MOUNT VAN HOEVENBERG

RECREATION AREA

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II

NEW YORK STATE
Department of Environmental Conservation
and
Olympic Regional Development Authority

Mario Cuomo
Governor

Henry G. Williams
Commissioner, DEC

Ned Harkness
President, ORDA

FOREWORD

The content of Volume II includes support material in the form of appendices to the Volume I Draft Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area Unit Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement. Appendices include Management Action Alternatives and a Summary of Environmental Effects.

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DETAILED LAND DESCRIPTION

1. Lands Under Permanent Easement

By deed dated November 18, 1965, the People of the State of New York purchased from the Town of North Elba a permanent easement covering Subdivisions 3 and 4 of Lot 9, Township 12 of Richard's Survey of the Old Military Tract containing 323.454 acres. The permanent easement was for the purpose of developing, operating and maintaining a recreational area together with the right to construct, operate and maintain such facilities in connection therewith, as the State of New York, in its opinion, shall deem appropriate.

The deed was made pursuant to an agreement between the parties, dated September 11, 1965. The September 11, 1965 Agreement stated:

"1. The State will develop said premises for recreational purposes and will construct, operate and maintain such facilities in connection therewith as the State in its opinion shall deem appropriate.

"2. The Town will maintain and preserve that part of said premises not utilized by the State under the subject easement in such a manner as to preserve the existing natural features and scenic characteristics thereof and will not disturb nor permit to be disturbed the said existing features and characteristics of said premises.

Although the fee title to this area is vested in the Town of North Elba, it is identified as State land in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. The Plan identifies the town land as State land due to the extensive control granted to the State by the permanent eastment. Under the Plan, the lands covered by the easement are classified as "Intensive Use".

2. <u>Special Use Lands</u>

Located northeast of the bobsled run are start-finish stadiums for the biathlon and cross country ski complexes. Both of these are within Sublot 2 of Lot 8, Richard's Survey, Township 12, Old Military Tract. 352.58 acres of this land in sublots 2 and 1 of Lot 8 were purchased in fee by the State with funds from the 1960 and 1962 Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Acts. The deed specifically states that these lands shall not become a part of the Forest Preserve. Since the State owns the property in fee, it has full jurisdictional authority to determine what facilities are placed on the land and what uses are made on the land.

APPENDIX A

Temporary Trail Easement

By agreement dated August 29, 1983, Harry K. Eldridge and Elizabeth C. Eldridge, granted to the Olympic Regional Development Authority, a trail easement over certain of their real property in the Town of North Elba, County of Essex, State of New York, for the purpose of enabling the public to pass on and over said lands on skis, snowshoes, or foot, including foot races. The easement limits the trails to a width of 15 feet throughout and extends the right to enter adjacent lands of the Eldridge's with mechanical equipment to improve and maintain the trails (but not the right to hard surface or pave them), and the right to remove trees, stumps, rocks and other materials deemed by ORDA to be hazardous to the public.

Claims, awarding the claimant a certain sum for the land appropriated and a certain amount as damages to other lands on the ground that claimant was deprived of access to the railroad over the appropriated land, should be affirmed. It was also held that the provision of the act giving the claimant the right to take and remove the timber on certain conditions was not an invasion of the claimant's constitutional rights. One to whom the claimant gave an option to purchase the land appropriated within a certain period had no interest in the land itself and no claim against the state for its condemnation. Taggarts Paper Co. v. State, 1919, 187 App.Div. 843, 176 N.Y.S. 97, affirmed 230 N.Y. 622, 130 N.E. 919.

Where a deed to the state reserved balsam and hemlock, as well as spruce, although the law relating to purchases of lands by the state at that time permitted only the reservation of spruce timber, but an act permitting the reservation of all soft timber was subsequently passed, it was held that the state having never acquired the soft timber on the land in question, a sale could not be affected thereby, but should extend to all the timber described. Turner v. Bissell, 1910, 69 Misc. 167, 126 N.Y.S. 234.

The provision of L.1897, c. 220, § 8, prohibiting the lands from being cut over more than once does not mean that under a reservation the owner cannot go within the limits of a former cutting, if within the outside limits of the same he has left considerable tracts upon which he cut no trees at all, the intention of the statute being to prohibit a second cutting on territory which has once been cut down to the prescribed limit of diameter. Id.

12. Parties

A motion to bring in additional parties was denied where it appeared that the parties sought to be brought in had no interest in the outcome of the suit, and the allowance of such a motion would not affect the result. Racquette Falls Land Co. v. State, 1925, 124 Misc. 805, 209 N.Y.S. 292.

Where a claim to recover compensation for the value of lands appropriated by the state pursuant to this section in the year 1919 has been filed, a motion by the attorney-general for an order bringing in additional parties will be denied where it is not shown that there are outstanding interests whose owners should be made parties to the claim. Olmstead v. State, 1923, 120 Misc. 822, 199 N.Y.S. 667.

§ 1-0507. Acquisition of Federal Lands

The state of New York may acquire from the United States of America by gift, lease or purchase or otherwise, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the United States of America, lands suited for reforestation, game management, fish propagation, park purposes and/or any other activities permitted by the Conservation Law, and may by written order of the Commissioner filed in the office of the Department, assign and transfer at anytime, wholly or in part, the direct jurisdiction and control of any such lands to one or more divisions of the Department to be administered in connection with any of the various activities permitted by the Conservation Law. Upon the assignment of such lands to a division and notwithstanding any other provision of law, such division may expend any funds appropriated for such activities in the development, maintenance and operation of lands so acquired. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 11. For history of said section, see note under Article 2, §§ 3-13.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Notes of Decisions

1. Taxes, liability for

State is not liable to local communities for taxes on land leased from United States for wildlife, reforestation and other conservation purposes. 1940, Op.Atty.Gen. 317.

TITLE 7—PARK AND RECREATION LAND ACQUISITION ACT

Historical Note

Title derived from former Article 16-C, §§ 871-885, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Library References

Eminent Domain ⚷41.
Municipal Corporations ⚷223.
C.J.S. Eminent Domain § 63.
C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 958-960.

§ 1-0701. Short Title

Title Seven[1] of Article One of the Conservation Law shall be known as the "Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Act." However, sections of the Conservation Law falling within this Title Seven may be cited either as such sections of the Conservation Law or as such sections of the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Act. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

[1] Sections 1-0701 to 1-0715.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 875, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

§ 1-0702. Declaration of Purpose

1. The disappearance of open and natural lands, particularly in and near rapidly growing urban and suburban areas, is of grave concern to the Legislature and to the people of the state. Once such lands are used for residential or commercial purposes, they are often permanently rendered unsuitable for parks, conservation or other recreation purposes. The present and future needs of the growing population of the state require the immediate acquisition of such lands for park, conservation, and other recreation purposes. The provisions of this Title Seven are designated to specify the manner in which the moneys resulting from the sale of bonds authorized by the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act shall be expended. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 875. For history of said section, see note under section 1-0701.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Notes of Decisions

1. Generally

The construction of a public library on lands acquired by a municipality pursuant to this article is not a proper use of such lands within the purview of the article. 1965, Op.Atty. Gen. Nov. 22.

§ 1-0703. Definitions

Whenever used in this Title Seven of Article One, the following words and terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter stated:

1. "Municipality" means a city, county, town or village, or an improvement district within a city, county, town or village or within any combination thereof.

2. "Governing body" means

(a) in the case of a town, the town board;

(b) in the case of a county outside the City of New York, the county board of supervisors or other elective governing body;

(c) in the case of a city, the "local legislative body" thereof;

(d) in the case of a village, the board of trustees or other elective governing body;

(e) in the case of an improvement district, the official body or board having responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of such district.

3. "Council" means the State Council of Parks.

4. "Lands" means lands, improvements and structures thereon, rights, franchises and interests therein, lands under water and riparian rights, and shall also mean any and all interests in lands less than full title, including, without limitation, easements, permanent or temporary, rights of way, uses, leases, licenses, and any other estate, interest or right in lands, legal or equitable.

5. "Improvement district" means an improvement, assessment or special district for park purposes.

6. "Cost of acquisition" means actual cost less the amounts of any federal aid, grant or contribution. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 876, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; amended L.1961, c. 75; L.1963, c. 491, § 1; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

§ 1-0704. Repealed. L.1965, c. 558, § 10, eff. April 1, 1966

Historical Note

Former section 1-0704, which related to the park and recreation land acquisition account, was added L.1964, c. 174. It derived from former section 877, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; amended L.1963, c. 491, § 2; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964. Subject matter is now covered by State Finance Law, § 82.

Disposition of revenues. Section 11 of L.1965, c. 558, eff. April 1, 1966, provided: "Upon the termination of the special account known as the park and recreation land acquisition account established pursuant to section 1-0704 of the conservation law and repealed by section ten of this act, all revenues and monies deposited to the credit of such account shall on April first, nineteen hundred sixty-six be transferred and deposited to the credit of the special account known as the outdoor recreation development account established pursuant to section eighty-two of the state finance law, as enacted by section nine of this act."

§ 1-0705. Fees for Use of Recreational Facilities

The fees and other charges of any nature made for the use of state parks and other state recreational facilities under the

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jurisdiction of any regional state park commission or the Division of Lands and Forests in effect on January 1, 1961, shall, after January 1, 1961, be decreased only with the approval of the Director of Budget. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 878, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Library References

Municipal Corporations ⟹721.

C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 1818.

§ 1-0706. Allocation of Moneys

1. The moneys received by the state from the sale of bonds sold pursuant to the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act and the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act of 1962 shall be expended for the following purposes in the following amounts:

(1) For the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000.00);

(2) For the acquisition of lands for other than state park or municipal park purposes, to provide additional opportunities for outdoor recreation, including public camping, fishing, hunting, boating, winter sports, and, wherever possible, to also serve multiple purposes involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including the preservation of scenic areas, watershed protection, forestry and reforestation, Twenty Million Dollars ($20,000,000.00);

(3) For state aid in the amount of seventy-five per cent of the cost of acquisition of land for parks by cities other than the city of New York, or by improvement districts within cities other than the city of New York, Twelve Million Dollars ($12,000,000.00);

(4) For state aid in the amount of seventy-five per cent of the cost of acquisition of land for parks by the city of New York, or by improvement districts therein, Seventeen Million Dollars ($17,000,000.00);

(5) For state aid in the amount of seventy-five per cent of the cost of acquisition of land for parks by counties, towns and villages, or by improvement districts therein, Twenty-One Million Dollars ($21,000,000.00).

2. On and after May first, 1964, the unused or unobligated balance of any amount to be expended pursuant to subdivision one of this section for a specific purpose, may be allocated by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner, to one or more other purposes set forth in such subdivision, provided that the amount to be expended for any one purpose shall not be reduced or increased by more than ten per cent. Such allocation of any unused or unobligated balance shall be evidenced by the certificate of the Governor filed with the State Comptroller and the Director of the Budget.

3. For the purpose of computing the grant of aid made by the state to a municipality, the cost of acquisition shall be not more than the amount set forth in the application for state aid made by the municipality and approved by the Commissioner pursuant to subdivision (3) of Section 1-0707, plus any direct incidental costs approved by the State Comptroller. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 879, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; amended L.1963, c. 491, § 3; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Appropriations. Laws 1963, c. 491, §§ 7, 8, provided: "The sum of twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the conservation department from the proceeds of the sale of bonds sold pursuant to the park and recreation land acquisition bond act of nineteen hundred sixty-two [McKinney's Unconsolidated Laws §§ 1621, 1622] for the acquisition of lands for the purposes, in the manner and to the extent specified in the park and recreation land acquisition act [L.1960, c. 523, § 2, which added former art. 16-c] as amended. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law, no part of the appropriation made hereby shall be available until a certificate of approval of availability shall have been issued by the director of the budget and a copy of such certificate filed with the state comptroller, the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee. Such certificate may be amended from time to time by the director of the budget and a copy of each such amendment shall be filed with the state comptroller, the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee. The moneys hereby appropriated, when made available, shall be paid on the audit and warrant of the state comptroller on vouchers approved by the conservation commissioner.

"The sum of five million dollars ($5,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the conservation department from the capital construction fund for the payment in the first instance by the state of the share of the federal government of the cost of acquiring lands pursuant to the provisions of the park and recreation land acquisition act of nineteen hundred sixty [L.1960, c. 523, § 2, which added former art. 16-c] as amended, and in accordance with title seven of the federal housing act of nineteen hundred sixty-one [42 U.S.C.A. §§ 1500-1500e].

"The conservation commissioner is hereby authorized to enter into formal agreement or agreements with the federal housing and home finance administrator for obtaining federal assistance and grants for acquiring park and recreation lands as may be approved under title seven of the federal housing act of nineteen hundred sixty-one. This appropriation shall become available only if and when the said formal agreement or agreements between the conservation commissioner and the federal housing and home finance administrator are made, executed and delivered, or the conservation commissioner is notified in writing by the federal housing and home finance administrator of the approval of federal assistance or grants for specific land acquisition.

"The comptroller is hereby authorized to receive from the federal government the amounts of money equal to the amounts of money expended by the state from the appropriation hereby made for such first instance payments for the acquisition of land herein authorized and to deposit the same to the credit of the capital construction fund so that the state shall be reimbursed for the full amount of any and all such first instance payments from this appropriation. The moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid from the treasury on the audit and warrant of the state comptroller on vouchers approved by the conservation commissioner."

"§ 3. The sum of seventy-five million dollars ($75,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the proceeds of the sale of bonds sold pursuant to the park and recreation land acquisition bond act [McKinney's Unconsolidated Laws, §§ 1621, 1622] for the acquisition of lands for the purposes, in the manner and to the extent specified in the park and recreation land acquisition act [L.1960, c. 523, § 2, which added former Art. 16–c] hereby enacted. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law, no part of the appropriation made hereby shall be available until a certificate of approval of availability shall have been issued by the director of the budget and a copy of such certificate filed with the state comptroller, the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee. Such certificate may be amended from time to time by the director of the budget and a copy of each such amendment shall be filed with the state comptroller, the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee.

"§ 4. The sum of thirteen million three hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred thirty-three dollars ($13,333,333), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the capital construction fund as an advance in the first instance for the acquisition of lands by municipalities for the purposes, in the manner and to the extent specified in the park and recreation land acquisition act hereby enacted, subject to subsequent reimbursement by such municipalities.

Library References

Municipal Corporations ⚷921(3).

C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 1934.

§ 1–0707. Manner of Acquisition

1. Lands approved by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the council for acquisition by the state pursuant to this title for state park purposes shall be acquired by purchase or agreement or by appropriation in the manner provided by any applicable provision of the Conservation Law, as such law now exists or is hereafter amended. The moneys appropriated for such purposes shall be paid on the audit and warrant of the State

Comptroller on the certificate of the state park commission for the region in which such lands are located, or on the certificate of the Commissioner.

2. Lands approved by the Commissioner for acquisition by the state pursuant to this title for other than state park purposes, shall be acquired by purchase or agreement or by appropriation in the manner provided by any applicable provision of the Conservation Law, as such law now exists or is hereafter amended. The moneys appropriated for such purposes shall be paid on the audit and warrant of the State Comptroller on the certificate of the Commissioner.

3. Lands approved by the governing body of a municipality, and approved by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the council, or, in the case of neighborhood parks established pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (3) of Section 1–0708, by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the State Commissioner of Housing and Community Renewal, for acquisition by such municipality with the aid funds made available by this title for municipal park purposes, shall be acquired by purchase or agreement or by condemnation in the manner provided by law for the acquisition of lands for public purposes by such municipality. The state's share of the cost of such lands shall be paid on the audit and warrant of the State Comptroller on the certificate of the Commissioner and the entire cost may be paid in the first instance by the state as an advance subject to subsequent reimbursement of the share of the municipality. In addition to any other legal method of financing its share of the cost of acquisition of such lands, a municipality may raise such share by general tax upon all taxable real property located therein or by special tax or assessment upon the real property benefited thereby, or partly by such general tax and partly by such special tax or assessment, in accordance with applicable laws relating to the payment of the cost of real property acquired by such municipality for park use. In the event a municipality shall fail to pay its share of the cost of acquisition of such lands within six months of the certification to the municipality by the State Comptroller of the amount of such cost, the State Comptroller shall cause to be withheld from the state assistance funds to which such municipality would otherwise be entitled, a sum sufficient to reimburse the state for any amount remaining unpaid, together with interest on any such unpaid amount at the rate of three per cent per annum from the date of such certification. Moneys so withheld, shall be credited against the amount of

principal and interest payable by such municipality for its share of the cost of acquisition of such lands. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 880, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; amended L.1963, c. 491, § 4; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Notes of Decisions

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1. Generally

Where city acquires park land with state aid pursuant to this article, it must conform to its requirements, even though it possesses broad powers for acquisition of lands for park purposes independent of this article. Mastrangelo v. State Council of Parks, 1965, 22 A.D.2d 947, 256 N.Y.S. 2d 28, appeal withdrawn 16 N.Y.2d 540, 260 N.Y.S.2d 652, 208 N.E.2d 460.

The devotion of presently owned lands of the City of New York to park purposes under this article does not constitute an "acquisition" within the meaning of this article and reimbursement thereunder by the state to the city may not be made. 1962, Op. Atty.Gen. 27.

2. Open or natural land

Under this article, municipality must first determine whether lands to be acquired consist of predominantly open or natural lands, even if state subsequently makes same determination. Mastrangelo v. State Council of Parks, 1965, 22 A.D.2d 947, 256 N.Y.S. 2d 28, appeal withdrawn 16 N.Y.2d 540, 260 N.Y.S.2d 652, 208 N.E.2d 460.

Owners of land stated cause of action against mayor and officials and agencies of city on theory that it had been determined in proceeding pursuant to this article that owners' lands were predominantly open and natural and qualified for state aid pursuant to article, but that in fact lands were completely developed and subdivided and that determinations of city agencies were therefore arbitrary and capricious. Id.

If subject lands could in no plausible or reasonable manner be considered predominantly open or natural, then city council's approval of lands for acquisition pursuant to this article was unlawful and landowners would be entitled to judgment at least for declaratory relief. Id.

3. Federal grants

A municipality is not precluded from accepting a grant from the federal government under the open space land provisions of the Housing Act of 1961 because it has already received a grant from New York State under this Article. 18 Op.State Compt. 324, 1962.

§ 1-0708. Standards for Acquisition

1. Lands acquired for state park purposes shall be for additions to existing state parks or for the establishment of new state parks of substantial acreage.

2. Lands acquired for state or municipal parks shall consist of predominately open or natural lands, including lands under

water or forested lands, in or near urban or suburban areas, or suitable to serve the recreation needs of the expanding populations of growing metropolitan regions, or desirable to preserve the scenery or natural resources thereof.

3. Lands acquired by a municipality shall be:

(1) for establishing new parks of not less than fifty acres each in area, or

(2) for expanding existing parks to not less than fifty acres each by the addition of not less than twenty-five acres to such a park, except that upon certification by the governing body of a city or a village that insufficient areas of eligible land exist within said city or village to permit the establishment or expansion of parks in accordance with such minimum standards, the Commissioner, on the recommendation of the council may make specific exceptions to these minimum standards of area, provided that no new park thus established, or existing park thus expanded shall contain less than twenty-five acres, or

(3) for establishing or expanding existing neighborhood parks convenient to densely-populated areas pursuant to such rules and regulations as the State Commissioner of Housing and Community Renewal, with the approval of the Commissioner, shall prescribe.

4. Lands acquired for other than state or municipal park purposes shall consist of lands desirable for outdoor recreation, including public camping, fishing, hunting, boating, winter sports, and wherever possible, to also serve multiple purposes involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including the preservation of scenic areas, watershed protection, forestry and reforestation. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1; amended L.1965, c. 880; L.1966, c. 670, eff. June 21, 1966.

