Volume II

Draft Unit Management Plan

Scaroon Manor Public Campground

Includes
The Scaroon Manor Intensive Use Area

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: December 1998
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Cover Sheet

Scaroon Manor Public Campground

Site Specific - Volume II

Draft Unit Management Plan

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

Unit Management Plans are prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to cover the next five year management period. The Draft Unit Management Plan is completed in accordance with guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Miller Associates was retained as a Consultant to compile the management plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

For information contact:

Gary West
NYS DEC Operations and Recreation
P.O. Box 220
Warrensburg NY 12885-0220

(518) 623-3671 fax (518) 623-3603

Project Consultant:

Miller Associates

Landscape Architecture and Land Planning

169 Haviland Road

Queensbury, New York 12804

Telephone (518) 792-4958 *Fax (518) 792-8511*

Consultant Team:

Nace Engineering P.C.

Civil Engineering

169 Haviland Road

Queensbury, New York 12804

Telephone (518) 745-4400 *Fax (518) 792-8511*

VanDusen and Steves

Land Surveyors

169 Haviland Road

Queensbury, New York 12804

Telephone (518) 792-8474 *Fax (518) 792-8511*

Roberts Environmental Consulting, Inc.

Environmental Consultants

273 Haviland Road

Queensbury, New York 12804

Telephone (518) 761-6605 *Fax (518) 743-9315*

Richard E. Jones Associates

Architects

339 Aviation Road

Queensbury, New York 12804

Telephone (518) 793-1015 *Fax (518) 793-2223*

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Intensive Use Area

In keeping with constitutional provisions, criteria referenced in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and Department of Environmental Conservation Management Policy for Forest Preserve state owned lands, the department has developed a management plan for the ensuing five (5) year operation of the Scaroon Manor Public Campground (SMPC) identified as the Schroon Manor Intensive Use Area in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

Goals Include, management of recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of the natural resource base in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law and Article 14 of the New York State Constitution, offer recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the state, ensure that revenues equal operating costs for that portions of the program covered by user fees, and manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

Eight (8) special objectives are proposed for this Unit:

- Develop a multiple use campground/day use area that will continue to maintain the existing uses occurring at the site in a more structured and planned facility.
- Plan and implement appropriate sanitary and safety improvements and policies to alleviate the concerns that exist because of the unstructured use of the site.

- Plan and implement a public campground utilizing the site for both vehicle access and walk-in tent camping.
- Prohibit camping and vehicular access to the Cedars site to protect the sewage disposal leach field and minimize use in that area.
- Plan and implement day use facilities at Scaroon Manor to accommodate swimming and picnicking, hiking and uses similar to those currently occurring at the site.
- Link Warren County and Essex County by snowmobile trail.
- The plan for SMPC shall incorporate the concerns voiced at the public information meetings, no increased boat traffic on the lake - no new boat launch ramp should be considered at the site (launch ramps exist at Horicon and on Eagle Point); preserve the history of the site and incorporate the historic amphitheater into the plan.
- Develop SMPC to provide access to people with disabilities, conforming to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The proposed project will utilize existing facilities to the fullest extent possible and expand or formalize existing uses presently occurring at the site. The proposed project components are described in detail in Chapter IV of the Unit Management Plan. The proposed action will involve rehabilitation of the existing site facilities and construction of new site improvements as follows:

1. A campground and day use facility will be developed at the Scaroon Manor site in the Town of Chester, County of Warren, providing sixty (60) camping sites, a supervised bathing beach, family picnic sites, boat dockage for access by water, protection and maintenance of the historic amphitheater, vehicular access road and parking areas, a bathhouse convenient to the beach and waterfront picnic areas with a open pavilion building, 3 comfort stations convenient to the camping sites and a trail system for hiking, biking and cross country skiing.
2. Walk-in campsites will be developed at the Camp Cayuga site in the Town of Schroon, County of Essex, providing fifteen (15) tent camping sites, pit privies, access by boat, vehicle access from Route 9 to a new parking area, hiking/cross-country ski trails to Schroon Lake and connecting to Scaroon Manor.
3. A snowmobile trail connection will be developed, linking the Essex County trail system to Warren County from Camp Cayuga to Scaroon Manor with connection to the

Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest unit west of Route 9. The snowmobile trail will be a Class A, eight feet wide corridor trail across approximately 0.87 miles of Intensive Use State Land. The parking area at Camp Cayuga will be available for winter use with access to the trail. However, this trail section is contingent on the approval of the trail system in the adjacent Vanderwacker Mountain Wild Forest unit.

Mitigation measures to minimize potential environmental impacts have been considered including; tree removal, construction activities, sanitation and public health, visual impact, traffic and vehicular circulation.

Alternatives to the proposed action were considered; a less intensive use represented by the no action alternative (maintaining the facility as it exists) and a more intensive use represented by the 1968 “Schroon Lake Park Plan”.

The proposed action represents a plan to meet the public demands to use the site and to resolve the current problems that exist with a non-supervised facility.

The proposed action is consistent with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, compliments private enterprises and provides a facility to allow the public use and enjoyment of the unit.

Chapter I - Introduction

A. Area Description

Location: (See Exhibits A and B) The Scaroon Manor Public Campground land unit (SMPC) is located on the west shore of Schroon Lake on Taylor's Point. The site straddles the municipal boundary of the Town of Schroon situate in the County of Essex to the north and the Town of Chester situate in the County of Warren to the South.

Acreage: Total: 241.4 acres.
88.2 acres is located in the Town of Schroon, Essex County
153.2 acres is located in the Town of Chester, Warren County.

Access: Access to the site is by NYS Route 9, which fronts the property for 1.7 miles. Exit 27 of the Adirondack Northway (NYS Route 87) is located approximately one quarter of a mile from SMPC to the northwest. This Exit provides a northbound exit and a southbound entrance only.

The Hamlet of Pottersville is located approximately 3 miles to the south of the unit along NYS Route 9.

The Hamlet of Schroon Lake is located approximately 5 miles to the north along NYS Route 9.

Land Classification: (See Exhibit C) The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan classifies the SMPC site east of NYS Route 9 along Schroon Lake is the Schroon Manor Intensive Use Area and classified as intensive use/campground (241.4 acres) and all land west of NYS Route 9 is a portion of the Vanderwacker Mountain Wild Forest.

The Scaroon Manor and Camp Cayuga properties were acquired with funds appropriated by the state legislature for, "Acquisition of property for reforestation, recreation, and other multiple use purposes including the acquisition of abandoned farm lands." Half the cost of purchasing the Scaroon Manor parcel was reimbursed from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, a Federal matching grant program created to support, among other things, the acquisition of lands for public recreation. The Federal grant was given to assist the State in the purchase of Scaroon Manor for a "park type recreational facility, including swimming, camping, picnicking, playgrounds, nature trails, etc. with possible boat launching site." No federal funds were used in purchasing the former Camp Cayuga property or the 50-foot wide strip that separated Scaroon Manor from Camp Cayuga.

The deeds for all three parcels contain the statement, "This property is being acquired by the People of the State of New York for use and development for any and all types of outdoor recreation and appurtenances and facilities therefor all inconsistent with forest preserve purposes." As a consequence, the parcels were considered non-Forest Preserve lands and were exempted from property taxes by the State Board of Equalization and Assessment. (A state law that has been in effect since 1886 requires the state to pay full property taxes on all state lands within the Forest Preserve.) Some have cited the deed statement to support the contention that the area could be developed beyond the limits imposed upon Forest Preserve lands by article 14 of the New York State Constitution. Others, however, have insisted that the constitution requires

all lands acquired by the State within the Adirondack Park to become part of the Forest Preserve, subject to the "forever wild" edict.

The lands constituting the SMPC have been managed as Forest Preserve land since their acquisition by the State. Because of insufficient funding and a lack of local support, the original plans to develop the SMPC as a major recreation facility never were implemented. This plan proposes a level of recreational development that is consistent with the guidelines of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan for intensive use and wild forest lands, and takes no position with regard to the constitutionality of the deed statements. Within Master Plan guidelines, the proposed actions represent a substantial investment in realizing the area's recreational potential and protecting its natural resource qualities. The technical question of the classification of the property as Forest Preserve or non-Forest Preserve will be resolved after this UMP has been adopted.

Surrounding Land Use and Zoning: (See Exhibit C) The privately owned land north of the SMPC site in the Town of Schroon is zoned Resort Business which allows residential and business uses. The privately owned land west of the site and west of Route 9 is zoned General Industrial which allows residential, business and industrial uses.

The privately owned land south of the SMPC site and east of Route 9 in the Town of Chester is zoned R-3, Shorefront Residential and south of the SMPC site and west of Route 9 is zoned R-1 Rural Residential District.

The existing land use north of the SMPC site, east of Route 9 (Town of Schroon), is waterfront residential and undeveloped vacant land. The Trading Post Store, a commercial use, is located on east side of Route 9 at the intersection with Marsh Pond Road.

The existing land use west the site and west of Route 9 (Town of Schroon) is undeveloped (recently logged) and vacant residential (on Marsh Pond Road) which is for sale.

