>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
i. Is the project site located within a designated river corridor under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program 6 NYCRR 666? If Yes: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> i. Identify the name of the river and its designation: _____ ii. Is the activity consistent with development restrictions contained in 6NYCRR Part 666? </div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

F. Additional Information

Attach any additional information which may be needed to clarify your project.

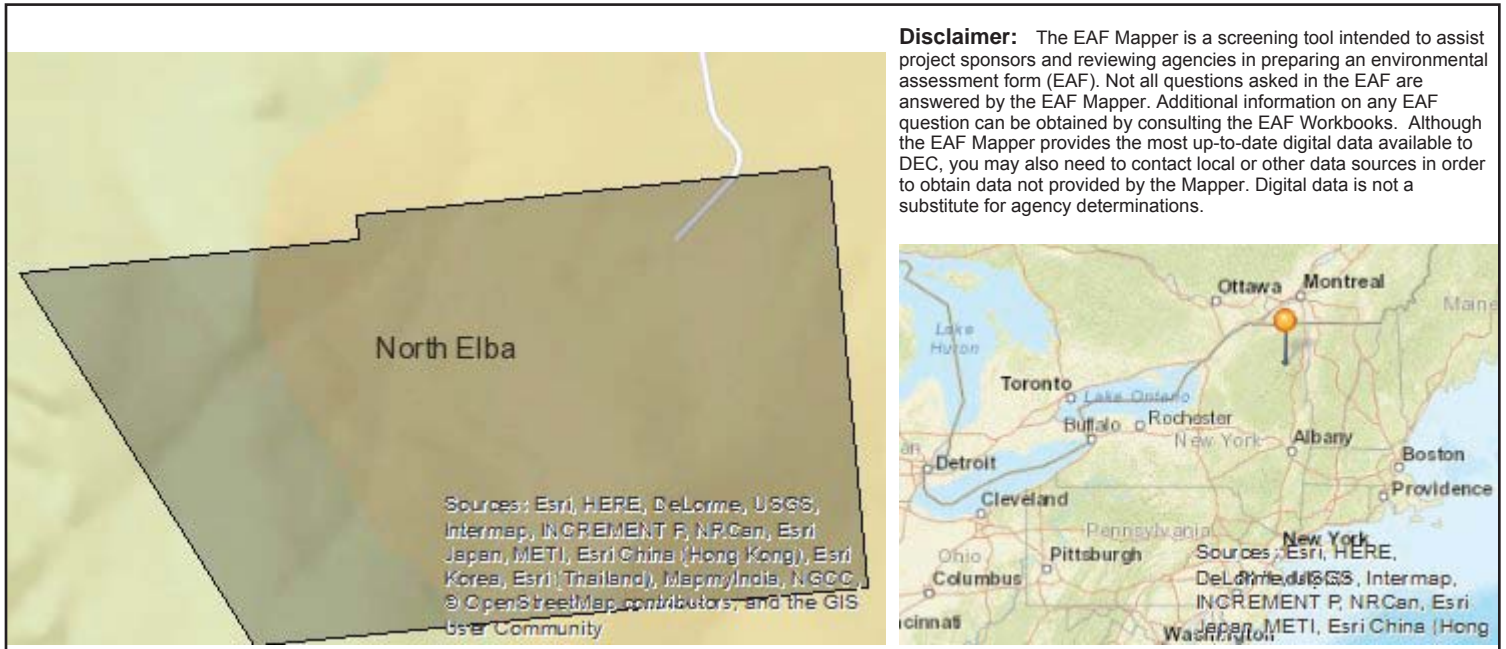
If you have identified any adverse impacts which could be associated with your proposal, please describe those impacts plus any measures which you propose to avoid or minimize them.

G. Verification

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

Applicant/Sponsor Name _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Title _____



B.i.i [Coastal or Waterfront Area]	No
B.i.ii [Local Waterfront Revitalization Area]	No
C.2.b. [Special Planning District]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Potential Contamination History]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Listed]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Environmental Site Remediation Database]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.iii [Within 2,000' of DEC Remediation Site]	No
E.2.g [Unique Geologic Features]	No
E.2.h.i [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.ii [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.iii [Surface Water Features]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Wetlands Name]	Federal Waters
E.2.h.v [Impaired Water Bodies]	No
E.2.i. [Floodway]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.j. [100 Year Floodplain]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.k. [500 Year Floodplain]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.l. [Aquifers]	No

E.2.n. [Natural Communities]	No
E.2.o. [Endangered or Threatened Species]	No
E.2.p. [Rare Plants or Animals]	No
E.3.a. [Agricultural District]	No
E.3.c. [National Natural Landmark]	No
E.3.d [Critical Environmental Area]	No
E.3.e. [National Register of Historic Places]	Yes - Digital mapping data for archaeological site boundaries are not available. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.3.e.ii [National Register of Historic Places - Name]	Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bobsled Run
E.3.f. [Archeological Sites]	No
E.3.i. [Designated River Corridor]	No

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 2 - Identification of Potential Project Impacts

Agency Use Only [If applicable]
Project : OSC@MVH 2017 UMP
Date :

Part 2 is to be completed by the lead agency. Part 2 is designed to help the lead agency inventory all potential resources that could be affected by a proposed project or action. We recognize that the lead agency's reviewer(s) will not necessarily be environmental professionals. So, the questions are designed to walk a reviewer through the assessment process by providing a series of questions that can be answered using the information found in Part 1. To further assist the lead agency in completing Part 2, the form identifies the most relevant questions in Part 1 that will provide the information needed to answer the Part 2 question. When Part 2 is completed, the lead agency will have identified the relevant environmental areas that may be impacted by the proposed activity.

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

Tips for completing Part 2:

- Review all of the information provided in Part 1.
- Review any application, maps, supporting materials and the Full EAF Workbook.
- Answer each of the 18 questions in Part 2.
- If you answer “**Yes**” to a numbered question, please complete all the questions that follow in that section.
- If you answer “**No**” to a numbered question, move on to the next numbered question.
- Check appropriate column to indicate the anticipated size of the impact.
- Proposed projects that would exceed a numeric threshold contained in a question should result in the reviewing agency checking the box “Moderate to large impact may occur.”
- The reviewer is not expected to be an expert in environmental analysis.
- If you are not sure or undecided about the size of an impact, it may help to review the sub-questions for the general question and consult the workbook.
- When answering a question consider all components of the proposed activity, that is, the “whole action”.
- Consider the possibility for long-term and cumulative impacts as well as direct impacts.
- Answer the question in a reasonable manner considering the scale and context of the project.

1. Impact on Land Proposed action may involve construction on, or physical alteration of, the land surface of the proposed site. (See Part 1. D.1) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - j. If “No”, move on to Section 2.</i> <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES </div>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may involve construction on land where depth to water table is less than 3 feet.	E2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may involve construction on slopes of 15% or greater.	E2f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may involve construction on land where bedrock is exposed, or generally within 5 feet of existing ground surface.	E2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve the excavation and removal of more than 1,000 tons of natural material.	D2a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may involve construction that continues for more than one year or in multiple phases.	D1e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result in increased erosion, whether from physical disturbance or vegetation removal (including from treatment by herbicides).	D2e, D2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action is, or may be, located within a Coastal Erosion hazard area.	B1i	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: <u>none identified</u> _____		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Impact on Geological Features

The proposed action may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves). (See Part 1. E.2.g)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", move on to Section 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Identify the specific land form(s) attached: _____	E2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may affect or is adjacent to a geological feature listed as a registered National Natural Landmark. Specific feature: _____	E3c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other impacts: _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Impacts on Surface Water

The proposed action may affect one or more wetlands or other surface water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes). (See Part 1. D.2, E.2.h)

☐ NO☒ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - l. If "No", move on to Section 4.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may create a new water body.	D2b, D1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in an increase or decrease of over 10% or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water.	D2b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may involve dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from a wetland or water body.	D2a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve construction within or adjoining a freshwater or tidal wetland, or in the bed or banks of any other water body.	E2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may create turbidity in a waterbody, either from upland erosion, runoff or by disturbing bottom sediments.	D2a, D2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may include construction of one or more intake(s) for withdrawal of water from surface water.	D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may include construction of one or more outfall(s) for discharge of wastewater to surface water(s).	D2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action may cause soil erosion, or otherwise create a source of stormwater discharge that may lead to siltation or other degradation of receiving water bodies.	D2e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. The proposed action may affect the water quality of any water bodies within or downstream of the site of the proposed action.	E2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The proposed action may involve the application of pesticides or herbicides in or around any water body.	D2q, E2h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. The proposed action may require the construction of new, or expansion of existing, wastewater treatment facilities.	D1a, D2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. Other impacts: <u>none identified</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. Impact on groundwater The proposed action may result in new or additional use of ground water, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to ground water or an aquifer. (See Part 1. D.2.a, D.2.c, D.2.d, D.2.p, D.2.q, D.2.t) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 5.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may require new water supply wells, or create additional demand on supplies from existing water supply wells.	D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Water supply demand from the proposed action may exceed safe and sustainable withdrawal capacity rate of the local supply or aquifer. Cite Source: _____	D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may allow or result in residential uses in areas without water and sewer services.	D1a, D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may include or require wastewater discharged to groundwater.	D2d, E2l	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in the construction of water supply wells in locations where groundwater is, or is suspected to be, contaminated.	D2c, E1f, E1g, E1h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may require the bulk storage of petroleum or chemical products over ground water or an aquifer.	D2p, E2l	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may involve the commercial application of pesticides within 100 feet of potable drinking water or irrigation sources.	E2h, D2q, E2l, D2c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: <u>none identified</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Impact on Flooding The proposed action may result in development on lands subject to flooding. (See Part 1. E.2) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", move on to Section 6.</i>			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in development in a designated floodway.	E2i	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in development within a 100 year floodplain.	E2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in development within a 500 year floodplain.	E2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may result in, or require, modification of existing drainage patterns.	D2b, D2e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may change flood water flows that contribute to flooding.	D2b, E2i, E2j, E2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. If there is a dam located on the site of the proposed action, is the dam in need of repair, or upgrade?	E1e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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6. Impacts on Air The proposed action may include a state regulated air emission source. (See Part 1. D.2.f., D.2.h, D.2.g) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", move on to Section 7.</i>			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. If the proposed action requires federal or state air emission permits, the action may also emit one or more greenhouse gases at or above the following levels: i. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) ii. More than 3.5 tons/year of nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) iii. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon equivalent of perfluorocarbons (PFCs) iv. More than .045 tons/year of sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆) v. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide equivalent of hydrochloroflourocarbons (HFCs) emissions vi. 43 tons/year or more of methane	D2g D2g D2g D2g D2g D2h	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may generate 10 tons/year or more of any one designated hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons/year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants.	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may require a state air registration, or may produce an emissions rate of total contaminants that may exceed 5 lbs. per hour, or may include a heat source capable of producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	D2f, D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may reach 50% of any of the thresholds in "a" through "c", above.	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in the combustion or thermal treatment of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	D2s	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Impact on Plants and Animals The proposed action may result in a loss of flora or fauna. (See Part 1. E.2. m.-q.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - j. If "No", move on to Section 8.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may cause reduction in population or loss of individuals of any threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2o	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any rare, threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the federal government.	E2o	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may cause reduction in population, or loss of individuals, of any species of special concern or conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any species of special concern and conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government.	E2p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

e. The proposed action may diminish the capacity of a registered National Natural Landmark to support the biological community it was established to protect.	E3c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result in the removal of, or ground disturbance in, any portion of a designated significant natural community. Source: _____	E2n	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may substantially interfere with nesting/breeding, foraging, or over-wintering habitat for the predominant species that occupy or use the project site.	E2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action requires the conversion of more than 10 acres of forest, grassland or any other regionally or locally important habitat. Habitat type & information source: _____	E1b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Proposed action (commercial, industrial or recreational projects, only) involves use of herbicides or pesticides.	D2q	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Other impacts: <u>none identified</u> _____		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Impact on Agricultural Resources The proposed action may impact agricultural resources. (See Part 1. E.3.a. and b.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 9.</i>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may impact soil classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System.	E2c, E3b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may sever, cross or otherwise limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc).	E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in the excavation or compaction of the soil profile of active agricultural land.	E3b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may irreversibly convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, either more than 2.5 acres if located in an Agricultural District, or more than 10 acres if not within an Agricultural District.	E1b, E3a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may disrupt or prevent installation of an agricultural land management system.	E1 a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result, directly or indirectly, in increased development potential or pressure on farmland.	C2c, C3, D2c, D2d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed project is not consistent with the adopted municipal Farmland Protection Plan.	C2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Impact on Aesthetic Resources The land use of the proposed action are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource. (Part 1. E.1.a, E.1.b, E.3.h.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 10.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Proposed action may be visible from any officially designated federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource.	E3h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in the obstruction, elimination or significant screening of one or more officially designated scenic views.	E3h, C2b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may be visible from publicly accessible vantage points: i. Seasonally (e.g., screened by summer foliage, but visible during other seasons) ii. Year round	E3h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
d. The situation or activity in which viewers are engaged while viewing the proposed action is: i. Routine travel by residents, including travel to and from work ii. Recreational or tourism based activities	E3h E2q, E1c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of the designated aesthetic resource.	E3h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. There are similar projects visible within the following distance of the proposed project: 0-1/2 mile 1/2 -3 mile 3-5 mile 5+ mile	D1a, E1a, D1f, D1g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other impacts: <u>none identified</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources The proposed action may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archaeological resource. (Part 1. E.3.e, f. and g.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 11.</i>			
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, any buildings, archaeological site or district which is listed on or has been nominated by the NYS Board of Historic Preservation for inclusion on the State or National Register of Historic Places.	E3e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory.	E3f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an archaeological site not included on the NY SHPO inventory. Source: _____	E3g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d. Other impacts: <u>none identified</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If any of the above (a-d) are answered "Moderate to large impact may occur", continue with the following questions to help support conclusions in Part 3:			
i. The proposed action may result in the destruction or alteration of all or part of the site or property.	E3e, E3g, E3f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. The proposed action may result in the alteration of the property's setting or integrity.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E1a, E1b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. The proposed action may result in the introduction of visual elements which are out of character with the site or property, or may alter its setting.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E3h, C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

11. Impact on Open Space and Recreation The proposed action may result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource as designated in any adopted municipal open space plan. (See Part 1. C.2.c, E.1.c., E.2.q.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 12.</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur		
a. The proposed action may result in an impairment of natural functions, or "ecosystem services", provided by an undeveloped area, including but not limited to stormwater storage, nutrient cycling, wildlife habitat.	D2e, E1b E2h, E2m, E2o, E2n, E2p	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. The proposed action may result in the loss of a current or future recreational resource.	C2a, E1c, C2c, E2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. The proposed action may eliminate open space or recreational resource in an area with few such resources.	C2a, C2c E1c, E2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d. The proposed action may result in loss of an area now used informally by the community as an open space resource.	C2c, E1c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Other impacts: _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

12. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas The proposed action may be located within or adjacent to a critical environmental area (CEA). (See Part 1. E.3.d) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", go to Section 13.</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur		
a. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quality of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Other impacts: _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

13. Impact on Transportation

The proposed action may result in a change to existing transportation systems.

☒ NO

☐ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.j)

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 14.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Projected traffic increase may exceed capacity of existing road network.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in the construction of paved parking area for 500 or more vehicles.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action will degrade existing transit access.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action will degrade existing pedestrian or bicycle accommodations.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may alter the present pattern of movement of people or goods.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Impact on Energy

The proposed action may cause an increase in the use of any form of energy.

☐ NO

☒ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.k)

If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 15.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action will require a new, or an upgrade to an existing, substation.	D2k	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two-family residences or to serve a commercial or industrial use.	D1f, D1q, D2k	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may utilize more than 2,500 MWhrs per year of electricity.	D2k	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve heating and/or cooling of more than 100,000 square feet of building area when completed.	D1g	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other Impacts: none identified _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light

The proposed action may result in an increase in noise, odors, or outdoor lighting.

☐ NO

☒ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.m., n., and o.)

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 16.

lighting

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may produce sound above noise levels established by local regulation.	D2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in blasting within 1,500 feet of any residence, hospital, school, licensed day care center, or nursing home.	D2m, E1d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in routine odors for more than one hour per day.	D2o	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d. The proposed action may result in light shining onto adjoining properties.	D2n	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in lighting creating sky-glow brighter than existing area conditions.	D2n, E1a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: <u>none identified</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Impact on Human Health

The proposed action may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants. (See Part 1.D.2.q., E.1. d. f. g. and h.)

☒ NO

☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - m. If "No", go to Section 17.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action is located within 1500 feet of a school, hospital, licensed day care center, group home, nursing home or retirement community.	E1d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The site of the proposed action is currently undergoing remediation.	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. There is a completed emergency spill remediation, or a completed environmental site remediation on, or adjacent to, the site of the proposed action.	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The site of the action is subject to an institutional control limiting the use of the property (e.g., easement or deed restriction).	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may affect institutional control measures that were put in place to ensure that the site remains protective of the environment and human health.	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action has adequate control measures in place to ensure that future generation, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes will be protective of the environment and human health.	D2t	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action involves construction or modification of a solid waste management facility.	D2q, E1f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action may result in the unearthing of solid or hazardous waste.	D2q, E1f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. The proposed action may result in an increase in the rate of disposal, or processing, of solid waste.	D2r, D2s	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The proposed action may result in excavation or other disturbance within 2000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.	E1f, E1g E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. The proposed action may result in the migration of explosive gases from a landfill site to adjacent off site structures.	E1f, E1g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. The proposed action may result in the release of contaminated leachate from the project site.	D2s, E1f, D2r	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Other impacts: _____			

17. Consistency with Community Plans

The proposed action is not consistent with adopted land use plans.
(See Part 1. C.1, C.2. and C.3.)

☒ NO

☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", go to Section 18.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action's land use components may be different from, or in sharp contrast to, current surrounding land use pattern(s).	C2, C3, D1a E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action will cause the permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located to grow by more than 5%.	C2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action is inconsistent with local land use plans or zoning regulations.	C2, C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action is inconsistent with any County plans, or other regional land use plans.	C2, C2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may cause a change in the density of development that is not supported by existing infrastructure or is distant from existing infrastructure.	C3, D1c, D1d, D1f, D1d, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action is located in an area characterized by low density development that will require new or expanded public infrastructure.	C4, D2c, D2d D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may induce secondary development impacts (e.g., residential or commercial development not included in the proposed action)	C2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Consistency with Community Character

The proposed project is inconsistent with the existing community character.
(See Part 1. C.2, C.3, D.2, E.3)

☒ NO

☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", proceed to Part 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures, or areas of historic importance to the community.	E3e, E3f, E3g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire)	C4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may displace affordable or low-income housing in an area where there is a shortage of such housing.	C2, C3, D1f D1g, E1a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may interfere with the use or enjoyment of officially recognized or designated public resources.	C2, E3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action is inconsistent with the predominant architectural scale and character.	C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Proposed action is inconsistent with the character of the existing natural landscape.	C2, C3 E1a, E1b E2g, E2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 3 - Evaluation of the Magnitude and Importance of Project Impacts
and
Determination of Significance

Part 3 provides the reasons in support of the determination of significance. The lead agency must complete Part 3 for every question in Part 2 where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.

Based on the analysis in Part 3, the lead agency must decide whether to require an environmental impact statement to further assess the proposed action or whether available information is sufficient for the lead agency to conclude that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse environmental impact. By completing the certification on the next page, the lead agency can complete its determination of significance.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

To complete this section:

- Identify the impact based on the Part 2 responses and describe its magnitude. Magnitude considers factors such as severity, size or extent of an impact.
- Assess the importance of the impact. Importance relates to the geographic scope, duration, probability of the impact occurring, number of people affected by the impact and any additional environmental consequences if the impact were to occur.
- The assessment should take into consideration any design element or project changes.
- Repeat this process for each Part 2 question where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.
- Provide the reason(s) why the impact may, or will not, result in a significant adverse environmental impact
- For Conditional Negative Declarations identify the specific condition(s) imposed that will modify the proposed action so that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result.
- Attach additional sheets, as needed.

(1) Construction on steep slopes for such things as trail construction and construction of the alpine coaster has the potential for significant impacts to land (erosional soil loss) and to water (sedimentation). The impact potential is exacerbated by the multi-year, multi-phase construction activities that would be proposed under the pending unit management plan amendment.

(2) Removing sediment from near the water intake on North Meadow Brook has the potential of producing moderate to large impacts to water quality in the immediate area of the dredging as well as downstream.

(3) Some proposed management actions may occur in areas of shallow depth to bedrock which could require blasting.

(4) There is potential for moderate to large impacts to the historically significant 1932/1980 bobsled track as a result of some of the proposed actions.

Determination of Significance - Type 1 and Unlisted Actions

SEQR Status: ☒ Type 1 ☐ Unlisted

Identify portions of EAF completed for this Project: ☒ Part 1 ☒ Part 2 ☒ Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF, as noted, plus this additional support information

and considering both the magnitude and importance of each identified potential impact, it is the conclusion of the
NYS Olympic Regional Development Authority _____ as lead agency that:

☐ A. This project will result in no significant adverse impacts on the environment, and, therefore, an environmental impact statement need not be prepared. Accordingly, this negative declaration is issued.

☐ B. Although this project could have a significant adverse impact on the environment, that impact will be avoided or substantially mitigated because of the following conditions which will be required by the lead agency:

There will, therefore, be no significant adverse impacts from the project as conditioned, and, therefore, this conditioned negative declaration is issued. A conditioned negative declaration may be used only for UNLISTED actions (see 6 NYCRR 617.d).

☒ C. This Project may result in one or more significant adverse impacts on the environment, and an environmental impact statement must be prepared to further assess the impact(s) and possible mitigation and to explore alternatives to avoid or reduce those impacts. Accordingly, this positive declaration is issued.