Historical Note

Subd. 3 amended L.1965, c. 880; L. 1966, c. 670, eff. June 21, 1966. L. 1965, in par. (3), substituted "one acre" for "two acres." L.1966 deleted requirement for certification by governing body of the city or village as to sufficiency of areas for expansion or establishment of parks under par. 5 (1) and (2) and which provided also that no park thus established or expanded shall contain less than one acre.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Derivation. Former section 881, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; amended L.1962, c. 444, § 1; L.1963, c. 491, § 5; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

§ 1-0709. Rules and Regulations

A municipality which acquires lands with funds made available by this title may establish reasonable rules and regulations to insure proper administration and development of such lands, provided that no rule or regulation restricting the use of such lands to the residents of the municipality shall be effective without the express approval of the Commissioner. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 882, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Library References

Municipal Corporations ⟹721.

C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 1818.

§ 1-0711. Restriction on Alienation

Lands acquired by a municipality with the aid of funds made available by this title shall be retained by the municipality and shall not be disposed of or, except as provided in Section 1-0713 used for other than public park and related purposes without the express authority of an act of the Legislature. Added L. 1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 883, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; amended L.1962, c. 444, § 2; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Notes of Decisions

Library references

Municipal Corporations ⟹225(3).
C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 967.

1. **Lease of land**

A town, having acquired land for park purposes under this title, may not lease it to a private enterprise, even if latter intends to return the land to the town without cost after developing it. 20 Op.State Compt. 456, 1964.

§ 1-0713. Agreements with Former Owners for Temporary Use

The Commissioner, acting through the Department or a regional state park commission, or the governing body of a municipality with the approval of the Commissioner, may make agreements with respect to any lands acquired pursuant to this title by the state or by such municipality, respectively, whereby such lands

may continue to be occupied and used for the former owners, their tenants or assigns, for a period not exceeding ten years from the date of acquisition of such lands, provided that during the period of such occupancy, such lands shall remain on the assessment rolls of the municipality, school districts and other districts in which they are located and shall be subject to real estate taxes and assessments in the same manner as privately owned lands. The right of a former owner to occupy and use such lands shall be conditioned on the prompt payment of the full amount of such taxes and assessments, with interest and penalties, if any. Neither the state nor the municipality shall be liable for real estate taxes or assessments on such lands during such a period. A copy of any such agreement shall be filed with the county clerk of the county in which such lands are located. Added L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 884, added L.1960, c. 523, § 2; amended L.1962, c. 444, § 2; L.1963, c. 491, § 6; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Library References

Municipal Corporations ⟹224.

C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 957.
C.J.S. Wills § 107.

§ 1-0715. Acceptance of Grants and Gifts

1. Grants from the United States for the acquisition of land for park, conservation, recreation or other purposes for which land may be acquired pursuant to this title may be accepted on behalf of the state by the Commissioner with the approval of the Director of the Budget.

2. All other grants, gifts, devises or bequests to the state, conditional or unconditional, for park, conservation, recreation or other purposes for which land may be acquired pursuant to this title, may be received and accepted on behalf of the state by the Commissioner with the approval of the Director of the Budget. Land granted or devised for such purposes shall conform to the standards set forth in Section 1-0708. Added L. 1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Historical Note

Section derived from former section 885, added L.1960, c. 523, 2; repealed L.1964, c. 174, § 1, eff. July 1, 1964.

Provisions supplementary to L.1964, c. 174, see note under section 1-0101.

Library References

Municipal Corporations ⟹224.

C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 957.
C.J.S. Wills § 107.

TITLE VIII—PARK, MARINE, FOREST RECREATION AND HISTORIC SITE DEVELOPMENT

Historical Note

Title, comprising §§ 1-0801 to 1-0804, added L.1965, c. 558, § 5.

Effective date. Section 23(e) of L. 1965, c. 558, provided that this title shall take effect only in the event that the Outdoor Recreation Development Bond Act, consisting of sections three and four of L.1965, c. 558 [set out as notes below], is approved by the people at the Nov. 8, 1966, general election, in which event this title shall take effect immediately.

Such Act was approved by the people on Nov. 8, 1966, so that sections 1-0801 to 1-0804 of this title became effective on such date.

Outdoor Recreation Development Act. Section 1 of L.1965, c. 558, eff. June 28, 1965, provided that Conservation Law, §§ 1-0312, 1-0801 to 1-0804; Navigation Law, §§ 140-144; State Finance Law, § 61, subd. 19, § 82; Tax Law, § 289-c, subds. 2, 3(a), 3(c), § 289-d, subd. 3, shall be known and may be cited as the outdoor recreation development act.

Declaration of purpose. Section 2 of L.1965, c. 558, eff. June 28, 1965, provided:

"1. Outdoor recreation is essential to the health and well-being of the people of the state.

"Rising population, increased leisure time and expanded mobility have created new and growing demands and needs for outdoor recreation facilities. These include facilities for pleasure motorists, such as historic sites, picnic grounds and scenic views; facilities for pleasure boaters, such as harbors, boat launching sites and navigation aides; facilities for sportsmen, such as golf courses, tennis courts and swimming pools and beaches; facilities for outdoorsmen, such as camp sites, hiking trails and aides for better hunting and fishing and facilities for those seeking pleasure and relaxation within our great cities.

"Each of these kinds of facilities is necessary to a balanced outdoor recreation program and all are a proper part of the single public purpose of meeting the outdoor recreation needs and demands of the people.

"2. In order to meet these recreation needs, the state and its municipalities have acted with vision to make available thousands of acres of predominantly open and natural lands acquired pursuant to bond acts approved by the people in nineteen hundred sixty and nineteen hundred sixty-two. These lands have been preserved from residential, commercial and industrial encroachment and are now available for recreation development.

"To meet the recreation needs of the people most, effectively, the state should move in partnership with the federal government and the state's municipalities. The federal government has programs such as the harbors of refuge program, which requires state and municipal participation in federal projects, and the federal land and water conservation fund act, which provides for federal participation in state and local projects. Municipalities in this state are able effectively to respond to the immediate needs of their residents and have valuable operating experience in meeting local recreational needs. State financial participation is often needed to assure that local resources and experience are fully used.

"3. Meeting the growing outdoor recreation needs of the people will require a major development effort over the next ten years, including land acquisition to round out existing holdings and where necessary to new developments. This effort should provide facilities for all phases of the single purpose of outdoor recreation and must use the experience and operating abilities of all levels of government, federal, state and local, in an orderly manner pursuant to comprehensive recreation plans developed at the state level. Available federal, state and local financial resources should be used in the integrated program, and these should be supplemented by two hundred million dollars in state bonds, to be repaid from fees and taxes paid by ushers and direct beneficiaries of recreation resources."

Outdoor Recreation Development Bond Act. Sections 3 and 4 of L.1965, c. 558, which sections shall be known and may be cited as the Outdoor Recreation Development Bond Act, provided:

"§ 3. The creation of a state debt in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred million dollars is hereby authorized to provide monies to be used, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the legislature may prescribe, for development and acquisition of lands for outdoor recreation, including parks, forest recreation areas, marine facilities and historic sites.

"§ 4. In addition to other methods of achieving the purpose of section three of this act [quoted above], the legislature may by appropriate legislation, and subject to such conditions as it shall impose, make available out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by this act monies for the state share of the cost of such development and acquisition by a city, county, town, village, improvement district or any two or more of the foregoing which are acting jointly in connection with such development and acquisition, and monies for the state share of the cost of such development by the federal government."

Section 23 of L.1965, c. 558, eff. June 28, 1965, provided for the effective date of sections 3 and 4 set out above as follows:

"(a) The outdoor recreation development bond act, consisting of sections three and four of this act [set out above], shall not take effect unless and until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and such act shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred sixty-six. Upon approval by the people, the outdoor recreation development bond act shall take effect immediately. [Such Act was approved by the people on Nov. 8, 1966].

"The ballots to be furnished for the use of the voters upon the submission of the outdoor recreation development bond act shall be in the form prescribed by the election law and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely 'shall sections three and four of chapter (here insert the number of the chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred sixty-five, known as the outdoor recreation development bond act, authorizing the creation of a state debt to the amount of two hundred million dollars to provide monies to develop and acquire lands for outdoor recreation, be approved?' "

Sale of bonds. Section 18 of L.1965, c. 558, provided: "The state comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell bonds of the state to the amount of two hundred million dollars for the purposes au-

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

COPY

(Ski trails - State Forest Preserve)

Department of Law
Albany

January 18th, 1934.

Hon. Lithgow Osborne
Conservation Commissioner
Albany, New York

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of Januar y 5, 1934, in which you inquire as to your authority to construct what is popularly known as ski trails in the State Forest Preserve.

Travel upon skis requires paths of greater width than ordinary footpaths or snowshoe trails. On steep slopes, both the so-called herringbone method of travel by which the skis are at divergent angles to each other with the tips outward and the other style of using them parallel to each other but with both directed the same way, require more space than is included in the usual footpath. It is also necessary at other points, particularly on sharp turns, that the trail be from fifteen to twenty feet wide.

You state that many of the present trails can be used without widening and that the adaptation of existing trails, old tote roads and logging roads will reduce the necessity for tree removal to a minimum.

You also state that there is a public demand by pleasure seekers for such a method of travel, that the construction will not detract from the wilderness character of the preserve and that the establishment of such trails could not reasonably be expected to lead to any commercial use of the forest.

Section 50 of the Conservation Law provides (sub. 1) that your department, through its division of lands and forests, shall "Have the care, custody and control" of the several preserves.

The Adirondack Park was created by chap. 707 of the laws of 1892. Among the avowed purposes it was set forth that it should be "forever reserved, maintained and cared for as ground open for the free use of all the people for their health or pleasure."

Subsequent legislation, usage and judicial construction have perpetuated and confirmed this idea.

The project which you contemplate apparently falls within the intended purposes of the preserve and the scope of your management to make them effective as set forth in section 50 above. The "care, custody and control", must comprehend such changes as the project suggests.

 27

There remains, however, to be considered its relation to the prohibition of article VII, sec. 7, of the state constitution, that timber in the forest preserve shall not be "sold, removed or destroyed."

The recent case, Ass'n. Protection Adirondacks v. MacDonald, 253 N. Y. 234, is pertinent upon this point. The question at issue therein was the constitutionality of a state statute (chap. 417 of 1929), authorizing the Conservation Commissioner to construct and maintain a bobsleigh runway on forest preserve lands. The project necessitated the use of about four and one-half acres of land and the cutting and removal of about 2500 trees. The statute was held unconstitutional.

Mr. Justice Crane, writing, has set forth a valuable guide for the determination of the application of the constitutional limitation. At p. 238 he says:

> "The words of the Constitution, like those of any other law, must receive a reasonable interpretation, considering the purpose and the object in view. (State of Ohio ex rel. Popovici v. Agler, 280 U. S. 379.) Words are but symbols indicating ideas and are subject to contraction and expansion to meet the idea sought to be expressed; they register frequently according to association, or like th thermometer, by the atmosphere surrounding them. The purpose of the constitutional provision, as indicated by the debates in the Convention of 1894, was to prevent the cutting or destruction of the timber or the sale thereof, as had theretofore been permitted by legislation, to the injury and ruin of the Forest Preserve. To accomplish the end in view, it was thought necessary to close all gaps and openings in the law, and to prohibit any cutting or any removal of the trees and timber to a substantial extent. The Adirondack Park was to be preserved, not destroyed. Therefore, all things necessary were permitted, such as measures to prevent forest fires, the repairs to roads and proper inspection, or the erection and maintenance of proper facilities for the use by the public which did not call for the removal of the timber to any material degree. The Forest Preserve is preserved for the public; its benefits are for the people of the State as a whole. Whatever the advantages may be of having wild forest lands preserved in their natural state, the advantages are for every one within the State and for the use of the people of the State. Unless prohibited by the constitutional provision, this use and preservation are subject to the reasonable regulations of the Legislature."

The constitution must be interpreted in the light of the purpose contemplated. It was intended that proper facilities be maintained for the most complete enjoyment of the preserve by the public "which did not call for the removal of the timber to any material degree." It is subject to reasonable regulation by the legislature. I conclude that what would amount to a material infraction of the constitutional provision for commercial or business purposes might not amount to a material infringement directed to a better and more complete enjoyment by the public within the established purposes; that what would be an unreasonable regulation by the legislature for a condemned purpose might be held reasonable when applied for a proper one.

Subsequently (p. 239) the opinion sets forth the causes leading up to the addition in 1894 of the forest preserve clause. At p. 240 is this statement:

> "What may be done in these forest lands to preserve them or open them up for the use of the public, or what reasonable cutting or removal of timber may be necessitated in order to properly preserve the State Park, we are not at this time called upon to determine. What regulations may reasonably be made by the Commission for the use of the park by campers and those who seek recreation and health in the quiet and solitude of the north woods is not before us in this case. The Forest Preserve and the Adirondack Park within it are for the reasonable use and benefit of the public, as heretofore stated. A very considerable use may be made by campers and others without in any way interfering with this purpose of preserving them as wild forest lands."

Ordinarily such a statement would simply indicate that the court was limiting the issue; but in view of the fact that it was held that the regulation there before it was an unreasonable and unconstitutional one it appears that it is a clear indication that the provision will be construed less strictly in the instances specified.

Again it would be of no avail to refer to reasonable regulations or material removal of timber unless there were other cases where such relations could apply.

Constitutional provisions are basic law and as the court says (p. 242) cannot always "adjust themselves to the nice relationship of life." On the other hand, however, the written phrase must yield to the true intent prompting its expression. What that intention is appears well defined in the court's opinion.

The proposed ski trails appear to be within the contemplated purposes for which the preserve is perpetuated and your statement as to the method to be pursued in their construction indicates an almost inappreciable destruction of forest. The cutting of the few trees necessary to complete them does not seem to be a material violation of the constitutional prohibition.

I have concluded, therefore, that the construction of ski trails in the manner you describe is within your authority.

Very truly yours,

s/ John J. Bennett, Jr.

Attorney-General.

APPENDIX B

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS AT MOUNT VAN HOEVENBERG RECREATION AREA

MAY 1986

Immediately following is an inventory of the various buildings at Mount Van Hoevenberg dated May 1986. This listing of fifty-nine (59) buildings is presented to update the assignment of structures at the bobsled, luge, cross-country skiing and biathlon recreation units. This listing, by current building assignment, preceeds and differs somewhat from the organization of the more specific building descriptions (which includes dimensions and usage) which are also included in this appendix.

Bobrun Inventory

Bobrun Mile Start	4
Cliffside	1
No. Seven Turn	1
No. Eight Turn	1
Half-Mile Start	2
Zig-Zag	1
ANOC Booth	1
Lounge	1
Sled Shed	1
Finish	2
Push Track	1
Administration Building	1
Machine Building	1
Maintenance Shop	1
Log Cabin (timing)	1
Pole Barn	1
Pump House	1
Storage Shed	1
Pump House at Brook	1
TOTAL	24

Luge Run Inventory

Men's Start	2
Ladies' Start	2
No. Five Turn	1
No. Ten Turn	1
Finish	2
Storage Shed	1
TOTAL	9

Cross-Country Inventory

Ticket Booth	1
Lounge	1
Timing Building	1
Training Center	1
Timing Building on Trails	3
Pole Barn	1
Maintenance Building	1
Snowmaking Pump House	1
Bathroom Building	1
TOTAL	11

Biathlon Inventory

Lounge and Boxing Building	1
Timing Building	1
Range Chief Building	1
Pits	1
Range Storage	8
TOTAL	12

President's Quarters

House	1
Shed	1
Garage	1
TOTAL	3

APPENDIX B

BUILDINGS ON BOB RUN

Mile Start - #1 Building - Upper Level - Dimensions: 20' x 31'

Usage: Warm-up Buildings

- Lower Level - Dimensions: 20' x 15'

Usage: Men's Room - 1 toilet, 1 urinal, 1 sink

Women's Room - 2 toilets, 1 sink

- #2 Building - Warm-up Building - Demensions: 10' x 16'

Observation booths along the run (6) - 6' x 6'

½ Mile Start - Dimensions: 19' x 20'

Usage: Warm-up building, Mens Room - 1 toilet, 1 urinal, 1 sink

Women's Room - 2 toilets, 1 sink

Dimensions: 9' x 9'

½ Mile Start - Start building and storage - Dimensions: 10' x 10'

Finish - Warming Building - Dimensions: 7' x 9'

Scale House - Dimensions: 8' x 16'

Push Track - Start Building - Dimensions: 8' x 8'

Sled Shed - Upper Level - Sled Storage - Dimensions: 40' x 75'

- Bobsled Office - Dimensions: 40' x 12'
- Hallway - Dimensions: 10' x 10'
- 1 toilet, 1 sink

Sled Shed - Lower Level - Hallway - Dimensions: 9' x 40'

- Bobsled Repair Shop - Dimensions: 28' x 40'

- 2 toilets, 1 sink

Lounge (Club House) Building At Bottom Of Run -

- Upper Level - Lounge - Dimensions: 46' x 45'

  - Outside Deck - Dimensions: 90' x 18'

- Lower Level - Cafeteria - Dimensions: 46' x 45'

  - Bathrooms - Women's - 4 toilets, 2 sinks

    - Men's - 4 toilets, 4 urinals, 2 sinks

  - Press Room

  - Timing Room

  - First Aid Room - 1 toilet, 1 sink

(These five rooms are included in one buildings - Dimensions: 90' x 18')

Ammonia Plant - Refrigeration Building - Dimensions: 48' x 86'

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

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

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

Log Building - Timing Shop and Living Quarters - Dimensions: 25' x 72'

- 2 Bathrooms, 2 Showers, and Full Kitchen

Administration Office - 2 Offices, Waiting Room, Bathroom - not public - 1 Toilet, 1 Sink - Dimensions: 20' x 38'

Announcing Booth - Dimensions: 6' x 12'

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

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

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

Pump House - At Brook - 3 pumps to supply resevoir - Dimensions: 12' x 10'

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

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

Resident House - Dimensions: 60' x 30' - 2 toilets, 2 sinks, 2 showers, modern kitchen

Garage - Dimensions: 20' x 20'

Storage Shed - Dimensions: 8' x 10'

APPENDIX B

BUILDINGS ON LUGE RUN

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

Usage: Warm-up of Competitors

Furnishings: 2 Chemical Toilets

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

Women's Start - Dimensions: 17' x 27'

Usage: Warm-up of Competitors

Furnishings: 2 Chemical Toilets

Finish Tower - 1st Floor - Dimensions: 12' x 12' - 2 chemical toilets

- 2nd Floor - Dimensions: 12' x 12' - Storage
- 3rd Floor - Dimensions - 12' x 12' - Jury Room
- 4th Floor - Dimensions: 24' x 25' - Announce Timing and Observation Room
- 4 Lookout Towers for observation of track - Dimensions: 6'x6'

Finish Shed - For weighing Sleds - Dimensions: 7' x 7'

APPENDIX B

BUILDINGS AT CROSS-COUNTRY

Interval Timing Buildings (5 Each)

Dimensions: 6' x 6'

Usage: 3 unused, 2 buildings house emergency telephones

Furnishings: none

Old Cross-Country Timing Building

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

Usage: Headquarters for Cross-Country branch of Nordic Training Center of the NY Ski Education Foundation, Warming for Cross-Country race officials

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

Ticket Booth

Dimensions: 6' x 6'

Usage: Cross-Country ski ticket sales

Furnishings: none

Cross-Country Timing-Building

Dimensions: 20' x 29' (2 story)

Usage: Timing for Cross-Country ski races

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

Cross-Country Lodge

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

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

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

Office Trailer

Dimensions: 10' x 45'

Usage: Temporary office space for race administration

Furnishings: 5 chairs, 2 folding tables

APPENDIX B

BUILDINGS AT THE BIATHLON

Biathlon Lodge Building

Dimensions: 55' x 57' (one floor)