The existing land use north of the site, west of Route 9 (Town of Schroon) is mixed; starting at Marsh Pond Road is K.C.Canary (John Deere and Equipment Dealer), Mountainside Bible Chapel (a multi-use church facility with school and recreation facilities), J & L Automotive, auto parts and repair facility and undeveloped vacant land and residential uses further to the north.

The existing land use west of the SMPC site, directly across Route 9 from the site (Town of Chester) is residential. There are 6 single family residences. These homes on located on deep lots and are set back considerably form Route 9.

The existing land use south of the SMPC site, west of Route 9 (Town of Chester), is primarily undeveloped because of the steep topography in that area. There are a few single family residences located at higher elevations above Route 9. These homes on located on deep lots and are set back considerably form Route 9.
The existing land use south of the SMPC site, east of Route 9 (Town of Chester), is residential and is densely developed as waterfront single family homes and cabins.

The NYS DEC Campground at Eagle Point is located 1/4 south of the southerly boundary of SMPC and extends approximately 1 mile southerly along the shore of Schroon Lake.

B. History (See Exhibit D)

Scaroon Manor: The property formerly know as Scaroon Manor was purchased by New York State in 1967 for the purpose of developing a major camping and recreational facility. After the property was acquired by the State, half the purchase price was reimbursed. However, implementation of the project was never funded.

Prior to acquisition by New York State, the site had a long illustrious history as a privately operated resort and recreation facility. The first recognized use of the site was in 1865 when Charles Taylor developed a hotel and guest cottages on the point overlooking the lake. The hotel was named Taylor's House and offered 18 rooms. In addition to the hotel, there were 15 guest cottages located throughout the site. The resort was known as Taylor's on Schroon and to this day this promontory is known as Taylor's Point.

The site was purchased in 1916 by George Gobel from New York City who operated the facility for a short time.

The property was purchased in the early 1920's by Joseph Frieber, a restaurateur from New York City. Frieber set out to develop a major resort which would include a golf course, a grand hotel with a large ballroom, guest cottages and a 500 seat amphitheater. The resort was named Scaroon Manor. Scaroon Manor had its own water system and electrical generating facility. At the height of the resort there was approximately 135 buildings on the property. The facility was a destination resort of the wealthy and offered a broad range of facilities and activities which included golf, swimming, canoeing, boating, sailing, water skiing, bowling, handball, baseball, basketball, tennis, hiking, hunting, fishing, horseback riding and roller skating. The amphitheater hosted many famous entertainers during its heyday. Many guests of Scaroon Manor arrived by steamboat, which operated on Schroon Lake during that era.

The 148 acre property located west of NYS Route 9 was used for hunting, hiking, horseback riding and there is evidence some clearings may have been the sites of small structures possibly hunting cabins. The area west of NYS Route 9 was also used as a dump site for the waste generated by the Scaroon Manor. There is still evidence today of this activity with barrels and trash cans being evident throughout this area of this site.

As Joseph Fieber became too old to operate the facility, Scaroon Manor was sold in the 1960's to the Brant brothers owners of the Sagamore Hotel on Lake George. In disrepair, Scaroon Manor was closed in 1962 and was unoccupied until purchased by New York State.

All the structures on the Scaroon Manor were offered for sale by New York State. Approximately 41 of the cottages were sold and relocated to other sites. The remaining structures at Scaroon Manor were burned on February 15, 1969 by the DEC.

The Cedars: The south end of the SMPC site is an area known as the "farmhouse" formerly the Cedars, a small hotel overlooking the lake. The hotel apparently was a old wooden structure with a 100 foot covered walkway connecting a 20 room addition overlooking Acker Brook to the main hotel. The Cedars was purchased by Frieber in 1939 to house overflow from the main hotel and employee housing.

The Harrigan House: To the north of Scaroon Manor along the shoreline there was a private residence, built by Dr. Harrigan around 1940. This house burned in 1946 and was rebuilt. As the case with the Cedars, the Harrigan House was reputedly purchased by Frieber and was utilized for employee housing.

Camp Cayuga: The parcel at the north end of SMPC was once a summer youth camp known as Camp Cayuga. The 60-acre site was purchased by New York State in 1971. Developed in the 1940's, the camp consisted of approximately 60 buildings, which included bunk houses for the campers, employee housing, an owners residence, a large dining hall overlooking the lake, various recreation centers and craft buildings, an infirmary, a stable, and numerous sheds and smaller wood frame buildings. The site was developed with two separate areas, one for boys to the south and one for girls to the north. Each area included recreation facilities, ball fields, volleyball, basketball and tennis courts. There were boat and swimming docks, two beach areas, an archery range, a rifle range, horseback riding and other activities.

Camp Cayuga was also closed by the mid 1960's. All of the cabins on the Camp Cayuga property were sold and removed prior to its purchase by New York State.

In 1971 the State also acquired a strip of land 50 feet wide running between Route 9 and Schroon Lake that separated the Scaroon Manor and Camp Cayuga parcels.

Chapter II - Resources and Public Use Inventory

A. Natural Resources

1. Physical

Geology: The geology of the of the area is very complex. The SMPC site is located in the central highlands region of the Adirondack Mountain massif which consists of a Pre-Cambrian metamorphic rock formed over a billion years ago. The rock generally consists of Quartzofeldspathic Gneiss overlain by a sequence of marble, quartzite, anorthosite and igneous intrusions.

During the Pleistocene Epoch, multiple glaciations extensively altered topography, soils and drainage courses. With each interval of glacial occurrence, ice sheets formed and moved down the valleys, gouging them deeper and rounding off mountain peaks and ridges. As the ice sheets melted and retreated, deep layers of glacial till was deposited over the existing bedrock.

Soils: (See Map Exhibit E and Appendix 1) As a result of the geologic history of the unit, the prevailing soils on the site are glacial tills. The soils have been mapped by the US Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. The portion of the site within Warren County has updated and detailed soil mapping is available. The portion of the site located in Essex County has not been updated and the older macro-soil association mapping is all that is available. The predominate soil on the site is Bice, a glacial till.

The SCS mapping shows two areas where fluvaquents are present. These soils are poorly drained and saturated and considered hydric and are associated with wetlands. The areas where these mapped are:

1) The north and south areas of the mouth of Acker Brook at the south end of the property on the low flat areas along the lake shore.

2) The lower elevations bordering Marsh Pond Brook to the north

In addition, the cleared site formerly occupied by the Scaroon Manor golf course, was mapped as udorthents, an area disturbed by extraction or grading. Upon inspection of the drainage area at the base of the existing slopes and the saturated condition of the soils at the lower elevations, the soil in this low area exhibits hydric characteristics.

Terrain: (See Exhibit F) As illustrated by the topography on the slope analysis map, the land generally slopes from the ridges west of Route 9 (elevations 990 to 1,100) down to Route 9 (elevation 865 at the south to 885 at the north) and then to Schroon Lake at elevation 803. The high point east of Route 9 is the prominent hill on Taylors Point, elevation 910.

The slopes and terrain are undulating as a result of the glacial activities and subsequent reshaping by erosion and human construction activities on the site. The three streams traversing the site and emptying into Schroon Lake have eroded valleys through the glacial soils.
At the south end, Acker Brook flows through the parcel west of Route 9 and through a culvert beneath the road way and continues to the lake. Acker Brook has carved a deep ravine enroute to the lake, especially west of Route 9 where the stream valley exceeds 50 feet.

North of Taylors Point, Moffat Brook enters the site through a culvert under Route 9 and flows northeasterly around the prominent hill at Taylors Point and into Schroon Lake. This steam valley is very shallow.

At the north end of the site, Marsh Pond Brook enters the site through a culvert under route 9 and flows southeasterly through the former Camp Cayuga and into Schroon Lake. Marsh Pond Brook has shaped a moderate valley of approximately 15 to 20 feet deep, isolating the Camp Cayuga waterfront area from the rest of the site.

The hill at Taylors Point rises 108 feet above the lake and is a visually significant landform as well a physical barrier that divides the site. The former Scaroon Manor development was contained to the south of this promontory and expansion to the north was restricted due to the undulating terrain, steeper slopes and bouldery soil.

Evidence of the previous development is apparent throughout the site. The former ballfields, trails and beach areas can be detected at the Camp Cayuga site. The golf course, roads and trails and previous building sites are obvious at Scaroon Manor. The waterfront area of Scaroon Manor retains the terracing from the beach, to the former courts areas up to the to elevation of the manor house. These flat terraces are maintained as mowed grass.

The slope analysis illustrates the varying topography of the site from fairly level areas to slopes in excess of 15%.

Water: The SMPC site occupies approximately 10,630 linear feet of shoreline on Schroon Lake, 3,500 feet in Essex County and 7,130 feet in Warren County. Schroon Lake is approximately 9 miles long by 1 1/2 miles wide, 4,230 acres in size and has a maximum depth of 152 feet.

Schroon Lake is classified by D.E.C. as AA(T).