Name of Action: Olympic Sports Center at Mount Van Hoevenberg 2018 Unit Management Plan Amendment

Name of Lead Agency: NYS Olympic Regional Development Authority

Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency: Robert Hammond

Title of Responsible Officer: Director of Environmental, Planning and Construction

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency:

Date:

Signature of Preparer (if different from Responsible Officer)

Date:

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Robert Hammond, ORDA Director of Environmental, Planning and Construction

Address: Olympic Center, 2634 Main Street, Lake Placid, NY, 12946

Telephone Number: (518) 302-5332

E-mail: bhammong@orda.org

For Type 1 Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a copy of this Notice is sent to:

Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located (e.g., Town / City / Village of)

Other involved agencies (if any)

Applicant (if any)

Environmental Notice Bulletin: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/enb/enb.html>

APPENDIX 3

ENGINEERING REPORT – WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY SEWER

Engineering Report Water and Sanitary Sewer

For

MT. VAN HOEVENBERG UMP

**OLYMPIC SPORTS COMPLEX
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK**

Prepared For:

**Olympic Regional Development Authority
2634 Main Street
Lake Placid, NY 12946
Robert Hammond, Director Environmental Planning | Construction**

Prepared By:

**The LA Group, P.C.
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, New York 12866**



March 14, 2018

I. Introduction

The Olympic Sports Complex at Mt. Van Hoevenberg is located in the Adirondack Park approximately seven miles southeast of the Village of Lake Placid off NY Route 73 in the Town of North Elba, Essex County.

During winter months, the Olympic Sports Complex offers the combined bobsled/skeleton/luge track, 50-kilometers of cross country skiing, and a biathlon center. This is a year-round training facility for U.S. and international athletes. The public can take tours of the complex, experience a bobsled or skeleton ride, or ski the extensive cross country network of groomed and set track trails that were used during the 1980 Olympic Winter Games. During the summer, wheeled bobsled rides are available to the public on the 1932 & 1980 Olympic bobsled track. Visitors can also enjoy mountain biking from the cross country center's biking center and summer biathlon is also available.

II. Existing Conditions

Water Supply

There are four separate public water systems at the Olympic Sports Complex regulated by the New York State Department of Health listed as follows:

LAMY LODGE	NY 1511037	NC-Non-community transient water system
MAINT. GARAGE	NY 1530053	NTNC-Non-community non-transient water system
X-COUNTRY	NY 1530005	NC-Non-community transient water system
BIATHLON LODGE	NY 1530052	NC-Non-community transient water system

Potable water for the main lodge (Lamy Lodge) is obtained from a 273 foot deep drilled well located near the lodge. This well serves the Lamy Lodge, Sled Shed and the Log Office. The yield of this well is 25 gallons per minute (gpm). Peak consumption is 10,000 gallons/day or 28% of potential yield.

There is also a drilled well which yields 6 gpm at the maintenance shop. This well serves the Bobrun Garage and the Maintenance Shops. Peak consumption of this water supply is 250 gallons/day (3% of potential yield).

Potable water for the cross-country skiing building is obtained from a 470 foot deep well located behind the lodge. This well serves the Cross-country Lodge and the Snow Factory. The well has

a yield of 25 gpm and domestic consumption is approximately 2,000 gallons/day or 1.4 gallons per minute (5.6% of capacity).

Potable water for the biathlon area is obtained from a drilled well yielding 30 gpm. This well serves the Biathlon Lodge/Boxing Building, Cross-country Maintenance Garage and Josie's Cabin. Peak consumption is 2,000 gallons/day or 5% of capacity.

There is a 125 foot deep well at the Van Hoevenberg House. This well serves only the house.

Sanitary Sewer

The wastewater disposal systems according to ORDA staff and the 1999 UMP are as follows:

- A. The 1980 Start House contains a men's restroom with 1 toilet, 1 urinal and 1 sink and a women's restroom with 2 toilets and 1 sink. An on-site septic system of unknown capacity serves these bathrooms.
- B. The Start 1 Building restrooms are served by a 2,000 gallon holding tank that is pumped out on a regular schedule.
- C. The Start 3 Building restrooms are served by a 1,000 gallon holding tank that is pumped out on a regular schedule.
- D. The Race Office & Timing Building restrooms are served by a 1,000 gallon holding tank that is pumped out on a regular schedule.
- E. The Sled Shed upper level has 1 toilet and 1 sink; the lower level (First Aid) has 2 toilets and 1 sink. These bathrooms are served by an on-site septic system consisting of a 1,000 gallon septic tank and leach field.
- F. The administrative office in Log Office Building has 1 toilet and 1 sink and is served by a separate septic tank and leach field.
- G. The Lamy Lodge contains a men's restroom with 3 toilets, 4 urinals, 2 sinks and 1 handicap toilet; a women's rest room with 3 toilets, 2 sinks and 1 handicap toilet. A 5,000 gallon septic tank with 6,400 sq. ft. of tile field serves this facility. The system was constructed in 1977. The current administration office (previously first aid) has 1 toilet and 1 sink. This bathroom is tied into the Lamy Lodge septic system. The 1999 UMP lists a 32,000 gallon holding tank at this location but its existence is not confirmed.

-
- H. The Bobrun Garage has 1 toilet and 1 sink. This bathroom is served by an on-site septic system consisting of a septic tank estimated to be 500 gallons with a dry well or leaching pit.
 - I. The Bobrun Maintenance Shop has 1 toilet and 1 sink. This bathroom is served by an on-site septic system consisting of a septic tank estimated to be 500 gallons and leach field.
 - J. The Cross-country Ski Lodge building contains 2 lavatories, 3 toilets and 4 urinals for men and 2 lavatories and 5 toilets for women plus kitchen sink and sink and small bar dishwasher in the lodge. Treatment is by a 2,000 gallon septic tank with 1,620 sq. ft. of disposal field constructed in 1982.
 - K. The Van Hoevenberg resident house has kitchen and 2 bathrooms with toilets, sinks, laundry and showers. This house is served by an on-site septic system consisting of a 1,000 gallon septic tank and leach field.
 - L. The Cross-country Maintenance Garage has 1 toilet and 1 sink. This bathroom is served by an on-site septic system consisting of a 500 gallon septic tank and 750 sq. ft. of leach field constructed in 1978. The septic tank was replaced in 2013.
 - M. Josie's Cabin has 1 sink, 1 toilet and a 3 bay sink in a small kitchen area. The septic system consists of a 1,000 gallon septic tank and leach field. The system was installed by NYSDEC in 1978 for a campground that was never opened. The septic tank and system was inspected in 2015 and found to be in good condition.
 - N. The Biathlon Lodge / Boxing Building contains 2 lavatories, 3 toilets and 2 urinals for men and 2 lavatories and 4 toilets for women. There is a bathroom in the back with 1 toilet, 1 sink, and 1 shower. Disposal is by a 1,000 gallon septic tank with 850 sq. ft. of disposal field constructed in 1970.

III. Projected Water and Wastewater Flows

The proposed Welcome Lodge will be the primary public facility at the complex. The public restrooms will be used by an estimated 80% of the visitors on a peak day. The dining room will seat 150 people and will be open for 14 hours. Staff use will be divided equally between the two the facilities.

The existing Lamy Lodge will be converted into a museum and staff space. The remaining 20% of visitors will use the Lamy Lodge restroom facility.

The existing Press Center building will be converted into a medical facility. The new medical facility will be staffed by one doctor.

There will be a groomer garage addition to the maintenance facility with a new bathroom containing one toilet and one sink added. This new bathroom can be tied into the existing septic system, since capacity will be freed up after construction of the new Welcome Lodge system.

A bathroom will be added in the Bodyn Building. This new bathroom can be tied into the existing Sled Shed septic system or into the new Lodge system.

Table 1 below provides information on the anticipated wastewater flow rates for the Lamy Lodge and New Lodge facilities:

Table 1

Description	Use Rate	Total Use	
		<u>Lamy Lodge</u>	<u>New Lodge</u>
1,000 Visitors	5 gpd/each ¹	1,000 gpd	4,000 gpd
150 Seats (Fast Food)	8.33 gpd/each ¹	0 gpd	1,250 gpd
30 Staff Employees	15 gpd/each ¹	225 gpd	225 gpd
1 Doctor in Medical	250 gpd/each ¹	0 gpd	250 gpd
50 Users Bodyn Bldg.	5 gpd/each ¹	0 gpd	250 gpd
50 Users Groomer Garage	5 gpd/each ¹	250 gpd	0 gpd
Total		1,475 gpd	5,975 gpd

For the new Welcome Lodge, average daily flow for wastewater is estimated to be 7 gallons per minute (gpm) based on a 14 hour day. Estimated peak hourly flow is 30 gpm (4.2 x average).²

Average daily demand for water is estimated to be approximately equal to the wastewater flow plus the use at the Start 1 and Start 4 buildings (750 gpd). This total is 8,200 gallons per day or 9 gpm. Peak hourly demand is estimated at 85 gpm.³

Notes

1. From Table B-3, NYSDEC 2014 Design Standards for Wastewater Treatment Works.
2. From Figure 1, GLUMRB Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities
 $Q = (18 + P \frac{1}{2}) \div (4 + P \frac{1}{2})$ where P = population in thousands
3. From NYS Plumbing Code tables based on 300 Water Supply Fixture Units.

IV. Proposed Water and Wastewater Utilities

Proposed Water Supply

To service the new lodge and other buildings, the existing water distribution system will need to be improved. The source of the water is from on-site groundwater wells.

Modification to the existing water supply system will require the owner to meet the minimum requirements for a transient non-community (TNC) water system as defined in 10 NYCRR Subpart 5-1. A non-community water system (NCWS) means a public water system that is not a community water system. A community water system is a public water system which serves at least five service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. A transient non-community system (TNC) means a non-community system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same people over six months per year.

The minimum treatment for a ground water source is disinfection by chlorination or other disinfection methods acceptable to the health department. Minimum treatment for surface water sources or ground water sources directly influenced by surface water is filtration and disinfection techniques, approved by the health department.

The water system will need to provide both the domestic demand of 8,200 gallons per day (gpd) and the peak hourly demand of 85 gallons per minute (gpm). To meet the minimum criteria outlined in the Recommended Standards for Water Works (10-State Standards), the system must maintain a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (psi) at ground level at all points in the system under all conditions of flow. The normal working pressure in the distribution system must be at least 35 psi and should be between 60 to 80 psi.

The design well yield will be determined by neglecting the largest producing well. If the three wells in the main lodge area are considered, the yield will be 31 gpm. In order to provide peak demands of 85 gpm, a storage tank and booster pump system may be needed. The storage tank volume should provide a minimum of one day's maximum use or 8,200 gallons.

From the centralized storage location, booster pumps can distribute potable water to the various buildings with plumbing facilities. Due to the considerable elevation difference between the base lodge and the Start 1 and Start 4 buildings, a separate system or pressure zone will need to be provided to serve the higher buildings. Alternatively, these buildings could be serviced by the non-potable track icing system which already exists. Safeguards would be put in place to prevent the consumption of this non-potable water at these specific locations.

Proposed Wastewater Disposal

Domestic wastewater from the new lodge building will be disposed of in a conventional absorption trench septic system. A preliminary deep-hole test pit and soil percolation test was conducted on October 25, 2017 in the area anticipated to be used for the septic system. The tests indicated there are usable soils available with a percolation rate of approximately 3 minutes per inch. Groundwater or seasonal high groundwater was not encountered down to a depth of 72 inches.

Once the wastewater is collected and transported to the treatment area, it will be processed through primary settling and treatment in a large septic tank. Following primary treatment, the effluent is then distributed into subsurface leaching trenches where it will undergo secondary treatment. The wastewater treatment and disposal system will need to be designed to handle the maximum daily design flow of 5,975 gallons per day. A 100% reserve area may need to be provided as a condition of the NYSDEC SPDES permit required for systems of this size.

It will be necessary to intercept any grease, oils and fat from the kitchen before they enter the disposal system. A 1,000 gallon grease interceptor is proposed to handle the kitchen waste. This tank could be located in a service area adjacent to the new lodge.

A new subsurface wastewater disposal system to handle the estimated daily flow will consist of a 12,000 gallon septic tank and approximately 3,600 feet of absorption trench. At 100 feet long and standard spacing of 6 feet on center, the field dimensions will be approximately 100 feet long and 212 feet wide.

The existing Lamy Lodge septic system will remain in service, but will see significantly less flow once the new facility is completed. Wastewater from the new bathrooms in the additional maintenance building and the Press Center building conversion to the Medical Center building can be directed to the existing system.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations

To supply the new development with potable water, it is recommended to use the existing groundwater wells as the source. Adequate water supply and pressures can be achieved by incorporating a storage tank and booster pumping station as part of the proposed development.

Potable water supply for the property will be regulated by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

Wastewater disposal can be handled on-site with a new on-site septic system consisting of a combination of gravity mains, primary treatment, effluent pump stations and a subsurface leaching field in addition to the existing septic system.

A New York State Department of Conservation SPDES permit is required for facilities discharging more than 1,000 gallons of wastewater per day. Since the new system is estimated at 5,975 gallons per day, a SPDES permit will be required.

Attachments

Attachment A	Water Use Calculations
Attachment B	Sewer Use Calculations

ATTACHMENT A

WATER USE CALCULATIONS

ESTIMATE MAXIMUM DAILY DEMAND:

START 1 BLDG:

NO. OF USERS	100	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qa =	500	GPD	

START 4 BLDG:

NO. OF USERS	50	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qb =	250	GPD	

EXISTING LAMY LODGE:

NO. OF VISITORS	200	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qc =	1,000	GPD	

NEW LODGE:

NO. OF VISITORS	800	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qd =	4,000	GPD	

CAFETERIA:

NO. OF SEATS	150	EA	
DESIGN FLOW =	8.33	GPD/EA	(1/3 OF FAST FOOD RESTAURANT)
Qe =	1,250	GPD	

WORK STAFF:

NO. OF EMPLOYEES	30	EA	(INCLUDING MAINTENANCE)
DESIGN FLOW	15	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qf =	450	GPD	

NEW MEDICAL BLDG:

NO. OF DOCTORS	1	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	250	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qg =	250	GPD	

GROOMER GARAGE:

NO. OF USERS	50	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qh =	250	GPD	

BODYN BUILDING:

NO. OF USERS	50	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qi =	250	GPD	

MAX. DAILY DEMAND, Q = 8,200 GPD (Qa through Qi)

POPULATION SERVED = 109 (75 PER PERSON)
AVG. DAILY DEMAND = 9.8 GPM (14 HOURS)
PEAK HOURLY DEMAND = 41.5 GPM (AVG x 4.23)

ALTERNATIVE METHOD TO ESTIMATE PEAK DEMAND BY FIXTURE UNIT COUNT:

QTY	DESCRIPTION	WSFU* (EACH)	TOTAL WSFU
<u>START 1:</u>			
2	LAVATORY	2	4
3	WATER CLOSET	5	15
1	URINALS	5	5
	SUB-TOTAL		24
<u>START 4:</u>			
2	LAVATORY	2	4
3	WATER CLOSET	5	15
1	URINALS	5	5
	SUB-TOTAL		24
<u>EXISTING LODGE:</u>			
4	LAVATORY	2	8
8	WATER CLOSET	5	40
4	URINALS	5	20
	SUB-TOTAL		68
<u>SLED SHED:</u>			
2	LAVATORY	2	4
3	WATER CLOSET	5	15
	SUB-TOTAL		19
<u>ADMIN/MAINTENANCE:</u>			
3	LAVATORY	2	6
3	WATER CLOSET	5	15
	SUB-TOTAL		21

RESIDENT HOUSE:

2	BATHROOM GROUPS	4	8
1	KITCHEN SINK	2	2
1	WASHER	2	2
SUB-TOTAL			12

NEW LODGE RESTROOMS:

8	LAVATORY	2	16
9	WATER CLOSET	5	45
3	URINALS	5	15
SUB-TOTAL			76

UTILITY ROOMS:

1	WASHER	4	4
2	MOP SINK	3	6
SUB-TOTAL			10

KITCHEN:

1	DISHWASHER	4	4
4	KITCHEN SINKS	2	8
SUB-TOTAL			12

MEDICAL BUILDING:

2	LAVATORY	2	4
2	SERVICE SINK	3	6
3	WATER CLOSET	5	15
1	URINALS	5	5
SUB-TOTAL			30

TOTAL 296

SAY 300 WSFU

PEAK HOURLY DEMAND = 41.5 GPM (4.23 x AVERAGE)
ALT. PEAK DEMAND** = 85 GPM (ESTIMATED FOR 300 WSFU)

USE FOR DESIGN 85 GPM

* WATER SUPPLY FIXTURE UNITS FROM NYS BLDG. CODE TABLE E103.2

** WATER SUPPLY DEMAND FROM NYS BLDG. CODE TABLE E103.3(3)

DETERMINE POTABLE WATER WELL SAFE YIELD REQUIREMENT:

MAXIMUM WATER USE = 8,200 GALLONS/DAY (GPD)

DIVIDE BY

TOTAL PUMP TIME 1440 MIN/DAY (24 HOURS)

5.7 GALLONS/MINUTE (GPM)

SET WELL PUMP TO DELIVER 6 GPM @ TANK HW ELEV.

DETERMINE POTABLE WATER STORAGE REQUIREMENT:

EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE MAX DAILY USE:

USE A TANK WITH A STORAGE VOLUME OF 8,500 GALLONS

OPTION 1 - EQUAL TO 2 DAY'S USE MINUS 24 HOUR REPLENISHMENT VOLUME:

USE A TANK WITH A STORAGE VOLUME OF 16,400 GALLONS
-8,640 GAL (1,440) MINUTES
7,760 GALLONS

OPTION 2 - EQUAL TO MAX DAILY USE MINUS 12 HOUR REPLENISHMENT VOLUME:

USE A TANK WITH A STORAGE VOLUME OF 8,200 GALLONS
-4,320 GAL (720) MINUTES
3,880 GALLONS

ATTACHMENT B

SEWER USE CALCULATIONS

ESTIMATE MAXIMUM DAILY USAGE:

EXISTING LODGE:

NO. OF VISITORS	200	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qa =	1,000	GPD	

CAFETERIA:

NO. OF SEATS	-	EA	
DESIGN FLOW =	8.33	GPD/EA	(1/3 OF FAST FOOD RESTAURANT)
Qb =	-	GPD	

WORK STAFF:

NO. OF EMPLOYEES	15	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	15	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qc =	225	GPD	

GROOMER GARAGE:

NO. OF USERS	50	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qd =	250	GPD	

TOTAL 1,475 GPD (Qa thru Qd)

AVG. DAILY USE =	1.8	GPM	(14 HOUR DAY)
PEAK HOURLY FLOW, Qp =	7.4	GPM	(4.2 x AVG)

NEW LODGE:

NO. OF VISITORS	800	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qe =	4,000	GPD	

CAFETERIA:

NO. OF SEATS	150	EA	
DESIGN FLOW =	8.33	GPD/EA	(1/3 OF FAST FOOD RESTAURANT)
Qf =	1,250	GPD	

WORK STAFF:

NO. OF EMPLOYEES	15	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	15	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qg =	225	GPD	

NEW MEDICAL BLDG:

NO. OF DOCTORS	1	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	250	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qh =	250	GPD	

BODYN BUILDING:

NO. OF USERS	50	EA	
DESIGN FLOW	5	GPD/EA	(NYSDEC)
Qi =	250	GPD	

TOTAL 5,975 GPD (Qd thru Qi)

AVG. DAILY USE =	7.1	GPM	(14 HOUR DAY)
PEAK HOURLY FLOW, Qp =	29.9	GPM	(4.2 x AVG)

NEW LODGE:

DESIGN FLOW, Q = 5,975 GAL/DAY (GPD)

SEPTIC TANK SIZE 5,975

x	1.5	
<hr/>		
	8,963	GALLONS (NYSDEC FOR UNDER 5,000 GAL/DAY)

(3,750 + 0.75 Q) = 8,231 GALLONS (NYSDEC FOR 5,000-15,000 GAL/DAY)

USE A 10,000 GALLON TANK (2 COMPARTMENTS)

CONVENTIONAL TRENCH SYSTEM:

PERCOLATION RATE 5 MIN/INCH (MEASURED)

APPLICATION RATE 1.2 GPD/SF

REQUIRED ABSORPTION FIELD LENGTH 2,490 FT

DESIGN: USE 26 TRENCHES @ 100 FT EACH

TOTAL TRENCH LENGTH 2,600 FT

FIELD DIMENSIONS: 25 GAPS @ 6 FT SPACING

100 FT LONG BY 152 FT WIDE

DOSING VOLUME (PER NYSDEC MANUAL):

LATERAL PIPE LENGTH	100	LF
NO. OF LATERALS	26	
TOTAL PIPE LENGTH	2,600	LF
LATERAL PIPE VOLUME	1,697	GAL (4 IN. PIPE)
TOTAL DOSING VOLUME	1,272	GAL (75% OF PIPE VOLUME)
DOSING VOLUME (EACH PUMP)	636	GALLONS

CONVENTIONAL BED SYSTEM:

PERCOLATION RATE 5 MIN/INCH (MEASURED)
APPLICATION RATE 0.9 GPD/SF (75% OF CONV.)
REQUIRED ABSORPTION FIELD AREA 6,639 SF(Q/ 0.9)

DESIGN: USE 6 BEDS @ 100 FT x 15 FT
TOTAL BED AREA 9,000 SF

FIELD DIMENSIONS: 5 GAPS @ 5 FT SPACING
100 FT LONG BY 115 FT WIDE

BUILDING:

DOSING VOLUME (PER NYSDEC MANUAL):

LATERAL PIPE LENGTH 305 LF (EACH BED)
NO. OF BEDS 6
TOTAL PIPE LENGTH 1,830 LF
LATERAL PIPE VOLUME 1,194 GAL (4 IN. PIPE)
TOTAL DOSING VOLUME 896 GAL (75% OF PIPE VOLUME)
DOSING VOLUME (EACH PUMP) 448 GALLONS

AVG. DAILY FLOW, Q_{av} = 8.30 GPM (12 HOURS)
PEAK FLOW, Q_p = 33 GPM (4 x AVG.)
ALT PEAK FLOW, Q_p = 50 GPM (BASED ON FIXTURE UNITS)

APPENDIX 4

HISTORIC REGISTER SITE IMPACT EVALUATION



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

November 28, 2017

Charles Vandrei
Agency Historic Preservation Officer
NYS DEC-Division of Lands and Forests
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4255
(via email only)

Re: DEC
Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bobsled Run - Alpine Coaster
North Elba, Essex County
17PR07481

Dear Mr. Vandrei:

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 Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the OPRHP and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources.

The proposed recreational alpine coaster ride will be placed in proximity to the outer edge of the 1932/1980 Olympic Bobsled Run, which was listed in the New York State and National Register of Historic Places in 2010. Based on the proposal dated November 9, 2017, it appears that the undertaking will pose no permanent damage to the structure of the run and would be removable in the future. As such, it is the opinion of this office that the action will have No Adverse Impact on the listed resource.

We do however, condition our comments with a request that the proposed interpretive signage plan outlined in the project overview be implemented within one-year of the opening of the new attraction. We also request that ORDA establish a plan for ongoing routine maintenance and stabilization of the structure as needed as part of their overall maintenance at this facility. This plan should be developed in consultation with the NYS DEC and this office.