Usage: Warming area for races and officials; kitchenette

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

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

Biathlon Timing Bulding

Dimensions: 24' x 40'

Usage: Timing ski races, houses intercom system

Furnishings: Amplifier and PA system

Biathlon Target Building

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

Usage: Targets for Biathlon range

Furnishings: 36 targets and framer, 36 stools for officials

Maintenance Shop

Dimensions: 50' x 80'

Usage: Storage and maintenance of grooming vehicles and equipment

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

Vehicles and Equipment: Kassbohrer Pisten-Billy PB130D, Thiokel Imp. 1450 WT, Thiokel Imp. 1450 STD, Thiokel Imp. 1404, 3 Ski-Doo Alpiner, 2 Bachler double track-setter, 3 Valley

Engineering, plows and framer, 2 Valley Engineering powder-maker, 1 Sno-Tiller, 2-12' culvert rollers, 2-8' culvert rollers, 1 Woodcrest double track-setter

Campsite Toilet

Dimensions: 20' x 24'

Usage: unused

Furnishings: 4 lavatories, 7 toilets, 1 urinal

Range Officers Building

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

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

Furnishings: none

			Initials	Date
Prepared By				
Approved By				

Mt VanHoevenberg – Replacement Schedule
Fixed Plant   Depreciation I

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Item	Value	Date Const	Replace Date	Life yrs	st line Dep/yr	
Bobsled run	4500000	1979	1999	20	225000	
Luge run	5000000	1978	1998	20	250000	
Roads & Parking lots	2000000	1979	1999	20	100000	
Electrical Dist. System	1000000	1979	1999	20	50000	
Refrig. Plant	1000000	1979	1999	20	100000	
Buildings						
Clubhouse	750000	1970	2010	40	18750	
Sled Shed	150000	1960	2000	40	3750	
Shop #1	200000	1965	2005	40	5000	
Shop #2	250000	1979	2019	40	6250	
Luge Bldgs	275000	1979	2019	40	6875	
Bob Bldgs	25000	1960	2000	40	625	
X-C Lodge	50000	1976	2016	40	1250	
" Timing	50000	1979	2019	40	1250	
Biathlon Bldg	25000	1976	2016	40	625	
" Timing	20000	1976	2016	40	500	
Range Officers	20000	1976	2016	40	500	
Target Pits	100000	1979	2029	50	2000	
Scoreboards (4)	120000	1979	1994	15	8000	
Residence	40000	1965	2015	50	800	
3 Pedestrian Bridges	275000	1979	2079	100	2750	
	15850000				783925	

Mt Van Hoevenberg - Replacement Schedule Non Automotive

Depreciation II

Equipment Item	1 Value (new)	2 Purch Date	3 Replace Date	4 Life yrs	5 st. line Dep/yr	6
Pumps						
Brook #1	2500	1981	1988	7	357	
Brook #2	2500	1981	1988	7	357	
Brook #3	2500	1978	1985	7	357	
Bobrun #1	2000	1971	1983	12	167	
#2	2000	1981	1993	12	167	
Luge #1	2000	1979	1991	12	167	
#2	2000	1981	1993	12	167	
Cross Country	2000	1976	1988	12	167	
Mech System	2000	1979	1991	12	167	
Well #1	2500	1976	1996	20	125	
#2	2500	1981	2001	20	125	
Timing Equip	10000	1982	1992	10	1000	
PA Equip	5000	1979	1989	10	500	
Boilers						
Clubhouse	10000	1981	2001	20	500	
Sled Shed	5000	1964	1984	20	250	
Shop #1	10000	1965	1995	30	333	
" #2	10000	1979	199[illegible]	[illegible]	500	
Bobsled #1	6000	1972	1982	10	600	
#2	6000	1972	198[illegible]	10	600	
#3	6000	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	600	
#4	6000	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	600	
#5	6000	1974	[illegible]	10	600	
#6	6000	1974	1984	10	600	
#7	6000	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	600	
#8	6000	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	600	
Power Tools	4000	1979	[illegible]	10	400	
Hand Tools	5000	1979	[illegible]	10	500	
Automotive Equip	12000	1965	1990	25	480	
Welder	1500	1978	1988	10	150	
Chain Saws (3)	900	1979	1984	5	180	
Office Equip	5000	1979	1999	20	250	
	1[illegible]900				12166	

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article eight of the public authorities law is amended by adding a new title twenty-eight to read as follows:

TITLE 28
NEW YORK STATE OLYMPIC REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

§ 2605. Short title. This title shall be known and may be cited as the "New York state olympic regional development authority act".

§ 2606. Legislative findings. It is hereby found, determined and declared that there is an immediate need to institute a comprehensive, coordinated program of activities utilizing the olympic facilities in and around Lake Placid, New York, in order to insure optimum year-round use and enjoyment of these facilities to the economic and social benefit of the olympic region and to minimize the financial burden on the state and local governments in the maintenance and operation of these facilities by means of maximizing revenue opportunities for their support; and to take advantage of the opportunity to improve the physical fitness and athletic and recreational education of the people of this state and the United States by assisting in the use and maintenance of these facilities. It is further declared to be desirable to create a state olympic regional development authority to operate, manage and maintain the olympic facilities, develop, implement and supervise the professional management necessary for such a comprehensive, coordinated pro- §2606 Findings

 Additions in text indicated by underline;

gram and for the management, promotion, scheduling and conduct of an integrated, year-round program and a wide range of national and international athletic training and competitive opportunities and other activities which can effectively utilize the available facilities. The authority shall carry out its purposes and responsibilities and utilize the facilities through agreements with state and local agencies which have jurisdiction over the various olympic facilities in the olympic region. It is further declared that the authority shall be created as a public benefit corporation and that the corporate programs and powers conferred under this title and the expenditures of public moneys pursuant thereto are in furtherance of serving a valid public interest and public purpose.

§ 2607. Definitions. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this title, unless the context indicates otherwise, have the following meanings: §2607 DEFINITIONS

1. The term "olympic facility" shall mean any publicly owned, administered or supervised facility located in the olympic region and suitable for use in connection with athletic training or competition, or with recreational or physical educational activities. The fact that any such facility is also suitable for other uses in addition to those specified shall not exclude such facility from the scope of this definition.

2. The term "authority" shall mean the New York state olympic regional development authority as created by section twenty-six hundred eight of this title.

3. The term "events" shall mean any organized athletic competition, organized athletic training, recreational activity, educational activity, entertainment activity or other activity suitable to be conducted in any olympic facility.

4. The term "park district" shall mean the town of North Elba, public parks and playgrounds district, a special district created by chapter four hundred seventy-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-eight.

5. The term "olympic region" shall mean the county of Essex, state of New York.

6. The term "participating olympic facility" shall mean any olympic facility subject to an agreement entered into by the authority pursuant to section twenty-six hundred twelve or twenty-six hundred fourteen of this title.

7. The term "state" shall mean the state of New York.

§ 2608. New York state olympic regional development authority. 1. For the purposes of effectuating the policy declared in section twenty-six hundred six of this title, there is hereby created the "New York state olympic regional development authority", referred to in this title as "the authority", which shall be a body corporate and politic constituting a public benefit corporation. The authority shall consist of ~~nine~~ TEN members who shall be the commissioner of environmental conservation, the commissioner of commerce, the commissioner of parks and recreation and SEVEN ~~six~~ persons to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Of the six persons appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, one each shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly. Three of the persons appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall be ap- §2608 ORDA-Creation nated by law, provided, however, that no such law shall take effect so long as the authority shall have any outstanding obligations, unless adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction thereof.

2. The authority shall submit on August fifteenth, nineteen hundred ninety, a report to the governor, the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee and the park district detailing the accomplishments of the authority since its creation and making recommendations concerning its continuation.

1990 AUG. 15 REPORT RE Continuance (8/15/1990)

3. The comptroller may conduct periodic financial audits of the authority and report on August fifteenth, nineteen hundred ninety, to the governor, the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee and the park district on the appropriateness of the financial practices of the authority.

4. The director of the budget is hereby directed to conduct a survey of the management and operating practices of the authority and report on August fifteenth, nineteen hundred ninety, to the governor, the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee and the park district on the appropriateness of the management and operating practices of the authority. The director of the budget shall include in such report his recommendations of whether the authority shall be terminated or whether it shall be changed in any manner, and if the director of the budget shall recommend that the authority be terminated, he shall recommend what functions shall be eliminated and what functions shall be continued by another authority or agency.

5. In the event of termination of the existence of the authority, all of its rights and properties shall pass to and be vested in the state, except the personal property and any replacements and/or substitutions therefor, used solely in connection with a participating olympic facility which is administered, owned or supervised by the park district shall pass to and be vested in the park district. All property which passes to the state or the park district on termination of the authority shall be accepted by the state or the park district, as the case may be, in its condition at the time of such termination.

§ 2611. Powers of the authority. Except as otherwise may be limited by this title, the authority shall have power:

§2611 Powers of Authority

1. To sue and be sued;

2. To have a seal and alter the same at pleasure;

3. To acquire, lease, hold and dispose of real and personal property or any interest therein for its corporate purposes;

4. To make and alter by-laws for its organization and internal management, and rules and regulations governing the exercise of its powers and the fulfillment of its purposes under this title. Such rules and regulations must be filed with the secretary of state and the town clerk of North Elba;

5. To enter into contracts for employment of such officers and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties, and to fix and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation and to retain or employ such personnel as may be required for its corporate purposes and private consultants on a contract basis or otherwise for rendering professional or technical services and advice;

6. To schedule and book events at participating olympic facilities with public and private individuals, organizations, groups and other en-

tities desiring to use such facilities for conducting events and activities appropriate to the purposes of the authority;

7. To enter into contracts, leases and subleases and to execute all instruments necessary or convenient for the conduct of authority business, including agreements with the park district and any state agency which administers, owns or supervises any olympic facility, as provided in sections twenty-six hundred twelve and twenty-six hundred fourteen of this title;

8. To undertake or cause to be undertaken plans, surveys, analyses and studies necessary, convenient or desirable for the effectuation of the purposes and powers of the authority and to prepare recommendations in regard thereto;

9. To enter into contracts to operate, maintain and manage olympic facilities;

10. To fix and collect fees, rents and other charges for the use of olympic facilities and to authorize any other person on its behalf to collect same;

11. To conduct or contract for the conduct of all necessary or convenient services relevant to the publicizing, advertising, marketing and promoting of participating olympic facilities and events scheduled at such facilities, including, without limitation, the sale of media rights;

12. To operate, or contract for the operation of, concession services at any participating olympic facility;

13. To contract for and to accept any gifts or grants, subsidies, or loans of funds or property or financial or other aid in any form from the federal or state government or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or from any other source, public or private, and to comply, subject to the provisions of this title, with the terms and conditions thereof; provided however, the authority shall not contract for the payment of debt evidenced by bonds or notes or other evidence of indebtedness issued by any public corporation for capital improvements either directly or through a lease purchase agreement with any public corporation without the prior approval of the public authorities control board;

14. To procure insurance against any loss or liability in connection with the use, management, maintenance and operation of the participating olympic facilities, in such amounts and from such insurers, subject to public bidding as it deems desirable; and

Insurance subject to public Bidding

15. To do all things necessary, convenient or desirable to carry out its purposes and for the exercise of the powers granted in this title.

§ 2612. Agreement with the park district. 1. The specific terms of the agreement shall not exceed ten years and shall be negotiated between the authority and the park district with respect to all participating olympic facilities owned by the park district, and shall include but not be limited to, the ski jump facilities located at Intervale and the speed skating and arena complex located in the village of Lake Placid.

§ 2612 Agreement with Park District

2. The agreement between the authority and the park district shall provide the following:

(a) The authority shall receive the participating olympic facility, including any personal property and equipment owned by the park district and used solely in connection therewith, which is the subject matter of the agreement in its condition at the time of the commencement of the agreement.

APPENDIX C
ADIRONDACK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

ACQUISITION POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Agency has an important interest in future state land acquisitions since they can vitally affect both private and public land within the Adirondack Park. As a result the Agency recommends that the following guidelines should govern future acquisitions of state lands with the Park:

1. Future state acquisitions within the Adirondack Park should generally be restricted to the acquisition of forest preserve lands. Where special state purposes are such that non-forest preserve land might be acquired (assuming such acquisitions to be constitutionally permissible) the amount acquired for other than forest preserve purposes should be kept to the minimum necessary. Thus, should the state acquire a 100-acre tract on which it wished to place a hospital, only that part of the tract, say twenty-five acres, that is actually necessary for the facility should be classified as non-forest preserve.

2. As a general guideline, the state should avoid acquiring lands for non-forest preserve purposes (assuming such acquisitions to be constitutionally permissible) within the Park where:

- the tract is not contiguous to a public highway; or,
- the tract is of a native forest character, i.e., stocked with any size, native tree species with twenty-five percent crown cover. (Plantations are not considered to be native forest land); or,
- the tract involved consists of more than 150 acres; or,
- the tract is contiguous to existing forest preserve land; or,
- the tract is within one-half mile of a block of forest preserve land of over 1,000 acres; or,
- the tract lies at an elevation greater than 2,500 feet; or,
- the proposed use of the tract will materially alter the surrounding environment; or,
- the tract is of significant scenic, ecological or geologic value or interest.

3. Save for (i) the two existing alpine skiing centers at Whiteface and Gore mountains and the Mt. Van Hoevenberg winter sports facility; (ii) rustic state campsites, a long accepted intensive use of the forest preserve; (iii) visitor information centers, memorial highways, beaches and boat launching sites; and (iv) historic areas (guidelines for which are provided elsewhere in this master plan), the state should rely on private enterprise to develop intensive recreational facilities on private lands within the Park, to the

extent that the character of these lands permits this type of development, and should not acquire lands for these purposes.

4. Highest priority should be given to acquiring fee title to, fee title subject to a term of life tenancy, or conservation easements providing public use or value of rights of first refusal over, key parcels of private land, the use or development of which could adversely affect the integrity of vital tracts of state land, particularly wilderness, primitive and canoe areas.

5. High priority should also be given to acquisitions of fee title which permit the consolidation of scattered tracts of state land.

6. Fee title or appropriate conservation easements should also be acquired to protect critical wildlife areas such as deer wintering areas, wetlands, habitats of rare or endangered species or other areas of unique value, such as lands bordering or providing access to classified or proposed wild, scenic and recreational rivers.

7. Efforts should be made, by conservation easement or fee acquisition, to protect the major scenic resources of the Park along travel corridors, with particular attention to the Adirondack Northway and those scenic vistas specifically identified on the Private Land Use and Development Plan Map and listed in Chapter III of this document.

8. The acquisition of rights-of-way across private lands that effectively prevent access to important blocks of state land should be pursued, except where such acquisition would exacerbate or cause problems of overuse or inappropriate use of state lands.

9. Canoe route easements should be purchased to reopen Adirondack canoe routes for non-motorized access in appropriate areas of the Park.

10. The highly successful fishing rights easement purchase program of the Department of Environmental Conservation should be continued and expanded on appropriate streams.

11. Due to the importance of the forest products industry to the economy of the Adirondack region, bulk acreage purchases in fee should not normally be made where highly productive forest land is involved, unless such land is threatened with development that would curtail its use for forestry purposes or its value for the preservation of open space or of wildlife habitat. However, conservation easements permitting the continuation of sound forest management and other land uses compatible with the open space character of the Park should be acquired wherever possible to protect and buffer state lands.

While the Agency has not been given authority to review proposed acquisitions before title has vested in the state, once new lands have been acquired the Act requires the master plan to be revised by classifying the lands and setting guidelines for their management and use pursuant to the statutory procedures (consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation and submission to the Governor for approval). The following procedures for revisions of the master plan will be followed in connection with new acquisitions:

- land acquisitions should be classified as promptly as possible following acquisition and in any case classification of new acquisitions will be done annually; and,

- prior to classification by the Agency, lands acquired by the Department of Environmental Conservation or any other state agency will be administered on an interim basis in a manner consistent with the character of the land and its capacity to withstand use and which will not foreclose options for eventual classification.

APPENDIX C
ADIRONDACK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Section 816 of the Act directs the Department of Environmental Conservation to develop, in consultation with the Agency, individual unit management plans for each unit of land under its jurisdiction classified in the master plan. Those plans will conform to the guidelines and criteria set forth in the master plan. Unit management plans will contain:

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

- an inventory of all existing facilities for public or administrative use;

- an inventory of the types and extent of actual and projected public use of the area;

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

- an assessment of the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the area with particular attention to portions of the area threatened by overuse in light of its resource limitations and its classification under the master plan.

Each unit management plan will also set forth a statement of the management objectives for the protection and rehabilitation of the area's resources and ecosystems and for public use of the area consistent with its carrying capacity.

These management objectives will address, on a site-specific basis as may be pertinent to the area, such issues as:

- actions to minimize adverse impacts on the resources of the area;

- the rehabilitation of such portions of the area as may suffer from overuse or resource degradation;

- the regulation of public use such that the carrying capacity of the area is not exceeded;

- the preservation of aquatic and terrestrial habitats of the area;

- the preservation and management of the fish and wildlife resources (including game and non-game species) of the area;

- the preservation and management of the lakes, ponds, river and streams of the area, with particular attention to all proposed or designated wild, scenic and recreational rivers;

- the preservation and management of special interest areas such as the habitats of rare, threatened or endangered species and areas with the potential for the reintroduction of extirpated species, unique geological areas and historic areas or structures;

- the identification of needed additions or improvements to, and plans for providing for further appropriate public use of, the area consistent with its carrying capacity;

- the removal of non-conforming uses; and,

- the identification, in intensive use, historic and appropriate portions of wild forest areas accessible by automobile, of measures that can be taken to improve access to and enjoyment of these lands, and associated structures and improvements, by the physically handicapped.

Unit management plans will also address the administrative actions and the minimum facilities necessary on a site-specific basis, as may be pertinent to the area to attain the stated management objectives of such area.

Schedules for achievement of such objectives will be included in each unit management plan. The land characteristics and the recommended objectives for each area will be related to and integrated with the characteristics and management objectives for adjacent public and private land areas. General recommendations for future acquisition will be included as appropriate.

An initial draft of the unit management plan for each state land area including alternative management objectives, where appropriate, will be submitted to the Agency for review and comment, prior to the preparation of the final draft plan for public review.

Opportunity will be made for review and comment on the draft unit management plans by the public and other interested parties, and public meetings will be convened as appropriate for that purpose.

Final unit management plans will be prepared by the Department of Environmental Conservation after due consideration of all comments and recommendations made on the public review draft. The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation will adopt each final unit management plan which will then be filed with the Agency.

Any material modification in adopted unit management plans will be made following the procedure for original unit plan preparation.

Definition - Day Use Area

A developed facility designed to accommodate a significant number of visitors on a day use basis only. The term includes Mt. Van Hoevenberg.

APPENDIX C
ADIRONDACK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

INTENSIVE USE

Definition

An intensive use area is an area where the state provides facilities for intensive forms of outdoor recreation by the public. Two types of intensive use areas are defined by this plan: campgrounds and day use areas.

These areas provide overnight accommodations or day use facilities for a significant number of visitors to the Park and often function as a base for use of wild forest, wilderness, primitive and canoe areas.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Basic Guidelines

1. The primary management guideline for intensive use areas will be to provide the public opportunities for family group camping, developed swimming and boating, downhill skiing, crosscountry skiing under competitive or developed conditions, visitor information and similar outdoor recreational pursuits in a setting and on a scale that are in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.

2. All intensive use facilities should be located, designed and managed so as to blend with the Adirondack environment and to have the minimum adverse impact possible on surrounding state lands and nearby private holdings. They will not be situated where they will aggravate problems on lands already subject to or threatened by overuse, such as the High Peaks wilderness, or where they will have a negative impact on competing private facilities. Such facilities will be adjacent to or serviceable from existing public road systems or water bodies open to motorboat use within the Park.