The SMPC site is located entirely within the half mile wide corridor of the Schroon Lake "Recreational River" as classified under the New York State Wild Scenic and Recreational Rivers System listing (Adirondack Park Agency 1985). Accordingly, a recreational classification recognizes that it may be readily accessible by road, may have development in the half mile wide corridor, and permits motorboat use. Several guidelines apply to structures and improvements. Fishing and waterway access sites, docks, and certain types of trails and bridges may be located so as to be visible from the water body itself. New, reconstructed or relocated conforming structures and improvements will be located a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high water mark and will be reasonably screened by vegetation or topography from view from the water body.

Three tributary streams traverse the site enroute to Schroon Lake. The streams are classified by D.E.C. as C and are identified as unnamed tributaries.

The tributaries were identified on various maps and surveys as

1. Acker Brook: D.E.C. "Tributary 2" Located at the south end of the SMPC site, Acker Brook enters the site on the west (Wild Forest) portion of the site and flows 4,350 feet to Route 9, through a culvert which outlets onto the east portion of the site and continues 450 feet to Schroon Lake.

2. Moffat Brook: D.E.C. "Tributary 3" Located at the mid-point of the SMRA site, Moffat Brook enters the site at the outlet of a culvert crossing Route 9 and flows 2,100 feet to Schroon Lake.

3. Marsh Pond Brook: D.E.C. "Tributary 4" Located at the north end of the SMPC site, Marsh Pond Brook enters the site at the outlet of a culvert crossing Route 9 and flows easterly and southerly 3,100 feet to Schroon Lake.

Wetlands: (See Exhibit G and Appendix 2 and 3) The wetlands on the SMPC site were mapped by Adirondack Park Agency staff based on site investigation and aerial photography interpretation. All wetland delineations were field verified by A.P.A. staff except for those areas west of Route 9.

Wetland areas were identified as follows:

1. Acker Brook: Several wetland areas border the stream.

Beginning at the upper reach of the stream on the westerly side of the site, a "deciduous swamp", approximately 8.4 acres in size, is located a wide level area of the stream valley. An active beaver dam is located within this wetland.

Further downstream at the entrance headwall of the culvert at Route 9, an area of "deciduous swamp", approximately 1.1 acres in size.

East of Route 9 below the abandoned section of road, a "deciduous swamp", approximately 2.5 acres in size, along both sides of the Acker Brook downstream to the outlet at the lake.
South of the stream and west of the lake at the base of the steeper slope below the Cedars site, is a "shrub swamp", approximately 1.2 acres in size.

2. Former Golf Course Site: The lower portion of the abandoned golf course is a collection area of runoff from the higher elevations with springs along the base of the steeper slopes which forms a broad wetland approximately 14.9 acres in size. This wetland was part of the former golf course and was excavated to create a pond, drainage channels were excavated to improve drainage and the greens and tees were filled to avoid the seasonally wet conditions. Over the years natural vegetation has reestablished with the exception of the tees and greens which are still evident. The wetland is not contiguous with the lake and is separated by a berm with a culvert outlet (remnant of a man made drainage channel) to the lake. The wetland is classified primarily as "shrub swamp" and "deciduous swamp" but smaller areas of "wet meadow" and "emergent marsh" are evident within this wetland.

The easterly boundary of this wetland was flagged along the open meadow by D.E.C. staff and the project consultant. The delineation was located by the project surveyor and included on the Vegetation Map.

3. Moffat Brook: A "deciduous swamp" borders the stream from below Route 9 downstream to the outlet at the lake. This wetland varies in width and extends northwesterly forming two fingers along drainage areas extending toward Route 9. This wetland is approximately 9.4 acres in size.

4. Marsh Pond Brook: A "deciduous swamp", approximately 7.8 acres in size, borders the stream as it enters the site through a culvert under Route 9 along the northerly property line and continues

along the brook to the outlet at the lake. At the upper end the wetland is narrow and then widens gradually along the stream below the culvert beneath the access road until the brook enters the lake.

The lower section of the wetland broadens in an alluvial formation at the mouth of the stream to form a “shrub swamp” approximately 1.8 acres in size.

A wetland also occurs along the Schroon Lake shoreline. This “emergent marsh”, characterized by beds of Scirpus, is the most prevalent type of shoreline wetland.

- Beginning at the southern boundary of the site, scattered beds of emergent marsh occur to the south and north of the mouth of Acker Brook. These beds are located along sand and gravel beach areas.

- A solid broad bed of “emergent marsh” begins further north where the shoreline turns easterly to form the south shore of Taylors Point and continues approximately 3,000 feet to the point where the bed becomes scattered and continues to the existing concrete boat basin.

- A narrow bed of “emergent marsh” begins at the mouth of Moffat Brook and continues and widens to the north encompassing the mouth of Marsh Pond Brook and ends at the rocky shore and sand beach of the former Camp Cayuga Site.

Three areas of “deep water marsh”, consisting of yellow cow lily and white water lily exist along the Schroon Lake shoreline.

- A small area of “deep water marsh” is located approximately 700 feet north of the mouth of Acker Brook.

- The sheltered area enclosed by the concrete boat basin supports a “deep water marsh”.

- A large bed of “deep water marsh” is located just north of the mouth of Marsh Pond Brook.

2. Biological

Vegetation: (See Exhibit G and Appendix 2 and 3) The SMPC site exhibits a range of vegetative communities that is indicative of the history and past disturbance of the site.

The dominant vegetative type on the site is Hemlock Northern Hardwood Forest (HNHF) which covers approximately 500 acres. This forest cover occupies most of the site west of Route 9, the narrow southerly area between the Cedars and the former golf course and the area from the hill top of Taylors Point to Marsh Pond Brook (Camp Cayuga). Hemlock Northern Hardwood Forest occurs in areas where clearing of the site was less extensive and is representative of the native forest cover of the area. The relatively young forest is mixed with specimens and stands of older white pine, hemlocks, red maple and red oak, typical of a forest that has been selectively logged over the years.

Areas of Deciduous Swamp (DESW) occur in the saturated soils along the tributary streams located within the Hemlock Northern Hardwood Forest and the lower elevations of the former golf course. (See Wetlands)

Areas of the site, previously cleared that have not been mowed, support low dense successional growth. Two types were identified;

Successional White Pine Hardwood Forest (SWHF) occupies the southerly portion of the former golf course (protected from mowing by the wetland), the area along Route 9 on the west side of the former golf course, several small groupings within the former golf course (growing around pre-existing trees, sand traps, greens and tees where mowing was not practical), the area formerly cleared for the Harrigan House and portions of the previously cleared areas of the Camp Cayuga site. Successional White Pine Hardwood Forest is predominantly eastern white pine with areas of red and sugar maple, white ash, red oak, basswood and poplar.

Successional Northern Hardwoods (SNH) occupies the previously cleared waterfront area of the Camp Cayuga girls beach located at the northeast corner of the site.

Other areas of the site, which were previously cleared, support a mixture of successional shrubs and young trees. Two types of successional shrubland were identified;

Successional Shrubland 1 (SS1) a stand, predominantly, of sumac is located on the former Camp Cayuga girls ballfield on the northeast corner of the site.

Successional Shrubland 2 (SS2) occupies areas of the Scaroon Manor site that was previously cleared around the various resort buildings, cabins and facilities. These areas are unique because large, 30" to 48" dbh, specimens of white pine (most prevalent), sugar maple and red oak loom above the new successional growth. These selected specimens were preserved between the building and along drives and walks of the resort. In addition to the native species, a variety of horticultural species, remnants of past gardens, are interspersed in the successional growth; white cedar, hydrangea, winged euonymus, highbush blueberry, apples, lilac, roses, red cedar, blue spruce, daylilies, lily of the valley, etc.

Many of the previously cleared areas of the resort recreation areas and golf course have maintained as a meadow community or Successional Old Field (SOF) as a result of periodic mowing by the D.E.C..

Wildlife: (See Appendices 4-9) The range of vegetative types, wetlands, streams and shoreline provide a unique mix of wildlife habitats. Field inventories of wildlife species have not been made for the SMPC site. Lists of species present were compiled using a number of publications and D.E.C. reports.

- Birds: (See Appendix 4 and 5) Over a hundred species of birds are anticipated to be present in the unit one or more seasons of the year. The list of birds expected to be present on the SMPC site was compiled by D.E.C. for the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex from various sources of information

including Birdlife of the Adirondack Park by Bruce Deehler (1978), Birds of New York State by John Bull (1974), Webb et all (1977) and other sources.

Habitat preferences of selected bird species are listed in Appendix 4.
Birds associated with marshes, ponds, lakes, and streams are numerous and include the common loon, pied billed grebe, great blue heron, American bittern, ducks, Canada goose and spotted sandpiper. The most common ducks include the mallard, black duck, wood duck, hooded merganser, and common merganser.

Waterfowl, woodcock, snipe, rails, crow, ruffed grouse and wild turkey are the only game birds that can be taken legally during prescribed hunting seasons.

Birds of prey common to the area include the barred owl, great horned owl, goshawk, red-tailed hawk, sharp-shinned hawk and broad-winged hawk.

A variety of song birds can be found among the various habitats present in the area and includes woodpeckers, flycatchers, wrens, thrushes, vireos, warblers, blackbirds, finches grosbeaks and sparrows.