If I can be of any further assistance, I can be reached at john.bonafide@parks.ny.gov or (518) 268-2166.

Sincerely,

John A. Bonafide
Director,
Technical Preservation Services Bureau
Agency Historic Preservation Officer

**Olympic Sports Complex
Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bobsled Historic Register Site
Evaluation of Proposed Nearby New Development 11.9.17**

Introduction

NYS Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) is proposing to construct an alpine coaster at its Olympic Sports Complex (OSC) facility at Mt. Van Hoevenberg in the Town of North Elba, Essex County, NY. The proposed alpine coaster will follow the route of the original bobsled run (1932 and 1980) constructed at the OSC and will provide the visiting public with the opportunity to experience firsthand the route traveled by 1932 and 1980 Olympians. This experience will embrace the heritage of sliding sports associated with the Olympic Sports Complex.

The alpine coaster will be a new Management Action in the forthcoming 2017 Unit Management Plan (UMP) Amendment for the OSC. The UMP will include a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) prepared in accordance with the NY State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). As part of the SEQRA compliance documents that will accompany the UMP, it will necessary to obtain a determination that the construction and operation of the alpine coaster will not have a significant adverse impact on the 1932/1980 bobsled run that is listed on the State and Federal Registers of Historic Places.

Historical and Archaeological Resources on the OSC Site

The Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bobsled Run was listed on the NY State Register of Historic Places in 2009 and on the National Register in 2010. The Registration Form for the bobsled run can be found at:

https://www.nps.gov/ny/feature/weekly_features/2010/OlympicBobsledRun.pdf

The bobsled run is internationally recognized for its association with the 1932 Olympics and the rise of bobsledding as a sport in the United States, and the site is recognized by tourists and athletes from all over the world. The Mt. Van Hoevenberg Bobsled Run is an early and singular example of its type, and it is associated with a nationally significant event. This is the only resource that represents the early history of bobsledding in the United States and its role in the 1932 Olympics.

The one and one-half mile long bobsled run was constructed in 1930 and built specifically for the 1932 Winter Olympic Games. The 1932 track was formed by an earthen swale and blocks of ice. The uppermost ½ mile of the 1932 track was dropped in 1934 when the International Bobsled Federation (FIBT) established a one-mile standard for all tracks. To accommodate the change, the top ½ mile was shut down and the number of curves was accordingly reduced from 26 to 16.

A new bobsled track, following the route of the 1932 track, was constructed for the 1980 Olympics. A separate luge track was also constructed at the OSC for the 1980 Olympics. In 1999 the luge track was demolished and a new combined bobsled and luge track was constructed. Construction of the start house for the 1999 combined track required the removal of the upper 600 feet of the post-1932 and 1980 bobsled tracks.

Figure 1, entitled “III Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1932, Mt. Van Hoevenberg Bob Run”, is taken from the registration form and shows the original track layout, the abandoned upper section, and the section of 1932/1980 track that was demolished during construction of the 1999 track.

The original length, steep topography, and twisting route of the 1930 track are still apparent however, enabling an understanding of the significant events of the 1932 Olympics. The nomination boundary was drawn to include the two intact sections of the bobsled run and the original access road. The nomination excludes the missing section of track, all adjacent buildings and features, which are outside the period of significance, as well as the entrance road and parking lot, which have been expanded and modernized to accommodate larger crowds.

Although there have been many changes to the site since 1932, the central and most important feature, the original bobsled run, survives with substantial integrity. It retains its original location amid a steep, heavily forested setting. It also retains most of its original design, structure, workmanship and materials and clearly recalls the grandeur and thrill of the historic events associated with the 1932 Olympics. With the exception of the six-hundred foot section at the former Whiteface curve, the topographic, sculptural and structural qualities of the run are entirely intact.

The attached Figure 2, “Historic Register Boundary Map,” shows the boundary of the Historic Register site. It includes the uppermost portion of the 1932 1 ½ mile track that was no longer used after 1934. The section that was eliminated when the 1999 track was constructed is not included. The remainder of the track below the 1999 demolition, starting near the original curve 11 (1980 track curve #1) and continuing down to the end of the 1932/1980 track, is included in the Historic Register site.

Alpine Coaster Description

This is a gravity-driven ride that gives the rider control over the car's speed with its rider-controlled brake system. The alpine coaster behaves like a roller coaster in that bobsled-like sleds on wheels ride along rails on a raised track made of stainless steel tubing that is powder coated black. The track is 26 inches wide and the height of the track varies depending on the terrain. Typical height is 3 feet to 6 feet off the ground.

Installation of the track system has low environmental impact. The track only needs a 12 foot path through the woods and the path and stumpage and undergrowth can remain in most

locations. The track is attached to the existing ground by two 1-foot square galvanized pads which are then pinned to the ground with ground spikes.

Figure 3, "Alpine Coaster Typical Components," shows the features of an alpine coaster that will be similar to that proposed.

Figure 4, "Alpine Coaster Location Map," shows the location of the alpine coaster in relation to existing site conditions. The alpine coaster will be constructed along the outer side of the route of the 1932/1980 bobsled track.

Figure 5, "Photo Location Map," is a version of Figure 2 that also includes the boundary of the Historic Register site and the photo locations of photos contained on Figures 6a-g, "Photos of 1932/1980 Bobsled Track."

Riders will get onto the alpine coaster at a loading deck located near the 1980 outrun. From here the coaster sleds with riders will be pulled up to the top of the ride located near the current bob/luge start house where the ride will start. The ride will follow the route shown on Figure 4. It is anticipated that the coaster track will be located 5 to 20 feet off the outer edge of the 1932/1980 bobsled track.

Evaluation of Potential Impacts

The alpine coaster will not be located in the vicinity of, nor will it be visible from the upper section of the 1932 track that was abandoned in 1934.

The lower portion of the extant 1932/1980 track will not be physically affected by the construction and operation of the alpine coaster. The alpine coaster will be constructed close enough to the track so that it is visible to the alpine coaster riders. Enough spacing will be provided between the rail supports of the alpine coaster, the only aspect of the alpine coaster that will be in contact with the ground, and the 1932/1980 track to insure that components of the 1932-1980 track are not affected by construction of the alpine coaster.

As stated above, the first one-half mile of the course from the summit down represents the track that was placed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places in 2010. The National Register of Historic Places nomination narrative states that none of the original buildings associated within the boundary are present and, since new buildings on the site replace the previous uses, "they do not compromise the integrity of setting." The 1999 luge and bobsled track constructed adjacent to the National Register Historic Site Boundary is also compatible since it represents "a continuation of the original function used an approved design, contemporary size and improved technology." A similar argument can be made that the alpine coaster represents a contemporary use that is compatible with the 1932/1980 bobsled run because it enables the visiting public to see a site which cannot be easily seen otherwise, and enjoy a simulated experience from that historic Olympic era.

The bobsled run recalls an important theme in the Adirondack history of adapting the landscape to enable a bold and adventurous recreational use of the mountainsides. The 1932 Olympics provide an example of how local citizens began to promote economic development in the Adirondacks by using the natural landscape. This theme embraces one of the biggest challenges ORDA encounters - how to bring an authentic outdoor experience to the visiting public. Most visitors to the area first encounter information on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Sports Sliding Complex at the Lake Placid Olympic Museum. Some may even venture out to enjoy an event or competition at the OSC site. Few people experience what it was like to be on the most challenging bobsled courses in the world. See planned interpretive signage program below on Figure 8.

The proposed alpine coaster will give riders the ability to experience the entire bobsled run on a safe and thrilling ride. Riding alongside the 1932/1980 track alpine coaster riders will experience the run the way bobsledders enjoyed since 1932. The alpine coaster will not only expose many more people to the site of the 1932/1980 track, it will also give riders a way to embrace the Olympic heritage and bring alive the sliding sports of bobsled, skeleton, and luge.

The placement of the alpine coaster will generally follow the outside edge of the bobsled run. This will enable the access road (also within the National Register Historic Site Boundary) to be used for the purposes of access and maintenance. No changes to the existing bobsled track, access points, or road are proposed. In addition, the proposed alpine coaster will be physically separate from the 1932 track and will therefore have no impact on the physical structure of the bobsled track.

Alternative Alpine Coaster Locations

A number of circumstances contributed to the selection of the proposed alpine coaster location as the preferred location.

Lands at the OSC include lands owned by New York State that are considered Forest Preserve Lands. The alpine coaster cannot be built on these lands because it is not permissible. Article 14 of the NYS Constitution pertains to Forest Preserve lands and what can and cannot occur on these lands. Article 14 contains specific clauses that pertain to the alpine ski areas on Forest Preserve lands at Whiteface Mountain and Gore Mountain and the development that is allowed to occur at these locations (locations that are also operated by ORDA). There is no similar clause in Article 14 pertaining to allowable development on Forest Preserve lands at the OSC.

There are other lands at the OSC that are not Forest Preserve lands. These other OSC lands are owned by the Town of North Elba which has granted the State of New York a permanent easement. Figure 7, "Land Ownership Map," illustrates the boundaries of the state and town lands.

In 1917, the original bobsled run was proposed on the west side of the Sentinel Range, in Wilmington Notch on state forest lands. Construction at this location was blocked by litigation from environmental organizations. This protest of a manmade structure in the Forest Preserve resulted in the construction of the 1932 bobsled track Mt. Van Hoevenberg. The 1932 track, the 1980 track and the 1999 track were all constructed on Town of North Elba lands. Through a deed dated November 18, 1965, the State purchased from the Town of North Elba a permanent easement covering the 323.45 acres owned by the Town. This easement was acquired for the purpose of developing, operating and maintaining a recreational area and facilities thereon. Sliding sports (bobsled, luge, and skeleton) make use of tracks that have combinations of lengths, slopes and turn geometries that provide challenging, fast, and safe sliding conditions. The appropriate combination of factors that led up to the routing of the 1932 track (excluding the upper ½ mile in 1934) was reinforced by the 1980 track following the path of the 1932 track. The 1980 bobsled track has some higher bank turns than the 1932 track to accommodate the higher speed of the newer sleds, but it followed the same route down the mountain as the 1932 bobsled track. Alpine coasters also strive to provide the same challenging, fast and safe riding conditions.

The 1932/1980 bobsled track was constructed towards the east side of the Town lands. Physical and natural resources constraints to the west of the 1932/1980 bobsled track would make locating the alpine coaster in this area difficult. There is a topographic ridgeline that extends north on the mountain face just to the west of the western end of the 1932/1980 track just beyond zigzag curve. This presence of this topographic ridgeline obviously presented a challenge to the original design on the bobsled track and it was avoided by keeping the track to the east of the ridgeline. Beyond these ridgelines there are also some streams coming down the mountainside that discharge into a wetland complex where the topography starts to become less steep. This wetland area is at about the same elevation as the lowest point of the 1932/1980 track. Construction of the alpine coaster in this area would also involve forest clearing along the route in order to construct and operate the alpine coaster.

Construction of the alpine coaster further to the west would also require construction of additional support infrastructure that would require additional environmental impacts. As currently designed, alpine coaster riders can make use of the existing access roads and parking in this part of the OSC. Constructing the alpine coaster further to the west would require, extensions of existing access and parking infrastructure at minimum, and possible construction of new infrastructure. New support infrastructure, such as restrooms for alpine coaster customers, would be required at a more remote location on the Town property.

Construction of the alpine coaster at its proposed location would provide the following benefits.

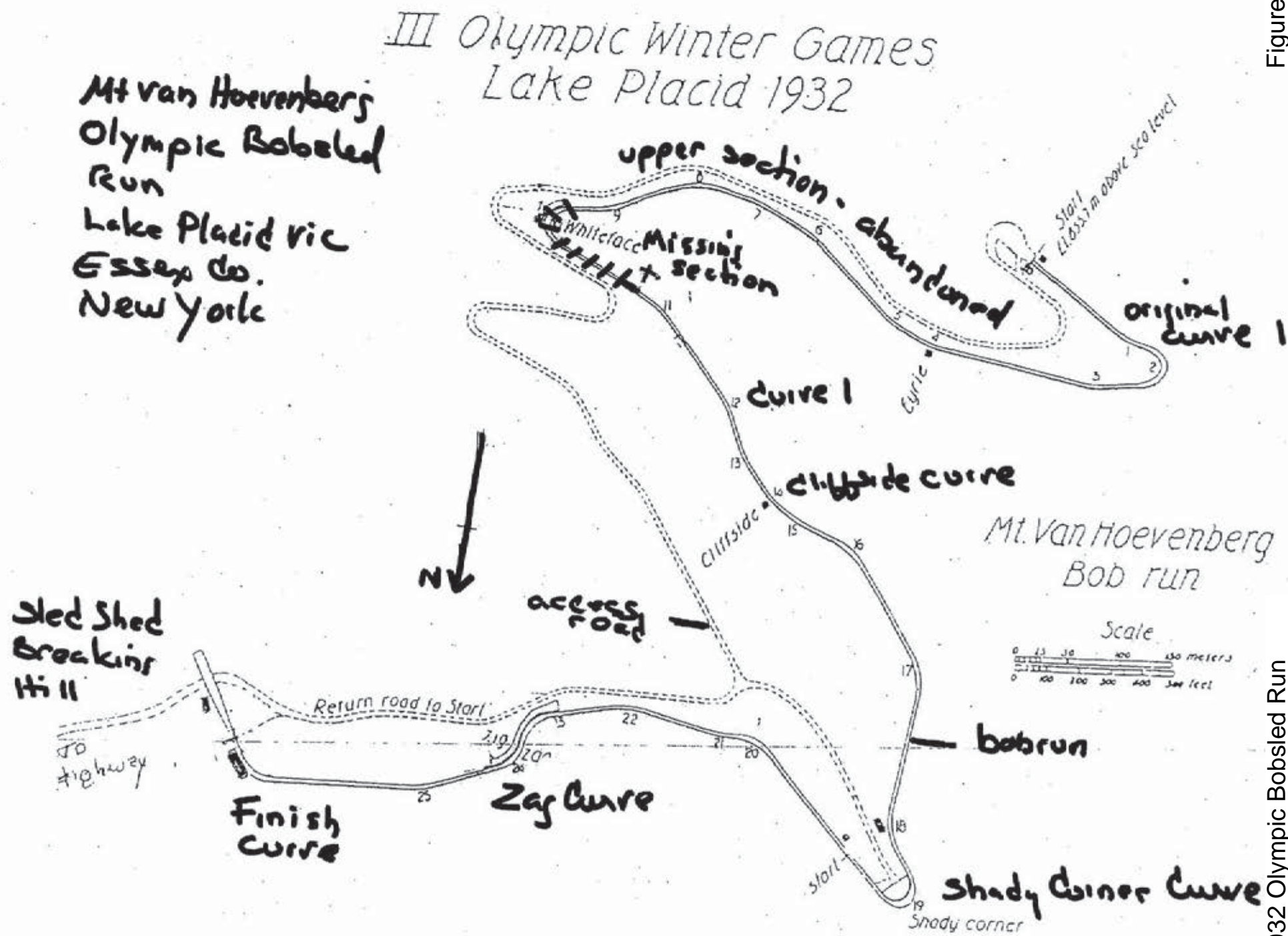
- Existing support infrastructure in the form of vehicular access, parking, restrooms, etc. exist at the preferred location.
- Impacts to natural resources that would be required at a new location would be avoided.

- Alpine coaster riders will be able to experience firsthand the Olympic heritage that would come along with following the route of the 1932/1980 track that they would otherwise not experience at a remote location.
- Steelwork on the coaster will be galvanized to blend in with nearby granite.
- The integrity of the historic track will be preserved by specifications that call for a minimum of 5 foot separation distance between the coaster supports and the original track. In addition, a construction fence at the setback point will prevent equipment from getting too close.
- The National Historic boundary extends through the finish line of the 1980 track. The new start building for the coaster is located in this area and will be visible from lands within the boundary (see Figure 4). There are many existing buildings in this area and, while none of the original buildings survive, the new buildings such as the clubhouse, sled storage barn cart and starter platform (see the first photo on Figure 3) accommodate the same function. Because of this, they do not compromise the integrity of the setting. The largest and most significant addition to the site is the adjacent luge and bobsled track constructed in 1999. This situation is comparable with the original run because it represents a continuation of the original function using an improved design, contemporary size, and updated technology.
- Visitor interpretation is established with two interpretive signs that are in place along the walking path at the bobsled sliding complex. These signs are depicted in Figure 8, "Sliding Brochure". A plan is in place to expand the number of interpretive signs to a total of 12. This set of signs would be made to highlight the "point of interest" stops listed for the 1932/1980 for the Historical Walking Tour at Mt. Van Hoevenberg. There may be the potential to also include signage for the other 12 stops on the 2000 track. These signs would be 18" x 24" outdoor interpretive signs that are PVC digitally printed in color with a weather proof laminate. The proposed signs on the 2000 track are under review. The first sign would be for the 1932/1980 Track, Stop 1. The text would be: Finish Curve – Also known as Glider Curve, the Finish Curve was the first refrigerated curve on the 1932 track in preparation for the 1980 Winter Olympics. See Figure 9, "Bobsled Storyboard".

Consideration of all of these factors makes the choice of the currently proposed alpine coaster route an appropriate choice. The alpine coaster will allow riders to experience the 1932/1980 track that is the reason for the establishment of the Historic Register site, while at the same time not physically affecting the track and its setting within the OSC.

Summary

Construction and operation of the proposed alpine coaster will not result in any significant impacts to historical resources. The project will complement the integrity of the historic setting because it will provide a means for the general public to learn more about the history of bobsledding and the role that the OSC facility played in that history. In addition, it will expose the public to a unique ride that mirrors the bobsled experience of 1932 and 1980 while enabling the user to have visual contact with the actual abandoned historic bobsled track.





Alpine Coaster Typical Components



Figure 3





Uphill Curve 5 (Photo #1)



5-6 Straight (Photo #2)



Communication Shack (Photo #3)



Curve 6-7 Straight (Photo #4)



Uphill Curve 7 (Photo #5)



Curve 7 (Photo #6)



Curve 8 (Photo #7)



Shady Curve 9 (Photo #8)



Curve 8 (Photo #9)



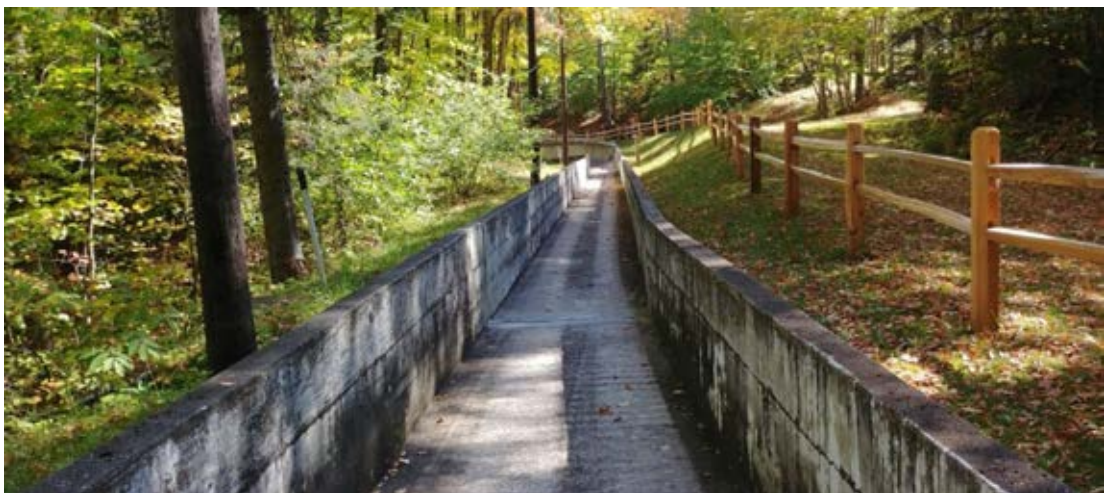
Exit Shady 1-2 Mile Start (Photo #10)



Exit Shady 1-2 Mile Start (Photo #11)



9-10 Straight (Photo #12)



Little S (Photo #13)



Exit Little S (Photo #14)



Zig Zag (Photo #15)



Exit Zig Zag (Photo #16)



15-16 Straight (Photo #17)

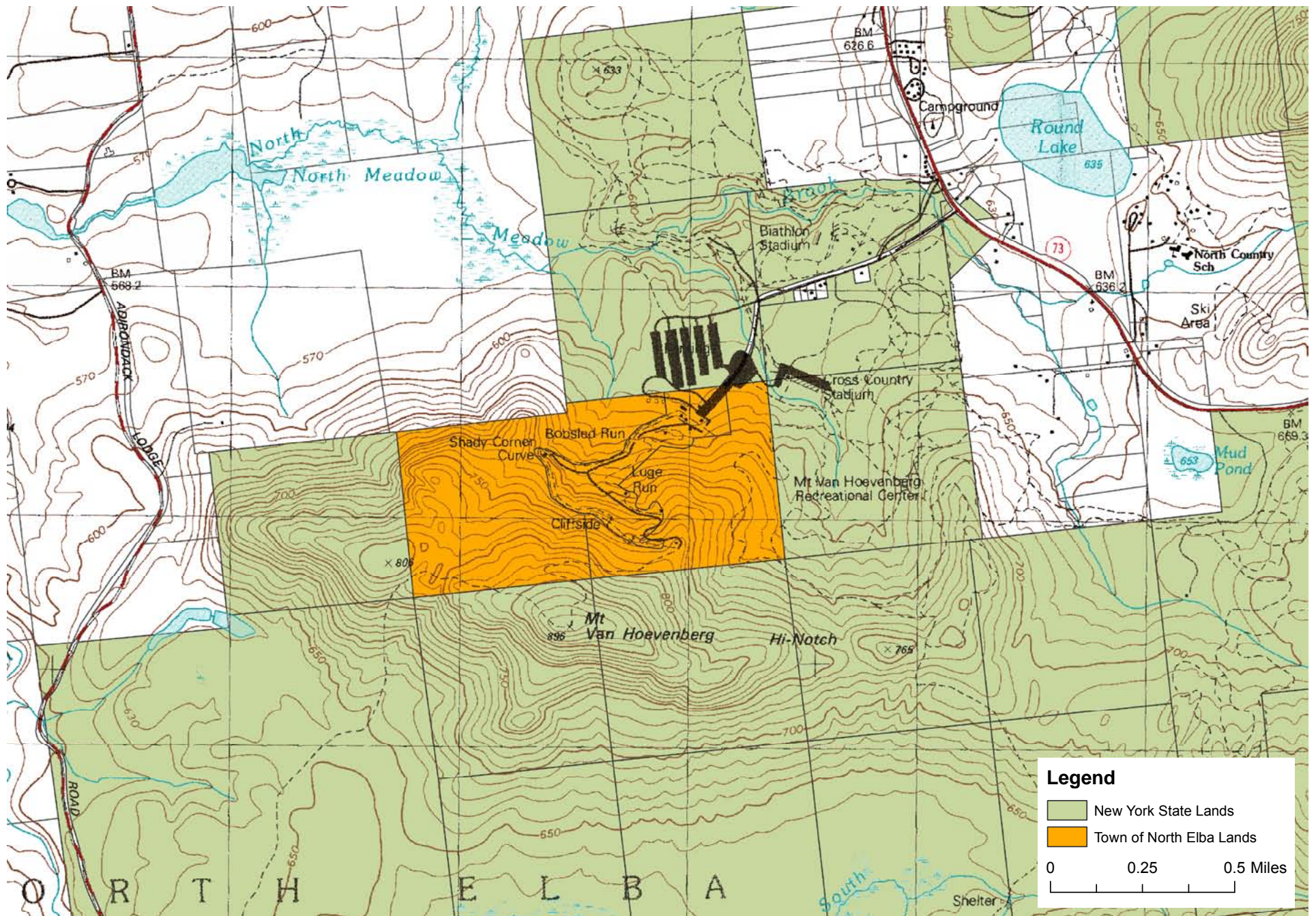


Finish Curve (Photo #18)



Finish (Photo #19)





Land Classification

Figure 7

1978 - 1999

The one mile length was kept as the track was improved for the 1980 Olympic Winter Games. In 1973, refrigeration was added to the finish curve and in 1979 the entire one mile track was reconstructed with concrete and refrigeration. The cost to upgrade the track was \$12 million dollars. The 1980 Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid required the construction of North America's first refrigerated luge track in 1979 and represented the only time a separate track was constructed for luge.