3. Construction and development activities in intensive use areas will:

- avoid material alteration of wetlands;
- minimize extensive topographic alterations;
- limit vegetative clearing; and,
- preserve the scenic, natural and open space resources of the intensive use area.

4. Day use areas will not provide for overnight camping or other overnight accommodations for the public.

5. Priority should be given to the rehabilitation and modernization of existing intensive use areas and the complete development of partially

developed existing intensive use areas before the construction of new facilities is considered.

6. Additions to the intensive use category should come either from new acquisitions or from the reclassification of appropriate wild forest areas, and only in exceptional circumstances from wilderness, primitive or canoe areas.

7. Any request for classification of a new acquisition or reclassification of existing lands from another land use category to an intensive use area will be accompanied by a draft unit management plan for the proposed intensive use area that will demonstrate how the applicable guidelines will be respected.

8. No new structures or improvements at any intensive use area will be constructed except in conformity with a final adopted unit management plan for such area. This guideline will not prevent the ordinary maintenance rehabilitation or minor relocation of conforming structures or improvements.

9. Since the concentrations of visitors at certain intensive use facilities often pose a threat of water pollution, the state should set an example for the private sector by installing modern sewage treatment systems with the objective of maintaining high water quality. Standards for the state should in no case be less than those for the private sector and in all cases any pit privy, leach field or seepage pit will be at least 150 feet from the mean high water mark of any lake, pond, river or stream.

10. Any new, reconstructed or relocated buildings or structures located on shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams, other than docks, primitive tent sites not a part of a campground (which will be governed by the general guidelines for such sites set forth elsewhere in this master plan) boat launching sites, fishing and waterway access sites, boathouses, and similar water related facilities, will be set back a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high water mark and will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and the public enjoyment and use thereof.

Mt. Van Hoevenberg Winter Sports Facility

The Mt. Van Hoevenberg Intensive Use Area should be maintained as a winter sports facility meeting international standards for bobsled, luge, biathlon and improved crosscountry skiing under developed, competitive conditions.

APPENDIX D

Transfer Agreement Between DEC and ORDA

By agreement dated October 4, 1982, the Department of Environmental Conservation, in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Public Authorities Law (Article 8, Title 28, §2614), transferred the use, operation, maintenance and management of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreational Area, along with the Whiteface Mountain Ski Center and Memorial Highway, to the Olympic Regional Development Authority. The term of the agreement expires on March 31, 1992. Under the agreement, ORDA agreed to maintain the facilities; undertake capital improvements, subject to DEC prior written approval; establish a sinking fund for capital improvements; continue providing the current level of public recreation; and comply with certain existing agreements. By amendment dated April 1, 1984, ORDA and DEC agreed to cooperate in the undertaking and completion of a unit management plan for each facility transferred to ORDA.

APPENDIX E

Motor Vehicles At Mount Van Hoevenberg

YEAR	MAKE	REMARKS
1974	Dodge	small plow truck (4 wheel drive) (state)
1974	GMC	not roadworthy (state)
1979	Jeep	bobrun work truck (4 wheel drive)
1977	Ford	luge run work truck & sled transport (4 wheel drive)(state)
1979	International	bobsled transport (dump truck)
1979	International	bobsled transport (dump truck)
1977	Jeep	used by timing technicians (wagon) (4 wheel drive)
1978	International 1700	large dump truck w/ plow & sander (4 wheel drive)
1968	International	large dump truck w/ snow plow wing (state)
1980	Walters	operational
1980	Walters	not operational; needs rear bevel drive
	Ambulance	belongs to Nat.Bob.; on loan (not used)
1985	GMC	Jims pickup
	International	bulldozer (from Gore Mt.)
	Alice Chamers	front loader (from Gore Mt.) (track)
	Case	front loader (rubber tires) (state)
1979	Unimog	roadworthy
	Thiokol	1450 WT (Imp)
	Thiokol	1450 STS (Imp)
	Thiokol	1400 (Imp)
	Kassbohrer	Piston Bully PB 130 (new)
1979	Ski-Doo	Alpine
1979	Ski-Doo	Alpine
1979	Ski-Doo	Alpine
1979	Jeep	Ski Jump
1979	Jeep	Ski Jump
1979	Thiokol	1400 (Imp) (sent to Gore Mt.)
1979	Ski-Doo	Alpine (sent to Gore Mt.)
1984	Yamaha	ATV (4 wheel)
1977	Dodge	pick-up (state) (sent to Area)
1979	Unimog	from Gore Mt.
	John Deere JD301A	Tractor

APPENDIX E

Motorized Equipment Inventory

ID NUMBER	MAKE	MODEL	SERIAL NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
79H033	Homelite	450AO	580740233	0804	Chainsaw
79H034	Homelite	450AO	104254	0804	Chainsaw
80J001	Ariens	ST724	013608	1003	Snowblower
80J002	Ariens	ST103V	009830	1003	Snowblower
80J003	Ariens	ST103V	009833	1003	Snowblower
80J004	Ariens	ST103V	010000	1003	Snowblower
80J005	Ariens	ST724	013620	1003	Snowblower
80J006	Ariens	ST724	013621	1003	Snowblower
80J007	Ariens	ST1032	010001	1003	Snowblower
80J008	Ariens	ST724	013622	1003	Snowblower
6D8912	Nelson		RM1DF1979	0940	Trailer Equip
79F002	Homelite	176A35	9D871463	0606	Generator
79F003	Lincoln	AC150	A893427	0602	Welder
79G014	Homelite	121TP2-1	91000507	0700	Trash Pump
79H027	Hoffco	P10	90542230	0801	Brush Saw
79H028	Hoffco	P10	90541530	0801	Brush Saw
79H029	Homelite	S/XL-AO	490930181	0803	Chainsaw
79H030	Homelite	S/XL-AO	090930178	0803	Chainsaw
79H031	Homelite	S/XL-AO	490930176	0803	Chainsaw

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment Inventory

Identification Number	Description
00270	Snowmaker, Electric
00408	Bobsled
00409	Bobsled
00410	Bobsled
00411	Bobsled
00412	Bobsled
12954	Chlorinator
14995	Transceiver, Mobile
15000	Transceiver, Mobile
15001	Transceiver, Mobile
15002	Transceiver, Mobile
15003	Transceiver, Mobile
15004	Transceiver, Mobile
15005	Transceiver, Mobile
15006	Transceiver, Mobile
89199	Ladder
89768	Refrigerator-Freezer
89770	Stove, Electric
Two Each	Bachler Double Track-Setter
Three Each	Valley Engineering Plows and Framer
Two Each	Valley Engineering Powder-Maker Sno-Tiller
Two Each	12' Culvert Rollers
Two Each	8' Culvert Rollers
	Woodcrest Double Track-Setter
	Hydrolic Lift

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
1 SCIENTIFIC AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT									
15007	GENEL	CT56FAU66A	9293480	12304	TRANSCEIVER, MOBILE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
15008	GENEL	CT56FAU66A	9253481	12304	TRANSCEIVER, MOBILE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
15009	GENEL	CT56FAU66A	9293482	12304	TRANSCEIVER, MOBILE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
15010	GENEL	CT56FAU66A	9253483	12304	TRANSCEIVER, MOBILE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
15023	UNK	TL60E	3147	11704	TRANSIT	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
15024	UNK	9030		11706	TRIPOD, SURVEYING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
15120	GENEL	515A1B1	9425286	12311	RADIO ACCESSORY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
15372	GENEL			12311	RADIO ACCESSORY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
16012	TFNST	1000		10402	METER, RESEARCH, ELECTRICAL	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
END OF 1 SCIENTIFIC AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT									
2 AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT									
20846	HOGEN	CHS-100-A		20822	SPEAKER LOUD	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20847	BOGEN	CHS-100-A		20594	MICROPHONE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20848	BOGEN	CHS-100-A		20802	AMPLIFIER, PA	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20849	HOGEN	CHS-100-A		20822	SPEAKER LOUD	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20858	BOGEN	CHS-100-A		20823	RECORD PLAYER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20859	BOGEN	CHB100		20802	AMPLIFIER, PA	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20860	MSMPS	MA77R		20802	AMPLIFIER, PA	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20861	VM			20823	RECORD PLAYER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
20862	VM			20823	RECORD PLAYER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO.	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
2 AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT									
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )
21239	POLAR	SX70	5H625258767	20103	CAMERA, SELF-DEVELOPING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
END OF 2 AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT									
3 SHOP EQUIPMENT									
30619	GOULD	UTX50412		30600	PUMP, WATER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
31456	OSSAN	60A		30060	PUMP, ELECTRIC FUEL DISPENSIN	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
31458	WAYNE	410	216084-LO	30060	PUMP, ELECTRIC FUEL DISPENSIN	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
31461	ROCKW		BM6876	30181	SAW, TABLE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
31466	WEVER	EC-60	300-102	30021	LIFT OVER 3,000 LB., AUTOMOT.	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
31506	MORGN	150CHICAGO		30138	VISE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
31507	DEMIG	SHALLOW	4976-3-2266	30600	PUMP, WATER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
32630	UNK			30600	PUMP, WATER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
32633	AMNOP	2-11	365-411	30080	COMPRESSOR, AIR, 2 HP OR LESS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
32870	KLLGG	B3118	881970	30080	COMPRESSOR, AIR, 2 HP OR LESS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33080	SEARS	9G71936L	915700058	30150	GRINDER, BENCH	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33082	SEARS	9G71936L	915700057	30150	GRINDER, BENCH	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33084	SEARS	9GT1158		30155	SANDERS ETECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33087	SEARS	9GT1158		30155	SANDERS ETECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
3 SHOP EQUIPMENT									
33089	UNK	9GT1158		30155	SANDERS ETECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33092	UNK	9GT1158		30155	SANDERS ETECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33110	PROTO	5400E		30300	CASE, TOOL STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33119	PROTO	5400E		30300	CASE, TOOL STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33120	PROTO	5400E		30300	CASE, TOOL STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33123	UNK	S		30021	LIFT OVER 3,000 LB., AUTOMOT.	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33126	SCOTT	200	73757H8	30010	WELDER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )
						ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33211	UNK	610S10C		30021	LIFT OVER 3,000 LB., AUTOMOT.	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33591	DEMIG	D30	465	30600	PUMP, WATER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33592	DEMIG	D30	400	30600	PUMP, WATER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
33593	DEMIG		400	30600	PUMP, WATER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
END OF 3 SHOP EQUIPMENT									
4 OFFICE EQUIPMENT									
40057	IBMCO	EXEC	8436465	40113	TYPEWRITER, ELECTRIC, 13"	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
42183	TLEDC	400	453532	41514	SCALE, PLATFORM	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
42184	PLLMN	JB-365	16665	41801	CLEANER, VACUUM	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
42847	RDSHK	TAD-25	839052	41702	TELEPHONE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43795	TEXAS	TI25	351679	41200	CALC,PORT GEN PURP DISPLAY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
4 OFFICE EQUIPMENT									
43796	TEXAS	TI25	351677	41200	CALC,PORT GEN PURP DISPLAY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43797	TEXAS	TI25	351676	41200	CALC,PORT GEN PURP DISPLAY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43798	TEXAS	TI25	351680	41200	CALC,PORT GEN PURP DISPLAY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43799	TEXAS	TI25	351681	41200	CALC,PORT GEN PURP DISPLAY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43800	TEXAS	TI25	351678	41200	CALC,PORT GEN PURP DISPLAY	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43804	UNDFR	U400APD	7083705	40906	CALC DESK TOP DISP/TAPE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43805	UNDER		7083718	40906	CALC DESK TOP DISP/TAPE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43807	IBMCO	835	266199542	40115	TYPEWRITER, ELECTRIC 15"	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
43808	IBMCO	835	26-6306594	40115	TYPEWRITER, ELECTRIC 15"	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
END OF 4 OFFICE EQUIPMENT									
6 FURNITURE									
65990	UNK	SE80DFS	LM245750	61301	HEATER, WATER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84192	GENEL	CH-20	SCK-0096	60905	STOVE, GAS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84193	HASTN	6-55-C	69C-10	60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84194	UNK			60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84195	UNK			60004	DESK, DOUBLE PED	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84197	AMSTG	SISCO-TC65		60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84198	AMSTG	SISCO-TC65		60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84199	AMSTG	SISCO-TC65		60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84200	AMSTG	SISCO-TC65		60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84201	AMSTG	SISCO-TC65		60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

<u>APPENDIX E</u>

<u>Non-Automotive Equipment List</u>

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
6	FURNITURE								
B4203	WSTGR			60111	BENCH, SEATING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4204	WSTGR			60111	BENCH, SEATING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4205	WSTGR			60111	BENCH, SEATING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4206	WSTGR			60111	BENCH, SEATING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4207	WSTGR			60111	BENCH, SEATING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4208	WSTGR			60111	BENCH, SEATING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4209	HRMAN			60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4210	HRMAN			60310	TABLE, ROUND	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4211	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4212	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4213	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4214	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4215	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4216	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4217	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4218	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4219	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4220	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4221	UNK			60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4222	HRMAN			60107	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
B4223	GARLA			60918	GRILL OR GRIDDLE TOP	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
6	FURNITURE								
84224	GENEL	CG-58	SCK-0096	60918	GRILL OR GRIDDLE TOP	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84225	GENEL	CG58	SCL-0339	60938	FRYER, COMMERCIAL	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84226	GENEL	CK-45		60938	FRYER, COMMERCIAL	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84227	ENCON			60110	CHAIR, LOUNGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84228	ENCON			60110	CHAIR, LOUNGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84229	VCTRM	RA1DS		60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84230	VCTRM	RA2DS		60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84231	BVRGR	SM34NS		60933	DISPENSER, BEVERAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84232	VCTRM	FA2DS		60303	FREEZER, COMM. AND HOUSEHOLD	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84233	RHEEM	665H-400	366-3658	61301	HEATER, WATER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84234	HTPNT	9CTA114G-2	Z-4176947	60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84235	RHEEM	400AL	725-15-671	60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84236	UNK			60918	GRILL OR GRIDDLE TOP	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84237	BRDFD	SE-82D	HA256-852	61301	HEATER, WATER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84242	ADMIR	C12-14	10113587	60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84243	MRTNB			60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84244	EMECO			60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84245	KLVIN	K85H-16	3A518478	60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84246	UNK			60918	GRILL OR GRIDDLE TOP	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84247	GLOBE			60004	DESK, DOUBLE PED	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84248	UNK			60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
6	FURNITURE								
84249	UNK			60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84250	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84251	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84252	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84253	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84254	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84255	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84256	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84257	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84258	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84259	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84260	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84261	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84262	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84263	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84264	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84265	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84266	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84267	UNK			60103	CHAIR, STACKING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84268	UNK			60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84269	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
6	FURNITURE								
84716	UNK	EGL52AC	E595050	61301	HEATER, WATER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84717	UNK			60905	STOVE, GAS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84718	ADMIR	C1214	10115987	60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84719	ENCON			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84720	ENCON			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84721	ENCON			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84722	ENCON			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84723	ENCON			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84724	ENCON			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84725	UNK			60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84726	UNK			60304	TABLE, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84727	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84728	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84729	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84730	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84731	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
84732	UNK			60104	CHAIR, FOLDING	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88586	UNK		79356	61205	HEATER, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88749	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88750	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88751	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
6	FURNITURE								
88752	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88753	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88754	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88755	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88756	STEEL	1747		60504	FILE, LEGAL, 5 DRAWER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88758	CORRE	A7332		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88759	CORRE	A7332		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88760	CORRE	A7332		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88761	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88762	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88763	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88764	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88765	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88766	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88767	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88768	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88769	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88770	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88771	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88772	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88773	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
6	FURNITURE								
88774	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88775	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88776	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88777	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88778	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88779	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88780	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88781	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88782	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88783	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88784	CORRE	A7312X		60703	CABINET, LOCKER	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88786	CORRE	A7342		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88787	CORRE	A7342		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88788	CORRE	A7342		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88789	CORRE	A7342		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88790	CORRE	A7342		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88791	CORRE	A7342		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88823	UNK	TBM0520	79221037	60900	REFRIGERATOR, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88824	GENEL		AF115854G	60904	STOVE, ELECTRIC	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88825	ALLST	6655305		60004	DESK, DOUBLE PED	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88826	ALLST	6655305		60004	DESK, DOUBLE PED	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX E

Non-Automotive Equipment List

ID. NO	MFG	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CNTY	COND	OK/INC	STATUS
6	FURNITURE								
88827	ALLST	6655305		60004	DESK, DOUBLE PED	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88828	ALLST	6677305		60004	DESK, DOUBLE PED	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88829	ALLST			60009	DESK, SEC W/TYPING ELL, RIGHT	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88830	ALLST			60009	DESK, SEC W/TYPING ELL, RIGHT	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88831	ALLST			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88832	ALLST			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88833	ALLST			60301	TABLE, WORK	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88834	CORRE	A7323X		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88835	CORRE	A7323X		60701	CABINET, STORAGE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88841	EMECO	528		60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88842	EMECO	503		60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88843	EMECO	503		60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88844	EMECO	503		60105	CHAIR, SWIVEL, W/ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88845	EMECO	508		60108	CHAIR, SECRETARIAL, POSTURE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88846	EMECO	508		60108	CHAIR, SECRETARIAL, POSTURE	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88847	EMECO	502		60101	CHAIR, SIDE, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88848	EMECO	502		60101	CHAIR, SIDE, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88849	EMECO	502		60101	CHAIR, SIDE, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88850	EMECO	502		60101	CHAIR, SIDE, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88851	EMECO	502		60101	CHAIR, SIDE, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )
88852	EMECO	502		60101	CHAIR, SIDE, W/O ARMS	ESSE	( )	( )	( )

APPENDIX F

Tree Species That May Be Found On The Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area

Common Name of Trees Found	Scientific Name of Tree Species
American beech	Fagus grandifolia
American elm	Ulmus americana
Balsam fir	Albies balsamea
Bigtooth aspen	Populus grandidentata
Black Cherry	Prunus serotina
Black spruce	Picea mariana
Eastern hemlock	Tsuga canadensis
Grey birch	Betula poplifolia
Hard maple	Acer saccharinum
Pin cherry	Prunus pensylvanica
Red maple	Acer rubrum
Red spruce	Picea rubens
Soft maple	Acer rubrum
Speckled alder	Alnus rugosa
Striped maple	Acer pensylvanicum
Tamarack (eastern larch)	Larix laricina
Trembling aspen	Populus tremuloides
White ash	Fraxinum americana
White birch	Betula papyrifera
White pine	Pinus strobus
Willow	Salix sp.
Yellow birch	Betula lutea