- Mammals: (See Appendix 6 and 7) A list of mammals expected to be present in the area was compiled by D.E.C. Wildlife Staff for the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex from various sources of information including A Field Guide to the Mammals by William Henry Burt (1964), Mammals of the Adirondacks a Field Guide by William K. Chapman (1991) and field observation.

Habitat preferences of selected mammal species are listed in Appendix 6.

Larger mammals known to inhabit the area include white tailed deer, black bear, beaver, otter, fisher, coyote, bobcat, raccoon, red fox, gray fox, marten, muskrat, skunk, porcupine and snowshoe hare. A variety of smaller mammals reside in the unit, including a number of species of shrews, bats, moles, and mice, along with weasel, mink, eastern chipmunk and red squirrel.

No deer wintering areas have been identified on the SMPC site. Deer wintering areas are usually areas spruce-fir forest that serve as shelter when snow depths accumulate to 20 inches or more. They are typically used every winter.

- Amphibians and Reptiles: (See Appendix 8 and 9) A list of amphibians and reptiles present in the area was compiled by D.E.C. Wildlife Staff for the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex from various sources of information including A Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians by Robert Conant (1958).

Habitat preferences of selected amphibians and reptiles species are listed in Appendix 8.

Those species found mostly in marshes or ponds and along wooded streams include the following:

Turtles -	snapping, painted
Snakes -	northern water, northern redbellied, eastern garter, eastern ribbon, northern brown, northern ringneck
Toad -	American
Salamanders -	red spotted newt, spotted, blue spotted, Allegheny mountain, northern spring, northern two-lined, northern dusky
Frogs -	northern spring peeper, bull, pickerel, northern leopard, green, wood, mink, eastern gray tree

A few species can be found under logs and leaf litter on the forest floor or in fields, The snakes and the wood turtle listed below do not require moist surroundings to survive:

Snakes -	northern ring neck, eastern smooth green, eastern milk eastern garter
Salamanders -	red-backed
Turtle -	wood

- Endangered, Threatened, Species of Special Concern and Other Unique Species: There is no recorded sightings of species recognized as endangered by the federal government and New York State in the unit.

Threatened species of wildlife may be residents of the SMPC site or may use the site for hunting are the osprey and the red-shouldered hawk.

Species of special concern (6NYCRR182) that may be present in the unit include the Jefferson salamander, spotted salamander, wood turtle, common loon, Cooper's hawk, common raven, eastern bluebird and the small footed bat.

There are a number of wildlife species which are considered obligative to extensive areas of forest that are relatively undisturbed by human development. A list of species whose range in New York is generally confined to the Adirondacks would include:

Birds	Mammals
Golden Eagle	Fisher
Northern Raven	Marten
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Bobcat
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Black Bear
Swainson's Thrush	
Lincoln's Sparrow	
Red Crossbill	
White-winged Crossbill	
Evening Grosbeak	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	

Fisheries: Detailed documentation of the fish communities present in Acker Brook, Moffat Brook and Marsh Pond Brook is not available. The anticipated fish population in these streams is limited to minnows, dace and sculpin. The streams are not significant spawning grounds.

Schroon Lake is managed by D.E.C. as a two story fishery offering a variety of sportfishing opportunities. Schroon Lake is not included in the SMPC unit. The fisheries inventory and assessment of Schroon Lake is not included in the scope of this unit management plan.

3. Visual

Route 9 Corridor: The Route 9 corridor extends along the SMPC site for approximately 1.7 miles. Historically the cleared golf course offered vistas to Schroon Lake which the successional forest growth has eliminated. During the seasons of the year when deciduous trees are without leaves, some limited screened views to the lake are possible along the southern end of Route 9. The predominant views of the site along Route 9 is limited to short views to the forest.

Schroon Lake: The SMPC site occupies approximately 2 miles of shoreline along Schroon Lake. Since much of the land surrounding the lake has been developed as waterfront residences, the unit offers a significant stretch of relatively undisturbed shoreline. Taylor's Point is a prominent hill extending into Schroon Lake and is a visual landmark as viewed from the lake.

At closer range the evidence of the past history of the site becomes evident. The concrete boat basin, pier and beach are very visible. The view of the site displays the meadow of the former golf course and the large specimen trees, especially the white pines rising above the surrounding successional growth.

Off-site Views: The SMPC site is centrally located at the 1 1/2 mile wide section of Schroon Lake, and as a result, offers a variety of vistas across the lake.

- From the access road entering the site there is a sweeping view over the meadow, former golf course, framed by the groups of white pines to the Lake.

- From the hill above the amphitheater on the Scaroon Manor site there is a vista over the meadow to the south end of the lake and the hills beyond.

- From the hill along the end of the existing access road there is a panoramic view across the meadow to the south end of the lake and a view over the beach across the wide section of the lake to the hamlet of Adirondack and the Pharaoh Mountain Wilderness Area beyond.

- From the existing concrete boat pier there is a panoramic of the entire lake and the surrounding hills.

- From the existing paved road that extends along the shore from the Scaroon Manor site to the site of the former Harrigan House there is a continuous view to the east across the lake and to the north the length of the lake.

- From all locations along the shoreline of the unit, especially from the shores of Taylors Point, there are views across the lake, to the south down the length of the Lake and to the north up the length of the lake.

- From the former Camp Cayuga site there is a view across the lake to the east and to the south to Taylors Point and beyond across the lake.

4. Unique Site Features

Historical: The Scaroon Manor site retains several remnants of the razed resort; the stone amphitheater, the garden area south of the amphitheater, two remaining golf course shelter buildings, the concrete boat basin and the concrete steamboat pier.

The amphitheater and surrounding gardens is a unique feature, which popularized the Scaroon Manor resort during its heyday. The amphitheater has been visited by the NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation to initiate the determination of eligibility for inclusion on the New York State and National Register of Historic Places.

The process for determination of eligibility requires a detailed report of the facility to be prepared by a historical consultant to document the history of the site, the importance of the site to the regional history of the area and identification of other aspects that contribute

to the historical significance of the site. The report including photographs and supporting data is submitted to the NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation. The submission will be reviewed and if the site is determined to be eligible, it will then be nominated for adoption to the State and National Register.

Natural: The open meadows and beaches are unique natural features of the site, which are a consequence of the historic uses of the site; the expansive meadow of the abandoned golf course, the meadow of the former Camp Cayuga, the terraced lawn areas above the beach at Taylors Point, site of the former tennis and basketball courts and the several beaches along the shore.

B. Man-Made Facilities

The Cedars: The southern area of the site, formerly the location of the Cedars Hotel, is now the site of the sub-surface sewage disposal system for the Eagle Point Campground. A force main sewer was constructed within the Route 9 right-of-way to the former Cedars site. Information regarding this system is available in the Eagle Point Campground Unit Management Plan.

Scaroon Manor: Despite the magnitude of the former resort, very few remnants of the once grand facility exist today.

Amphitheater: The existing amphitheater on Taylors Point is believed to have been constructed in the early 1900's of local stone construction. The amphitheater is a series of concentric curved stone steps built into the slope terracing down to an elevated concrete/stone stage. A fountain basin is located between the audience seating area and the stage. The backdrop to the stage is a large stone dome structure with a concrete floor and a room beneath stage level with a doorway at the rear of the structure. Walkways lead from the lower room to gated stage entrances at both sides of the stage. The collapsed ruins of a wood frame band shell is located south of the stage area. A large concrete "projection booth" structure is centrally located in the amphitheater and was apparently later addition to the original amphitheater.

Garden Areas: The remnants of the existing garden areas are evident to the south of the amphitheater. Gravel and asphalt walkways in circular paths exist. The concrete bases of wood slat benches exist in various states of disrepair.

Golf Course Shelter Buildings: Two golf course shelters exist on the site of the former golf course.

- The southernmost structure is timber and board construction with crossed interior walls and a wood frame roof with asphalt shingles.

- The second structure is located in the area in the meadow area in the center of the former golf course site in a group of trees. The structure is a wood frame building with clapboard siding on four sides with a single door and dirt floor. Benches line the walls inside. The roof is a wood frame with asphalt shingles.

Concrete Boat Basin: The existing concrete boat basin forms a basin of approximately 60 feet wide by 190 feet long along the shoreline. The interior sea wall of the structure along the shoreline appears sound and in good condition. There are bolts protruding from the structure, apparently to anchor wood frame docks which have been removed. The outer walls of the crib are concrete constructed over stone fill base is in disrepair due to years of ice and wave action on the exposed side of the crib. The interior of the basin has accumulated deposits of silt and supports wetland vegetation.

Concrete Pier: The existing pier (former steamboat pier) extends approximately 30 feet into the lake is constructed of concrete on stone fill similar to the boat crib. The pier is in solid condition.

Scaroon Manor Beach Area: Located to the north of the concrete pier is a sand beach, formerly the main beach of the resort which extends approximately 130 feet to the north. A dry stone retaining wall approximately 4 feet high is located along the rear of the beach. The rustic wall is in good condition.