The 2-man Swiss team and the 4-man East German team won the 1980 Olympic bobsled competitions. The East German 4-man sled was the first team to slide one mile in less than a minute in the sport of bobsledding. East Germany won the men's singles and doubles luge competition while the Soviet Union was victorious in the women's event.

After 1980, sled technology rapidly outgrew the tracks at Mt. Van Hoevenberg and by the mid 1990's the tracks were deemed too dangerous for competition.

PRESENT

In 1990, the luge track was removed and the bobsled track was shortened to a half-mile length as construction began on the new combined bobsled, luge, and skeleton track. The \$25 million dollar combined track opened in 2000 and is considered one of the most technically challenging tracks for sleds of all disciplines.

The opening of the new track coincided with a reemergence in American sliding. In 2009, the US won the World Championship in women's luge and three weeks later the US 4-man bobsled team ended a 50 year World Championship drought by claiming gold in Lake Placid. In 2012, the US enjoyed a record medal count at the World Championships in Lake Placid winning 5 medals, including gold in women's skeleton, the team event and double gold in men's 2 and 4-man bobsled.

The Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bobsled Run was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.



INTERNATIONAL SLIDING SPORTS MUSEUM

You have enjoyed the first of its kind anywhere in the world, the International Sliding Sports Museum (ISSM) will be located at the Olympic Sports Complex at Mt. Van Hoevenberg.

Set within this world class facility, ISSM will educate current and future athletes about the history and the development of their sports while offering the public an inspiring story that merges the past, present and future.

As a 501 (c) (3) not-for-profit corporation we welcome your participation. Do you have artifacts that would enhance this collection; do you know some background of the athletes and competitions for these sports; would you like to sponsor some part of this experience? If so, please contact the Lake Placid Olympic Museum (518-523-1653 / museum@lplac.org)



Gothey Dewey drives passengers down the 1932 Olympic Bobsled Run. Courtesy of Lake Placid Olympic Museum

Visit us at: www.whitefacelakelplacid.com or www.facebook.com/lakeplacidolympicmuseum



A partnership of The Lake Placid Olympic Museum and The Olympic Regional Development Authority

HISTORICAL GUIDE TO MT. VAN HOEVENBERG



HISTORY OF MT VAN HOEVENBERG

1930 - 1978

When Lake Placid won the bid to host the third Olympic Winter Games in 1932, Mt. Van Hoevenberg was selected as the site of the first full length bobsled run in the United States. Polish engineer and famed track designer Stanislaw Zentgraf was hired to design a mile and a half earthen track following the contours of the hillside. The \$135,000 track opened on Christmas Day in 1930 to widespread acclaim and was quickly a hit with visitors and locals alike.

Following the tradition of European tracks each curve was given a name. Whiteface, Shady, Little S and Zig Zag soon became respected and feared curves throughout the world.



Workers constructing the 1932 Olympic Bobsled Run. Courtesy of Lake Placid Olympic Museum

The first true test of Mt. Van Hoevenberg was the 1932 Olympics and the Americans came out on top. Homegrown heroes Curtis and Hubert Stevens won the gold medal in the 2-man bobsled competition. In the 4-man bobsled competition Billy Fiske drove his team to victory. Along for the ride was Eddie Egan, a gold medalist in boxing and one of only two athletes to ever win gold medals in both summer and winter games.

Mt. Van Hoevenberg has gone through many changes over its 80+ years. The upper half-mile of the track including the dangerous Whiteface Curve was only used for the 1932 Olympics. Due to the dangers of this halpin turn, the track was shortened in time for the 1949 Bobsled World Championship; the first of twelve World Championships the venue has hosted.

THE SPORTS



BOBSLED

One of the original sports of the Olympic Winter Games, bobsleigh (bobsled in the USA) was born in St Moritz, Switzerland in 1897 when a steering mechanism was attached to a toboggan. By 1914 races were taking place in winter resorts throughout Europe. The first racing sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds that came to be known as bobsleds, due to a starting technique where crews bobsled back and forth to increase their speed at the start.

In 1924 a 4-man race was included at the inaugural Winter Olympics in Chamonix, France. A 2-man event was added in 1932 at the Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, NY and women's competition was introduced during the 2002 Salt Lake City Games.

By the 1960s, the critical importance of the start had been recognized and athletes with explosive strength from other sports were drawn to bobsledding. Today, the world's top teams train year-round and compete mostly on artificial ice tracks in sleek, high-tech sleds made of fiberglass, carbon fiber, and steel.

The sport is known for its explosive push at the start, followed by acrobatic loading into the sled. Over the rest of the course, a sled's speed depends on its weight, aerodynamics, runners, the condition of the ice, and the skill of the driver. Races are timed in hundredths of seconds. World Cup races are generally two heats, while the World Championships and Olympic Games are contested over four heats.

The traditional powers in the sport have been European nations, led by Germany and Switzerland. However, Canadian and American teams have earned frequent podium finishes at World and Olympic events over the last two decades as new tracks were built in North America.

Steven Holcomb and his "Night Train" team of Justin Olsen, Steve Mesler, and Curt Tomasevicz ended a 62-year Olympic gold medal drought for the US in bobsledding by winning the 2010 4-man title in Vancouver. Holcomb, who won the 2009 IBF World Championship 4-man race in Lake Placid, added to his driving legacy when he became the first American ever to sweep the 2-man and 4-man titles when the IBF World Championships returned in 2012.

LUGE

Luge is traditionally referred to as the fastest sport on ice and is identifiable by the feet first, head back sliding position of the athlete on the sled. The word "luge" comes from the Savoy/Swiss dialect of the French word for "sled".

The first international luge race took place in Switzerland in 1883 with 21 competitors representing six nations, including the United States. Luge competitions in the first half of the 20th Century were governed by the same group that oversaw bobsledding. In 1955, the first World Championships were held in Oslo and in 1957, luge split from bobsled and formed its own organizing body. Luge was inaugurated as an Olympic sport at the 1964 Winter Olympic Games in Innsbruck, Austria.

Having no formal luge program at the time of the 1964 Winter Games, the first United States Olympic luge team consisted mainly of American soldiers who were stationed in Europe. Back in the US, luge attracted a small number of athletes who trained on the 1932 Olympic bobsled run in Lake Placid, NY or at a track in Lake Springs, Montana.

Luge competition consists of four events: men's singles, women's singles, doubles (two athletes, male or female on a single sled) and the team relay. The team relay is a new event that will join the Olympic line-up in 2014 in Sochi, Russia. It features a female athlete, a male athlete and a doubles team from each nation competing in a continuous run until all three disciplines have navigated the track and stopped the clock.

Sleds are steered using the feet and shoulders. Athletes try to stay relaxed and "be part of their sled" as they try to drive a perfect line down the track, while trying not to pick up their head and look at the course, as this creates aerodynamic drag. Since the sport is timed to the thousandths of a second, precision is critical. **This is all happening at speeds in excess of 90 MPH while pulling up to 5 G's (extreme gravitational force) in the corners.**

Luge has long been dominated by Europeans but in the last two decades the USA has won Olympic medals in the doubles competition at the 1998 and 2002 Olympic Games. The US has two gold medals at the World Championships, including a 2009 win by Erin Hamlin in Lake Placid, a victory that ended a 99-year win streak by German women.



Photo Left to Right: Eva Fox, 2010 Olympic Bobsled (Todd Bowdler)



Eva Fox, 2007 World Champion (Tony Bendish)



Kate Shumard, 2012 World Champion (Todd Bowdler)

SKELETON

In the early days of skeleton, the head first sliding sport, it was known as toboggan. Some claim the name comes from the metal design of the sled that appears to be a human skeleton. Others speculate that the name "Skels" derives from an incorrect Anglicization of the Norwegian word "Kjelke," meaning sled.

The first toboggan track was constructed in Switzerland in the early 1880s. In 1884, the Cresta Run, incorporating challenging curves in its design, was constructed in St. Moritz. The natural run is still in existence today and parallels the famed natural bobs track. **Skeleton was contested at the Olympics in 1924 and 1948 on the Cresta Run in St Moritz, but did not make it into the regular Olympic rotation until 2002.**

The sport re-emerged in the late 1970s when a new skeleton sled was introduced that could be used on the new refrigerated bobsled tracks in Europe. A World Cup circuit began in 1986 and the first skeleton World Championships were conducted in 1982.

Like its sister sport of bobsled, skeleton competitions can be won or lost in the first 50 meters. **Using the bobsled start line, skeleton**

riders sprint at the start, leap on their sleds and ride head first with their chin just inches off the ice. Athletes steer by shifting their body weight or applying pressure on the sled with their shoulders and knees. Skeleton sliding is much less precise than luge or bobsled since the athletes have much less steering control. Top speeds of over 85 miles per hour (135 km/hour) have been reached.

The skeleton sled consists of a fiberglass pod mounted onto a steel chassis. The sled runs on two highly polished steel runners. There are no brakes on a skeleton sled.

Lake Placid has hosted the skeleton World Championships in 1997, 2009 and in 2012. The 1997 World Championship was the last major event held on the 1980 Olympic track before it was closed.

In 2002, the United States team swept the inaugural skeleton gold medals at the Salt Lake City Olympics. Jim Shea, representing the third generation of his family of Lake Placid Olympians, beat out all competitors to take the gold medal for the United States in the men's event, while Tristen Gale won the women's competition. The United States has remained strong in skeleton most recently winning the women's World Championship title in Lake Placid when Katie Uhlenberg slid to gold in 2012.

Figure 8

Sliding Brochure (Page 1)

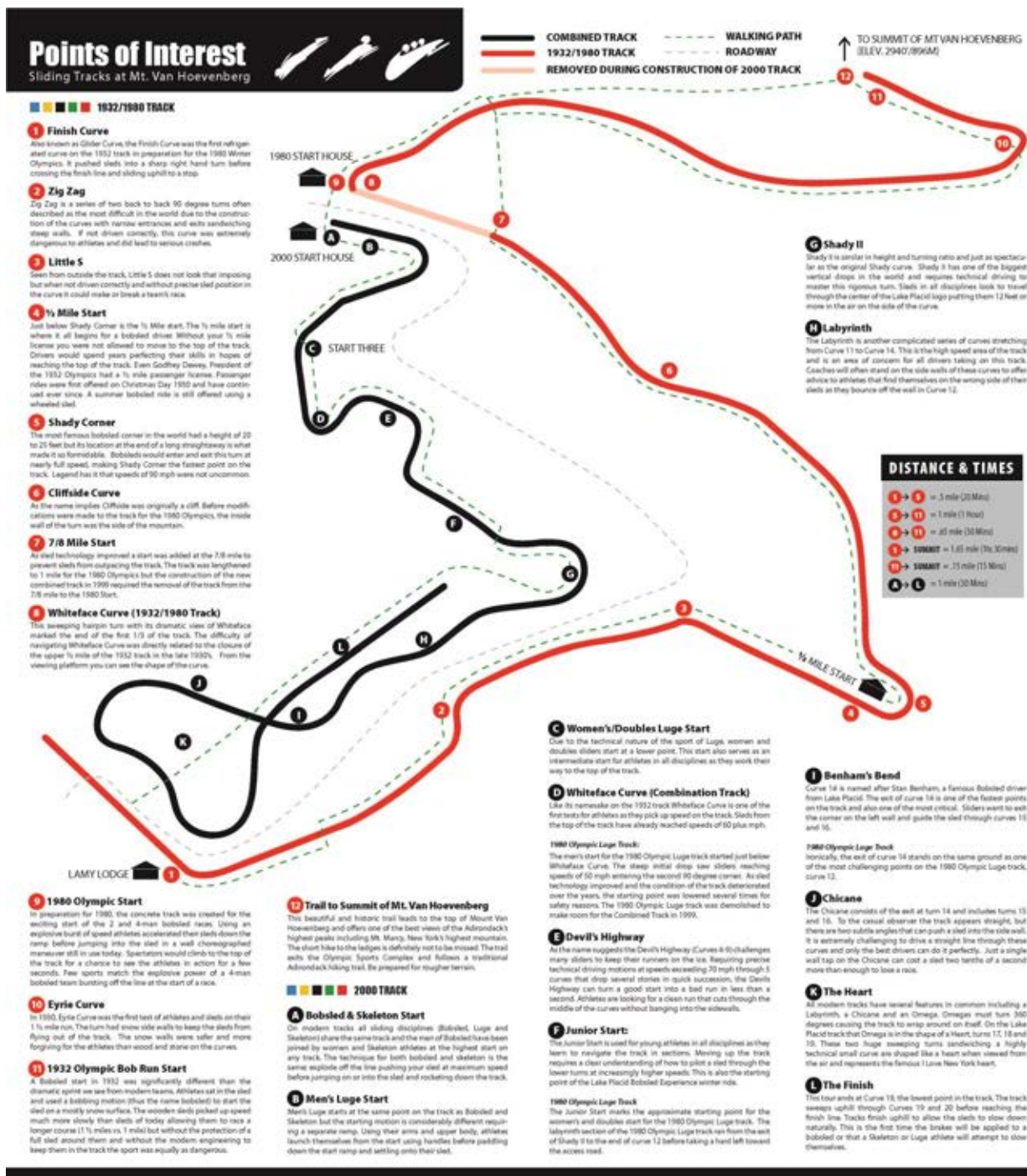


Figure 8

Sliding Brochure (Page 2)



Figure 9

Bobsled Storyboard

APPENDIX 5
CORRESPONDENCE



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

November 28, 2017

Charles Vandrei
Agency Historic Preservation Officer
NYS DEC-Division of Lands and Forests
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4255
(via email only)

Re: DEC
Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bobsled Run - Alpine Coaster
North Elba, Essex County
17PR07481

Dear Mr. Vandrei:

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 Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the OPRHP and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources.

The proposed recreational alpine coaster ride will be placed in proximity to the outer edge of the 1932/1980 Olympic Bobsled Run, which was listed in the New York State and National Register of Historic Places in 2010. Based on the proposal dated November 9, 2017, it appears that the undertaking will pose no permanent damage to the structure of the run and would be removable in the future. As such, it is the opinion of this office that the action will have No Adverse Impact on the listed resource.

We do however, condition our comments with a request that the proposed interpretive signage plan outlined in the project overview be implemented within one-year of the opening of the new attraction. We also request that ORDA establish a plan for ongoing routine maintenance and stabilization of the structure as needed as part of their overall maintenance at this facility. This plan should be developed in consultation with the NYS DEC and this office.

If I can be of any further assistance, I can be reached at john.bonafide@parks.ny.gov or (518) 268-2166.

Sincerely,

John A. Bonafide
Director,
Technical Preservation Services Bureau
Agency Historic Preservation Officer

[Services](#)[News](#)[Government](#)[Local](#)[Location](#)[Translate](#)

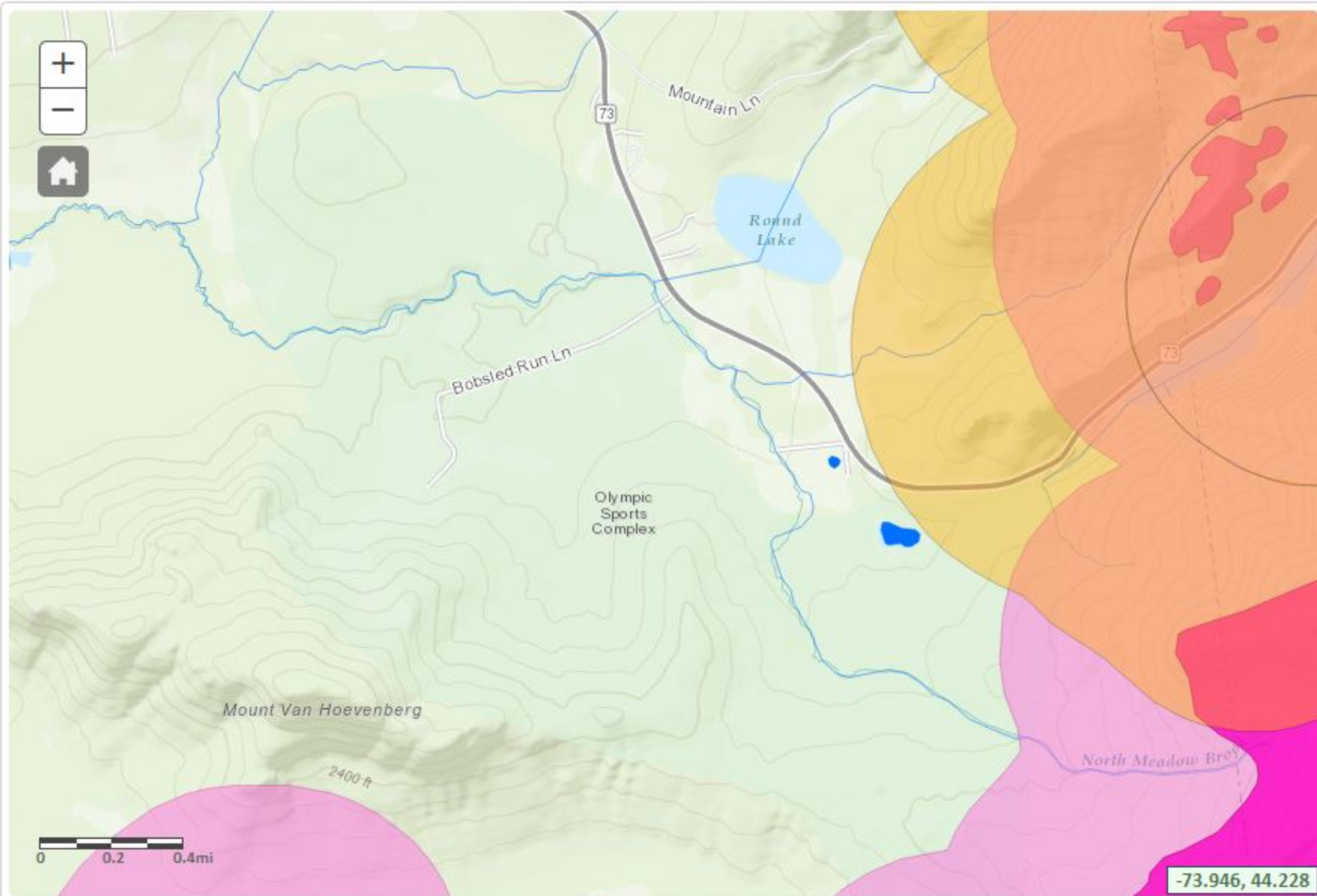
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION



Environmental Resource Mapper

Base Map: Topographical[Search](#)[Tools](#)

Layers and Legend

☒ ★ Unique Geological Features☒ Waterbody Classifications for Rivers/Streams☒ Waterbody Classifications for Lakes☒ State Regulated Freshwater Wetlands☐ State Regulated Wetland Checkzone ☒ Significant Natural Communities☐ Natural Communities Near This Location ☒ Rare Plants or Animals[Other Wetland Layers](#)[Reference Layers](#)[Tell Me More...](#)[Need A Permit?](#)[Contacts](#)

APPENDIX 6

SEQRA PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPT

1 PUBLIC HEARING
2 IN THE MATTER OF THE
3 2018 AMENDMENT TO THE
4 1986 OLYMPIC SPORTS COMPLEX AT
5 MT. VAN HOEVENBERG UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN
6 and
7 DRAFT GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
8 (Public Draft)

9 _____/

10

11

12

13

14 DATE: May 24, 2018

15

16 TIME: 7:00 p.m. to 7:55 p.m.

17

18 LOCATION: Olympic Conference Center
Lake Placid, New York 12946

19

20

21

22

23

1 APPEARANCES

2

3

4 OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:

5 MICHAEL PRATT, President & CEO

JON LUNDIN, Communications Manager

6 KRIS CHENEY-SEYMOUR, Nordic Program and Events Manager

REBECCA DAYTON, Asst. Manager Olympic Sports Complex

7

8 THE LA GROUP:

9 KEVIN J. FRANKE, Senior Associate

Environment Scientist

10

11

12 SPEAKERS:

13 Lindy Ellis

Jim Shea, Sr.

14 Jim Goff

Peggy Wiltberger

15 Rich Shapiro

Diane Fish

16 John Morgan

Ed Finnerty

17 Jennifer Perry

Peter Fish

18

19

20

21

22

23

1 MR. LUNDIN: First off, on behalf of everyone
2 involved with the New York State Olympic Regional
3 Development Authority, we want to welcome you to the
4 conference center in Lake Placid. And tonight's SEQRA
5 public hearing is about the proposal of Mt. Van
6 Hoevenberg's Unit Management Amendment. The purpose and
7 need for the UMP amendment is the ongoing improvement and
8 the modernization of the facilities at the Nordic Ski
9 Center that will add to the public accessibility, increase
10 the user safety and enhance the recreational pursuits,
11 while simultaneously complying with the Adirondack Park
12 State Land Use Master Plan in Article 14 of the New York
13 State Constitution. At this time I would like to welcome
14 Joe P. Wilson, Supervisor for the Town of Keene, thank you
15 very much for being here this evening. And I would like to
16 introduce Mike Pratt, the President and CEO of the New York
17 State Olympic Regional Development Authority.