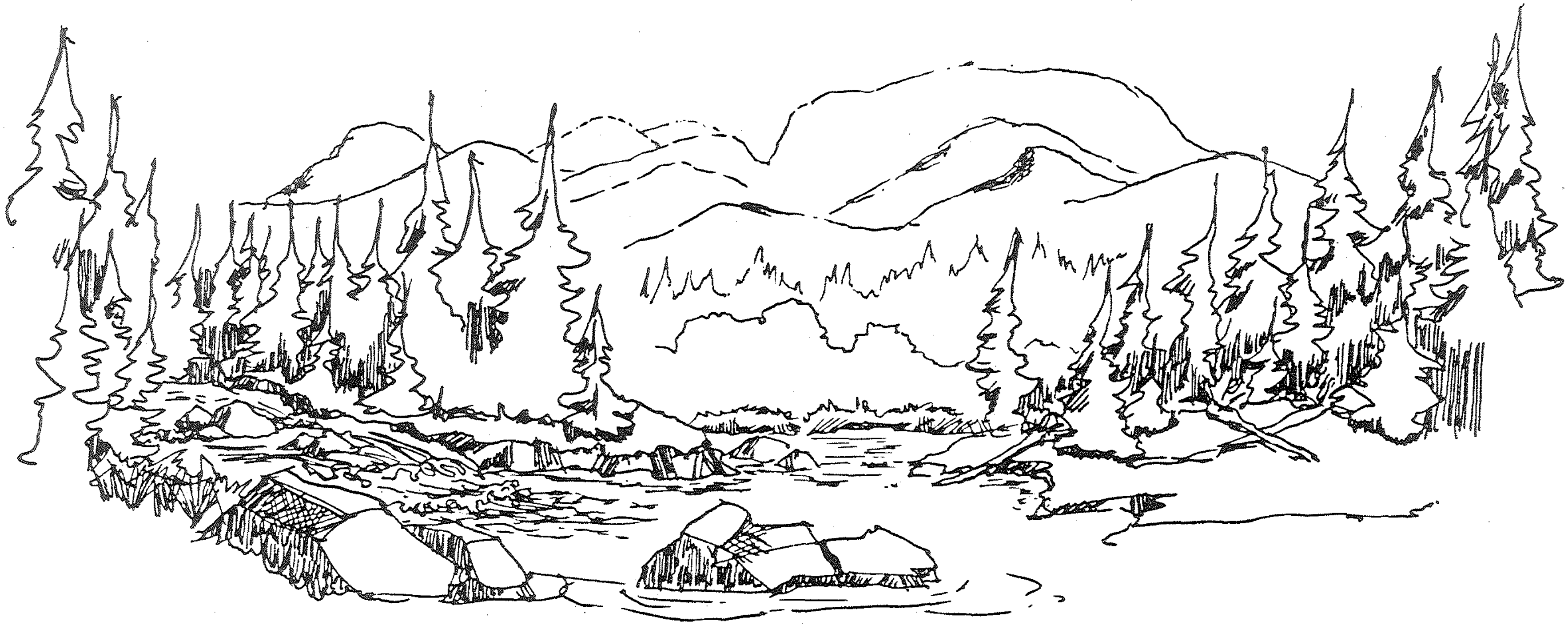
APPENDIX F

SOIL SURVEY OF LAKE PLACID AREA NEW YORK

USDA Soil Conservation Service

Syracuse, New York

June, 1978



RUGGED PEAKS...AND FRAGILE SOILS

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

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

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

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

THE SURVEY

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

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

EXPLANATION OF SOIL RATINGS

TABLES 1, 2, 3

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 5

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

Table 1 - Estimated Soil Properties Significant to Engineering

Soil Name and Map Symbol	Depth to Bedrock (Feet)	Depth to Seasonal High Water Table (Feet)	Depth from Surface of Typical Profile (Inches)	USDA Texture	Unified Classification	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 3"	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 10"	Potential Frost Action	Permeability (Inches per hr.)	Available Moisture Capacity (Ins./in. on soil)	Reaction (pH)	Erosion K	Erosion T	Corrosivity Steel	Corrosivity Concrete	Hydrologic Group
Adams: 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D, 19EF	>5	>6	0-11	loamy fine sand	SM	0	0	low	6.0-20.0	0.05-0.10	4.5-5.0	.17	5	low	high	A
			11-17	loamy sand	SP-SM	0	0		6.0-20.0	0.04-0.08	4.5-5.0	.17		low	high	
			17-60	sand	SP-SM	0-1	0		>20.0	0.03-0.04	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
Aeric Haplaquods: 101BC, 158A	>5	0-1.5	0-14	gravelly fine sandy loam	SM;ML	10-20	3-10	high	0.6-6.0	0.06-0.28	4.5-5.5	.17	3	low	high	C
			14-24	gravelly sandy loam	SM	5-15	0-1		0.6-6.0	0.05-0.16	5.0-5.5	.43		low	high	
			24-60	stony loamy sand	SM	5-15	0-5		2.0-6.0	0.04-0.15	5.0-5.5	.43		low	high	
Becket: 80B, 80C, 80DE	>5	2	0-26	sandy loam; gravelly fine sandy loam	SM	5-15	0-5	moderate	0.6-2.0	0.08-0.16	4.5-5.0	.24	3	low	moderate	C
			26-60	gravelly loamy sand	GP-GM	5-15	0-3		0.06-0.6	0.03-0.09	5.0-5.5	.17		low	moderate	
Berkshire: 97A, 97B, 97C, 97D, 97E	>5	3-6	0-15	fine sandy loam	SM	0-10	0-2	moderate	9.6-6.0	0.07-0.20	4.5-5.5	.20	3	low	high	B
			15-32	sandy loam	SM	0-10	0-5		0.6-6.0	0.05-0.14	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
			32-60	gravelly loamy sand	SM	5-15	0-10		0.6-6.0	0.02-0.12	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
Beseman: "86"	>5	0	0-30	organic material	Pt.	0	0	high	2.0-6.0	0.55-0.65	3.6-5.0	-	-	high	high	D
			30-60	fine sandy loam	SM;ML	0-2	0		0.2-0.6	0.11-0.18	3.6-7.3	-	-	high	high	
Borosaprists-Humaquepts: 93 Borosaprists part	>5	0	0-60	organic material	Pt.	0	0	high	0.2-6.0	0.35-0.55	4.0-5.0	-	-	high	high	A/D
For Humaquepts part see Humaquepts																
Colton: 114A, 114B, 114C, 114D, 114E	>5	>6	0-16	gravelly loamy sand	SM;SP	0-5	0	low	6.0	0.05-0.12	4.5-5.0	.17	3	low	high	A
			16-60	very gravelly loamy sand	SW;GW;GP	10-25	0-7		>20.0	0.01-0.05	4.5-5.0	.17		low	high	
Crogham: 22A, 22B	>5	1.5-2.0	0-31	loamy sand	SP-SM	0	0	moderate	6.0-20.0	0.05-0.09	4.5-5.0	.20	5	low	high	B
			31-60	sand	SP-SM	0	0		>20.0	0.03-0.07	4.5-5.0	.17		low	high	
Cryohumods-Lithic Borofolists: 192BC, 192DE, 192F 192G	1-2	1	0-13	loamy sand; sandy loam	SM	5-15	0-5	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.08-0.16	4.5-5.0	.28	2	low	high	C/D
			13	hard bedrock												
For Lithic Borofolists part, see Lithic Borofolists																

APPENDIX F

Table 1 - Estimated Soil Properties Significant to Engineering

Soil Name and Map Symbol	Depth to Bedrock Feet	Seasonal High Water Table Feet	Depth from Surface of Typical Profile Inches	USDA Texture	Unified Classification	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 3"	Coarse Fraction Greater Than 10"	Potential Frost Action	Permeability Inches per hr.	Available Moisture Capacity Ins./in. on soil	Reaction pH	Erosion K	Erosion T	Corrosivity Steel	Corrosivity Concrete	Hydrologic Group
Duane: 115	>5	1.5-2.0	0-7	gravelly sandy loam	SM	0-10	0	low	6.0-20.0	0.07-0.13	4.5-5.0	.17	3	low	high	B
			7-23	gravelly loamy sand	SM;SP	5-10	0		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.05	4.5-5.0	.17		low	moderate	
			23-60	very gravelly sand; or loamy sand	GP;GW	5-15	0-1		6.0-20.0	0.01-0.02	4.5-5.5	.17		low	low	
Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts 4	>5	1-3	0-8	silt loam	ML	0	0	high	0.6-6.0	0.11-0.30	5.0-5.5	-	-	moderate	moderate	B
			8-29	very fine sandy loam	SM	0	0		2.0-6.0	0.08-0.18	5.0-5.5	-	-	moderate	moderate	
			29-60	loamy fine sand; sand	SM;SP-SM	0	0		2.0-20.0	0.01-0.13	5.0-5.5	-	-	moderate	moderate	
Fluvaquents: 5	>5	0-1	0-10	silt loam	SM,ML	0	0	high	0.6-2.0	0.17-0.30	5.0-5.5	-	-	high	high	C
			10-30	silt loam	SM,ML	0	0		0.6-2.0	0.15-0.26	5.0-5.5	-	-	high	high	
			30-60	loamy very fine sand	SM,SP	0	0		0.6-6.0	0.10-0.20	5.0-5.5	-	-	high	high	
Fluventic Dystrochrepts 6	>5	3-10	0-9	fine sandy loam	SM	0	0	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.10-0.30	4.5-5.5	-	-	low	moderate	B
			9-34	fine sandy loam	SM	0	0		2.0-6.0	0.08-0.18	4.5-5.5	-	-	low	moderate	
			34-60	loamy fine sand	SM,SP	0	0		2.0-20.0	0.01-0.13	4.5-5.5	-	-	low	moderate	
Hermon: 96B 96C, 96D, 99B, 99C, 99D	>5	3-6	0-14	gravelly fine sandy loam	SM	10-30	2-20	low	6.0-20.0	0.05-0.20	4.5-5.0	.17	3	low	high	A
			14-29	cobbly sandy loam	SM,GM	10-20	2-10		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.14	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
			29-60	cobbly loamy sand	SM;GM	10-30	2-15		6.0-20.0	0.01-0.10	4.5-5.5	.17		low	high	
Humaquepts: 93 160	>5	0-0.5	0-24	mucky fine sandy loam	GM;OL	0	0	high	0.6-2.0	0.20-0.25	4.5-5.5	.17	3	high	high	D
			24-60	gravelly loamy sand	GM,SM	0	0		0.6-2.0	0.05-0.10	4.5-5.5	.24		high	high	
Lithic Borofolists: 192DE, 192F, 192G, 193DE, 193F, 193G	1-2	1	0-15	organic material	Pt.	0-10	0-3	high	2.0-6.0	0.25-0.35	4.5-5.0	-	-	high	high	A/D
			15+	granite bedrock												
Lithic Haplohumods: 195BC, 195DE, 195F	1-1/2	1.5	0-17	gravelly fine sandy loam	SM;GM	5-15	0-5	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.09-0.15	4.5-5.5	.20	2	low	moderate	C/D
			17	granitic bedrock												
Loxley: 85	>5	0	0-60	organic material	Pt.	0	0	high	0.2-6.0	0.35-0.55	4.5-5.0	-	-	high	high	A/D
Naumberg: 23	>5	0.5-1.5	0-22	fine sandy loam; loamy fine sand	SP-SM	0	0	moderate	2.0-6.0	0.05-0.11	4.5-5.0	.28	5	high	high	C
			22-32	very gravelly sand	GW-GM	0-2	0		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.04	4.5-5.5	.17		high	high	
			32-60	sand	SW-SP	0	0		6.0-20.0	0.02-0.05	5.0-5.5	.17		high	high	

APPENDIX F

Table 1 - Estimated Soil Properties Significant to Engineering

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

APPENDIX F

Table 2 - BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

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

APPENDIX F

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

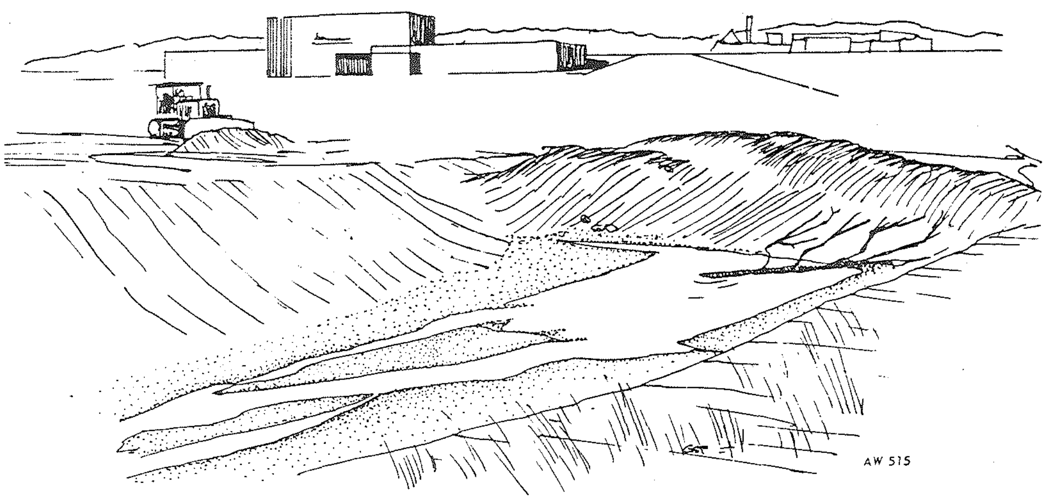
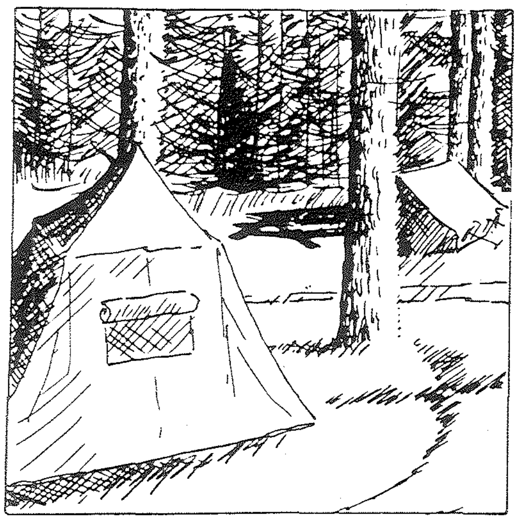


Table 2 - BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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



RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

APPENDIX F

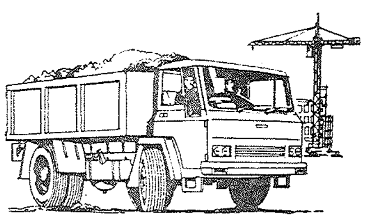
Table 4 - CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
See text for definitions of "good", "fair", "poor", and "unsuited".

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

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

ap Unit ʼmbol	Topsoil	Gravel	Sand	Roadfill
117	POOR - wetness, too sandy	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - excess fines	POOR - wetness
139A	GOOD	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - low strength
139B	GOOD	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - low strength
155B	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - frost action
155C	POOR - large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - frost action
157A	POOR - small stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
157B	POOR - small stones	POOR - excess fines	POOR - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
158A	POOR - wetness, large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - wetness, frost action
160	POOR - wetness, large stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - wetness, frost action
164A	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
164B	POOR - large stones	POOR - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	FAIR - frost action
192BC	POOR - small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer

Map Unit Symbol	Topsoil	Gravel	Sand	Roadfill
192DE	POOR - slope, small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - slope, thin layer
192F	POOR - slope, small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - slope, thin layer
192G	POOR - slope, small stones	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer, slope
193DE	POOR - excess humus, slope	UNSUITED - excess humus	UNSUITED - excess humus	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
193F	POOR - excess humus, slope	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
193G	POOR - excess humus, slope	UNSUITED - excess humus	UNSUITED - excess humus	POOR - excess humus, thin layer, slope
195BC	POOR - thin layer	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer
195DE	POOR - slope, thin layer	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer, slope
195F	POOR - slope, thin layer	UNSUITED - excess fines	UNSUITED - excess fines	POOR - thin layer, slope
196	-	-	-	-



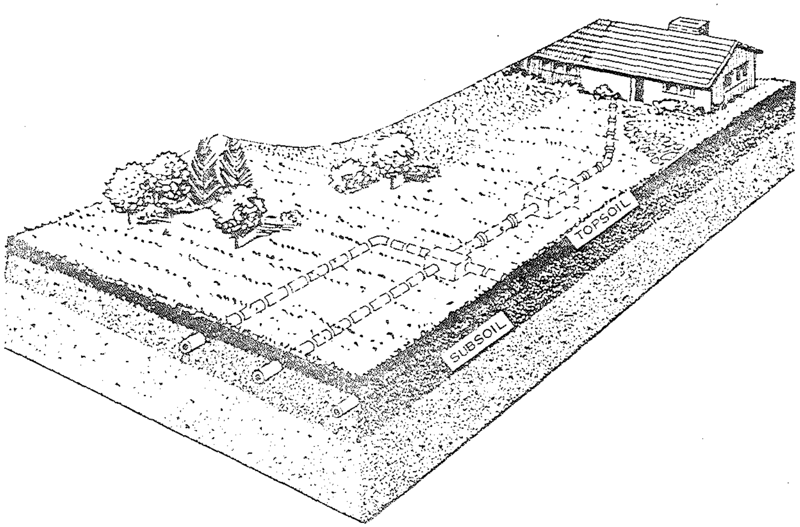
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

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

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

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

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



SANITARY FACILITIES

APPENDIX F

File Ref. 1620

MEMORANDUM FROM
HENRY G. WILLIAMS, Commissioner

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

APPENDIX F

February 16, 1984

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors

FROM: Hank Williams

RE: ORGANIZATION AND DELEGATION MEMORANDUM #84-06

Purpose:

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

Background:

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

sent to Bureaus/Sections

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Procedure:

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

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

1. Regional Facilities

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

2. Non-Regionalized Facilities

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

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

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

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

B. Routine Maintenance

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

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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 immateria (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. 3 June 26, 1985.)
- Salvage of windfall timber when "such blowdown timber constitutes a fire hazard." (1950 A.G. 154 December 28, 1950.)

1. <u>Regional Facilities</u>

   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. <u>Non-Regionalized Facilities</u> -

   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

TO: Regional Directors

FROM: Norman J. VanValkenburgh

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

PURPOSE: To establish administrative procedures for implementation of Commissioner's Organization and Delegation Memorandum 84-06, as relates to the Construction of new facilities, expansion or modification of existing facilities, and maintenance of facilities, on Forest Preserve lands.

POLICY: Commissioner's Organization and Delegation Memorandum 84-06 states: "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." To carry out the Commissioner's directive, the following procedure will be strictly adhered to by Regional and Non-Regionalized personnel in requesting approval for the disturbance of vegetation on Forest Preserve lands.

PART I - CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES AND EXPANSION OR MODIFICATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

PROCESS AND CALENDAR: The following procedure and calendar shall control the process of securing the Director of Lands and Forests' approval for projects involving the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other vegetation in the Forest Preserve involving the construction of new facilities and the expansion or modification of existing facilities:

October-November

Regional Operations Supervisor or Non-Regional Facility Manager

1. Prepares a Forest Preserve Project Work Plan, Form _____ for each proposed project.
2. Each Work Plan should include: (1) A description of the project and its purpose, (2) A sketch map showing location, (3) A county 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.
3. Submits completed Project Work Plans to the Regional Forester with jurisdiction over the project area.

December

Regional Forester

4. Enters receipt of Plans by Area in Regional Forest Preserve Project Work Plan Log.
5. Reviews Forest Preserve Project Work Plans to determine if project is appropriate taking into consideration Forest Preserve Land Classification, Unit Management Plan Goals, and Division of Lands and Forests management objectives for the area.

February (Cont'd)

Director of Lands and Forests

14. Signs forms indicating approval, or indicates disapproval with reasons stated in Comments Section.

15. Returns Forest Preserve Project Work Plans to Regional Director or appropriate Division Director.

March

Regional Director or Division Director

16. Distributes Project Work Plans to Regional Forester through Regional Supervisor of Natural Resources.

March

Regional Forester

17. Logs in receipt of Work Plans noting final disposition of each.

18. Distributes Plans to Operations Supervisor or Facility Manager for inclusion of approved plans in appropriate CEPPBS Annual Work Plan.

19. Monitors implementation of approved Project Work Plans to insure satisfactory performance and adherence to approved plan.

20. Maintains the Regional Log of Projects making appropriate entries to reflect status of each project submitted for consideration.

PART II - ROUTINE MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

PROCESS: The following procedure shall be used to obtain approval of the Regional Forester for all routine maintenance projects involving the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other vegetation in the Forest Preserve.