Roads: The main access road from Route 9 to Scaroon Manor is 1,750 feet long and approximately 12 feet wide. The pavement is in poor condition with deep wheel ruts, evidence of poor subbase construction. There is approximately 5,300 feet of asphalt road in the area of the former cabins of Scaroon Manor and along the shoreline extending north to the former Harrigan house site. These roads vary in width but average approximately 12' and are in poor to moderate condition. From the Harrigan house north and looping west back towards Route 9 there is an existing dirt/gravel road approximately 10' wide 2,100 feet long. There are two crossings of Moffat Brook along this dirt road. Both structures are concrete box culverts which are collapsed and need to be replaced. A second dirt-gravel road started at the site of the Harrigan House and extended to the north and west approximately 1,650 feet to Route 9.

Foundations: Several foundations from spring houses and smaller structures are evident throughout the Scaroon Manor site. It is anticipated that any excavation on the site would uncover foundations of former cabins and other structures that were removed.

Camp Cayuga: All of the structures were removed from the Camp Cayuga site.

Access Road: A gravel/dirt road extends from Route 9 across Marsh Pond Brook and onto the Camp Cayuga site. The road is approximately 1,200 feet long and approximately 10' wide. Two 18 inch corrugated metal pipe culverts exist at the Marsh Pond Brook crossing.

Site West of Route 9: There are no structures existing on the site west of Route 9. There is a dirt road approximately 2,000 feet long and approximately 10' wide extending from Route 9 across the property to the southwesterly to a point near Acker Brook. A second dirt road exists from Route 9, across form the Scaroon Manor entry driveway, and extends southwesterly approximately 700 feet across state land.

C. Cultural

Prehistoric: The Department is preparing a Phase 1A Archeological Study of the SMPC. The study is scheduled to be completed in 2001 prior to commencing the phase one improvements identified within this UMP.

Historic: The history of the site is presented in Chapter I B.

The amphitheater is being reviewed by the NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation to determine eligibility for inclusion on the New York State and National Register of Historic Places.

D. Economics

Demographics and Economic Setting: (See Appendix 10)

Town of Schroon

Population:	1,721
Median Age:	_____
Median Family Income:	$ 28,110
Unemployment Rate:	17.1 %
Total Housing Units:	1,827

Number of Seasonal Homes _____

Town of Chester

Population:	3,465
Median Age:	31.5
Median Family Income:	$ 30,781
Unemployment Rate:	8.5 %
Total Housing Units:	1,827
Number of Seasonal Homes	971 = 53.1%

Impact of State Ownership on Adjacent Private Lands:

The extent of uncontrolled use of the unit has resulted in camping on the former Camp Cayuga site clearings and the Cedars Hotel clearing to the south directly adjacent to private Residential Areas. The noise and smoke generated from camping activities has caused contention with the adjacent property owners and is a concern to be addressed in the future plans for the unit.

There is no data available to determine the impact that day use, camping and group gatherings have on the local communities. Many of the visitors to the site are anticipated to be from local communities.

Users from outside of the locale, especially the vacation campers, could compliment the local economy by purchasing equipment, meals, gasoline, groceries, services, entertainment and other tourist establishments.

Impact of Adjacent Private Lands on State Holdings:

Impact of Adjacent Private Lands on State Holdings. The state lands adjacent to the residential areas provides undeveloped green space which allows a variety of recreational uses to the local residents.

E. Public Use of Area

Land Resources: The SMPC site is well known as a day use and camping location by many of the local residents and the growing use of the site has become a concern. The existing clearings,

boat pier, beaches, extensive waterfront and paved roads provide easy access and open areas for a variety of recreational activities.

Since permits are not required, there are no records of the number of day use visitors and campers at the SMPC site. The site was observed on July 5th, 1997 and it was estimated that over 100 people were on the site either camping, swimming, hiking, or involved in other activities (horseshoes, frisbee, etc.) throughout the site.

Over the years several Temporary Revocable Permits have been issued by the Department for group camping, both at the Camp Cayuga Site and the Scaroon Manor Site. Most notable of these events were the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association gathering in 1995, The Brigade of the American Revolution grand tactical exercise in 1990 and 1993 and the Boy Scouts of America in 1998, all gatherings occurred in the open meadows of the former golf course at Scaroon Manor. The Camp Cayuga site was has been utilized for smaller gatherings. A Temporary Revocable Permit was issued for 40 people for group primitive camping at the Camp Cayuga site as recently as 1997. The records of these events are far from complete and many gatherings regularly occur without proper registration and permitting.

Visitor use is unevenly distributed throughout the site and several distinct use areas were observed:

- Scaroon Manor: The heaviest use and congestion occurs at the Scaroon Manor waterfront. The existing beach is the main attraction. A parking area is provided at Route 9 at the head of the access road. A locked gate, earth mounds and logs define the informal parking area and prevent vehicular access onto the site. This parking area is at capacity on holiday weekends. 42 cars were counted on July 5th 1997. Visitors use the existing access road to walk to the beach area. The site is also popular for visitors arriving by boat. No documentation is available but interviews with boaters at the site indicated that they are either waterfront homeowners (or renters) or access the lake by one of the public boat launches. The three main boat launches are the Town of Schroon park at the north end of the lake and the two State boat launches at Eagle Point and at Horicon at the south end of the

lake. 28 boats were counted in the vicinity of the beach on July 5th, 1997. The boats arrive at the existing pier to unload and are then beached or anchored along the beach. The use of personal water craft to access the beach is also popular. Several Jet Skis were observed on the beach. Records from the State boat launch at Horicon show a parking capacity of 45 spaces and the lot is 70% full on summer weekends and holidays. Many of these boats may be destined for Scaroon Manor.

The beach area is congested on holidays and clement weekends. The lawn areas of the Scaroon Manor site provide overflow areas for picnicking, sun bathing and recreational activities. The concrete boat pier is used as an observation platform and the existing tree on the south side provides some shade. The congestion of boats, swimmers and personal water craft is a major safety concern.

Camping and picnicking is concentrated around the beach and boat pier. The area directly west of the beach is an open flat lawn area which provides a recreation area but is also used by campers. Most campers utilize the level wooded areas along the shore, either to the north of the beach above the existing sea wall, or to the south of the beach between the open lawn area and the lake. These sites provide easy access to the beach and to the recreation areas and offer excellent views across the lake. Campers set up temporary horseshoe pits, volleyball nets and badminton nets in the open lawn area. Visitors seeking more solitude will either venture further to the north along the existing asphalt road and establish camp at various sites along the shore, or to the south along the edge of the former golf course meadow along the lake. There are no designated camp sites on the Scaroon Manor site. One picnic table is located near the beach and one privy is located approximately 300 feet from the beach near the amphitheater.

- Camp Cayuga: The access road to the Camp Cayuga site is barricaded by a locked gate at the property line. Limited parking is available along the shoulder of Route 9. The existing dirt road provides foot access to the clearings of the former summer camp along the lake shore. This site is not congested and no more than six groups of campers were observed at one time, even on holiday weekends. Users access the Camp Cayuga site both by car and by boat. Six boats were anchored along the shore on July 5th, 1997. The beach areas at Camp Cayuga are overgrown and eroded and less desirable than the Scaroon Manor beach. There are no facilities or designated camp sites at the Camp Cayuga site.

- The Cedars: The clearing of the former Cedars hotel, now the site of the sewage disposal-leach field for Eagle Point, is also a popular camping site. Visitors can drive onto the site by way of the abandoned section of Route 9. Stone piers identify the entrance driveway of the old hotel. The leach field is a level mowed grass area which easily accommodates tents, "pop-up" campers, camping trailers or truck campers. 12 vehicles were observed on the Cedars site on July 5th, 1997. A heavily worn trail leads from the clearing along a ridge south of Acker Brook to a beach area on the lake formed at the mouth of the brook.

- Other shoreline areas: Visitors seeking more solitude will utilize areas away from the more popular areas; Scaroon Manor, Camp Cayuga and the Cedars. These more isolated areas are accessed either by foot or by boat and offer several camping sites along the shore. The area north of Scaroon Manor is easily accessed by the existing dirt road north of Taylors Point from the main parking area to the natural beach south of Moffat Brook. There are no facilities or designated camp sites in these areas. Makeshift campsites and trails are evident throughout the area.

During the winter months, the SMPC site is used for snowshoeing, cross country skiing and snowmobiling. The North Hudson Schroon Lake Snowmobile Club terminates a trail at Scaroon Manor. Any access to the south connecting to the North Warren Trailblazers Snowmobile Club is over the lake, when sufficiently frozen, to Pottersville. The parking area and entry road is used by ice fishermen and snowmobile to access the lake.

Wildlife: Data regarding public use of wildlife resources is not available for either consumptive (hunting and trapping) and non-consumptive (wildlife observation, photography, etc.) uses.

It is anticipated that hunting and trapping occurs on the site but there is no evidence or estimates available as to the numbers of users or the game taken.

Information regarding non-consumptive use of wildlife is also lacking. The expanse of shoreline and the a variety of habitats throughout the site offers a unique opportunity for the observation of birds and other wildlife by hikers, campers and other visitors to the site.

Fisheries: The SMPC site provides fishing access to Schroon Lake both during the summer season and winter ice fishing season. The two mile shoreline provides fishing area for shore fishermen as well as fishermen approaching the site by boat.