18 MR. PRATT: Thank you, Jon. Welcome everybody.
19 As Jon said, we're trying to modernize Mt. Van Hoevenberg,
20 it's a very special place and deserves all the attention we
21 can get. The staff really deserves the recognition for
22 putting a lot of these plans together. Tony Carlino is the
23 manager of the facility, has Rebecca Dayton and Kris Cheney

1 with him, Bob Hammond from ORDA's Planning and Construction
2 Department, Jeff Byrne, Senior Vice President, and I also
3 have to recognize all the assistance we've received from
4 The LA Group, and Kevin Franke is here. The LA Group
5 performed the environmental assessments of our actions and
6 helped us really make this something that everybody can
7 understand. With all our master plans, and we've spent a
8 lot of time over the last year, year and a half trying to
9 organize our plans, but this is the fifth time we're going
10 through the SEQRA process and we have one more that will
11 start at the June APA board meeting, so six SEQRA
12 processes, or the legal process to get your environmental
13 permits, and it's very arduous and deserves all the respect
14 and attention that we're giving it.

15 With all our master plans, we've made goals to
16 become more efficient, become more attractive to the
17 visitors to modernize the facilities, to pursue
18 opportunities for year-round operations, really to set the
19 staff and ourselves up to be successful. What's unique
20 about Mt. Van Hoevenberg's plans is that there's town lands
21 and state lands. The state lands encompass the Nordic
22 terrain that includes the Biathlon terrain, the parking
23 area. The town lands pretty much have the bobsled and luge

1 facilities developed on those lands, and they're very
2 unique in the way that you go through the SEQRA process for
3 these lands. So we're going separate our management
4 actions by the land use owner's ownership so that we can
5 develop this. For the management actions that we're going
6 to talk about and that we're seeking to pursue on the town
7 lands, really important, Alpine Coaster, it is kind of our
8 recreational bobsled, we're going to follow the alignment
9 of the 1932 and 1980 bobsled track, and I can't wait to
10 hear somebody say they're approaching zig-zag, they're
11 zigging and zagging through zig-zag and approaching Shady
12 again, it's going to be great to hear, I should let Jon
13 make that announcement for everybody to hear. We also are
14 looking at a transport people mover. We want to get out of
15 the shuttle bus business and leave the road for the bobsled
16 competitions, for bringing bobsleds to the top of the track
17 and allow -- have a mechanism to bring all of the
18 customers, the spectators around the facility and show off
19 everything that's going on. We want to build about 5
20 kilometers of Nordic terrain with snowmaking. And modern
21 Nordic is not the way that it was even in 1980, but when
22 you've watched a group of athletes start and then you've
23 waited around to watch them finish, the modern Nordic loop

1 is more like petals on a flower where you keep bringing
2 people back to the core or to what's referred to as the
3 stadium. And it's a spectator sport, it's made for TV, and
4 we want to develop this type of terrain for Mt. Van
5 Hoevenberg so that we can attract more high-end
6 competitions and certainly have the snow-making to provide
7 the reliable product. We want a sliding sport start
8 facility and a new combined base lodge. This base lodge
9 would be able to welcome the sliding sports athletes and
10 spectators as well as the Nordic sports athletes and
11 spectators, and also the hikers, and the last one here,
12 developing a trailhead for hiking.

13 We want to welcome all the hikers, help be part
14 of the solution to the parking problems on Route 73, show
15 all the hikers the beautiful hike up to the top of Mt. Van
16 Hoevenberg. And if they want to go farther, give them
17 access to Cascade, Porter, Marcy, Pitchoff, but right back
18 down to Mt. Van Hoevenberg into our base lodge and market
19 everything else that we're doing.

20 So with the snowmaking, there's a reservoir, with
21 bobsledding we want to expand start one and replace start
22 four, do a lot of timing and facility improvements with
23 first aid, just make it easier for the staff to be able to

1 do everything that we're trying to do. At the top of the
2 bobsled track we want to take the steepness out of the road
3 to the parking and develop some more parking, expand the
4 garage, build a new grooming garage by the cross-country
5 trails and improve lighting. And then just a modified road
6 connection to get up to the bobsled track.

7 On the state lands we have a new biathlon
8 stadium. We want to develop the hiking, as I've explained,
9 we want to relocate some portions of trails, we want to
10 develop a former access road to give us access to the
11 cross-country lodge, better access. We're going to install
12 lighting in the parking lots, renovate the biathlon boxer
13 building. From our new base lodge from the previous slide,
14 our leach field will be on the forest preserve lands, and
15 we want to develop a formal dredging and maintenance plan
16 for our North Meadow Brook intake structure. So again, as
17 I told everybody, the town lines right here and state
18 lines, this slide kind of highlights where about 5
19 kilometers of Nordic trails go, as well as the snowmaking
20 reservoir. This is the present area for the Nordic
21 parking, that will become the new biathlon Nordic stadium.
22 Our parking patterns, instead of having everyone take the
23 sharp left-hand turn and come into here, the main lot will

1 be lot 3, and from lot 3 you'll access the new base lodge.
2 The red is the hiking trail at the top of Mt. Van
3 Hoevenberg and then where it veers to the left here, that's
4 where it goes off to Cascade, and it adds about two miles
5 to the hike to Cascade. So it's a nice one, but again,
6 right from the top of Mt. Van Hoevenberg, beautiful views.
7 The figures are, about 80 percent of people that start to
8 go to Cascade don't make it to the summit. They should be
9 on Mt. Van Hoevenberg looking at the views from there and
10 coming back down. The yellow alignment is the mountain
11 coaster and the people mover for the spectators. So just
12 blowing this up again so everyone can see some of the
13 management actions a little bit closer, the Alpine Coaster
14 following the 1980 and 1932 track, the people mover, the
15 new start 4, the expanded start 1 and then some of the
16 other maintenance buildings. Again, the red is the hiking
17 trail. Right at the top of the bobsled track you can see
18 it, this is an overhang where we want to enclose it, build
19 a larger area for the athletes to stay warm before their
20 events, expand the deck . The mountain coaster coming
21 around, the people mover, this is where the road is steep
22 with the limited parking where we want to make it more
23 gradual and expand the parking. And then the hiking here

1 would go to Mt. Van Hoevenberg and Marcy, and there would
2 go to Cascade and Porter Mountain.

3 So again, the stadium here in the existing
4 cross-country parking lot, we've been able to fit that in
5 without having to cut any trees in the forest preserve.
6 The stadium's been a challenge in this process so far,
7 primarily just because the word, people visualize a lot of
8 concrete and a big building with the word stadium, so we've
9 had to do some educating. Again, the reservoir, it's about
10 8 million gallons. The new trails hook into the existing
11 trails and bring everyone back to the stadium so that when
12 we're doing events, we can have different length loops to
13 keep bringing people back to the stadium for that visual
14 impact effect that we're trying to achieve. Again, cars
15 will come in, lot 3 will be the main lot where it will
16 access the new base lodge, the start facility, the new
17 maintenance garage for the on-snow equipment, the hiking
18 trail starting right out of here heading up. All the
19 bleachers for the stadium for people to watch the biathlete
20 shoot as well as the athletes coming through. Hi --

21 MS. ELLIS: Is the sliding sport start facility,
22 is that where the practice area --

23 MR. PRATT: It's a training facility, correct.

1 MS. ELLIS: And the new welcome center, what type
2 of square footage is that?

3 MR. PRATT: That's the base lodge. I think the
4 master plan element was about 40,000 square feet, but
5 obviously it would have to be phased in. Again, the Nordic
6 trails keep coming back for the visual impact, and this is
7 the existing -- was the original road to the Nordic, the
8 present cross-country lodge, we would redevelop that and
9 install two little bridges for the skiers to ski over it.
10 And that way all the services to the cross-country lodge
11 would be able to bypass the stadium and all the snow
12 facilities.

13 So again, this is just our green effect for the
14 stadium to show that there's not a lot of concrete in the
15 steel structures going into this, just a grass field with
16 snow on it. A couple of pictures of other stadiums, just
17 to kind of show you what a modern stadium looks like, and
18 the biathlon target area. Here's the whole thing, a couple
19 of the new proposed trails for the cross-country. The
20 yellow is the hiking trail where it hooks into the existing
21 Cascade and Porter Mountain trail system. The last two
22 actions here were the renovation of the biathlon building
23 as well as the intake structure and the brook that we're

1 developing a formal plan for maintenance of that.

2 MR. SHEA: Mike, is that where you draw your
3 water from for the reservoir? Where does the water come
4 from?

5 MR. PRATT: Well, we're going to be able to use
6 that structure to fill the reservoir during the high flow
7 times, as well as just collecting it annually. It's a size
8 where we estimate we're going to need about 6 million
9 gallons a year of water to make snow on those trails and
10 have an 8 million gallon reservoir, we should be okay, but
11 we will have the ability to fill from there.

12 MR. SHEA: The water comes from a brook?

13 MR. PRATT: Yes.

14 MR. GOFF: Where is the water coming from for the
15 reservoir?

16 MR. PRATT: Some of it will be natural, some of
17 it from this brook.

18 MR. GOFF: Up to the --

19 MR. PRATT: Correct.

20 MR. GOFF: On the slide previous to this you
21 mentioned some new trails that weren't these, they were
22 over off east hill, the base of east hill? Jim Goff.

23 MR. PRATT: These were put in the plan and

1 they've been in previous amendments that haven't been
2 pushed through to try to give us the ability to avoid the
3 private lands, if needed. And there have been trails on
4 private lands since the late seventies. I'll just finish
5 this presentation and then we'll open it up to the public
6 comment period.

7 In the original UMP there's other management
8 actions that we're maintaining our ability to do, which is
9 basically just upkeep of trails and buildings, trying to
10 become more efficient, you know, really just the normal
11 stuff that we've been doing, but no big
12 front-of-the-brochure type management actions in this
13 slide.

14 So the public comment period is open through June
15 9th. We have the full plans available on our website or
16 you can stop into our environmental planning and
17 construction department's offices to get a copy to look at.
18 You can take -- we can take written comments on-line or in
19 the mail. And that concludes my presentation for what's
20 happened, so we can turn this over to the public comment
21 period and accept comments from anybody.

22 MS. WILTBERGER: Before we get -- can we get more
23 detail on the ski lodge, it really doesn't do anything

1 about -- you know, from the map it doesn't look any bigger
2 than the previous footprint, and it looks like it has no
3 more -- you know, can we get more details of the ski lodge,
4 it's kind of a major concern.

5 MR. PRATT: Sure. The existing cross-country
6 lodge is going to be maintained. The new lodge will be our
7 formal welcome area for all the visitors to Mt. Van
8 Hoevenberg, it will accommodate all the athletes heading
9 towards the sliding sports or the Nordic sports, as well as
10 the visitors. In the plan it's going to be up to 40,000
11 square feet, but we're going to have to phase it in.

12 MS. WILTBERGER: And the previous lodge is
13 staying there?

14 MR. PRATT: Yes.

15 MS. WILTBERGER: The cross-country stadium?

16 MR. PRATT: Correct. And on the bobsled side,
17 our thoughts are that the Lamy lodge will become more of a,
18 certainly event specific, but also be able to promote a lot
19 of our heritage.

20 MR. FRANKE: Mike, if I could, procedurally we
21 need to officially open the public hearing.

22 MR. PRATT: Okay.

23 MR. FRANKE: Jon?

1 MR. LUNDIN: So yes, at this time let's open this
2 up to the public hearing. We do have some names of people
3 who had registered with us and they asked that they do
4 present a comment or a question to Mike, so we will start
5 with those who have listed their names. And those who do
6 want to make a public comment following that, we will open
7 it up to other people to make questions or comments. The
8 first person that I have is Mr. John Morgan. If you could
9 identify yourself and your affiliation, it would be very
10 helpful for the record, please.

11 MR. MORGAN: Can I move to the end?

12 MR. LUNDIN: Yes. John Morgan can move to the
13 end. Peggy Wiltberger.

14 MS. WILTBERGER: I guess my main thing is, from
15 what he said, am I straight there's a new luge and
16 cross-country lodge plus the old cross-country lodge plus
17 the old biathlon lodge, you're keeping all -- the two
18 previous -- there will be a cross-country lodge and a
19 cross-country stadium maintained?

20 MR. PRATT: Yes, that's correct, but the biathlon
21 building is being renovated so that it's more of an
22 event-support type building, not a public lodge.

23 MS. WILTBERGER: Okay. So there's like -- all

1 right. I guess the one main concern I had was, is there
2 enough space in the new lodge, but you're just building an
3 additional lodge, I'm not quite -- you're not renovating
4 the old cross-country lodge?

5 MR. PRATT: Well, we have been renovating it and
6 we just put a new roof on it last year, but the new lodge
7 will be open 12 months a year, the cross-country lodge will
8 be open during the Nordic season.

9 MS. WILTBERGER: Okay. And is there any shorter
10 path to get there from the parking --

11 MR. PRATT: I'm sure that the pass holders will
12 find the shortest way.

13 MS. WILTBERGER: All right. I guess if we're
14 given that, that was the main concern, that it would still
15 be way too crowded or not conducive to cross-country skiers
16 to share with a lot of tourists when you're bringing bags
17 of skis and boots and all kinds of stuff down there.

18 MR. LUNDIN: We'll let Kris talk about that.
19 Kris, when you speak, if you could introduce yourself as
20 well for the record.

21 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: Hello, Kris Cheney-Seymour,
22 the Nordic Program Manager with the Olympic Regional
23 Development Authority.

1 MS. DAYTON: And Rebecca Dayton, the Assistant
2 Manager of the Olympic Sports Complex and the Olympic Jump
3 Complex. So the current cross-country lodge is 5,000
4 square feet. This lodge is estimated to be, when
5 completed, 30,000 or more square feet. So it doesn't
6 necessarily accurately reflect on the size on the screen,
7 but it's significantly bigger than the current building, so
8 there should be plenty of space for all activities.

9 MS. WILTBERGER: All right.

10 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: So when you come, Peggy, for
11 cross-country skiing, you and everyone else will be parking
12 on the normal day at parking lot 3 and then coming into the
13 new lodge. So the new lodge, for a number of reasons, will
14 service sort of all things that we're doing 12 months of
15 the year. And so it will be a big brand new beautiful
16 building, and within that space there will be portions that
17 are sports specific, others recreation specific, meeting
18 the different needs of all the things that will be
19 happening there.

20 MS. DAYTON: And the cross-country building will
21 become more of a team overflow building, a building that
22 takes a lot of the pressure off in the busy times, but it's
23 certainly not going to be the primary place where

1 cross-country skiers will be trying to access on a daily
2 basis.

3 MS. WILTBERGER: And will it be safe to leave our
4 skis and boots and la-di-da-da with twice as many visitors
5 and --

6 MS. DAYTON: Yes.

7 MS. WILTBERGER: All right. That's it for me, I
8 guess.

9 MR. LUNDIN: Thank you, Peggy. Next is Lindy
10 Ellis.

11 MS. ELLIS: Thank you. My name is Lindy Ellis
12 from Saranac Lake, and I really appreciate this
13 cross-country skiing investment and all of the things that
14 you're doing. So one of the questions we have is relative
15 to being able to have some aspects of the same type of
16 ambience and feeling of being able to leave our bags, our
17 boots, our skis in the area without having to secure them.
18 So as the facilities grow, the major worry, and worry might
19 not be right, but the worry might be like downhill skiing,
20 where people put a left ski over here and they put a right
21 ski over here so that someone doesn't steal their skis as a
22 pair. And so --

23 MR. PRATT: We're certainly not trying to make

1 improvements to make it less friendly or less safe, but we
2 are going to require, certainly, personal responsibilities
3 of your equipment.

4 MS. ELLIS: Okay. So currently we leave our bags
5 in cubbies, and are you thinking that you're going to have
6 to provide facilities where they're locked, or are we still
7 going to leave our bags in cubbies and be able to feel
8 secure in our things being there when we return?

9 MR. PRATT: I'd say it would be a combination.

10 MS. DAYTON: Yes. Certainly one of the questions
11 that we hear from people who don't spend everyday at Mt.
12 Van Hoevenberg is where do I lock up my stuff. So
13 certainly there will be some combination of the ability to
14 have a locker space to lock up stuff if you don't feel
15 comfortable, and certainly there will be spaces where, if
16 you're comfortable with the environment, you can do so. So
17 it will definitely be a combination. We want to be able to
18 provide more services, not less.

19 MS. ELLIS: I would like to feel as comfortable
20 as I am with the current way.

21 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: And I think this is a very
22 human, personal question, and I think two of the people
23 that were very much involved in working on this also grew

1 up there and understand, I think, that concern, and are
2 trying to embody that into it as much as possible.

3 MS. DAYTON: I think we're, really, every time we
4 talk about it, we talk about how do we make it feel as
5 intimate and comfortable as the cross-country lodge is
6 while still taking advantage of the additional space and
7 all the additional features that we can provide in the new
8 space, we're very cognizant of that challenge particularly.

9 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: And I think, I know that you
10 didn't bring this up, but I know that for you and your
11 husband on a race day, an example, when we are overrun with
12 400 high school/college age people, you may not feel safe
13 with your bags or skis there, and so part of what we're
14 trying to do is being able to accommodate all of the user
15 groups and things that we have there everyday of the year
16 so that you're not pushed out of the lodge, you don't feel
17 that. So for example, there would be space for those
18 people --

19 MS. ELLIS: So reflectively, no, I have never
20 felt concern when college age kids were there. I feel very
21 comfortable with all of the sports, when there are Nordic
22 skiers there, and I feel the traditions of Nordic skiing
23 really endure and make me feel very comfortable whenever

1 the entire lodge is filled, but I am not as familiar with
2 the people who may come for other events and -- I'm not as
3 familiar with them, and I'm not as familiar with what that
4 will do relative to the mix of the people in the lodge and
5 I do not know, so it's coming from the standpoint of not
6 knowing. And so, no, I feel comfortable with all of the
7 great and glorious events that are occurring. So another
8 question is what is the distance between the new proposed
9 lodge and the current existing lodge? Is it a half a
10 kilometer.

11 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: No, it's about 300 meters,
12 approximately. So there actually, which is not recognized
13 in the detailed plan, there will actually be a corridor
14 that connects the new lodge to the existing trails and
15 existing stadium that, you know, hypothetically speaking,
16 our goal collectively is to be able to have a biathlon
17 world cup, for example, taking place while someone who
18 comes there to recreationally ski needs to get out to
19 Josie's, and that there is an acceptable way to do that,
20 that we can operate at the highest levels at the same time.

21 MS. ELLIS: So Rebecca is looking at my face
22 knowing that I have a question.

23 MS. DAYTON: You have a question.

1 MS. LINDY: Yes, yes.

2 MS. DAYTON: So yeah, I think -- I think you're
3 questioning the distance, but it feels much farther than it
4 actually is. You know, it really will not be -- that path
5 will be as straight as we can make it. The idea is to sort
6 of avoid this whole having to go all the way around and
7 over hoops to get back to the skiing. The idea is that, as
8 Kris said, we want both to go at the same time.

9 MS. ELLIS: And as an engineer, I look at where
10 the new biathlon stadium is, which is where the parking is,
11 and the new lodge will be located up here and the existing
12 lodge is over here, so it's the hypotenuse of the triangle,
13 you know, if at least as long as the current parking lot
14 and probably double the distance, right, just from a
15 distance standpoint?

16 MS. DAYTON: I don't know that we -- so
17 everything that you see on there is relatively designed,
18 it's not the final design, so I don't know that we -- what
19 you see on there is actually what you will then see on the
20 ground. Some of that is still in the design concept and
21 the finalizing of the stadium layout, the finalizing of the
22 trail layout, the finalizing of the lodge, you know, so
23 there's permitting level design and then there's actual, I

1 would say.

2 MS. ELLIS: Oh, okay. So where the current
3 stadium looks like one size, 5,000 square feet, and the new
4 lodge looks like the same footprint, 5,000 square feet.

5 MR. PRATT: It's scaled, but it's just, you know,
6 obviously a big overview, and when you're looking at a
7 large area, that isn't going to come out.

8 MS. ELLIS: Okay.

9 MS. DAYTON: We're not going to be using that as
10 the building document.

11 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: It's conceptual.

12 MS. ELLIS: It's conceptual.

13 MS. DAYTON: Yes.

14 MS. ELLIS: Okay. All right. And the new trails
15 are on an eastern slope?

16 MR. SHEA: North of the town.

17 MS. DAYTON: North of the town.

18 UNKNOWN AUDIENCE MEMBER: Facing east.

19 MS. ELLIS: Facing east. And is that conducive
20 to retaining snow or --

21 MR. PRATT: We'll be making the snow there, and
22 it's very durable.

23 MS. ELLIS: Okay. Thank you very much.

1 MR. PRATT: Thank you.

2 MR. FRANKE: If I can, procedurally, since this
3 is the public hearing part, we can accept comments from
4 everybody and then when we close the public hearing, we're
5 happy to stick around and do all our questions and answers
6 and discussions.

7 MR. LUNDIN: Our next speaker who signed up is
8 Richard Shapiro.

9 MR. SHAPIRO: Hi. I'm also from Saranac Lake,
10 I've been a season pass holder for 35 years or so, and
11 cross-country skiing is what keeps me so thin, it's also
12 literally why my wife and I moved up to this area, is for
13 Mt. Van Hoevenberg. That being said, I have comments and
14 questions. I'm still very confused as to the lodges,
15 because we've been told that the existing lodge is still
16 going to be there, still available for us to use, will have
17 all the facilities, but you're telling us that we have to
18 go in to the new lodge and -- so which is it?

19 MR. PRATT: You go through the new lodge and then
20 you're on the snow, and the existing lodge will be open.
21 But again, we have to accept comments here and then we can
22 stick around for all the questions, answers and
23 discussions.

1 MR. SHAPIRO: Okay. So we go into the new lodge,
2 so then we got to ski, looks like a probably a half a
3 kilometer just to get to the old existing trails, you know,
4 from looking at the layout on here, which is actually
5 scaled. So that's number one, because that was confusing.
6 There are a lot of season pass holders, and Rebecca could
7 probably tell us how many, I assume there's 3- or 400 at
8 least, maybe more.