Applications for routine maintenance projects on Forest Preserve lands should be submitted on Form ____ as soon as possible in advance of the estimated starting date of the project. Dates should be approximations and may be listed by month/year. The request should be directed to the Regional Supervisor of Natural Resources who will forward it to the Regional Forester. The request will be reviewed as rapidly as possible and a determination will be made as to approval, disapproval or additional information needs.

When approvals have been granted, copies of the application forms will be forwarded to appropriate Lands and Forests personnel so proper monitoring of the projects can be ensured. If it is determined that action on the project has gone beyond the scope of the approved application, the project will be stopped.

Applicants should use the following guidelines when submitting project requests:

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

   This should include projects that involve blowdown removal, hazardous tree elimination (3" or more in diameter), problem tree removal (3" or more in diameter) or mowing.

   Individual applications should be submitted for each Forest Preserve classified area where appropriate. (i.e., High Peaks Wilderness Area, St. Regis Canoe Area, Saranac Lakes Wild Forest, Whiteface Mountain Intensive Use Area). Trails where maintenance is anticipated should be listed separately, and if possible, in priority of needed maintenance. It should be clearly understood that live standing trees are not to be cut for construction of bridges, dry tread, water bars, or other trail structures. Dead and downed material may be used.

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

This should include projects that involve the removal of hazardous, problem or edge trees 3" or more in diameter.

Projects should be listed individually but several may be submitted on a single application if they are similar in nature (i.e., phone lines A, B, & C). Tree counts are advisable where more than an occasional live tree must be cut to avoid potential damage to the facility in question. Felled trees may not be utilized and should be left on-site or disposed of as simply as possible.

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

This should include application for removal of only dead and/or hazardous trees in developed or intensive use areas. Other types of projects should be applied for separately as per other guidelines listed.

Applications should be made separately for each developed facility. All hazardous tree removal projects for a specific facility can be included on a single application. Total tree counts would be advisable and will probably speed application approval. Trees 3" or more in diameter that are to be removed should be flagged. Trees that are felled may be cut up and burned but may not be used for any other purpose.

4. Boundary line surveys and maintenance.

This should include all projects on existing Forest Preserve lands whether done by Department employees or by individuals under contract to the Department. Any projects should be included which involve the removal of trees 3" or more in diameter.

Individual projects may be grouped on a single application but separate applications should be submitted for projects geographically distant from each other.

December (Cont'd)

Regional Forester	6.	Makes on-site field inspections as necessary.
	7.	Insures that SEQR requirements for each project have been addressed.
	8.	Consults with Operations Supervisor or Facility Manager to affect changes or modification to project plans.
	9.	Signs Project Plan signifying approval, or indicates recommendation for disapproval stating reasons in Comments Section. Forwards through Regional Supervisor of Natural Resources to Regional Director or appropriate Division Director.

January

Regional Director or Director of Division Responsible for Facility	10.	Reviews Forest Preserve Project Work Plans submitted by the Regional Forester to determine appropriateness of projects to Regional Goals.
	11.	Signs Project Work Plans indicating approval or indicates disapproval with supporting reasons in Comments Section.
	12.	Forwards Project Work Plans to Director of Lands and Forests.

February

Director of Lands and Forests	13.	Affects review of Project Work Plans by appropriate central office staff to determine that Plans conform to Division Goals and responsibility for "care, custody and control" of Forest Preserve lands.

5. <u>Salvage of windfall timber when such blowdown timber constitutes a fire hazard.</u>

This would be an extremely unusual circumstance but if such a case did exist each project should be applied for separately.

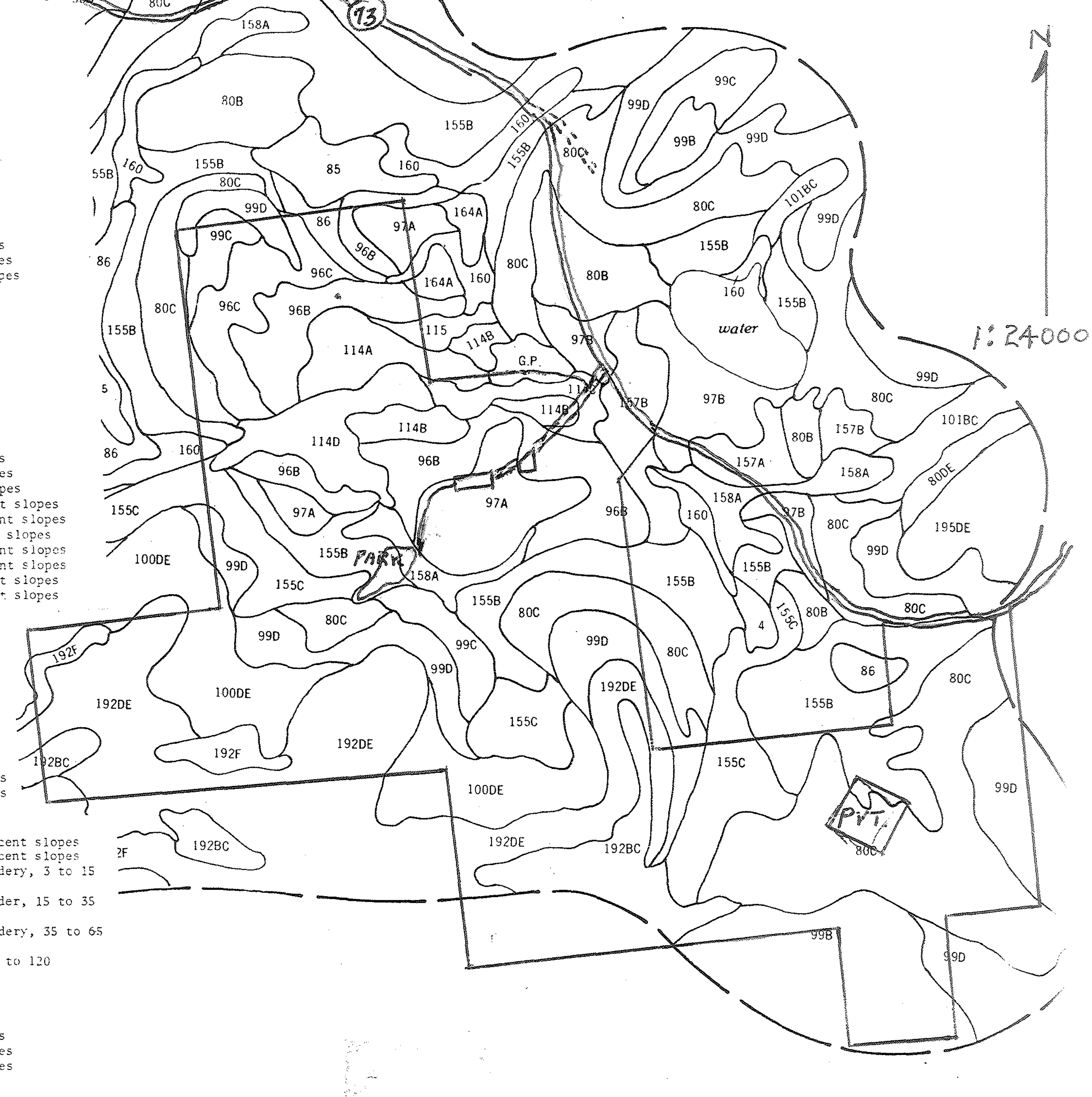
In any of the above situations approved projects will be checked on by Division of Lands and Forests personnel appropriately and pre-approval field inspections may be necessary as part of project request review.

____

Director of Lands and Forests

APPENDIX F

MOUNT VAN HOEVENBERG SOILS TYPE MAP



SOIL LEGEND

4	-	Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts, occasionally flooded
5	-	Fluvaquents, frequently flooded
6	-	Fluventic Dystrochrepts, occasionally flooded
19A	-	Adams loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
19B	-	Adams loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes
19C	-	Adams loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes
19D	-	Adams loamy fine sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes
19EF	-	Adams loamy fine sand, 25 to 45 percent slopes
22A	-	Croghan loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
22B	-	Croghan loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes
23	-	Naumburg loamy sand
50B	-	Potsdam very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
50C	-	Potsdam very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
80B	-	Becket bouldery fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
80C	-	Becket bouldery fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
80DE	-	Becket bouldery fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes
85	-	Loxley muck
86	-	Beseman mucky peat
93	-	Borosaprists-Humaquepts complex, frequently flooded
96B	-	Hermon bouldery sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
96C	-	Hermon bouldery sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
96D	-	Hermon bouldery sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
97A	-	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
97B	-	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
97C	-	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
97D	-	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
97E	-	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes
99B	-	Hermon very bouldery sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
99C	-	Hermon very bouldery sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
99D	-	Hermon very bouldery sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
100BC	-	Typic Haplorthods, extremely bouldery, 3 to 15 percent slopes
100DE	-	Typic Haplorthods, extremely bouldery, 15 to 35 percent slopes
101BC	-	Aeric Haplaquods, extremely bouldery, 3 to 15 percent slopes
102DE	-	Typic Haplohumods, extremely bouldery, 15 to 35 percent slopes
102F	-	Typic Haplohumods, extremely bouldery, 35 to 65 percent slopes
103DE	-	Typic Cryohumods, extremely bouldery, 15 to 35 percent slopes
103F	-	Typic Cryohumods, extremely bouldery, 35 to 65 percent slopes
114A	-	Colton gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
114B	-	Colton gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes
114C	-	Colton gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes
114D	-	Colton gravelly loamy sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes
114E	-	Colton gravelly loamy sand, 25 to 40 percent slopes
115	-	Duane gravelly loamy sand
117	-	Typic Haploquods, sandy
139A	-	Salmon very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
139B	-	Salmon very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
155B	-	Skerry bouldery sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
155C	-	Skerry bouldery sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
157A	-	Waumbek Variant fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
157B	-	Waumbek Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
158A	-	Aeric Haplaquods, stony
160	-	Typic Humaquepts, very stony
164A	-	Waumbek Variant bouldery, fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
164B	-	Waumbek Variant bouldery, fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
192BC	-	Cryohumods-Lithic Borofolosts complex, extremely bouldery, 3 to 15 percent slopes
192DE	-	Cryohumods-Lithic Borofolists complex, extremely boulder, 15 to 35 percent slopes
192F	-	Cryohumods-Lithic Borofolists complex, extremely bouldery, 35 to 65 percent slopes
192G	-	Cryohumods-Lithic Borofolists complex, very rocky, 65 to 120 percent slopes
193DE	-	Lithic Borofolists, 15 to 35 percent slopes
193F	-	Lithic Borofolists, 35 to 65 percent slopes
193G	-	Lithic Borofolists, 65 to 120 percent slopes
195BC	-	Lithic Haplohumods, very rocky, 3 to 15 percent slopes
195DE	-	Lithic Haplohumods, very rocky, 15 to 35 percent slopes
195F	-	Lithic Haplohumods, very rocky, 35 to 65 percent slopes
198	-	Rock outcrop

C.C. – K. Cipperly
D. Malcutte
P. Capone
Pat Orig –
Please send me your comments on these proposed changes ASAP
TEH

APPENDIX F

M E M O R A N D U M

DEC 2 3 1985

TO: Regional Directors
Regional Natural Resource Supervisors
Regional Foresters

FROM: Norman J. VanValkenburgh

SUBJECT: Tree Cutting Policy

I have attached for your consideration a copy of the Draft revision to tree cutting policy LF-84-2, Part II, Section 1, presently being considered by the Attorney General's office. The underlined text is the new material added and the bracketed material is to be deleted. Please review these proposed changes and, in accordance with Policy NR-83-4, reply to me by January 27 with your comments, amendments, changes, etc.

Anticipating the possible response from the Attorney General, this revised policy may be our guide to trail work being done during 1986.

Director of Lands and Forests

Attachment

9/3/85

Draft revision to tree cutting policy LF-84-2, Part II, Section 1:

1. Maintenance of foot trails, snowmobile trails, crosscountry 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] may be used for the construction of bridges, dry tread, waterbars or other minor trail structures only 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 wilderness character of the area. Such alternatives would 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 would be to relocate the trail in such a way that trail hardening would not be necessary.

B. If 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 near the site should be used to achieve the desired result.

   2. If the rock is unavailable or unsuitable, then the use of onsite trees should be considered in strict accordance with requirements set forth in C of this section.

   3. If neither of the first two alternatives are appropriate or possible, consideration should be given to importing native rock or peeled but untreated logs to achieve the desired results.

WHY UNTREATED IF YOU [illegible]
GO TO EXPENSE OF IMPORTING [illegible]

APPENDIX G

WILDLIFE RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Habitat Types

There are five major wildlife habitats or vegetation covertypes identified on the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area. They include northern hardwood, spruce-fir-hardwood (northern hardwood as well as pioneer hardwood species), spruce-fir, grassland-brushland, and wetlands. Each one of the five major habitats is treated as a distinct natural unit. None of the biotic communities represent closed systems that are completely independent of one another. The wildlife species of one community associate with other species within the same community. An overlap of species distribution also occurs where habitats exhibit a gradual change or continuum in vegetation types. Such a continuum exists in the successional changes occurring within the pioneer hardwood-spruce-fir habitat but may not exist between any of the forest types and grasslands.

Seasonal variations also play a major role in habitat preferences. For example, the woodchuck is a summer resident of the grasslands but hibernates in open woodlands. Wildlife species utilizing one major habitat type for feeding may not use the same habitat for cover, nesting, rearing young, etc.

Seasonal occurrences shown in column 1 of the attached table note the season that a species is most commonly present. A permanent (P) resident is present all year with some variation in abundance between the summer (nesting) and winter seasons. A species is considered a migrant when only present for a short duration, generally in the spring and/or fall. Winter (W) residents and summer (S) (nesting) residents occur during the respective seasons. The category of migrant (M) could also apply to the winter and summer resident.

The young bald eagles may travel during their first two years and could be classified as migrants.

The attached wildlife-habitat table correlates wildlife species most clearly identified with a particular habitat but implies neither species immobility nor species confinement within one particular habitat. A brief description of each of the five habitat types follows:

Northern Hardwood

This forest type should be considered a climax community; one that exists in a relative state of equilibrium within the environment. The forest vegetation comprising this habitat is identified in section II C 2 a (vegetation). Shade intolerant species will die out as the forest canopy continues to mature and reduce light reaching the forest floor. Available browse and cover for wildlife in the understory is minimal and will remain at low levels as long as the competition for light exists.

Spruce-Fir-Hardwood

The habitat type combines two forest types of spruce-fir-northern hardwood with spruce-fir-pioneer hardwood as one functional habitat for wildlife. This habitat is variable throughout the Recreational Area composed of dominant hardwoods with a spruce-fir understory on one extreme to a mixed spruce-fir-hardwood canopy with a variable understory of either conifers or hardwoods. Where the canopy is open, light penetration to the forest floor is good and contributes to an abundant supply of food and cover for wildlife. A greater abundance of habitats also exists vertically for avian species. Where light penetration is restricted by a dense canopy, such as the northern hardwoods type, only shade tolerant woodland plants will survive. Wildlife food and cover are, therefore, reduced.

Spruce-Fir

The spruce-fir combination borders the low, wetland habitat in several locations. It is a dense, uneven aged stand, and is often considered a climax forest. Where maturing trees form a close canopy, the cover and lack of a dense understory provide shelter for white-tailed deer. Where the canopy is open, and the understory includes a dense mat of young spruce and/or fir, the conditions are suitable shelter for varying hare.

Grassland-Brushland

An important wildlife habitat in the area is the grasslands and the brushy ecotones occurring between grasslands and major forest types. Grasslands have been established on some of the cross-country ski trails and along the bobsled run and luge as a result of direct seeding to protect erosion. These, in addition to the remaining abandoned pastures, provide open space and a variety of foods for the herbivores of the area. Most of these grasslands are man-made and may be considered unique because they rarely occur naturally within the maturing forest types so abundant in the forever wild Adirondack Forest Preserve. In addition, the openness of the grasslands affords excellent opportunities for mammalian and avian predators searching for food. The adjacent brushy edges, in turn, provide necessary fruits and weed seeds for a variety of small mammals, songbirds, ruffed grouse and black bears. It is within these grasslands and brushy habitats that wildlife, dependent on early stages of succession, can survive and prosper. The remaining vast acreages of forest types still provide habitat for the more boreal species.

Wetland

North Meadow Brook meanders through portions of the Mount Van Hoevenberg area. Over the course of many years, beaver have dammed various portions of its floodplain. Today, both active beaver colonies and old evidence can be found along the watercourses. The resulting changes in water levels created a wetland with distinct zones of vegetation. A low, open area of marsh grasses bordering the brook is followed by a zone of shrubs and low trees. On poorly drained soils, alder and willows are common and as soils become drier, the dense shrub composition changes to include dogwoods, highbush cranberry, spirea and aspen that create an abundance of browse and shelter for wildlife. Tall trees are noted where the elevation rises and soils are generally drier. Along some portions of North Meadow Brook, red spruce and balsam fir replace the shrub zone.

A wetland exhibiting similar vegetation zones surrounds Mud Pond. The shrub zone, however, includes spirea, sweet gale, and leatherleaf leading into a narrow zone of speckled alder. This shrub zone is then followed by the spruce-fir habitat type. The sequential pattern of zones create edges (ecotones) that make both wetlands unique and valuable communities for wildlife.

Wildlife

Knowledge of the wildlife present on the area has been accumulated from a few direct observations and from literature that describes national or regional distributions of species.

Seventy-six different wildlife species are listed in the attached table along with their seasonal occurrence and the habitats where they can be found. Only the resident (permanent, summer and winter) and migrant species are listed that have been physically or visually confirmed plus some additional unconfirmed but potentially important species which may utilize the area because of suitable habitat conditions. No doubt, there are a variety of transient birds that were not included.

The attached table also correlates wildlife species with particular habitats but implies neither species immobility nor species confinement within one particular habitat. Seasonal variations also play a major role in habitat preferences which are not clearly identified in the table. Wildlife species utilizing one major habitat type for feeding may not use the same habitat for cover, nesting and rearing young or for summer habitat versus winter habitat.

Wildlife species of special interest that are either unusual, a game species, or endangered, will be discussed below. The presence and habitat preference of all other species can be identified by the reader from the table at the rear of this appendix.

Waterfowl are noted here because of their importance as game. The black duck, wood duck, common merganser and hooded merganser are the most likely to be found nesting along the North Meadow Brook. The wood duck and both species of merganser require either natural cavities in trees or man-made boxes in which to nest. The abundance or distribution of cavities in trees is often the factor limiting the abundance and distribution of these species. Waterfowl migrate through the area following the Atlantic Flyway, offering a recreational opportunity to both the bird water and hunter. The habitat on North Meadow Brook and on Mud Pond are quite suitable to offer nesting and feeding opportunities to migrant Canada geese and mallards along with the black ducks, wood ducks and mergansers.

Predatory hawks and owls are protected by federal and state laws. Each species fulfills a function in helping to control small mammal populations. Some of the birds also feed on reptiles like snakes, while others feed on birds and yet others, such as the bald eagle and osprey, feed almost exclusively on fish. The red-tailed hawk is the most adaptable of all the birds of prey to different habitats. It prefers to hunt small mammals and reptiles among open brushland, grassland and large openings within a forest. The cross-country ski trails may serve as excellent sites where prey will be readily visible to the keen eyesight of the red-tail as well as the other common hawks and owls.

The golden eagle and bald eagle are listed by the U.S.F.W.S. (1973) as threatened and endangered, respectively. Neither ae residents in the vicinity of the Recreation Area.

The osprey is classified as an endangered species by New York State. The closest known nesting site is located 5½ miles away near Lake Placid, one mile west of the junction of Old Military Road and the Penn-Central Railroad. This site has not been used by osprey since 1974 (Bureau of Wildlife files, Delmar, NY). Both eagles and the osprey are observed annually during migration along major rivers and lakes like the Hudson River and Lake Champlain.