F. Capacity of the Resource to Withstand Use

Land Resources: The capacity of land to withstand use is a site specific evaluation based on ecological, natural and physical factors. Generally, people will congregate in prime areas where water bodies, scenic qualities, suitable topography and easy access are present. When concentrations of people exceed the physical capacity of a site, overuse occurs. Areas of overuse can usually be identified by site degradation. The Scaroon Manor waterfront and the Cedars site exhibit heaviest use and signs of overuse are obvious; erosion on slopes caused by foot traffic, soil compaction, litter, obliterated ground cover, worn and eroded trails, lack of dead wood due to clearing for fire wood, clearing of living vegetation, stripping birch bark, carving and ax damage to living trees, unsanitary conditions (only one privy 300 feet from the beach) and vandalism (several privies have been burned).

Overnight use of the site appears to have the greatest impact. The concentration of campers close to the lake and in close proximity to each other on the Scaroon Manor site has lead to the highest levels of site degradation.

Chapter III - Management and Objectives

A. Past Management

- Property purchased in 1967 with the intention of construction of a campground, beach, golf course and day use facility. Existing buildings were removed. The plan was not implemented because of a lack of funding.
- The Adirondack Park Agency Act of 1971 required that the Agency prepare an Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Consistent with the original intent of the property, SMPC is classified as intensive use - campground.
- The site has been managed by DEC as Forest Preserve - Wild Forest providing unstructured recreational uses, including swimming, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling and cross country skiing.
- The site has been utilized for group camping under the authority of a temporary revocable permit issued by DEC.

B. Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives for the SMPC form the framework that will guide the management of the area for the next five years. They reflect existing legal requirements, such as the New York State Constitution, the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the Environmental Conservation Law and associated regulations, and the policies of the Department of Environmental Conservation. They were refined through an analysis of the area's natural resource characteristics, as well as an assessment of the recommendations made to the Department by local governments, organizations, and individuals in the course of the public participation process.

General Goals and Objectives

Goal: Manage the parts of the SMPC classified "intensive use" in conformance with the intensive use area guidelines of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

Goal: Tie the level of recreational development proposed for a specific area within the SMPC to established patterns of use and the physical and biological characteristics of the site.

Objectives: ·Provide opportunities for the types of recreation that involve relatively high concentrations of visitors and benefit from a largely natural environment.

·Develop structures (such as comfort stations, bath house and pit privies) and improvements (such as roads, camping sites and trails) that will support the types of recreation described in the previous objective, protect natural resource qualities, and blend visually with the natural character of the area.

Goal: Provide opportunities for a variety of trail uses, both local and regional in scope.

Objectives: ·Establish a separate snowmobile trail from the north end of Camp Cayuga to Scaroon Manor with a connection across Route 9 to the Vanderwhacker Mountain wild forest unit and continuing to the southwest where the trail can be continued by easement to connect with the Warren County trail system at Old Schroon Lake Road. Construction of this trail is contingent on the approval of the trail system in the adjacent Vanderwhacker Mountain wild forest unit

·Establish multi-use trails for walking, biking and cross country skiing throughout the site incorporating the existing roads and trails.

Goal: Provide significant opportunities for access by people with disabilities.

Objectives:
- Comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act in the design and construction of all structures and improvements.
- Link all major features of the area by pathways suitable for wheelchair use.
- For structures and improvements not covered by official accessibility guidelines, design and build them to maximize accessibility in accordance with available design information.

Goal: Identify, protect, and interpret historic resources.

Objectives:
- Protect the existing amphitheater and surrounding gardens as a historic site.
- Develop an educational and interpretive program for the amphitheater site.
- Should the amphitheater site be found eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, manage it in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act (PRHPL Article 14) and the standards of the Secretary of the Interior.
- Provide a minimum of six locations for interpretive areas throughout the SMPC to exhibit educational and historical information and illustrations to document the previous uses of the site. The locations being considered are: the entry to Scaroon Manor, the entry to Camp Cayuga, the amphitheater/garden area and the existing golf course shelter building along the trail, a lake overlook near the site of the former golf club house, along the trail at the site of the Harrigan House and various locations along the lake shore trail.

Goal: Manage the area to minimize the impacts of site development and public use on surrounding lands and waters.

Objectives:
- Assure that the management of the area will not lead to increased boat traffic on the lake.

·Do not construct a boat launch at the site (launch ramps exist at Horicon and on Eagle Point);

·Assure that management proposals do not cause increases in local taxes; the SMPC should generate sufficient income from fees and permits to offset maintenance and operation expenses.

Area-Specific Goals and Objectives

Scaroon Manor Parcels

Intensive Use

Goal: Develop the area as a campground and day use facility with structures and improvements that will support a safe environment for a variety of recreational uses.

Objectives: · Renovate the existing access road with a shared parking area for beach area and amphitheater access.

· Construct a bathhouse building with rest rooms (no showers), a first aid facility, and mechanical/storage areas.

· Construct a maintenance facility with a vehicle and equipment storage area.

· Construct a Caretaker's Residence.

-Restore the existing beach from the existing concrete pier north to the end of the existing stone wall to provide a supervise swimming area.

· Install floating docks away from the beach utilizing the existing concrete piers to safely accommodate boat access to the unit.

· Develop a picnic area for beach patrons in close proximity to the beach area.

· Develop open lawn recreation areas adjacent to the beach on the existing level area (former tennis courts) with the possibility of volleyball, a playground, etc.

· Initiate a day use picnic area on the north side of Taylor's Point with walking trails from a parking area adjacent to the access road to the existing beach south of Moffat Brook.

- Develop a public campground utilizing existing open meadows and existing road network to provide a range of camping experience. Provide adequate sanitary facilities with showers.

Goal: Institute a management system that will protect the quality of the recreational experience of visitors and the quality of the area's natural resources.

Objectives: ·Plan and implement appropriate sanitary and safety improvements and policies to alleviate the concerns that exist because of currently unstructured use.

·Improve the entry, in part through the addition of a control station and gate.

·Prohibit camping and vehicular access to the Cedars site to protect the sewage disposal leach field and minimize use in that area.

·Install electric and telephone service along the access road into the site.

Camp Cayuga Parcel

Goal: Accommodate all camping by relatively small groups within the Camp Cayuga parcel.

Goal: Provide opportunities for rustic camping that provide visitors a moderate degree of solitude.

Objectives: ·Construct an entry at the Camp Cayuga site with a parking lot to allow walk in access to camping sites with sanitary facilities (pit privies).

·Provide opportunities for access to campsites by boat.

C. Capacity to Withstand Use

The capacity of the SMPC to withstand public use is directly related to the goals and objectives that have been established to guide the management of the area.

An area's capacity to withstand use may be divided into three categories: physical, biological, and social. For each category, the definition of capacity will be followed by the current situation in the SMPC.

Physical

The physical capacity of a land area to withstand recreational use is the level of use beyond which the characteristics of the area's soils, water and wetland resources, and topography undergo substantial unnatural change. The capacity of a particular site is related to slope, soil type, ground and surface water characteristics, the type of vegetation that occupies the site, and the types of recreational activity to which the site is subjected. The characteristics of soils and groundwater also directly affect the capacities of septic systems for structures such as bath houses and rest rooms.

Along the lake shore at the former Scaroon Manor site, there are numerous campsites that have become established through repeated use. In the vicinity of these sites there are localized indications of physical impacts use, such as soil compaction, erosion, and minor sedimentation of

Schroon Lake. The pathways between campsites and from the field areas to the shore of the lake, especially on steep slopes, also show signs of wear. Another heavy use hot spot is the Cedars site. Current camping levels exceed the capacity of shoreline areas to withstand use. However, despite occasionally large numbers of campers on summer weekends and steady use throughout the season, the generally level terrain and dense grass cover combine to protect the soils over most of the rest of the area. The level grassy areas are capable of withstanding current and proposed levels of use

Management actions appropriate to address the existing and potential physical impacts of localized overuse at the Scaroon Manor site include increased maintenance of roads, hardening of existing trails, proper location and design of new trails, and limiting parking capacity to the capacity of activity areas (such as the beach). Impacts related to camping can be controlled through eliminating shoreline campsites and limiting camping to designated sites on relatively level terrain with well-drained soils situated at least 100 feet from the lake shore. The potential adverse effects of sewage disposal on the quality of water resources can be minimized through the proper location and construction of septic systems and pit privies. Physical impacts also can be reduced by influencing the behavior of visitors through education.

On the Camp Cayuga parcel, use levels are markedly lower than at the Scaroon Manor site. In general, the Camp Cayuga parcel could withstand higher levels of overnight use. Physical impacts are limited to the relatively few shoreline campsites. While groups larger than 10 people regularly camp on the parcel, they are directed by the local forest ranger to level sites far from the lake, and few impacts of their use are visible. Because the area near the lake shore is heavily forested, it attracts much less day use, which currently is at a level far below the area's capacity. Erosion on the northerly access road is a result of minimal maintenance rather than use.

Management actions appropriate to address the potential physical impacts related to lack of maintenance and localized overuse at the Camp Cayuga site include increased maintenance of the

northerly access road, proper design and location of new trails, and limiting camping to level, well-drained campsites situated at least 100 feet from the lake shore.