9 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: Twice that.

10 MS. DAYTON: Twice that.

11 MR. SHAPIRO: And I've spoken to quite a few of
12 them and I have yet to hear anybody saying that season pass
13 holders, regular users, frequent users, whatever you want
14 to call us, were consulted at all about the impact on us
15 and our skiing experience with the proposed changes, you
16 know, and other things that happen there. It's an untapped
17 resource for a lot of things to approach the people that
18 are most enthusiastic about skiing there. And you know,
19 there are comments, questions we have on this and other
20 things there I think could be useful. I look at this and
21 I'm wondering are you destroying the existing return on the
22 Ladies 5K by having all of these trails connected to it or
23 will the main route still be the main route, because that's

1 a classic trail that, you know, that we've skied for years
2 and years and people come here to ski because it is an
3 existing trail of the Olympics. Another question I have is
4 on grooming. You're put putting in all these nice new
5 trails with snowmaking, which will be very good, it will be
6 nice to have a real trail that we can use when there's no
7 snow. The trail at the ski jump was beautiful when we had
8 to use that -- actually, I wish we could just move that one
9 over. But this past season was a great example of this,
10 that when the staff is available to do the grooming,
11 there's an excellent job of grooming done there, it's
12 probably the best around and we love it, we tell people how
13 great it is. But there's also many times that the staff --
14 there isn't enough staff to do it or the staff is told, you
15 worked too many hours, you have to go home. We had that
16 this year, some of the best snow of the season and the
17 place wasn't groomed for days, and that's ridiculous.
18 You're building this world class -- you have the world
19 class venue, you're improving it to the current world class
20 levels, and if you don't do the day-to-day maintenance, if
21 you will, of grooming, it's all for naught, it doesn't pay.
22 And the sense a lot of us have, and although we really
23 appreciate all the work going in here, but the sense we

1 have is that the focus is on the big events and that the
2 daily skiers and the regular season pass holders and the
3 tourists are just this afterthought. The events are the
4 major thing and that's what the focus is on, and we resent
5 it and I think you'll end up losing a lot of your daily
6 business and season pass holder business if you don't
7 maintain the facilities for us on a daily basis. Thank
8 you.

9 MR. LUNDIN: Next for public comment, Diane Fish.

10 MS. FISH: Although some of you may know me, I am
11 an avid cross-country skier and fan of recreational and
12 competitive Nordic skiing. I'm not here to speak for
13 myself, I'm here wearing the hat of deputy director of the
14 Adirondack Council. The Adirondack Council is very
15 appreciative, Mike, of everything you and your staff have
16 done to prepare these documents. The level of detail in
17 them is extraordinary, your outreach to stakeholders in
18 terms of environmental groups has been outstanding, and we
19 really appreciate it. There's a lot in there to look at,
20 the Adirondack Council is supportive of improving
21 infrastructure to make sure that Van Hoevenberg can be,
22 again, a world class facility for all of us recreational
23 skiers and competitive athletes, and bobsledders too. And

1 so we look forward to looking with great detail to make
2 sure, obviously it was always of concern to us is that all
3 the plans are compliant with all the state regulations and
4 rules that we all need to follow, as you said with your
5 opening, that we all care about and want to make sure that
6 we meet those standards, so thank you.

7 MR. PRATT: Thank you.

8 MR. LUNDIN: John Morgan, that leaves you for
9 last for people who have signed up for public comment.

10 MR. MORGAN: Thanks. I'd just like to say a few
11 words about legacy. There's a great group of people here,
12 especially with the cross-country skiing emphasis. Tony
13 and I are the only bobsledders in the room, but 100 years
14 ago right about now I think Godfrey Dewey created the
15 Snowbirds Club, he ordered 50 sets of cross-country skis
16 from Norway, and I think it was 1916 or '17, and they spent
17 a winter up here, it was the first time that Lake Placid
18 Club and their people spent the winter here. And then ten
19 years of fixing it up and building a ski jump and -- 90
20 years ago last January Dr. Dewey went to St. Moritz and bid
21 on the '32 Olympic Games and Lake Placid was awarded the
22 '32 Olympic Games, and we know what that legacy was worth
23 and where we all are now. And then 50 years ago, I think

1 this month or next month, a couple people from Lake Placid
2 went out to the U.S. Olympic Committee and they bid for the
3 right to be the designated U.S. City for the '76 Olympics,
4 they lost to Denver. If you know anything about the
5 history of that, Denver was awarded the '76 Olympics by the
6 International Olympic Committee. By 1972 the residents of
7 Colorado voted a referendum down on a presidential ballot
8 for any financial support, change of events, next thing you
9 know Lake Placid's got the 1980 Olympics: Legacy. Well,
10 if you do the math, 1932 to 1980 is 48 years. You do the
11 math to where we are now, we're 38 years removed from 1980.
12 What I see here is a tremendous upgrade, you know, it's
13 unbelievable what it's going to do for our community. I
14 mean, the 2023 World University Games have been awarded.
15 Our jumps need to be upgraded. You know, if you know
16 anything about the success of winning the biathlon for the
17 first time ever, you know, with Tim Burke and Lowell Bailey
18 winning the world championships, first ever time for a U.S.
19 person. Billy Demong, eight years ago winning the first
20 ever cross-country combined gold medal. Jim Shea of 1964
21 combined athlete. But I just want to say, it's pretty
22 awesome work that they're doing here, and basically this is
23 all an upgrade to our 100 year legacy. So it's nice to see

1 all these cross-country people here with all their
2 concerns. And I've been privy to some of the planning and
3 for us, for bobsled, luge and skeleton people, it's
4 unbelievable. The sport -- I'm in Europe a lot during my
5 bobsled career, and the sport that provides Lake Placid
6 with all the exposure in the European market is bobsled,
7 luge and skeleton, because we're always hosting world cups
8 and they're always televised. Now we're in Asia because
9 the Korean television always televised bob, luge and
10 skeleton. So I think this is just a tremendous upgrade and
11 it just extends our legacy. Mike, you and your staff, I
12 think, did a great job. Thank you.

13 MR. PRATT: Thank you.

14 MR. LUNDIN: So John was the last person who
15 asked to make a public comment, we will now open the floor
16 for those that did not register or sign up to make a public
17 comment. If you could please raise your hand and I'll work
18 our way around the room until the last comment. Ed?

19 MR. FINNERTY: Thanks, Jon.

20 MR. LUNDIN: And Ed, if you could state your name
21 for the record as well. Thank you.

22 MR. FINNERTY: My name is Ed Finnerty. And Mike
23 and Kris and Rebecca, congratulations. I'll also echo what

1 John says, very impressive. I guess my comment, it's not a
2 question, hopefully there's a commitment and wherewithal
3 that the Olympic Authority has with the State of New York
4 to get from the conceptual public comment stage to reality,
5 because so much of what I've seen tonight and read is very
6 familiar to me and maybe to Jim and Joe Lamb and others.
7 1993, a fellow by the name of Raymond W. Pratt engaged me
8 to work with Al Merrill initially to come up with plans to
9 improve cross-country and biathlon facilities in Mt. Van
10 Hoevenberg. At that time I was the chairman of the
11 National Cross-Country Committee with the U.S. Ski Team,
12 and that went up, there was about a three-year process
13 leading up to proposed amendments in 1996 to the '86
14 management plan. And in '96 we recommended a reservoir for
15 snow making, we recommended moving the biathlon stadium to
16 the existing parking lot, building a new cross-country
17 welcome center. Alan Johnson, who was then just coming off
18 his tenure as coach of the Nordic Combined Team for the
19 U.S. Ski Team, and I came up with a bridge plan, adding
20 three new bridges, which would have homologated the
21 cross-country courses to meet then world cup standards. We
22 recommended additional improvements to trails and so on and
23 so forth. And at that time the public hearings were in

1 what was then the old convention center and went on for
2 weeks. We worked with a young lady, Holly Elmer of The LA
3 Group, came up with a proposal about three inches thick.
4 So probably 80 percent of what's on the plans here was
5 proposed at least 25 years ago. So, incrementally,
6 improvements have been done, but I guess my point is, I
7 hope this time around we get from the conceptual stage to
8 reality. And I know that's going require, Mike, you to do
9 a lot of negotiating in Albany and getting the money and so
10 on and so forth. So maybe a long introduction, from where
11 we are today to the initial build-out, we know that's going
12 to come in increments, what's the timeline before some of
13 this actually is reality?

14 MR. PRATT: You know, we're hoping to get our
15 permits this summer, and we would -- we're already in
16 contract with some architects and engineers to help us with
17 some of the details, so we're looking forward to --

18 MR. FINNERTY: And funding is in place or does
19 that still have to be worked out?

20 MR. PRATT: No, we have some, not all.

21 MR. FINNERTY: In the design of the new biathlon
22 facility, you've been in consultation with the U.S.
23 Biathlon Association and you're looking at the plans, the

1 proposals that came in to -- their conference is sure to
2 substantially change how they're going to start running
3 their events, so we're going to build a stadium that will
4 actually look 20 years down the road rather than ten years
5 ago.

6 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: Yeah, specifically USSA has
7 been involved from the --

8 MR. FINNERTY: USSA has?

9 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: USSA has been involved --

10 MR. FINNERTY: Who is that?

11 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: So Robert Lazzaroni and
12 Bryan Fish have been the two most active individuals as far
13 as USSA is concerned --

14 MR. FINNERTY: Neither of them, as you know, has
15 any experience in building facilities.

16 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: Primarily for us, through
17 USSA and the FIS representative, Al Serrano has been quite
18 involved. He's the U.S. representative to the FIS as a
19 homologator, and he's the one recommended by USSA.

20 MR. FINNERTY: How about biathlon, because we
21 haven't really proposed anything to dramatically bring up
22 the cross-country trails to FIS standards, but what about
23 the biathlon?

1 MR. CHENEY-SEYMOUR: From a biathlon standpoint,
2 Max Morris is Chief of Sport of the IBU, has been very
3 involved with the development of what the stadium will
4 become, what the trails are looking like, and even more
5 specifically, I think his biggest piece has been what the
6 European market, television marketing media require and the
7 venue from a world class standpoint. We've been working
8 quite a bit from the use of the venue and its application
9 in sports with some of our own. Lowell has been somewhat
10 involved, Tim Burke is becoming much more involved.

11 MR. FINNERTY: That's good. I'm not being
12 critical, I just want to make sure that we have a forward
13 vision, not a backward vision.

14 MR. LUNDIN: For these guys, if you have some
15 questions, we'll have them stick around, but at this time
16 we'll leave it for comment period.

17 MR. FINNERTY: Oh, I thought you opened it up for
18 that. That's okay. I won't ask anymore questions.

19 MR. LUNDIN: Did I see another show of hands?
20 Are there others?

21 MS. PERRY: I'm Jennifer Perry and I'm from
22 Gabriels and I am an avid cross-country skier, but I'm also
23 a parent of two growing cross-country skiers, one is a

1 biathlete and another is, I'm not quite sure what she's
2 doing with it yet, so I'm just here in 100,000 percent
3 support of having to elbow my way through the old lodge
4 with kids and things flying all over the place. And I've
5 also traveled with my daughter and her friends to other
6 cross-country ski centers in Vermont, Garnet Hill Lodge
7 also in New York State, and I really hope that we do try to
8 do everything, because some of the experiences we had,
9 especially at Craftsbury, it was sheer magic, and it wasn't
10 just their trails, it was also the buildings and the whole
11 experience of being there. So I hope that whatever is
12 being planned here will incorporate that magic feeling that
13 we were able to experience in other places. And also, I
14 very strongly encourage, as you shared, energy efficiency
15 to be a part of your building plan to reduce your long-term
16 operational costs and create an opportunity for access to
17 or onsite renewables as well, that would be wonderful.
18 Thank you.

19 MR. LUNDIN: Thank you.

20 MR. SHEA: That word magic kind of --

21 MR. LUNDIN: If you could introduce yourself for
22 the record.

23 MR. SHEA: I'm Jim Shea, Sr. from Lake Placid.

1 The previous speaker talked about magic and she's talking
2 about biathlon and cross-country skiing. I'm here to tell
3 that you that the magic has been on that mountain for
4 bobsled, skeleton and luge for at least the 25 years that
5 my wife and I have been volunteering out there. We see so
6 many familiar athletes year after year and officials, they
7 love Lake Placid. Lake Placid is good to them, we're good
8 to them, but that word magic, it kind of triggered me off
9 and my hat is off to you guys for undertaking this new plan
10 with the biathlon and cross-country. I am 100 percent
11 behind you guys.

12 MR. PRATT: Thank you.

13 MR. FISH: My name is Peter Fish, I'm an avid
14 Nordic skier and I just want to thank you for the
15 outstanding work you've done so far. So I hope this comes
16 to fruition, and hats off.

17 MR. LUNDIN: Anyone else with a public comment?

18 MR. FRANKE: Hi, Kevin Franke from The LA Group,
19 I just need to get a couple of things into the record as it
20 relates to the hearing process. This public hearing was
21 held in accordance with requirements of Article 8 of the
22 New York State Environmental Conservation Law, the required
23 public notice for the public hearing was published in the

1 May 9th edition of the Adirondack Daily Enterprise. As we
2 indicated, we will be accepting written comments up through
3 June 9th, and the information on where those comments can
4 be submitted has been on the screen for a while. Comments
5 we received tonight and during the entire public comment
6 period will be taken into consideration by ORDA and
7 prepared for the final Environmental Impact Statement, and
8 the proposed final UMP, again, this document is in draft
9 for the purpose of obtaining public comment and this is
10 just a step in that process, and all the comments that
11 we've heard tonight, like I said, will be addressed in the
12 final Environmental Impact Statement and the proposed final
13 Unit Management Plan. And those documents will then go on
14 to APA and DEC for their review and approval. So getting
15 those procedural issues out of the way, I'll officially
16 close the public hearing. As Mike has indicated, we're
17 certainly available for discussions on any more specific
18 type of questions that you may have. So thank you for
19 coming out tonight, and please feel free to submit
20 additional comments. Thank you.

21

22 (End of hearing at 7:55 p.m.)

23

1 STATE OF NEW YORK)

2 COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE)

3

4

5 I, Heidi C. Simmons, a Notary Public in the state of
6 New York, do hereby certify that the foregoing public
7 meeting was taken before me at the place as stated in the
8 caption hereto, at Page 1 hereof; that the foregoing
9 typewritten transcription of testimony, consisting of pages
10 numbered 3 to 36, inclusive, was produced to the best of my
11 ability of said meeting.

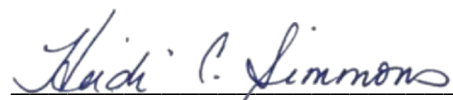
12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name
13 this, the 30th day of May, 2018.

14

15

16

17



Heidi C. Simmons, Notary Public
State of New York

County of St. Lawrence

18

My commission expires: 08/27/21

19

20

21

22

23

APPENDIX 7
PUBLIC COMMENTS

From: Sharon Middendorf [<mailto:sharon@go-cottage.com>]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2018 10:12 AM
To: Rebecca Dayton <RDayton@orda.org>
Subject: Mt Van Hoe!

Hi Rebecca,

Hope you are well. I got your name from Elizabeth Moeller and I just tried to call you directly but wasn't able to get through.

I just read this [fantastic news](#) about Mt Van Hoe getting funding for new venues, trails, etc. So exciting!! We love it there so much and are avid XC skiers. Been going for 20 yrs or so and feels it's the best skiing in the north east. With all the new building starting to happen, I was wondering if you could direct me to the right person at ORDA whom I can speak with about building a few dog friendly trails. There are a few in Vermont that allow dogs and I have to say it's the greatest feeling in the world to do with your dog. So fun and healthy for both dogs and humans. We wish they would build a few trails at MVH. I don't know where to begin with this request so if figured I'd ask to see if you had any insight on how we could go about this.

Thanks and look forward to hearing back from you.

Best,

Sharon



Sharon Middendorf
Founder | Designer
Toll Free: 877-215-4753
Mobile: 917-541-7203
E-mail: sharon@go-cottage.com
www.go-cottage.com
[Facebook](#)
[Twitter](#)
[Instagram](#)
[Pinterest](#)
[YouTube](#)

From: Sharon Middendorf [<mailto:sharon@go-cottage.com>]

Sent: Monday, May 14, 2018 4:22 PM

To: Mike Pratt <mike.pratt@orda.org>

Subject: MVH upgrades

Hi Mike,

Hope you are well. I just read this [fantastic news](#) about MVH getting new upgrades and improvements. So exciting!! We love it there so much and are avid XC skiers and Lake Placid locals. My husband, Todd and I have been skiing there for almost 20 yrs and feel it's the best XC skiing in the north east. With all the new building starting to happen, I was wondering if you could direct me to the right person at ORDA whom I can speak with about designating a few dog friendly trails. There are a few in Vermont that allow dogs and I have to say it's the greatest feeling in the world to ski with your dog. It's fun and healthy for both dogs and humans. I don't know where to begin with this request so figured I'd ask you first, to see if you had any insight on how we could go about this request?

Thanks and look forward to hearing back from you.

Best,

Sharon



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[Facebook](#)
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[Instagram](#)
[Pinterest](#)
[YouTube](#)

From: Phil Brown [<mailto:adkeditor@icloud.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2018 3:59 PM

To: Jon Lundin <JLundin@orda.org>

Subject: Van Ho UMP

Jon, I wasn't sure where to send my comment for the Van Hoevenberg UMP, so I hope you will forward it to the appropriate person.

Backcountry skiers could enjoy a great loop by skiing up Van Hoevenberg from South Meadow Road, skiing the backside trail to the top of ORDA facilities, and then continuing to Hi Notch and the start of the Mr. Van Ski Trail, returning to South Meadow Road. The problem now is that skiers cannot get to Hi Notch without using the groomed XC trails. I suggest that ORDA build a backcountry trail to Hi Notch. The loop also would be used by hikers in other seasons.

Thanks.

Phil Brown
Lost Pond Press
50 Cliff Road, Unit 4
Saranac Lake, NY 12983

Richard L. Erenstone, O.D.
35 Adirondack Loj Rd
Lake Placid, NY 12946

May 24,2014

Public Comment Regarding Changes to the 1986 Unit
Management Plan for Olympic Sports Complex at Mount Van
Hoevenberg

Dear Sirs

I am writing to support the potential changes made by the O.R.D.A. staff to the 1986 Unit Management Plan for Mt Van Hoevenberg. My interest is in cross country skiing so my comments are directed to that operation. I have been skiing at the facility since 1972 at least several times per week in the winter and live in Lake Placid.

After reading the document, I feel these changes will benefit the region in the following ways:

1. It will allow Mt Van Hoevenberg to put on world class cross country ski races which we have not been able to do in the recent past. This will bring dollars to the community in terms of guests requiring food, lodging, equipment, souvenirs, etc. It will enhance the income of O.R.D.A. by increasing the tickets sold at the area along with associated shop sales and lessons. This benefit will likely be carried forward for multiple events over many years, Taxes from this increase in usage will help our local and state tax base.
2. Local skiers will benefit from higher quality facilities than what we have had in the past including snowmaking on trails as well as more trails. Night skiing will be an added perk.
3. The reputation of the area will be enhanced by improved cross country skiing opportunities. Better skiing at Mt Van Hoevenberg equals more skiers using the facility. This

upgrade adds to the existing trail networks in the area such as the Jackrabbit Trail which helps make our region a cross country skiing Mecca

In summary, I totally support the potential changes proposed by the O.R.D.A. staff and their consultants to the 1986 Unit Management Plan for Mt. Van Hoevenberg.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. Erenstone', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Richard L. Erenstone
Lake Placid

Work: 518 -891- 8412 Home: 518 -523- 2846 Cell: 518- 524- 2063 E Mail: erstone2@roadrunner.com

From: Sharon Middendorf [<mailto:sharon@go-cottage.com>]

Sent: Friday, May 25, 2018 2:19 PM

To: ORDA Projects <Projects@orda.org>

Subject: MVH upgrades - Request!

Dear Orda,

I just read this [fantastic news](#) about MVH getting new upgrades and improvements. So exciting!! We love it there so much and are avid XC skiers and Lake Placid locals. My husband, Todd Carter and I have been skiing there for almost 20 yrs and feel it's the best XC skiing in the north east. With all the new building starting to happen, I was wondering if you could direct me to the right person at ORDA whom I can speak with about designating a few dog friendly trails. There are a few in Vermont that allow dogs and I have to say it's the greatest feeling in the world to ski with your dog. It's fun and healthy for both dogs and humans. I don't know where to begin with this request so figured I'd write to: projects, to see if you had any insight on how we could go about this request?

Thanks and look forward to hearing back from you.

Best,

Sharon



Sharon Middendorf
Founder | Designer
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Mobile: 917-541-7203
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Olympic Regional Development Authority
2634 Main Street
Lake Placid, NY, 12946,
Department of Environment, Planning & Construction

May 25, 2018

Home of:

North Country
Small Business
Council

Adirondack Coast
Visitors Bureau

North Country
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On behalf of the North Country Chamber of Commerce we are writing to show support for the proposed amendment to the 1986 Olympic Sports Complex at Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan/Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement.

The amendment would promote the ongoing improvement and modernization of facilities that will add public accessibility, increase user safety and enhance recreational pursuits while complying with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and Article XIV of the State Constitution.

As one of the largest Economic Development organizations in the North Country, we understand that the updates proposed will help the entire region continue to thrive and attract businesses as well as retain employees who are looking for these amenities to enhance their quality of life as well as their employees. It will also spur job growth in a much needed sector.

The North Country Chamber of Commerce also services as the TPA for Clinton County under the Adirondack Coast Visitors Bureau. We support the facility updates from a tourism development stance. This updates will poise the region as one of the top winter destination as well as a top outdoor recreation destination. The suggested updates will also lead to greater economic impact Lake Placid as well as all the surrounding counties.

Sincerely,

Garry Douglas
President & CEO

Kristy Kennedy
VP, Marketing & Tourism



A Strong Partner for Strong Business in the North Country

P.O. Box 310, 7061 Rt. 9, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-0310 Tel: 518-563-1000 Fax: 518-563 1028

Email: info@northcountrychamber.com Web Site: northcountrychamber.com

From: Denise Erenstone [<mailto:denisek9@gmail.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2018 8:14 PM

To: ORDA Projects <Projects@orda.org>

Subject: UMP comments

Olympic Regional Development Authority
2634 Main Street
Lake Placid, NY 12946
Attn: Department of Environment,
Planning & Construction

My name is Denise Erenstone. I have lived in Lake Placid since 1972. I believe that I have purchased a season pass for every year that Mt. Van Hoevenberg Cross Country Ski Area has operated. Needless to say, I have spent time at Mt. Van Hoevenberg during many different management phases. I have never seen the area operated as well as it has been in the past few years.