The Indiana bat is listed by the U.S.F.W.S. (1973) as an endangered species. Hibernating in caves during the winter, the summer range of the bats is usually cited as roosting in hollow trees and man-made structures (Burt and Grossenheider, 1964), and feeding on insects in openings and along streams. The summer dispersement of the Indiana bat throughout northern New York has never been documented. Hence, the possibility exists that some individuals may inhabit the many branches of the Ausable River, including North Meadow Brook.

The white-tailed deer is a common big game species throughout the Adirondacks. The white-tail is persued by the hunter and non-hunter alike on the Recreation Area. The deer observed by recreationists obtain annual nutrition and shelter needs on and off the area. The best summer range may be described as an inter-mix of pioneer forest and brushland. The forest offers protection and shelter while the brushland provides an abundance of food in the form of browse. On the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area, the northern hardwood forest is poor habitat for deer because sufficient sunlight doesn't penetrate to the forest floor to encourage the growth of browse.

However, there is a noticeable increase in the deciduous understory in the spruce-fir-hardwood habitat. There is also an increase in browse along the openings created by the facilities at the Recreation Area, including the roads, parking lots, nordic ski, bobsled and luge routes.

During the latter part of the fall and throughout the winter, deer seek the sheltered portions of their range throughout the Adirondacks, where protection is available from adverse wind, temperature and most importantly, snow depth. The better winter shelter is the conifer and mix deciduous-conifer covertypes where the crowns of red spruce, white pine, balsam fir, white cedar and hemlock retain the snow and thus diminish snow depths on the ground. One such deer wintering area is located in the mature spruce-fir habitat along North Meadow Brook and south of the Recreation Area, along South Meadow Brook.

Deer using the two wintering areas may travel several miles from the surrounding country to stay at these traditional sites. When the mobility of deer is restricted to a small portion of its total range, they are forced to be sustained on whatever browse is available within the shelter of the wintering area. Hence, the carrying capacity for deer in the wintering areas essentially controls the carrying capacity of their entire range.

When population levels are too high or severe winters force the deer to become confined to runways in the shelter, the deer seriously deplete the available browse needed to sustain them. The result is two-fold. First, the lack of food results in starvation of deer; usually the fawns are lost first. Second is the long-term impact on food resources whereby browse cannot regenerate rapidly enough during the ensuing summer to insure adequate food to support deer the following winter. In addition, the dense crown of the conifers doesn't allow the penetration of sufficient sunlight to allow adequate undergrowth to develop.

When mild winters occur, wintering deer can travel beyond the confinement of the wintering area to search for food. The fluctuation in severity of winters is reflected in the annual harvest by hunters. The sine wave appearance of harvest (attached graph) is typical of a deer population being controlled by winter food shortages rather than hunter harvest. The fluctuations show white-tail abundance plummeting during the severe winters of 1968 thru 1970 as well as 1977. The deer population was unable to recover from the destruction of winter food supplies as the carrying capacity of the winter range declined rapidly.

Black bear is a common big game animal throughout the Adirondacks, however, rarely sighted in the Recreation Area. Bears are frequently attracted by garbage and campers supplies and become a nuisance. The maintenance and trash disposal procedures followed by the staff of Mount Van Hoevenberg will probably continue to discourage bears from becoming a nuisance.

Other notable species of wildlife on the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area include the beaver and varying hare. The beaver occurs along the North Meadow Brook. The population along the brook is appropriate for the carrying capacity of the tributary. Feeding on adler, aspen, birch, and maple, the population could eventually become too plentiful and eliminate available trees for food. Trapping seasons contribute to the management of this furbearer by keeping the numbers below the carrying capacity. Removal of all the beaver in such a small area is possible but beaver will readily replenish the area from nearby colonies.

Snowshoe hare are abundant wherever softwood understory (spruce, fir, cedar, and hemlock) offers dense shelter. The hares feed on twigs and stems of deciduous shrubs adjacent to shelter and among openings, including the cross-country ski trails. The characteristic print of these big-spade-footed animals enhances the outdoor experience of cross-country skiiers and hunters alike.

APPENDIX G

Wildlife and Common Associated Habitats

Mt. Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area

	Seasonal Occurrence	Northern Hardwoods	Spruce-Fir	Spruce-Fir Hardwoods	Wetlands	Grassland & Brush Edge Ecotone	Remarks See page 5 of 5
Family Gaviidae - Loons							
1. Common Loon - *Gavia immer*	M				X		
Family Arratidae - Swans, Geese Ducks							
1. Canada Goose - *Branta canadensis*	M				X		
2. Mallard - *Anas platyrhynchos*	M				X		
3. Black Duck - *Anas rubripes*	M				X		1
4. Wood Duck - *Aix sponsa*	S				X		2
5. Common Merganser - *Mergus merganser*	S				X		2
6. Hooded Merganser - *Lophodytes cucullatus*	S				X		
Family Accipitridae - Kites, Hawks, Eagles							
1. Goshawk - *Accipiter gentilis*	T	X					3
2. Red-tailed Hawk - *Buteo jamaicensis*	S	X		X		X	4
3. Broadwinged Hawk - *Buteo platypterus*	S	X					5
4. Golden Eagle - *Aquila chrysaetos*						X	6
5. Bald Eagle - *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*							7
Family Pandionidae - Ospreys							
1. Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*						X	8
Family Falconidae - Falcon							
1. Peregrine Falcon - *Falco peregrinus*							9
Family Tetraonidae - Grouse, ptarmigan							
1. Ruffed Grouse - *Bonasa umbellus*	P	X		X			
Family Scolopacidae - Woodcock, Snipe, Sandpipers							
1. American Woodcock - *Philohela minor*	S				X	X	10
Family Strigidae - Owls							
1. Screech Owl - *Otus asio*	P		X	X		X	
2. Great Horned Owl - *Bubo virginianus*	P	X	X	X			
3. Barred Owl - Strix varia	P		X	X			
Family Picidae - Woodpeckers							
1. Yellow-shafted Flicker - *Colaptes auratus*	P	X	X	X			
2. Pileated Woodpecker - *Dryocopus pileatus*	P	X	X	X			
3. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - *Sphyrapicus varius*	P	X		X			
4. Downy Woodpecker - *Dendrocopos pubescens*	P	X	X	X			

APPENDIX G

	Seasonal Occurrence	Northern Hardwoods	Spruce-Fir	Spruce- Fir Hardwoods	Wetlands	Grassland & Brush Edge Ecotone	Remarks See page 5 of 5
Family *Tyrannidae* - Flycatchers							
1. Eastern Phoebe - *Sayornis phoebe*	S	X	X	X			
2. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher - *Empidonax flaviventris*	S		X	X			
Family *Hirundinidae* - Swallows							
1. Barn Swallow - *Hirundo rustica*	S					X	
2. Tree Swallows - *Iridoprocne bicolor*	S				X	X	
Family *Corvidae* - Crows, Jays							
1. Blue Jay - *Cyanocitta cristata*	P		X	X		X	
2. Common Crow - *Corvus brachyrhynchos*	P			X		X	
3. Raven - *Corvus corax*							11
Family *Turdidae* - Thrushes, bluebirds							
1. Robin - *Turdus migratorius*	S					X	
2. Wood Thrush - *Hylocichla mustelina*	S	X	X	X			
Family *Vireonidae* - Vireos							
1. Red-eyed Vireo - *Vireo olivaceus*		X					
Family *Parulidae* - Wood Warblers							
1. Black and White Warbler - Mniotilta varia	S	X					
2. Black-throated Green Warbler - *Dendroica virens*	S	X					
3. Blackpoll Warbler - *Dendroica striata*	S			X			
4. Ovenbird - *Seiurus aurocapillus*	S	X					
5. Yellowthroat - *Geothlypis trichas*	S				X	X	
Family *Fringillidae* - Grosbeaks, Finches, Sparrows							
1. Pine Grosbeak - *Pinicola enucleator*	W		X	X			
2. American Goldfinch - *Spinus tristus*	P					X	
3. Slato-colored Junco - *Junco hyemalis*	P		X	X			
4. Song Sparrow - *Melospiza melodia*	P					X	
Family *Soricidae* - Shrews							
1. Shorttail Shrew - *Blarina brevicauda*	p	X	X	X			
2. Masked Shrew - *Sorex cinereus*	P	X	X	X	X	X	
Family *Talpidae* - Moles							
1. Starnose Mole - *Candylura cristata*	P					X	
2. Hairy-tailed Mole - *Parascolops breweri*	P	X					

APPENDIX G

	Seasonal Occurrence	Northern Hardwoods	Spruce-Fir	Spruce- Fir Hardwoods	Wetlands	Grassland & Brush Edge Ecotone	Remarks See page 5 of 5
Family Vespertilionidae - Bats							12
1. Red Bat - Lasiurus borealis	S	X	X	X			
2. Silver - haired Bat - Lasionycteris noctivagans	S	X	X	X			
3. Big Brown Bat - Eptesicus fuscus	S	X	X	X			
4. Little Brown Myotis - Plyotis lucifigus							
Family Ursidae - Bears							
1. Black Bear - Ursus americanus	P	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Procyonidae - Raccoon, coatis							
1. Raccoon - Procyon lotor	P	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Mustelidae - Weasels							
1. Fisher - Martes pennanti	P	X	X	X			13
2. Pine Marten - Martes americana	P	X	X	X			13
3. Long-tailed Weasel - Mustela frenata	P	X	X	X	X		
4. Short-tailed Weasel- Mustela erminea	P		X	X	X	X	
5. Mink - Mustela vison	P				X		14
Family Canidae - Dogs, Wolves and Foxes							
1. Coyote - Canis latrans	P		X	X		X	
2. Red Fox - Vulpes fulva	P			X		X	
3. Grey Fox - Urocyon cinereoargenteus	P	X		X			
Family Felidae - Cats							
1. Bobcat - Lynx rufus	P	X	X	X			
Family Sciuridae - Squirrels							
1. Northern Flying Squirrel - Glaucomys sabrinus	P	X		X			
2. Woodchuck - Marmota monax	P	X				X	15
3. Eastern Chipmunk - tamias striatus	P	X	X	X		X	
4. Red Squirrel - Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	P	X	X	X			
Family Castoridae - Beaver							
1. Beaver - Castor canadensis	P				X		

APPENDIX G

	Seasonal Occurrence	Northern Hardwoods	Spruce-Fir	Spruce-Fir Hardwoods	Wetlands	Grassland & Brush Edge Ecotone	Remarks See page 5 of 5
Family _Cricetidae_ - Mice, Rats, Lemmings and Voles							
1. Southern Bog Lemming - _Synaptomys cooperi_	P		X		X		16
2. Meadow vole - _Microtus chrotorrhinus_	P					X	
3. White-footed Mouse - _Peromyscus leucopus_	P	X		X		X	
4. Deer Mouse - _Peromyscus maniculatus_	P	X		X		X	
5. Boreal Redback Vole - _Clethrionomys gapperi_	P	X	X	X			
6. Muskrat - _Ondatra zibethica_	P				X		
Family _Zapodidae_ - Jumping Mice							
1. Eastern Jumping Mouse - _Zapus hudsonius_	P	X				X	
2. Woodland Jumping Mouse - _Napaeozapus insignis_	P	X	X	X		X	
Family _Erethizontidae_ - Porcupine							
1. Porcupine - _Erethizon dorsatum_	P	X	X	X			
Family _Leporidae_ - Hares, Rabbits							
1. Varying Hare - _Lepus americanus_	P		X	X			17
Family _Cervidae_ - Deer							
1. White-tailed deer - _Odocoileus virginianus_	P	X	X	X		X	18

KEY: P-PERMANENT

S-SUMMER

W-WINTER

M-MIGRANT

APPENDIX G

REMARKS

Remarks relate to numbers in Remarks column on pages 1-4 of this TABLE

1. Needs tree cavities or artificial nesting boxes for nest sites.

2. Uses tree cavities, beaver flows provide ideal brood habitat.

3. Needs open brushland and clearings for hunting.

4. Diet: Variety of small mammals. Nest: usually cliffs. Needs extensive open country for hunting. Mature forests a detriment.

5. Known past nesting site west of the Recreation Area; Recent sitings unknown.

6. Diet: Variety of small mammals. Nest: usually cliffs. Needs extensive open country for hunting. Mature forests a detriment.

7. Endangered. Diet: almost entirely fish, occasionally small birds or mammals. Nest: used repeatedly, generally in large living tree. Not known to nest in impact area.

8. Endangered. Diet: entirely fish. Nest: practically any elevated site. Not known to occur near impact area.

9. Endangered. Kills avian prey in flight. Nest: cliffs. Use of chlorinated hydrocarbons responsible for species decline.

10. Migrant. Prefers moist alder thickets but relies on grassy areas for spring mating and some nesting.

11. Closest known nesting area is in the Cascades.

12. Primarily insectivorous. Generally roost in caves, hollow trees, tunnels or buildings near forested and open areas.

13. Carnivorous, feeding on small mammals and birds. Common in dense wooded areas but not where human activity is high.

14. May follow mountain streams in search of food.

15. Summers in grasslands, winters in northern hardwood.

16. Habitat: low damp bogs and meadows with heavy growth of vegetation.

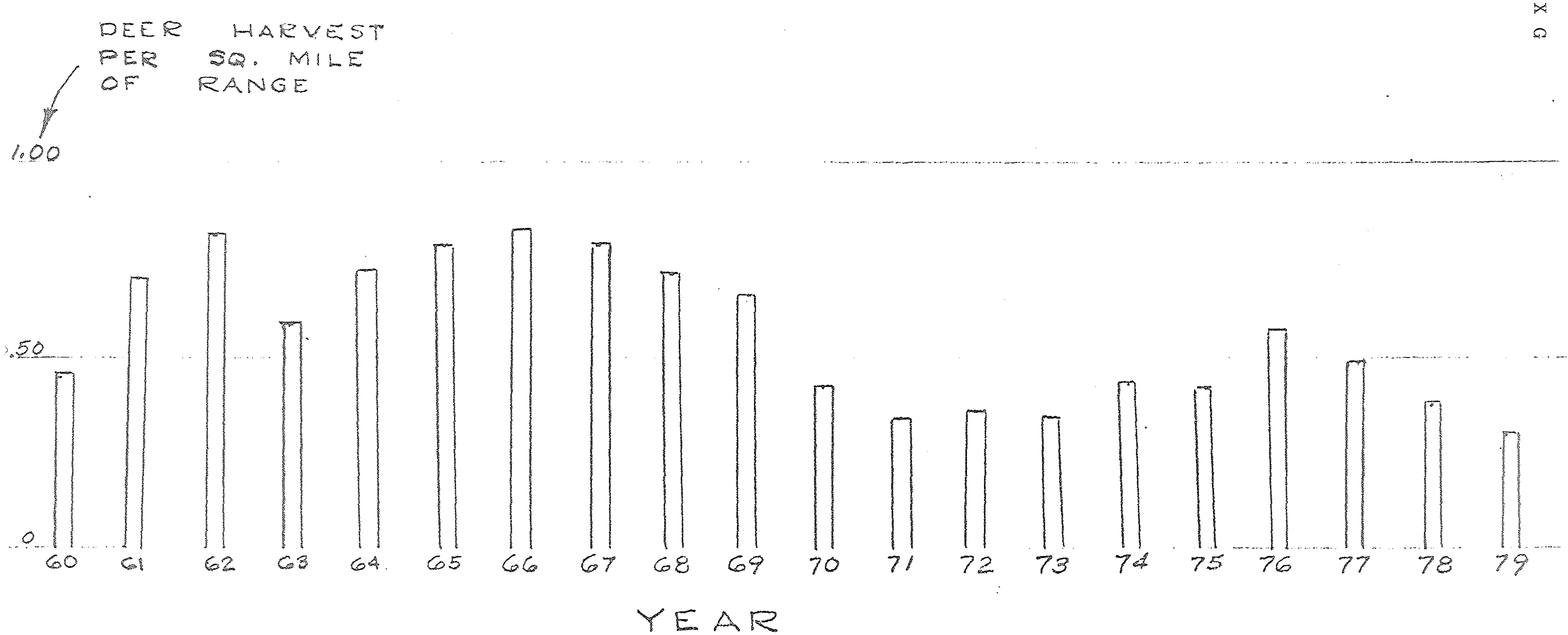
17. Habitat: Abundant in dense spruce-fir thickets under 18 feet high. Important prey species of many predators.

18. Some deer use South Meadows as a wintering area.

APPENDIX G

HIGH PEAKS WILDERNESS AREA

ADULT MALE DEER HARVEST



APPENDIX G

White-Tailed Deer[1]

TOWN	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
North Elba	32	31	35	31	47

[1]Total Deer Reported

Black Bear

TOWN	SEASON	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
North Elba	Early	0	2	1	1	0
	Regular	0	5	1	3	2
	Total	0	7	2	4	2

Furbearers

TOWN	SPECIES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
North Elba	Beaver	56	4	13	31	22
North Elba	Bobcat	0	0	0	0	0
North Elba	Coyote	3	5	0	15	0
North Elba	Fisher	4	4	4	season closed	
North Elba	Otter	2	4	3	6	6
North Elba	Marten	47	35	14	season closed	

APPENDIX H

Chart of Fish Distribution of the Lake Champlain Watershed
Ausable River - subdivision of the drainage

Based on 1929 biological survey

X - recorded from actual specimen
R - recorded on reliable authority
St - stocked but not established
E - extinct

	X	R	St	E
Family Petromyzontidae (lampreys)				
Species - Silver lamprey (Ichthyomyzon unicuspis)	x			
Family Salmonidae (trouts)				
Species - Lake whitefish (Coregonus clupeaformis)	x			
- Round whitefish (Prosopium cylindraceum)	x			
- Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)	x			
- Steelhead trout (Salmo gairdneri)		x		
- Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)				x
- Brown trout (Salmo trutta)	x			
- Brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis)	x			
- Lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush)	x			
Family Esocidae (pikes)				
Species - Northern pike (Esox lucius)	x			
- Chain pickerel (Esox niger)	x			
Family Cyprinidae (minnows and carps)				
Species - Lake chub (Couesius plumbeus)	x			
- Cutlips minnow (Exoglossum maxillingua)	x			
- Silvery minnow (Hybognathus nuchalis)	x			
- Emerald shiner (Notropis atherinoides)	x			
- Common shiner (Notropis cornutus)	x			
- Spottail shiner (Notropis hudsonius)	x			
- Northern redbelly dace (Phoxinus eos)	x			
- Bluntnose minnow (Pimephales notatus)	x			
- Blacknose dace (Rhinichthys atratulus)	x			
- Longnose dace (Rhinichthys cataractae)	x			
- Creek chub (Semotilus atromaculatus)	x			
- Fallfish (Semotilus corporalis)	x			
- Pearl dace (Semotilus margarita)	x			
Family Catostomidae (suckers)				
Species - Longnose sucker (Catostomus catostomus)	x			
- White sucker (Catostomus commersoni)	x			

APPENDIX H
NORTH MEADOW BROOK, NOVEMBER 1975 ELECTROFISHING SURVEY

FISH SPECIES COLLECTED

SPECIES	ESTIMATED RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	DISTRIBUTION	RANGE MIGRATION	PREFERRED HABITAT	PREFERRED FOOD	AVAILABILITY OF HABITAT IN STUDY AREA
Family *Salmonidae* *Salvelinus fontinalis*	Common	General	Extensive Native to N.E. U.S. & Canada man-made introductions to N.W. Coast, etc. Limited migratory tendencies except sea or lake run varieties	Cold water brooks, streams & lakes	Aquatic invertebrates, particularly aquatic insects fish for largest specimens	Adequate, but only ideal in upstream sections

AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES FOUND

Mayflies - Ephemeroptera

Caddisflies - Tricoptera

Stoneflies - Plecoptera

Two-winged flies - Diptera

Freshwater worms - Annelida

The mayflies, caddisflies and stoneflies especially are important members of the food web and are also quite sensitive to water quality degradation.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DISTRICT OFFICE • P.O.BOX 389, 11-15 ST. BERNARD STREET • SARANAC LAKE, N.Y. 12983 • (518) 891-1800

DAVID AXELROD, M.D.
Commissioner

Ian T. Loudon, M.D., D.P.H.
Regional Health Director
Albany Regional Office

LINDA A. RANDOLPH, M.D., M.P.H.
Director, OPH

JOHN G. DEBBIE, D.V.M.
District Director

July 11, 1985

Mr. James Graigg
Olympic Regional Development Authority
Lake Placid, N.Y. 12946

Re: Mt. Van Hoevenberg facilities

Dear Mr. Graigg:

Attached are the last two chemical sample results for the water supply serving the cross-country ski area. This facility takes water from North Meadow Brook and chlorinates it prior to use.