Analyses of the many aspects of the physical capacity of the SMPC to withstand recreational use are presented throughout the Facilities Development section of the plan.

Biological

The biological capacity of a land area to withstand recreational use is the level of use beyond which the characteristics of the area's plant and animal communities and ecological processes sustain substantial unnatural change.

At the SMPC, biological impacts caused by recreational use have occurred at the same locations where physical impacts were identified. Heavily used areas are characterized by trampled vegetation, a lack of woody debris removed for use in campfires, and damage to standing trees. However, these localized vegetative impacts are not considered significant threats to the survival of any plant species or the ecology of local plant communities. While occasionally high concentrations of people occupy the area, it is unknown to what degree such use affects local wildlife populations. No potential for current or proposed levels of recreational use to significantly affect the local or regional ecology of any wildlife species has been identified.

Management actions appropriate to address the existing and potential biological impacts of localized overuse within the SMPC are similar to those listed for the mitigation of physical impacts, including proper location and design of new trails, limiting parking capacity to the capacity of interior structures and activity areas, eliminating shoreline campsites, limiting camping to designated sites on relatively level terrain with well-drained soils situated at least 100 feet from the lake shore, properly locating and constructing septic systems and pit privies, and education.

Some aspects of the current and proposed management of the SMPC confer biological benefits. Since acquisition of the SMPC by the State, natural vegetative succession has occurred on many of the areas that were cleared and occupied by the former owners. Wetland communities have become reestablished in areas altered by draining and filling in the area of the former Scaroon Manor golf course. While some of the formerly cleared areas have reverted to shrubland and forest, others continue to be mowed infrequently by DEC. In the context of surrounding forest lands, the mowed areas constitute important habitats for a variety of insects, birds, and mammals who find essential food and cover in the field vegetation. The proposed maintenance of the existing field openings to accommodate recreational use will preserve their habitat values.

Additional information about how specific management proposals are designed to minimize recreational use impacts are presented throughout the Facilities Development section of the plan.

Social

The social capacity of a land area to withstand recreational use is the level of use beyond which the likelihood that a visitor will achieve his or her expectations for a recreational experience is significantly hampered. Social capacity is strongly influenced by an area's land classification, which in turn determines the management objectives for the area and the degree of recreational development possible.

Since state acquisition, visitors to the SMPC have been subject to the same general regulations that apply to the use of Forest Preserve lands in the wilderness and wild forest classifications. These "back country" areas are managed to provide opportunities for the types of recreational activity that benefit from minimal regulation in a substantially wild, natural setting. In most back country areas, use levels are relatively low, and minimal regulation is sufficient to protect the physical, biological, and social components of the environment. The SMPC however, because of its easy accessibility by car and boat and its attractiveness as an area where no fee is charged for picnicking and camping on the shores of a scenic lake, has attracted occasionally large numbers of visitors, especially on summer weekends. At these times, the quality of the recreational experience available to visitors has been substantially reduced. Significant social impacts of use

have originated almost exclusively in the open areas in the vicinity of the lake shore on the former Scaroon Manor property. Use levels on the former Camp Cayuga property and the wild forest parcels for the most part have not caused significant social impacts.

Aspects of overuse that diminish the ability of the SMPC--mostly in the intensive use area portion of the former Scaroon Manor property--to meet visitor expectations of a quality recreational experience include litter, improperly disposed human waste, structures such as pit privies whose capacities are rapidly exceeded, damage to structures, excessive noise, and a sense of crowding. Noise levels on peak weekends occasionally disturb the tranquillity of the Schroon Lake environment for owners of lakeside property located some distance from the SMPC. Physical and biological impacts of use also reduce the quality of the recreational experience.

The management actions proposed for the portion of the Scaroon Manor parcel classified intensive use reflect the goals and objectives established for the area. It will be managed to accommodate relatively high levels of recreational day use, overnight use will be limited to designated camping sites and organized groups under permit. By more clearly defining and advertising the management program for the area, DEC will attract visitors prepared to expect a recreational environment designed to permit a relatively high level of interpersonal contact in a moderately structured setting. Management actions will be designed to maintain the quality of the recreational experience within that context. Suitable structures and improvements will be provided to accommodate desired uses in ways that will adequately separate groups and protect natural resource values. The behavior of visitors will be managed through the establishment of regulations, educational efforts, and a more visible administrative and enforcement presence.

The goals and objectives for the Camp Cayuga parcel reflect the intention to maintain current use patterns in a more controlled way. The area will be managed to permit relatively low levels of day use and camping by relatively small groups in a substantially undeveloped, natural environment. Public information about this area will attract visitors prepared to expect a recreational environment designed to permit an intermediate level of interpersonal contact in a relatively unstructured, natural setting. Management actions will be designed to maintain the quality of the recreational experience within that context. Camping will be permitted only at

designated sites in the interior of the area. Campsites will be sufficiently separated and screened to permit a moderate degree of solitude for individual camping groups. Pit privies will be provided. Education and enforcement efforts will be sufficient to assure proper visitor behavior, but will not unduly interfere with visitor expectations for solitude.

Additional information about how specific management proposals are designed to minimize recreational use impacts are presented throughout the Facilities Development section of the plan.

Chapter IV - Proposed Use and Implementation

A. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Existing Facilities

Existing facilities will provide the nucleus of the proposed use and improvements at SMPC. the existing facilities that will be rehabilitated and incorporated with new facilities include the Scaroon

Manor beach, the amphitheater, the concrete steamboat pier, the paved roads, the dirt roads and trails, the stream crossings, and the open meadows.

B. Facilities Development

The Department of Environmental Conservation will be responsible for the management and construction of proposed facilities at SMPC, consistent with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and the statement of goals and management objectives as presented in Chapter III.

The proposed development will utilize existing facilities to the fullest extent possible. Rehabilitation of the existing site facilities and construction of new site improvements will provide:

- A multiple-use day use facility at Scaroon Manor,
- A public campground providing vehicle access camping sites and tent camping sites at Scaroon Manor and a rustic walk-in campground facility for tent camping at Camp Cayuga,
- A snowmobile connection between the Town of Schroon and the Town of Chester with connection to the proposed trails on the Vanderwhacker Mountain unit. Implementation of the snowmobile trail is contingent on the approval of the Vanderwhacker Mountain wild forest UMP.

A unifying Adirondack architectural character will be incorporated into the design of all structures including, signs, kiosks, buildings and similar architectural elements. The architectural vocabulary will utilize heavy timber framing, natural stone, wood siding and earth tone colors. The architectural vocabulary will provide a cohesive design element to be implemented throughout the SMPC site. The architectural character will be consistent with similar DEC structures within the Adirondack Park. The architectural style will identify as a DEC facility.

1. Camp Cayuga Site

The Camp Cayuga site will be developed as a rustic campground to replace camping activities previously occurring at Scaroon Manor. Camp Cayuga will provide fifteen (15) individual tent camping sites, with access by boat and vehicle access from Route 9 to a parking area, hiking/cross-

country ski trails to Schroon Lake and to Scaroon Manor and a snowmobile/horse trail connection to Scaroon Manor.

The design of the Camp Cayuga site complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Designated parking spaces are provided in the parking lot with appropriate unloading provisions. The access trail will be constructed of compacted crushed stone with stone dust surface. Several of the camping sites will be easily accessed from the trail. Accessible picnic tables and one of the pit privies will be designed for accessibility for people with disabilities.

Entrance at Route 9:

The existing Camp Cayuga road provides a good point of access from Route 9. The existing entrance slopes abruptly into the site. Fill will be placed in this area to improve the gradient of the access and visibility of exiting vehicles. The access road will be widened and paved (asphalt) approximately 100 feet into the site to reduce potential of erosion and to minimize maintenance.

A freestanding wood sign, consistent with the SMPC architectural vocabulary and the existing signage at the Eagle Point Campground will identify the entrance.

An information kiosk will be located approximately 60 feet into the site along the access road allowing adequate setback for vehicles to enter the site without blocking the entrance. The kiosk will be a wood structure with a roof to protect exhibits and provide shelter from weather. A map of the SMPC site and facilities, user regulations, interpretive display depicting the history of Camp Cayuga and other pertinent information will be displayed in the information kiosk.

Regulations at the Camp Cayuga information kiosk and at prominent locations on the site prohibiting hunting and trapping on the property and restricting camping to designated sites only with a maximum capacity of six persons per site.

The access road will provide limited vehicular access into the site (approximately 300 feet) to a drop-off area and the parking lot. At the drop-off area, a lockable gate, guard railing and bollards will be installed as necessary to allow pedestrian access but to prohibit unauthorized vehicles from venturing further into the site. The access road will be surfaced with crushed stone.

Parking Area:

A parking area will be constructed south of the access road, with capacity for 27 cars, including parking space accessible for people with disabilities. The parking area will be located in an area of young growth trees, previously a cleared area, reputedly the stable area, of the former youth camp, to minimize tree removal. The row of large Eastern White Pine along the south side of the access road will be protected. The new parking area will be positioned to avoid damage to the mature trees. The existing trees will provide visual screening of the parking area from Route 9 and the entrance. The parking area is located to provide a driveway loop to accommodate vehicle circulation without a dead-end.