The addition of the Snow Factory was monumental. It has created a situation whereby skiable snow was available many more days than natural snow would have made possible.

It has also been wonderful to see the lodge made more comfortable with the addition of heating stoves, comfortable furniture, a great food service, and a new roof. However, I think the management has done as much as they can with that old building.

I have also been involved as a volunteer for numerous cross-country, biathlon, and nordic combined races. I have volunteered for everything from children's lollipop races to Junior National Championships to World Cup competitions. It is important for us to host races of all levels going forward.

I appreciate the proposed plans for a new lodge and new trails. I believe these plans can create a facility that will serve both the recreational skiers and all levels of competitive skiers.

Denise E. Erenstone
35 Adirondack Loj Rd.
Lake Placid, NY 12946
518-523-2846
denisek9@gmail.com

From: David McCahill [<mailto:david.mccahill@gmail.com>]

Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2018 4:27 AM

To: ORDA Projects <Projects@orda.org>

Subject: UMP Comments

Hello,

I'm writing to share my support for Mount Van Hoevenberg-- specifically, support for the current staff and the tremendous job they've done over the past few (challenging) seasons, and my support for the initiatives to improve facilities with a new 5km loop with snowmaking, lighting, and other necessary upgrades to keep the facility competitive.

I grew up skiing and racing at Mount Van Hoevenberg, and friends and competitors around the globe always waxed poetically about the venue, how iconic it was within American nordic skiing, how brutal and challenging the race loops were. I was always proud to call the venue home. After several seasons now living and skiing recreationally in Europe, I can attest that MVH is indeed one of the finest venues worldwide. Where they've fallen well behind, however, is in their ability to cope with adverse weather conditions. European venues have long since experienced highly variable conditions and have adapted accordingly-- with snow stored from the previous season and with ambitious snowmaking programs. Just like in the Adirondacks, key events and tourism drive local economies and fill hotel beds, and funds have been allocated to make sure big events are guaranteed.

Having a 5km loop with world-class snowmaking will secure the future of our facility for years and generations to come. I always beam with pride when folks I run into here in Austria recount adventures and stories of the 1980 Olympics and the trails at Van Ho. "Why aren't you hosting major championships?" they'll ask. With the exciting new plans in pipeline, "You just wait and see!" is my proud response.

Thanks to the Van Ho staff for all their tremendous work and dedication to a world-class product. I, and so many others, are truly thankful.

Kind regards,

David McCahill
(518) 637-1574

I have been a season pass holder since the early 1980's and ski at the facility between 30-50 days yearly. In the last 15 years I have noticed significant improvements at the facility. The trail grooming equipment has steadily improved, and the staff is now conscientious about starting the grooming early in the morning so the facility is well groomed at the opening bell. The addition of the snow factory allowed us this past season to have the best early season skiing in the northeast. The staff groomed the Porter Mountain loop until almost May 1 giving us the longest season I have seen.

I think the new proposals are great. An up to date snow making system and new homologated trails will allow us to host major international events as we used to do in the 1980-1990's. With warmer winters good snow making is becoming a necessity.

I strongly support ORDA's unit management plan and look forward to using the new facilities .
Woods McCahill 5-31-18

From: audrey hyson [achyson@gmail.com]

Sent: Friday, June 01, 2018 11:44 AM

To: ORDA Projects

Subject: UMP comments

To whom it may concern,

I have been a regular skier and season pass holder at the Mt VanHoevenberg cross country skiing venue for thirty years. During this time the quality of the skiing has improved dramatically. In recent years, the crew has been able to maintain excellent ski conditions at times when other local conditions were extremely unfavorable to skiing in general. They are doing this through foresight in creating excellent base conditions at times when the snowfall was abundant, so that during thaws, coverage was maintained. This year, excellent conditions held late into the spring season due to the hard work of the crew at Van Ho. They always show great concern that season pass holders have every opportunity to ski from early to late in the season.

I have had the privilege of skiing at other well-known cross country venues in the Northeast but I am always able to brag about our own Mt. Van Hoevenberg ski area wherever I go. The quality of our skiing is as good or better than elsewhere and we have the advantage of the more interesting terrain which is found at Van Hoevenberg.

I have worked as a volunteer at many races at Van Ho and I know well that the organization and execution of these events is the best it has ever been in the many years I have volunteered.

The Mt Van Hoevenberg Cross Country ski area is a treasure, a world class cross country ski area, and well worth maintaining to international standards for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Audrey Hyson
Lake Placid, NY

On Fri, Jun 1, 2018, 11:25 AM Chris Hyson <dochris@northnet.org> wrote:

To whom it may concern. I have been a regular skier at the Mt VanHoevenberg cross country skiing venue for nearly thirty years. During this time the quality of the skiing has improved dramatically and this past year it was really extraordinary. The crew was able to maintain excellent ski conditions at times when other local conditions were extremely unfavorable to skiing in general. They did this through foresight in creating excellent base conditions at times when the snowfall was abundant, so that during thaws, coverage was maintained. This year, they were able to maintain excellent skiing further into the spring season than they had in many years. I have had the privilege of skiing on other Olympic level venues including Canmore ,Alberta. The quality of our skiing is at least as good but has the advantage of more varied terrain. The Mt VanHoevenberg Cross Country ski area is a treasure, a world class cross country ski area , and would definitely be worth maintaining to international standards. Sincerely yours, Christopher Hyson MD

From: Tony Corwin <tonycorwin53@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2018 12:58 PM
To: SLMP_Comments@apa.ny.gov
Subject: Mt Van Hoevenberg 2018 UMP

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To all concerned,

I am one of the two private land owners that the Mt Van Hoevenberg (MVH) trails cross the other owner is Dave Steckler.

The MVH trails that are on my property consist of: East Mt Loop cut off, East Mt Loop (Harrys Hill-Russian Complaint) and the entrance and exit of Porter Mt Loop. These equal about 5000' of trails.

In the last several years there have been decisions made about my property with out my knowledge by ORDA, DEC and the APA. I have learned about these through the media. I will not elaborate on these is this forum.

During the May 2018 APA monthly meeting where Mike Pratt CEO of ORDA made an informational presentation about the changes and upgrades to MVH. I learned it was ORDA's intent to move all MVH trails off of private lands. This differs from the MVH 2018 UMP. In the MVH 2018 UMP (figure 22A) shows rerouting the east ends of Porter Mt. Loop on to state lands and avoiding the Steckler property. I am not in favor of moving/closing the trails on my property.

In late 2017 Mike Pratt from ORDA and I executed a five year (with yearly renewals) temporary trail easement. It is my opinion that this agreement is the impetus for removing trails off my property.

In an email to Mike Pratt, ORDA on May 16th, 2018 I have made an offer for a permanent easement for the trails on my land with the possible changes indicated in figure 22A in the MVH 2018 UMP for certain considerations. As of this date I have not received a written response but had a private positive conversation with Mike Pratt during the May 2018 presentation at the convention center.

My proposed permanent easement will save about 2000' of cutting new trails and the Harry Eldridge legacy.

Sincerely,
Hamilton W. Corwin (aka Tony)

SOUTH MEADOW FARM LODGE & MAPLE SUGARWORKS
TONY AND NANCY CORWIN
67 Sugarworks Way
Lake Placid, NY 12946-4223
tonycorwin53@gmail.com, nancyecorwin@gmail.com
518-523-9369
www.southmeadow.com www.maplesugarworks.com

Monday, June 04, 2018

Bob Hammond
Olympic Regional Development Authority
Lake Placid, NY 12946

Re: 2018 Amendment to Mount Van Hoevenberg UMP

Dear Mr. Hammond:

I'm writing to express my support to the proposed amendment to the 1986 Olympic Sports Complex at Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan. As a long-time local who's skied at Mount Van Hoevenberg for the last 18 years and who has watched international-level bobsleigh, skeleton, and luge, I'm definitely in favor of the upgrades proposed in this amendment.

As a high school student in the early 1970's, I remember Lake Placid village as a tired run-down village without much going on. My family and I volunteered at the 1980 Winter Olympics. The village had changed, much for the better, in the build-up and afterwards of that event. That was 38 years ago. It's time for another upgrade.

Maintaining these facilities at a level capable of hosting top-level international events is the key to continuing the popularity of the venues. The time and efforts of the people who laid-out and built the 1980 cross country ski trails has resulted in a trail system that's superior of most of the competing venues. Now, a portion of the trail system needs adequate snow making and available spectator viewing and media coverage.

World cup bobsleigh is televised live to Europeans. The Germans watch bob with their supper. Here, we watch biathlon with our breakfast (live streamed via EuroSports). It would be great to watch a live biathlon world cup at the upgraded Mt Van Hoevenberg complex.

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
Jeffrey Prime

PAUL J. HYAMS
25 Wilshire Drive
Delmar, NY 12054
(518) 414-6689

By E-mail

June 4, 2018

ORDA
Lake Placid, New York

Re: Mt Van Hoevenberg UMP - Public Comment

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have been a cross country skiing regularly at Mt. Van Hoevenberg since 1983 and have purchased a season pass every year. Several years ago, the bridge that took the Flatlander trail over the East Mountain trail was removed. This was a huge disappointment to myself, my wife and my two young sons. The purpose of this letter is to urge that the bridge be restored as part of the new UMP for Mt. Van Ho.


For myself and my family, the bridge had become almost an iconic part of the cross country ski experience at Mt. Van Ho. The climb up the bridge was an opportunity to test our wax and the schuss down provided an opportunity to test our downhill skills, before we encountered the bigger challenges that lay ahead. The bridge also provided some coherence in the intersection of the Flatlander, Flatlander Extension and East Mountain trails and avoided the risk of collisions at the intersection of these trails.

Now, with the bridge removed, I find the intersection of these trails to be a confusing and counterintuitive mess. Particularly, egregious is the intersection of Flatlander Plus and East Mountain, where skiers coming down the East Mountain Trail regularly encounter skiers going up Flatlander Plus. Skiers coming down are loathe to stop or slow, because they are enjoying a fun downhill run after a strenuous climb. I have had several near collisions at this intersection.

When the bridge was removed, I was told that it was due to a lack of funds to repair it. The new and ambitious UMP indicates to me that funds are now available. I, therefore, urge that the UMP for Mt. Van Ho include the addition of a new bridge on the Flatlander Trail and over the East Mountain Trail to eliminate the unsafe intersection of Flatlander Plus and East Mountain.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Paul J. Hyams



June 5, 2018

Olympic Regional Development Authority
Department of Environment, Planning & Construction

St. Lawrence University is strongly in support of the proposed amendments to the 1986 Olympic Sports Complex at Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan/Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement. In particular, the proposed upgrades will continue to enhance the opportunities for our student-athletes on the Nordic Ski Team. Improvements to the venue will ensure that the site will remain a regular fixture on the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association circuit as well as enhancing any future bids by St. Lawrence to host the NCAA skiing championships. The snowmaking and trail improvements will make training camps in Lake Placid, particularly early season, a more likely possibility instead always leaving the region for other venues.

Beyond these obvious direct benefits, the improvements will allow the venue to host high quality national and international events. For example the recent hosting of the Junior National Cross Country Ski Championships in March of 2017 not only exposed hundreds of college bound students to Lake Placid but also students and families an opportunity to combine that trip with a visit to St. Lawrence University that they might not have done otherwise. Other similar events in the future could continue to have the same effect.

It is very exciting to see the current forward thinking that went into this proposal by ORDA management. It is our hope that that this project can be seen through.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bob Durocher".

Bob Durocher, Director of Athletics
St. Lawrence University

Ethan Townsend, Head Men's & Women's Nordic Ski Coach
St. Lawrence University

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ethan Townsend".

I have had a season's pass at Van Hov. for over 30 years. One of the reasons that I buy a season's pass at Van Hov. every year is that in a poor snow year, Van. Hov. is often one of the few places in the northeast U.S. where there is any skiing at all. For this reason, college and high school ski teams from New York State and New England are attracted to train there.

This winter, the skiing at Mount Van Hovenberg was superb. The grooming was the best ever throughout the entire trail system. **Especially noteworthy is the fact that grooming continued through the month of April when we enjoyed the best skiing of the winter (actually it was spring). It was the longest groomed ski season I've ever had in over 30 years of skiing at Van Hov..**

Mount Van Hovenberg has some of the most challenging groomed cross country ski trails in the eastern U.S.. The Lake Placid area has produced many Nordic Olympians who have trained on the trails at Van Hov.. However, they have been unable to compete on their "home course" since Van Hov. does not currently meet standards for world class competition. Seeing world class athletes compete on Van Hov's XC trails. would be a boost for local young aspirants of the sport. **If athletes can train on trails with snowmaking and lights, it will be a lot safer than training on the paved roads with vehicular traffic.**

Bunny Goodwin
26 Bark Eater Way
Keene, NY 12942
518-576-9949
(June 5, 2018)

Greetings,

I'm a big supporter of Mt Van Ho and have been a x-c skiing season pass holder as long as I lived here. I write in support of the proposed upgrades to the facility as it pertains to nordic skiing.

However, there have been instances in the past where the grooming has left a bit to be desired, even during the same week at the Loppet ski race when folks are looking to train. The best x-c ski facilities are only as good as the grooming done to the trails, and that's a function of the employees and equipment available. ORDA has a less than stellar reputation amongst locals in terms of its management and business-related decisions - I'd hate to see this kind of stuff interfere with grooming at what could potentially be a world-class x-c facility. If we build this and make it a reality, let's make sure we throw the resources at it that it deserves, especially in season.

Lastly, during the public meeting held in Lake Placid, the explanation of the ski lodges left a lot to be desired. Despite multiple attempts by folks in the audience to clear up this issue via comments and questions, I think most of us walked away more confused about the ski lodges (which is the main one, how will the old one be used, are they walkable from the parking lot, etc?). The messaging from the ORDA folks was subpar.

Cheers,
Scott McKim
907.330.9730
6-7-18

June 8, 2018

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Robert W. Hammond, Director of Planning & Construction
NYS Olympic Regional Development Authority
Olympic Center, 2634 Main Street
Lake Placid, NY 12946
(Via electronic submission)

RE: 2018 Draft Amendment to the 1986 Olympic Sports Complex at Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan

Mr. Hammond,

On behalf of the Adirondack Council, I want to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Amendment to the Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan (UMP). We commend the Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) for the level of outreach and engagement on the proposed changes at Mount Van Hoevenberg and for making significant amounts of relevant information available to the public on the proposed management actions. Given the important role these recreational facilities play in the Adirondack Park, the Adirondack Council supports ORDA's overall efforts to modernize the facilities, increase energy efficiency and improve infrastructure reliability at these venues, as long as the proposed improvements are legal and environmentally responsible.

Mount Van Hoevenberg serves a unique niche where intense outdoor recreational uses are permitted that would otherwise be unacceptable on Forest Preserve lands, and we acknowledge this distinction within the context of our comments. This distinction is particularly important given the interconnected nature of the recreational activities between Forest Preserve lands and non-Forest Preserve lands (Town of North Elba). In reviewing the detailed proposal for the Mount Van Hoevenberg UMP, the Council believes that most of the proposed actions are warranted and necessary to maintain the Olympic bobsled and biathlon courses as world-class facilities.

As a whole, these facilities complement our region's world-class wilderness areas and provide for beneficial recreational opportunities for a wide spectrum of users within our mountain communities. When designed and managed properly these facilities thrive in areas designated for intensive recreation in one the largest Wilderness Parks in the contiguous United States.



DEFENDING THE EAST'S GREATEST WILDERNESS

103 Hand Avenue, Suite 3 P.O. Box D-2 Elizabethtown, New York 12932-0640 tel 518.873.2240 fax 518.873.6675
342 Hamilton Street Albany, New York 12210 tel 518.432.1770 fax 518.449.4839 info@adirondackcouncil.org

With regard to specifics within the UMP, the Council provides the following comments:

1. Managing Overuse: Given the complicated nature of increasing overuse on adjoining state lands, the Council believes the addition of a new trail head for Cascade Mountain is the type of management strategy that will be needed to help address long term impacts to sensitive natural resources as well as protect human safety along the Route 73 travel corridor. The Council strongly supports this effort.
2. Compliance with Forever Wild: Current and future sporting facilities on *state lands* must comply with the strict and not always convenient requirements of the "Forever Wild" clause of the constitution. These requirements include constitutional provisions that provide for functions and facilities at Mount Van Hoevenberg that would not otherwise be allowed on other Forest Preserve land. The Council acknowledges that the UMP clearly notes that activities to add paved ski trails (for summer training), snow making capability, and lighting are on lands that are understood to be *non-Forest Preserve lands*. The Council would not currently support similar actions being proposed on Forest Preserve lands in the future, nor the expansion of facilities to year-round activities beyond what is now allowed without a constitutional amendment. (Under the constitution, all uses on the Van Hoevenberg Forest Preserve lands must be winter recreation based.)
3. Trail reroutes on Forest Preserve Lands: Respecting the wishes of adjoining private landowners is critical to the long term success of Van Hoevenberg's extensive ski network. We believe ORDA needs to work to secure permanent or long term easements with adjoining landowners that will protect their privacy while safeguarding the current ski trail infrastructure and minimizing future trail reroutes if the current agreements cease to exist. With regard to the proposed trail reroutes that would create approximately half (1/2) mile of new cross-country ski trails to bypass the Steckler property (note: while the trail widths associated with the Steckler reroute are stated within the UMP, total distances of these new trails are not), the Council believes that the dimensions for these trails must not only meet the Homologation standards set forth by the International Ski Federation (FIS) for International Nordic Events, but should also meet the additional guidance provided within the FIS manual that emphasize trail design and construction must protect natural resources and the environment.

These environmental aspects, found on page 4 of the FIS Cross-Country Homologation Manual (6th Edition) state, "In order to preserve the relationship with nature, course designers must be aware of environmental factors and set a positive example in their work. This includes the need to work with a variety of environmental organizations and landscape architects. The following lists some key areas of concern:

- Avoiding excessive side cuts
- Managing water flow and drainage
- Employing materials and finishing that blend into the natural surroundings
- Rehabilitation/reforestation of the site, pre and post event.

- Avoiding bridges where possible. They are expensive, have an impact on the nature, can be future obstacles, and make future changes more difficult.
4. **Planning Sensitive to other Regional Adirondack Needs:** The state lands and operations at Mount Van Hoevenberg are part of a larger network of state lands, recreational uses, trails, and trailheads within the very popular High Peaks region. As the state looks at making important upgrades to the ORDA facilities, and simultaneously develops plans to manage the overuse of the Rt. 73 corridor and the High Peaks, planning needs to be further coordinated and expanded. This planning effort must integrate management objectives and actions across all unit boundaries using a holistic systems approach (Complex Planning) that incorporates state easements, state lands and private lands, and looks at natural resource protection, visitor use experience, wild character, human health and safety, etc. in a comprehensive manner.
 5. **Climate Smart, Energy Smart Models:** Climate change threatens to redefine Adirondack winter recreation as we now know it. The ORDA facilities can and should mitigate the impacts of climate change and be showcases for visitors from across the country and around the world for the latest and best in climate smart renewable energy practices. The facilities should support the Governor's renewable energy goals and comply with Adirondack Park Agency policies.

As an Intensive Use Area along the iconic Route 73 travel corridor, Mount Van Hoevenberg is integral to the cultural identity and Olympic Heritage that is synonymous with the Adirondack Park. Environmental planning and review of this UMP should not be "segmented" from other state land planning activities, such as the adjoining High Peaks and Sentinel Wilderness Areas. Together these facilities support our region's world class wilderness areas, provide for necessary recreational opportunities across a wide spectrum of users, and continue to be economic staples for the surrounding communities. As proposed, the management actions should allow these ORDA facilities to remain competitive and attractive to both professional and amateur users. And while we understand and appreciate the unique nature of these Olympic venues, we must not forget that much of these lands are still Forest Preserve and as such are subject to a level of accountability, protection, and process that make the Adirondacks one of America's true conservation success stories.

In closing, the Adirondack Council reiterates our support for legal improvements to the Mount Van Hoevenberg facilities that comply with the constitution, the law and the legal protections that keep the Adirondacks a national treasure now and for future generations.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rocci Aguirre", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Rocci Aguirre
Conservation Director

APPENDIX 8

RESPONSES TO PUBLIC COMMENT

RESPONSES TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

FOR THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE 2018 AMENDMENT TO THE MT.VAN HOEVENBERG UMP

1. OPERATIONS

(a.) Sharon Middendorf, May 11, 2018 via e-mail

Comment: I was wondering if you could direct me to the right person at ORDA whom I can speak with about designating a few dog friendly trails. There are a few in Vermont that allow dogs and I have to say it's the greatest feeling in the world to ski with your dog. It's fun and healthy for both dogs and humans.

Response: ORDA's intensive public operations do not have plans to include dogs. There are public lands available that allow dogs.

(b.) Jim Shea, Jr. & Jim Goff, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: What is the water source for the new snowmaking reservoir?

Response: The Public Draft UMP Amendment/DEIS described how North Meadow Brook would be used as the source of water for the new snowmaking reservoir. See sections II.A.1.d and IV.A.1.g. The Brook is currently used as the source for water used to ice the combined track. The rate of water withdrawal from North Meadow Brook will remain the same.

(c.) Peggy Wiltberger, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: can we get more details of the ski lodge, it's kind of a major concern.

Response: The existing cross-country lodge is going to be maintained. The new lodge will be the formal welcome area for all the visitors to Mt. Van Hoevenberg, it will accommodate all the athletes heading towards the sliding sports or the Nordic sports, as well as the visitors. In the plan it's going to be up to 40,000 square feet. A multi-phase build-out is anticipated.

(d.) Peggy Wiltberger, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: There will be a cross-country lodge and a cross-country stadium maintained?

Response: The existing cross-country lodge and biathlon lodge buildings will be maintained, but the biathlon building is being renovated so that it's more of an event-support type building, not a public lodge.

(e.) Peggy Wiltberger, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: You're not renovating the old cross-country lodge?

Response: ORDA has been renovating the existing cross-county lodge, including putting a new roof on it in 2017. The proposed new lodge will be open 12 months a year, while the existing cross-country lodge will be open during the Nordic season.

(f.) Lindy Ellis, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: One of the questions we have is relative to being able to have some aspects of the same type of ambience and feeling of being able to leave our bags, our boots, our skis in the area without having to secure them.