The sample results indicate that the water was within all limits as far as the chemical elements tested. The bacteriological quality is satisfactory as long as the chlorination system is operating properly. The water should not be used without such treatment. If funds are available, we would recommend that this source be replaced by a drilled well. This would provide the lodge with a more reliable source and minimize the chance of possible bacteriological problems.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call us.

Very truly yours,

Bill Amberman

William R. Amberman, P.E.
Assistant Sanitary Engineer

0299

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CENTER

APPENDIX H

FINAL REPORT FINAL REPORT FINAL REPORT

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1980
N. Y. STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH
SARANAC LAKE DISTRICT OFFICE

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION
(PAGE 1 OF 1)

LAB ACCESSION NO: 01297 YR/MO/DAY/HR SAMPLE REC'D: 80/10/06/11

REPORTING LAB: 10 EHC ALBANY
PROGRAM: 122
STATION (SOURCE) NO: 01560001
DRAINAGE BASIN: 10 NY GAZETTEER NO: 1560 COUNTY: ESSEX
COORDINATES: DEG ' "N, DEG ' "W
COMMON NAME INCL SUBW'SHED: MT. VAN HOEVENBERG WATER SUPPLY-CHLORINATED BROOK SOURCE
EXACT SAMPLING POINT: CAFETERIA SINK TAP
TYPE OF SAMPLE: S1 SURV., PWS, UNCHLOR.
MO/DAY/HR OF SAMPLING: FROM 00/00 TO 10/01/13
REPORT SENT TO: CO (1) RO (1) LPHE (2) LHO (0) FED (0) CHEM (0)

PARAMETER		UNIT	RESULT	NOTATION
000401	FLUORIDE,FREE	MG/L	0.1	LT
000801	NITROGEN,NITRATE&NITRITE	MG/L	0.73	
009401	BARIUM	MG/L	0.5	LT
010309	MERCURY, TOTAL	MCG/L	0.4	LT
010601	SILVER	MG/L	0.02	LT
309309	ARSENIC	MCG/L	10.	LT
309709	CADMIUM	MCG/L	2.	LT
309809	CHROMIUM	MCG/L	10.	LT
310109	LEAD	MCG/L	10.	LT
310509	SELENIUM	MCG/L	5.	LT

DATE PRINTED:12/04/80

Sample date: 10-1-80

NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH
SARANAC LAKE DISTRICT OFFICE
P.O. BOX 389 11-15 ST. BERNARD ST.
SARANAC LAKE NEW YORK 12983

APPENDIX H

0287

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CENTER

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1979
N. Y. STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH
SARANAC LAKE DISTRICT OFFICE

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION
(PAGE 1 OF 1)

LAB ACCESSION NO: 01153 YR/MO/DAY/HR SAMPLE REC'D: 79/08/16/11

REPORTING LAB: 10 EHC ALBANY
PROGRAM: 122
STATION (SOURCE) NO: 01560001
DRAINAGE BASIN: 10 NY GAZETTEER NO: 1560 COUNTY: ESSEX
COORDINATES: DEG ' "N, DEG ' "W
COMMON NAME INCL SUBW'SHED: MT. VAN HOEVENBERG WATER SUPPLY-CHLORINATED
BROOK SOURCE
EXACT SAMPLING POINT: PIPE FROM TEST PUMP
TYPE OF SAMPLE: 12 WATER, DRILLED WELL
MO/DAY/HR OF SAMPLING: FROM 00/00 TO 08/15/14
REPORT SENT TO: CO (1) RO (1) LPHE (2) LHO (0) FED (0) CHEM (0)

PARAMETER		UNIT	RESULT	NOTATION
000401	FLUORIDE,FREE	MG/L	0.1	LT
000801	NITROGEN,NITRATE&NITRITE	MG/L	0.3	
009401	BARIUM	MG/L	0.5	LT
010301	MERCURY, TOTAL	MG/L	0.0004	LT
010601	SILVER	MG/L	0.02	LT
309301	ARSENIC	MG/L	0.01	LT
309701	CADMIUM	MG/L	0.002	LT
309801	CHROMIUM	MG/L	0.01	
310101	LEAD	MG/L	0.01	LT
310501	SELENIUM	MG/L	0.01	LT

Sample date: 8-15-79

DATE COMPLETED: 10/10/79

NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH
SARANAC LAKE DISTRICT OFFICE
P.O. BOX 389 11-15 ST. BERNARD ST.
SARANAC LAKE NEW YORK 12983

SUBMITTED BY: CALLAGHAN

APPENDIX I

ALTERNATIVES

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

APPENDIX I

ALTERNATIVES

ACTION: #1

OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE: Safety Codes and Standards

Two alternatives have been considered for Objective #1

ALTERNATIVE #1:

Continue operation of the Recreation Area without taking periodic inventory of action required to modify or change facilties and systems in accordance with New York State safety codes and standards.

IMPACT:

Application of this alternative would be considered a double standard. Public insitutions must pursue and implement codes and standards as faithfully as is mandated upon private institutions. Capital and maintenance expenditure savings might be less than 20% of the annual budget. While capital or maintenance expenditures might be eliminated, failure to take corrective action may make the State increasingly liable to personal injury suits or other litigation that could be more costly in the long run. Patronage and resultant revenues (both to ORDA and the local community) could be expected to decrease over the long run. Fulfillment of health and safety codes complements and stabilizes the environmental setting. Failure to implement standards might adversely impact on visual quality, water quality and area cleanliness. The health, safety and enjoyment of athletes, recreation users and employees is sacrificed by pursuit of this alternative.

ALTERNATIVE #2:

Continued operation of the Recreation Area and delayed inventory and implementation of State or Federal health and safety codes for the management period, 5-10 years in the future.

IMPACT:

The effects of this alternative are similar to those described in Alternative #1.

APPENDIX I

ALTERNATIVES

ACTION: #2

OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE: Summer Program

One Alternative has been considered for Objective #2

ALTERNATIVE #1:

During the summer months, close all facilities at Mount Van Hoevenberg from public and athlete access and use to minimize impact or environmental effects when the ground is not frozen or covered with snow.

IMPACT:

Such an option would fail to contribute to the established goal which is to attain optimum year-round use of the Area's facilities to the economic, social and educational benefit of New York residents in general and the Olympic Region. It would not satisfy the Legislative findings by enactment of the legislation establishing the New York State Olympic Regional Development Authority for administration of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area. Such an option does not fully utilize State-owned land and the permanent easement land purchased from the Town of North Elba which have been classified for the purpose of intensive use recreation. The option does not recognize that operations and programs directed toward all season use of the Recreation Area may be implemented without significant environmental impact due to provisions for public use already in place such as walkways and vehicular access. Generally, this option fails to deal effectively with social, economic and political ramifications in the Olympic Region.

APPENDIX I

ALTERNATIVES

ACTION: #3

OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE: Land Acquisition

Two alternatives have been considered for Objective #3

ALTERNATIVE #1:

Disregard potential acquisition of interior and adjacent parcels of land, if made available, at Mount Van Hoevenberg by budgeting and scheduling use of 1972 Environmental Quality Bond Act funds entirely for other locations.

IMPACT:

Pursuit of this alternative would be a calculated disregard for distribution and prioritization of land acquisition needs, bearing in mind voter referendum and the intent of the Environmental Quality Bond Act. It might jeopardize the Legislative findings pertaining to the ability of the Olympic Regional Development Authority to institute a coordinated program of activities utilizing Olympic facilities around Lake Placid. Such an option will eliminate the opportunity to gain a permanent resolution at Mount Van Hoevenberg which would insure that cross-country ski trails will meet International and Olympic standards.

ALTERNATIVE #2:

Acquire up to seven parcels of land as may be required, which adjoin Mount Van Hoevenberg, without the seller's agreement by State power of eminent domain.

IMPACT:

It is the policy of the Department of Environmental Conservation to avoid use of the power of eminent domain. Although the amount of an appraised value would be paid, such taking of lands is a unilateral disturbance in lives of the landowner and dependent persons involved. There is no reason at the present time which can justify such action at Mount Van Hoevenberg since recreation programs and events are currently ongoing and have not been threatened.

APPENDIX I

ALTERNATIVES

ACTION: #4

OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE: Maintenance and Operation Level

Three alternatives have been considered for objective #4

ALTERNATIVE #1:

Reduce the maintenance and operation level of expenditures by more than 25% below that of 1984-85.

IMPACT:

Implementation of this alternative would reduce employment up to 35% and, therefore, reduce the quality of facilities upkeep. Over the long range period, major rehabilitation costs can be expected to increase while revenues and public use safety may decrease. This results in only temporary savings offset by the potential of long range cost increases. No adverse impact on the environmental setting would be anticipated over the short time span of five (5) years. Effort to decrease the maintenance and operation level should not be implemented without a specific basis and plan on which to carry out that effort. If the annual maintenance and operation budget was decreased by 25% overall, and distributed evenly to the Bobsled, Luge, Cross-Country and Biathlon areas, the recreation programs at each area would be restricted from their present level of operation by 18%, 24%, 38% and 38% respectively.

ALTERNATIVE #2:

Increase the level of expenditures for maintenance and operation at Mount Van Hoevenberg by 25% over the 1984-85 approved allocations.

IMPACT:

Such an increased allocation would necessitate increased year-round programs and events. A possible beneficial effect of this action would be the increased revenue generated. An expanded public constituency would be served by improved recreational opportunity. The local economy will benefit by about $2 for each $1 of increased expenditure. However, the aforementioned beneficial effects would probably not occur without a corresponding increase in capital expenditures and capital improvements. Program activities of this magnitude are not anticipated or planned during the ensuing five year management period. This alternative should be considered for a future management period.

ALTERNATIVE #3:

Do not prepare a budget for the annual operation and maintenance of Mount Van Hoevenberg in anticipation of the elimination of present public and athlete use and programs.

IMPACT:

The effect of this alternative action would be contrary to the ensuing five year managment goal and objectives. The failure of the Olympic Regional Development Authority to effectively operate Mount Van Hoevenberg will place International competition in the Lake Placid region and the United States in jeopardy. It would impact on the total economy of the region which is partially based upon various Olympic facilities and their successful operation. Cessation at this recreational location might cause reclassification of the Area to Wild Forest or Wilderness under the Adirondack Park Agency Act. This would contravene the present intensive use classification and capacity for unusual intensive recreational use. It would eliminate the sole bobsled and luge facilities in the United States.

APPENDIX I

ALTERNATIVES

ACTION: #5

OBJECTIVE SHORT TITLE: Reconstruction and Modernization Spending

Two alternatives have been considered for Objective #5

ALTERNATIVE #1:

During the ensuing five year management period, there will be no budget or schedule for new capital improvements including a Luge Finish Building, Luge Curve #5 Building, Bobrun Finish road extension, Biathlon Bridge, Bobrun Deck enclosure, and Cross-Country Building extension.

IMPACT:

This will result in the failure of management to appropriately address improved public use, safety of athletes, needed modernization (a guideline by interpretation in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan) and the overall goal for Mount Van Hoevenberg pertaining to economic and social benefit of the Olympic region. Curtailment of new construction plans particularly where justification for such plans has been identified, portrays a trend of facility degeneration. Diminished employee and public safety, environmental protection and public use carrying capacity could result. Postponement of capital construction plans also results in a postponement of the conditions for quality recreation and operation efficiency. Approximately $274,000 will be saved during the period 1985-1990 by curtailment of capital construction plans. However, should these new facilities be scheduled for construction in the last decade of this century, the anticipated cost is projected to increase.

ALTERNATIVE #2:

Initiate capital construction improvements which will not exceed $49,000 during the management period 1985-1990.

IMPACT

This results in a savings of 80% of the immediate total capital construction cost to complete all current needs. Postponement of the remaining construction needs until after 1990 may result, however, in much higher costs at that time. This alternative will satisfy the identified health and safety needs including the two luge buildings for warming, the bobrun finish hazard, and the biathlon bridge over the access road. It fails to recognize the trend of increased public use at the cross-country area by not providing for improved shelter, rest, and ski repair facilities. An estimated required 24%-32% increase of occupancy capacity in the cross-country building would not be met. This alternative fails to provide improved spectator shelter for several hundred visitors at the bobrun as the projected need has been identified. This may tend to discourage repeat visitations by the handicapped and the elderly who seek a recreational experience in harsh seasonal weather.

APPENDIX J

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS

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

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

For the Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan, the Adirondack Park Agency determination of conformance to guidelines and criteria set in the master plan will include:

° whether proposed facilities will be "in a setting and on a scale that are in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park";

° whether proposed facilities will be "located, designed and managed so as to blend with the Adirondack environment and to have the minimum adverse impact possible on surrounding State lands and nearby private holdings";

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

Final adoption of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Unit Management Plan will signify that the above environmental and managerial concerns have been recognized and addressed.

UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

No consequential adverse environmental impacts are anticipated through the implementation of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area Unit Management Plan over the next five year period. The proposed level of operation, maintenance, construction and public use is consistant with the proper controls to avoid any adverse environmental impact on the area. Limited removal of trees will be necessary to construct 200 yards of roadway at the bobsled. Excavation for the installation of one septic tank and drain field at the luge finish will be graded and seeded to blend with the environmental setting. Less than one-half acre of land will be cleared of vegetation during the management period 1985-90. Any removal of vegetation would necessitate compliance with the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation's Delegation Memorandum.

IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

Recreational use of the land at Mount Van Hoevenberg does not represent irreversible nor irretrievable commitment of resources. Should intensive use recreational facilities and programs be abandoned, the area would revert to natural vegetation and habitat characteristic to much of the Adirondack Park. The only irreversible commitments are: 1) The building materials for permanent structures, and 2) the energy required to operate and maintain the recreation area.

GROWTH-INDUCING ASPECTS

Continued Olympic Regional Development Authority operation of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area seeks to reduce the governmental proportion of total expenditures. This can be accomplished by increasing revenues generated by spectator, recreational and athlete use of the area. Increased year-round events and use will add to revenues. Capital investments aimed at modernization, user safety, and attractivness of faciltities will, over the long range, tend to slightly increase use and revenues. As revenues are increased, the Olympic region economy, shopping, lodging, food services, transportation, tourism and employment will benefit. Cooperation with local government and commercial interests to strengthen the area economy will be continued.

MITIGATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Proposed management actions during the next five years will improve the environmental setting at the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area and, therefore, may be construed to represent mitigation measures in and of themselves. Rehabilitation of existing facilities and modernization by construction of new facilities will enhance the health and safety of patrons. Maintenance practices including grading, seeding, mowing and application of fertilizers result in beneficial wildlife habitat. Facility maintenance incorporates measures which prevent improper drainages or erosion. New construction, when completed, including the bobsled road extension, luge warming buildings, and cross-country building extension, can only be viewed by the immediate spectator and cannot be seen from Route 73. Other than the bridge over the entrance road, there will be no noticeable change in visual effect due to the development of the proposed new facilities. Construction and maintenance of security fencing serves as a deterrence to pilferage and property damage. Any area where new construction and improvements expose and disturb mineral soil will be seeded down and fertilized to stabilize the site and reduce any possibility of erosion. Operation by the Olympic Regional Development Authority pertaining to all-season use of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Recreation Area recognizes and deals effectively with the economic, social and political ramifications in the Olympic region.

APPENDIX K

LIQUID AMMONIA
EMERGENCY SPILL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Olympic Regional Development Authority has instituted safety measures to insure against major spills of liquid ammonia at its refrigeration plant at Mount Van Hoevenberg. Nevertheless, should an emergency spill of major proportion occur at the site, the following information and procedures is made available and will be adhered to in order to eliminate or substantially reduce any adverse impacts on human health and to the environment.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID INFORMATION

Anhydrous ammonia is a clear colorless gas with a characteristic odor. It is used as a fertilizer, as a refrigerant, and in the manufacture of other chemicals. Although it is classed as a nonflammable gas, it will burn within certain vapor concentration limits, and the fire hazard will increase in the presence of oil or other combustible materials. Its "combustibility" is definitely not a common problem in the event of leakage. It is shipped as a liquid under pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is soluble in water forming a corrosive liquid. Although ammonia is lighter than air, the vapors from a leak initially hug the ground.

It weighs 5.7 pounds per gallon.

IF MATERIAL INVOLVED IN FIRE

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty).

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

Apply water from as far a distance as possible.

Use water spray to absorb vapors.

APPENDIX K

IF MATERIAL NOT INVOLVED IN FIRE

Keep material out of water sources and sewers.

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard.

Use water spray to knock-down vapors.

PERSONNEL PROTECTION

Avoid breathing vapors.

Keep upwind.

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Avoid bodily contact with the material.

Wear boots, protective gloves, and gas tight goggles.

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water.

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Give oxygen or artificial respiration, if necessary. Keep victim warm. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Get to ammonia free area. Flush the skin and ammonia soaked clothing immediately with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove frozen clothing only after allowing to thaw. No salves or ointments should be applied for 24 hours. Seek medical attention.

Eyes: Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids out and open to wash entire surface. Seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Drink large amounts of water only if conscious. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting begins, place head lower than hips. Seek medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician: Severe exposure may require supportive measures for pulmonary edema.

EVACUATION

If material leaking (not on fire) downwind evacuation must be considered.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS - LAND SPILL

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material.

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, formed polyurethane, or formed concrete.

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder.

Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS - WATER SPILL

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid.

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration.

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS - AIR SPILL

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors.

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment.

REACTIVITY

Materials to Avoid: Reacts vigorously with chlorine, chlorine Bleach, scouring powders, bromine, iodine, chlorates and hypochlorites releasing heat and poisonous gas. May form explosive compounds with mercury, gold and silver. Moist ammonia corrodes copper, tin, zinc and many alloys.

PROCEDURES FOR MAJOR SPILLS AND LEAKS

Person in Charge: The General Manager of the facility is the person directly in charge of any major spills or leaks in the liquid ammonia system. In his absence, the person in charge is the Assistant General Manager. The person in charge is responsible for carrying out these procedures and will cooperate in every way with all public agencies involved in eliminating or substantially reducing the effect of any spillage or leaks. He or she will also immediately inform such persons and agencies as indicated below upon learning of the emergency.

1. Regional Director, Region 5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Ray Brook, New York.

2. Director, Bureau of Toxic Substance Assessment, Empire State Plaza, Corning Tower, Albany, New York.

3. North Elba Volunteer Fire Department.

4. President/Chief Executive Officer, Olympic Regional Development Authority.

5. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Toll-Free Hotline for reporting hazardous material spills. 1-(800) 457-7362.

- The person in charge will warn all workers on the site, and any visitors on the site, of the spill and immediately order that the area be vacated except for those workers necessary to assist in curtailing the emergency.

APPENDIX K

- Workers will be provided with proper protective equipment or clothing.
- Enclosed areas will be ventilated to the extent possible.
- Floors and ground areas impacted by the spill will be diluted to the greatest extent possible.
- Water used to control the liquid ammonia spill will be retained on site to the maximum extent possible until neutralized or otherwise rendered harmless to the environment.