Response: ORDA is certainly not trying to make improvements to make it less friendly or less safe, but ORDA is going to require, certainly, personal responsibilities for users' equipment. ORDA will not be responsible for guests' personal belongings. One of the questions that we hear from people who don't spend every day at Mt. Van Hoevenberg is where do I lock up my stuff? So, certainly there will be some combination of the ability to have a locker space to lock up stuff if you don't feel comfortable, and certainly there will be spaces where, if you're comfortable with the environment, you can do so. It will definitely be a combination. We want to be able to provide more services, not less.

(g.) Lindy Ellis & Rich Shapiro, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: What is the distance between the new proposed lodge and the current existing lodge? Is it a half a kilometer?

Response: The walking distance from the south end of Parking lot 3 to the proposed new lodge is 230 feet. The skiing distance from the proposed new lodge to the existing cross country lodge is estimated to be approximately 900 feet. The combined 1,130 feet is equivalent to 0.34 km.

(h.) Rich Shapiro, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: I look at this and I'm wondering are you destroying the existing return on the ladies 5K by having all of these trails connected to it or will the main route still be the main route, because that's a classic trail that, you know, that we've skied for years and years and people come here to ski because it is an existing trail of the Olympics.

Response: ORDA is very sensitive to the heritage of the Ladies 5k trail. The comment is correct that the new race trails will interact with the Ladies 5k and may change the final kilometer of the return of the Ladies 5km, however, the first 4km of the trail will remain intact and the last kilometer will be available to be skied as intended for events like the Loppet. Our heritage is very important to ORDA and part of that heritage is as a world class race center, and ORDA is committed to creating the next generation of iconic trails.

(i.) Paul Hyams, June 4, 2016 letter via e-mail

Comment: Several years ago, the bridge that took the Flatlander trail over the East Mountain trail was removed. This was a huge disappointment to myself, my wife and my two young sons. The purpose of this letter is to urge that the bridge be restored as part of the new UMP for Mt. Van Ho.

Response: The bridge was in disrepair when it was removed and the decision not to replace it was considered carefully by management. As it was originally intended to allow competitive courses to

flow through that intersection, it was not deemed necessary for the recreational skiers. Management does review the traffic flow and signage at those intersections to confirm that decision and will continue to do so in the future.

(j.) Scott McKim June 7, 2018 e-mail

Comment: there have been instances in the past where the grooming has left a bit to be desired, even during the same week at the Loppet ski race when folks are looking to train. The best x-c ski facilities are only as good as the grooming done to the trails, and that's a function of the employees and equipment available. ORDA has a less than stellar reputation amongst locals in terms of its management and business-related decisions - I'd hate to see this kind of stuff interfere with grooming at what could potentially be a world-class x-c facility. If we build this and make it a reality, let's make sure we throw the resources at it that it deserves, especially in season.

Response: Many positive comments regarding trail grooming were received as part of public comment, including the following:

"This winter, the skiing at Mount Van Hoevenberg was superb. The grooming was the best ever throughout the entire trail system. Especially noteworthy is the fact that grooming continued through the month of April when we enjoyed the best skiing of the winter (actually it was spring). It was the longest groomed ski season I've ever had in over 30 years of skiing at Van Hov."

"In the last 15 years I have noticed significant improvements at the facility. The trail grooming equipment has steadily improved, and the staff is now conscientious about starting the grooming early in the morning so the facility is well groomed at the opening bell."

"I have been a regular skier at the Mt Van Hoevenberg cross country skiing venue for nearly thirty years. During this time the quality of the skiing has improved dramatically and this past year it was really extraordinary. The crew was able to maintain excellent ski conditions at times when other local conditions were extremely unfavorable to skiing in general. They did this through foresight in creating excellent base conditions at times when the snowfall was abundant, so that during thaws, coverage was maintained. This year, they were able to maintain excellent skiing further into the spring season than they had in many years."

(k.) Scott McKim, June 6, 2018 e-mail

Comment: During the public meeting held in Lake Placid, the explanation of the ski lodges left a lot to be desired. Despite multiple attempts by folks in the audience to clear up this issue via comments and questions, I think most of us walked away more confused about the ski lodges (which is the main one, how will the old one be used, are they walkable from the parking lot, etc.?)

Response: See the responses to similar comments 1.a through 1.g above.

2. ALTERNATIVE TRAILS

Phil Brown, May 15, 2018 via e-mail

Comment: Backcountry skiers could enjoy a great loop by skiing up Van Hoevenberg from South Meadow Road, skiing the backside trail to the top of ORDA facilities, and then continuing to Hi Notch and the start of the Mr. Van Ski Trail, returning to South Meadow Road. The problem now is that skiers cannot get to Hi Notch without using the groomed XC trails. I suggest that ORDA build a backcountry trail to Hi Notch. The loop also would be used by hikers in other seasons.

Response: ORDA agrees with your concern for backcountry skiers interacting with our groomed trail and we believe that the DEC plan outlined in the High Peaks UMP will correct this issue. Guests using ORDA trails will need a ticket.

3. TRAILHEAD

Adirondack Council, June 8, 2018 letter via e-mail

Comment: Managing Overuse: Given the complicated nature of increasing overuse on adjoining state lands, the Council believes the addition of a new trail head for Cascade Mountain is the type of management strategy that will be needed to help address long term impacts to sensitive natural resources as well as protect human safety along the Route 73 travel corridor. The Council strongly supports this effort.

Response: The Council's support of the cooperative planning between ORDA and DEC leading up to the proposed new trailhead at Mt. Van Hoevenberg is acknowledged.

4. TRAIL REROUTES

(a.) Adirondack Council, June 8, 2018 letter via e-mail

Comment: Trail reroutes on Forest Preserve Lands: Respecting the wishes of adjoining private landowners is critical to the long term success of Van Hoevenberg's extensive ski network. We believe ORDA needs to work to secure permanent or long term easements with adjoining landowners that will protect their privacy while safeguarding the current ski trail infrastructure and minimizing future trail reroutes if the current agreements cease to exist.

With regard to the proposed trail reroutes that would create approximately half (1/2) mile of new cross-country ski trails to bypass the Steckler property (note: while the trail widths associated with the Steckler reroute are stated within the UMP, total distances of these new trails are not), the Council believes that the dimensions for these trails must not only meet the Homologation standards set forth by the International Ski Federation (FIS) for International Nordic Events, but should also meet the additional guidance provided within the FIS manual that emphasize trail design and construction must protect natural resources and the environment.

These environmental aspects, found on page 4 of the FIS Cross-Country Homologation Manual (6th Edition) state, "In order to preserve the relationship with nature, course designers must be aware of environmental factors and set a positive example in their work. This includes the need to work with a variety of environmental organizations and landscape architects. The following lists some key areas of concern:

- *Avoiding excessive side cuts*
- *Managing water flow and drainage*
- *Employing materials and finishing that blend into the natural surroundings*
- *Rehabilitation/reforestation of the site, pre and post event.*
- *Avoiding bridges where possible. They are expensive, have an impact on the nature, can be future obstacles, and make future changes more difficult.*

Response: See the next comment and response regarding the alternative of a permanent easement over adjoining private land.

ORDA changed its plans for the proposed trail reroutes around private lands after the issuance of the May 2018 Public Draft UMP/EIS. The current plan, which will be the new Figure 22 in the Proposed Final UMP/EIS, is on the following page.

The trail relocation now avoids both the Steckler property and the Corwin property. There are two 8-foot wide trails with a total length of 4,075 feet.

There is also a proposed trail that would connect the relocated trail around the private lands with the Porter Mountain Loops. This 8-foot wide trail is approximately 3,815 feet long.

There is also a proposed trail that would connect the Porter Mountain Loops to the Hi Notch trail. This 8-foot wide trail is approximately 3,580 feet long.

Trails will be constructed in consultation with NYSDEC and in an environmentally responsible manner.

(b.) Hamilton W. (Tony) Corwin, June 4, 2018 e-mail

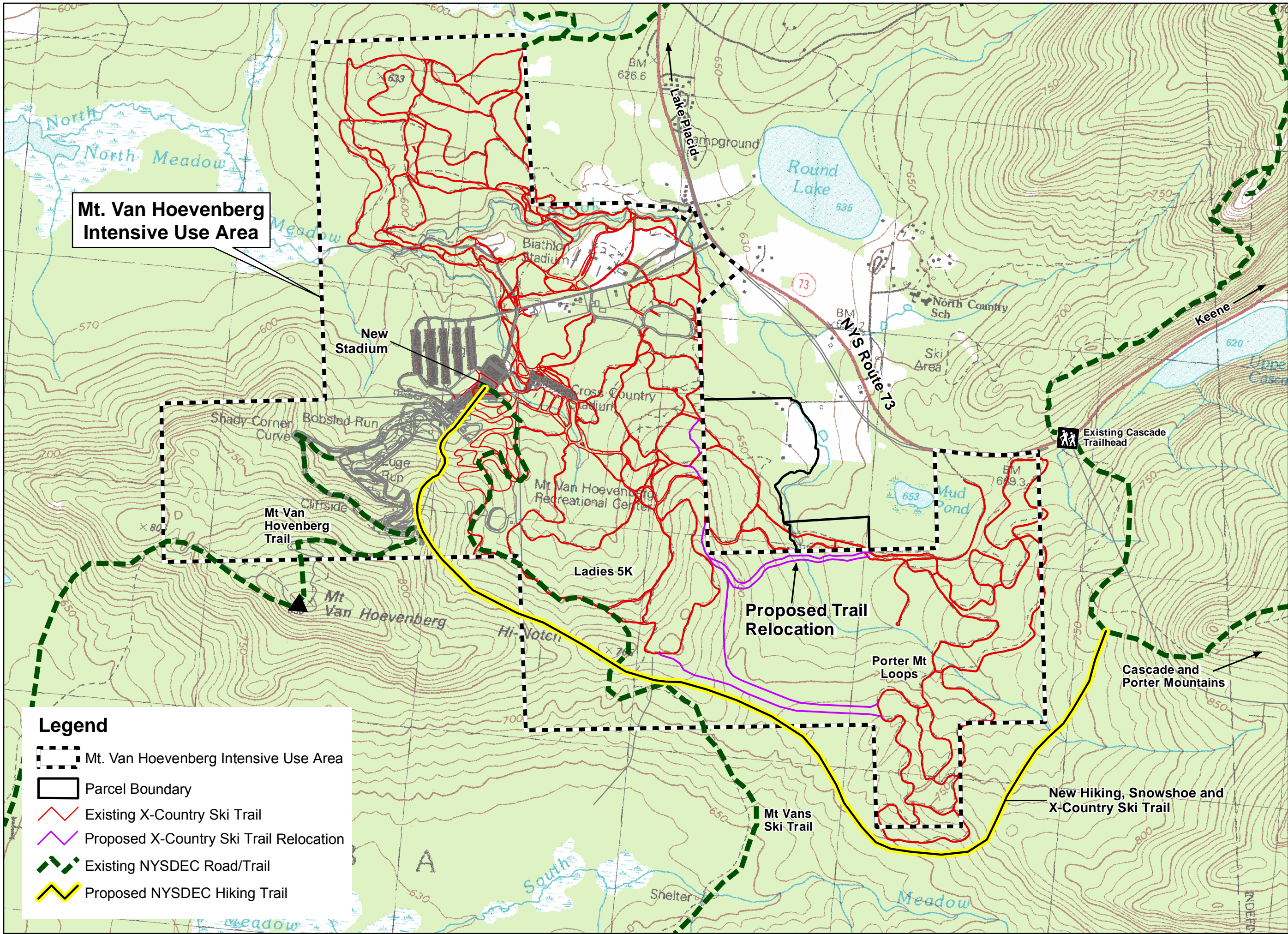
Comment: I am one of the two private land owners that the Mt Van Hoevenberg (MVH) trails cross the other owner is Dave Steckler. The MVH trails that are on my property consist of: East Mt Loop cut off, East Mt Loop (Hany's Hill-Russian Complaint) and the entrance and exit of Porter Mt Loop. These equal about 5000' of trails.

In the last several years there have been decisions made about my property without my knowledge by ORDA, DEC and the APA. I have learned about these through the media. I will not elaborate on these in this forum.

During the May 2018 APA monthly meeting where Mike Pratt CEO of ORDA made an informational presentation about the changes and upgrades to MVH. I learned it was ORDA's intent to move all MVH trails off of private lands. This differs from the MVH 2018 UMP. In the MVH 2018 UMP (figure 22A) shows rerouting the east ends of Porter Mt. Loop on to state lands and avoiding the Steckler property. I am not in favor of moving/closing the trails on my property.

In late 2017 Mike Pratt from ORDA and I executed a five year (with yearly renewals) temporary trail easement. It is my opinion that this agreement is the impetus for removing trails off my property.

In an email to Mike Pratt, ORDA on May 16th, 2018 I have made an offer for a permanent easement for the trails on my land with the possible changes indicated in figure 22A in the MVH 2018 UMP for certain considerations. As of this date I have not received a written response but had



Legend

- Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area
- Parcel Boundary
- Existing X-Country Ski Trail
- Proposed X-Country Ski Trail Relocation
- Existing NYSDEC Road/Trail
- Proposed NYSDEC Hiking Trail

Date: 06/19/2018
Project No: 2017004

Proposed NYSDEC
Hiking Trail



0 750 1,500
Feet

Drawing No: 22



Mt. Van Hoevenberg Preliminary Draft 2018
Unit Management Plan Amendment
& Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement



Olympic Regional
Development Authority
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document is a violation of Section 7209
of the New York State Education Law.
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a private positive conversation with Mike Pratt during the May 2018 presentation at the convention center.

My proposed permanent easement will save about 2000' of cutting new trails and the Harry Eldridge legacy.

Response: ORDA is willing to consider the alternative of a permanent easement if equitable terms for such an easement can be reached with the adjoining private land landowner. ORDA will need to have the option of staying solely on State Land in case an equitable agreement cannot be reached.

(c.) Ed Finnerty, May 24, 208 Public Hearing

Comment: How about biathlon, because we haven't really proposed anything to dramatically bring up the cross-country trails to FIS standards, but what about the biathlon?

Response: From a biathlon standpoint, the Chief of Sport of the IBU has been very involved with the development of what the stadium will become, what the trails are looking like, and particularly what the European market (television marketing media) require and the venue from a world class standpoint. ORDA has been working quite a bit from the use of the venue and its application in sports with some of our own.

5. USE OF FOREST PRESERVE LANDS

Adirondack Council, June 8, 2018 letter via e-mail

Comment: Compliance with Forever Wild: Current and future sporting facilities on state lands must comply with the strict and not always convenient requirements of the "Forever Wild" clause of the constitution. These requirements include constitutional provisions that provide for functions and facilities at Mount Van Hoevenberg that would not otherwise be allowed on other Forest Preserve land. The Council acknowledges that the UMP clearly notes that activities to add paved ski trails (for summer training), snow making capability, and lighting are on lands that are understood to be non-Forest Preserve lands. The Council would not currently support similar actions being proposed on Forest Preserve lands in the future, nor the expansion of facilities to year-round activities beyond what is now allowed without a constitutional amendment. (Under the constitution, all uses on the Van Hoevenberg Forest Preserve lands must be winter recreation based.)

Response: ORDA will continue to plan for improvements at its venues, including the Olympic Sports Complex at Mt Van Hoevenberg, in accordance with the requirements of Article XIV of the NYS Constitution.

6. COORDINATED PLANNING

Adirondack Council, June 8, 2018 letter via e-mail

Comment: Planning Sensitive to other Regional Adirondack Needs: The state lands and operations at Mount Van Hoevenberg are part of a larger network of state lands, recreational uses, trails, and trailheads within the very popular High Peaks region. As the state looks at making important upgrades to the ORDA facilities, and simultaneously develops plans to manage the overuse of the Rt. 73 corridor and the High Peaks, planning needs to be further coordinated and expanded. This planning effort must

integrate management objectives and actions across all unit boundaries using a holistic systems approach (Complex Planning) that incorporates state easements, state lands and private lands, and looks at natural resource protection, visitor use experience, wild character, human health and safety, etc. in a comprehensive manner.

As an Intensive Use Area along the iconic Route 73 travel corridor, Mount Van Hoevenberg is integral to the cultural identity and Olympic Heritage that is synonymous with the Adirondack Park. Environmental planning and review of this UMP should not be "segmented" from other state land planning activities, such as the adjoining High Peaks and Sentinel Wilderness Areas. Together these facilities support our region's world class wilderness areas, provide for necessary recreational opportunities across a wide spectrum of users, and continue to be economic staples for the surrounding communities. As proposed, the management actions should allow these ORDA facilities to remain competitive and attractive to both professional and amateur users. And while we understand and appreciate the unique nature of these Olympic venues, we must not forget that much of these lands are still Forest Preserve and as such are subject to a level of accountability, protection, and process that make the Adirondacks one of America's true conservation success stories.

Response: The SEQRA public comment period for the proposed 2018 Mt. Van Hoevenberg UMP Amendment occurred concurrently with the APA's public comment periods for the proposed UMP amendments for the High Peaks Wilderness and the Vanderwhacker Wild Forest. The public draft and proposed final 2018 Amendment to the Mt. Van Hoevenberg UMP were prepared in coordination with DEC and in consultation with the APA.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY

Adirondack Council, June 8, 2018 letter via e-mail

Comment: Climate Smart, Energy Smart Models: Climate change threatens to redefine Adirondack winter recreation as we now know it. The ORDA facilities can and should mitigate the impacts of climate change and be showcases for visitors from across the country and around the world for the latest and best in climate smart renewable energy practices. The facilities should support the Governor's renewable energy goals and comply with Adirondack Park Agency policies.

Response: The recently completed UMP Amendments for Gore Mountain and Whiteface Mountain provide detail about ORDA's commitment to renewable energy. These ski areas were given higher priority due to their significantly higher electrical demands than Mt Van Hoevenberg. Our primary priority has been to target the venues that obtain power from fossil fuels. The Lake Placid venues obtain power primarily from hydro-electric sources. ORDA has the same goals at Mt Van Hoevenberg, and efforts of the Mt Van Hoevenberg staff have resulted in dramatic efficiency and energy improvements in lighting and refrigeration. See UMP Appendix 2A that provides details on the steps that staff have taken to reduce energy consumption at the venue.

8. STAKEHOLDER INPUT

Rich Shapiro, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: I've spoken to quite a few of them and I have yet to hear anybody saying that season pass holders, regular users, frequent users, whatever you want to call us, were consulted at all about the impact on us and our skiing experience with the proposed changes, you know, and other things that happen there. It's an untapped resource for a lot of things to approach the people that are most enthusiastic about skiing there.

Response: The release of the Public Draft UMP Amendment/DEIS and the provision of a public comment period on the Public Draft/DEIS has provided opportunity for all stakeholders to comment on the actions proposed in the 2018 UMP Amendment. A number of season pass holders commented during the May 24, 2018 public hearing and in written public comment, and their comments are being given consideration and are being addressed in the Proposed Final UMP Amendment/FEIS.

10. IMPLEMENTATION

Ed Finnerty, May 24, 2018 Public Hearing

Comment: from where we are today to the initial build-out, we know that's going to come in increments, what's the timeline before some of this actually is reality? And funding is in place or does that still have to be worked out?

Response: ORDA is hoping to get our permits this summer. We are already in contract with some architects and engineers to help us with some of the details. We have some funding, not all, at this time.

11. POSITIVE/SUPPORTIVE COMMENTS

Various Commenters (See all comments submitted during the public comment period in UMP Appendix 7)

Comments: Numerous positive and supportive comments were received from numerous commenters. These included the following: Sharon Middendorf (5/14/18 email) regarding facility upgrades and benefits to cross country skiers and the Lake Placid Area in general; Richard Erenstone (5/24/18 letter via e-mail) regarding upgrades and ability to support world class events and the economic benefits that would result; North Country Chamber of Commerce (5/28/18 letter via e-mail) regarding positive secondary economic impacts including increased tourism, business attraction and job growth; Denise Erenstone (5/30/18 e-mail) regarding benefits to recreational and competitive skiers and the ability to host races of all levels; David McCahill (5/31/18 e-mail) regarding support for staff efforts, the provision of a new 5K loop and the ability to host future world-class events; Audrey Hyson (6/1/18 e-mail) regarding the quality of the facility and maintaining the facility to current and future world class standards; Christopher Hyson (6/1/18) e-mail regarding praise for last year's conditions and maintaining the facility to meet international standards; Jeffrey Prime (6/4 letter via e-mail) regarding the importance of the upgrades and the ability to host future world cup events; St. Lawrence University (6/5/18 letter via e-mail) regarding enhancements for student athletes in the nordic program, increasing the potential for successfully bidding on future NCAA events, establishing training camps in Lake Placid, hosting high quality future national and international events and exposing new visitors to the Lake Placid area; Bunny Goodwin (6/5 e-mail) regarding reliable conditions, praise for grooming and enhancing conditions to be able to host competitions at a "home course" .

Response: ORDA acknowledges and appreciates these supportive comments.

APPENDIX 9

ERRATA

ERRATA

The following substantive changes were made to the Public Draft version of the 2018 UMP/GEIS and are included in the Proposed Final 2018UMP/GEIS.

- The size for the new Welcome Center/Base Lodge has been increased from up to 15,000 sf to up to 40,000 sf. Ongoing building programming studies have developed alternatives that add other proposed uses to the building (i.e. the competition building at the stadium) that would have otherwise been in separate locations. See section IV.A.1.e.
- The plan for the proposed trail relocation in the vicinity of the private property inholdings (Steckler and Corwin properties) has been changed. In the draft UMP/EIS plans were presented that involved a reroute that placed trails outside the Steckler property and then reconnected with the trails on the Corwin property. The current plan for the trail relocation avoids both private properties and is entirely on State lands. ORDA is still amenable to an alternative that involves establishing a permanent easement over the Corwin property if equitable terms for such an easement can be arranged. ORDA needs to have an alternative that utilizes only State land if agreement cannot be reached on easement terms. ORDA will construct two trails, each 8 feet wide, that will pass by the Steckler property just to its south and pass the Corwin property just to the west. A total of 7,075 feet of trail is proposed. In addition, an 8-foot wide trail approximately 3,815 feet long is proposed to connect the relocated trails with the Porter Mountain Loops. Another 8-foot wide trail, approximately 3,580 feet long, is proposed to connect the Porter Mountain Loops with the Hi Notch trail. See Section IV.A.2.J. A revised Figure 22 includes the location of these trails.
- Inventories and mapping of existing snowshoe trails and mountain bike trails were added in response to a request from the APA. See sections II.C.1.d and e and accompanying figures.