Proposed Capacity of the parking area is based on a minimum of 1.5 cars per camping site = 22.5 plus handicapped accessible space.

The capacity of the proposed parking area is based on anticipated normal use without over building to meet peak use which may occur only two or three times a year. It is also anticipated that the use of Camp Cayuga will be similar to the current use at Scaroon Manor and approximately 1/3 of the sites will be accessed by canoe or boat. The maximum capacity of the camping sites based on 6 people per site is 90. If the parking requirement of 1 car per 2.5 people is applied, 36 parking spaces are required. If 1/3 of the sites are accessed by boat, this number is reduced to 24 parking spaces. Additional overflow parking is available in the existing cleared grass area north of the access road to meet peak demands if necessary.

Construction of the parking area will require tree removal, grubbing, removal of topsoil, installation of gravel subbase and surfacing with compacted crushed stone. Wood guard railing and bollards will be used as necessary to limit vehicle access beyond the parking area.

The stormwater runoff from the parking area will drain easterly following the existing gradient of the site and will collect in an existing depression which provides a natural retention basin. The stormwater will infiltrate into the existing soil. Overflow would follow natural drainage patterns toward the Marsh Pond Brook wetland.

The parking area at Camp Cayuga provides potential parking during the winter for access to the snowmobile trail and access to the multi-use trail system for cross country skiing.

Access Trail to Camping Sites:

The former Camp Cayuga access road will be renovated to provide a pedestrian access trail from the parking and drop off area to the camping sites. The existing crossing (two 18'' CMP culverts) at Marsh Pond Brook and adjacent wetland will be utilized. The culvert inlet will be improved with riprap stone to reduce erosion and improve water flow into the culverts. The access trail will follow the existing road bed easterly to a point approximately 1,200 feet east of Route 9. The existing trail turns southerly and becomes less defined and more overgrown. This section of trail will be renovated for approximately 900 feet to provide access to the camping sites. The trail location will allow placement of camping sites along both sides of the trail while maintaining the required separation from the wetland and the lake shore. The trail will be a minimum of 8 feet wide and constructed of compacted gravel and crushed stone with stone dust surface to provide access for emergency and maintenance vehicles as well as vehicle use allowed by temporary revocable permit. The completed access trail will terminate at a turn-around approximately 2,100 feet from Route 9.

Current drainage patterns will remain unchanged by the proposed access trail renovation. Any disturbed areas will be graded and seeded with meadow grass seed mix.

A multi-use trail for hiking, biking and cross country skiing and a separate snowmobile trail connection from the Camp Cayuga parking area and access trail to Scaroon Manor will be provided and are discussed later in the UMP.

Camping Sites:

Fifteen (15) camping sites will be located along both sides of the southerly portion of the access trail. Six of the camping sites will be located in existing cleared areas along the west side of the access trail overlooking Marsh Pond Brook. Eastern white pine will be planted to provide screening between the sites and to provide future tree canopy. Nine of the camping sites (eight new sites and one existing) will be located to the east of the access trail in areas previously occupied by the Camp Cayuga play fields and structures. The sites will be located to provide privacy from the trail and nearby sites (100 feet minimum between sites) and will offer screened views toward Schroon Lake. All camping sites will be located to minimize clearing of trees and to provide a minimum of 100 feet separation from the high water level of Schroon Lake and the adjoining wetland bordering Marsh Pond Brook. The camping sites will be located on slopes of 8% or less. Proposed sites have been verified in the field and are situated on sites previously graded for buildings and play fields. All sites will be located in the field, (the overall slope map included in this UMP is based on USGS topography and does not provide sufficient detail to illustrate the proposed sites).The camping sites will be rustic in nature and will be equipped with a wood picnic table and a fire ring or fireplace; a cleared tent site will be provided. Camping will be allowed at designated sites only.

Sanitary Facilities:

Pit privies will be located adjacent to the access road in the vicinity of the camping sites and accessible from the beach areas. Two (2) pit privies will be placed at each of two locations, four (4) total, at each end of the camping area. Travel distance along the trails to the privies will not be more than 300 feet form each camping site. The pit privies will be rustic wood structures keeping

with the natural setting and will be located no closer than 150 feet from Schroon Lake or the Marsh Pond Brook wetland.

Lake Access:

Selective clearing of encroaching brush and vegetation will be implemented along the former youth camp trails to the lake shore to provide two foot trail links. The trails will be graded and surfaced with compacted crushed stone only if necessary to improve drainage and prevent soil erosion. The existing asphalt will be incorporated into trail connection.

Buffer Area along Residential Area:

A buffer area 100 feet minimum in width will be delineated along the north east property boundary where the Camp Cayuga site abuts existing private residential areas. This buffer area will be planted with native Eastern White Pines, ranging in height from 4 to 6 feet. The plant material will either be transplanted from on-site (to create camping sites and trails) or from off-site nursery sources. The pines will be planted approximately 10 feet on center over the designated buffer area.

Open Meadow:

The existing open meadow west of the buffer area and north along the access trail will be maintained to provide recreational space for visitors The meadow has also been utilized for group gatherings by temporary revocable permit and this use will be continued.

Removal of the Existing Basketball Court:

The existing asphalt court and fencing are located too close to the Marsh Pond Brook wetland and are not consistent with the rustic character of the Camp Cayuga camping area. The fencing and pavement will be removed and disposed of off-site. The disturbed area will be regraded with topsoil, removed for trail construction, seeded with a meadow seed mix and mulched with straw.

2. Scaroon Manor Site

The Scaroon Manor site (Taylor's Point) will be developed as a campground and day use area. Scaroon Manor will provide a supervised bathing beach, camping sites, family picnic sites, boat dockage for access by water, protection and maintenance of the historic amphitheater, vehicular access road and parking areas, a bathhouse convenient to the beach and waterfront picnic areas, comfort stations convenient to the camping sites and a multi-use trail system for hiking, biking and cross country skiing.

The design of the Scaroon Manor site complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Designated parking spaces are provided in each parking lot with appropriate unloading provisions. The access trails will be constructed of compacted crushed stone with stone dust surface or asphalt pavement. The bathhouse and the comfort stations will be accessible with appropriate facilities for people with disabilities. Accessible picnic tables with paved pads will be located at selected camping and picnic sites.

Entrance at Route 9 and Entry Control Building:

The existing driveway access from Route 9 will be utilized as the main entrance to Scaroon Manor Public Campground. The entrance is reasonably clear of vegetation and offers good sight distance along Route 9. The existing divided driveway with separated entering and exiting lanes will be maintained to allow vehicles to enter the site to the entry control building and information kiosk and turn around and exit without backing. The existing driveway will be renovated and graded to improve the driveway gradient into the site and visibility of exiting vehicles at the entry road at Route 9. The entrance driveway material will be asphalt concrete pavement.

A freestanding identification sign will be centrally located between the divided entrance driveways The sign will be constructed of wood and natural materials compatible with DEC Campground signage. The sign will be set back a minimum of 15 feet from the Route 9 right of way to allow unobstructed visibility at the entrance.

An entry control station will be constructed within the center island of the entrance driveway setback from Route 9 to allow adequate stacking for entering vehicles. The building will be one story and will provide an office-registration area. The control station will feature sliding windows on the sides to facilitate communication with the driver's side of exiting and entering vehicles. A covered platform will be provided for registering visitors. See Appendix 11 Conceptual Building Program. A minimum of three parallel parking spaces will be located adjacent to the building to allow registering visitors to pull out of the entering traffic lane. The building will be a wood frame structure, with timber framing and Adirondack character, consistent with DEC architectural vocabulary.

An interpretive kiosk of similar architectural character will be constructed adjacent to the entry control building. The kiosk will be located convenient to entering visitors and visible from the driveway. The kiosk will be used to display an orientation map of the SMPC site and facilities, user regulations, interpretive display depicting the history of Scaroon Manor, schedule of events, time of operation and other pertinent information.

The divided driveway entrance will provide a turn-around for vehicles when the gate is closed or access to the facility is denied. A new lockable gate, guard railing and bollards will be installed to control admittance to the entry road so the site may be closed to the public.

Maintenance and Caretaker's Facility:

The maintenance and caretaker's facility consisting of two buildings, a caretakers residence and a maintenance garage, will be constructed along the south side of the entrance driveway inside the barrier gate. The facility is located in close proximity to the entrance gate, the entry control station and the dumping station.

The caretaker's residence will be a one-story wood frame structure providing a one bedroom living unit. See Appendix 11 Conceptual Building Program. The caretaker's residence will include an accessible rest room accessible from the outside for use by staff.

An on-site sewage disposal system will be installed to the west of the caretaker's residence. The system will be a conventional septic system designed to comply with DEC standards.

Water supply will be provided by a new drilled well to be located a minimum of 200' from the leach field.

The maintenance garage will be located adjacent to the caretaker's residence and will provide storage area for maintenance vehicles and equipment. The building will be a concrete slab on grade with no floor drains. Area will be provided for storage of tools and mowers as well as a modest work bench area. The building will be approximately 24 feet wide by 28 feet deep with two 8' overhead doors. See Appendix 11 Conceptual Building Program. The building will be a wood frame structure consistent with DEC architectural vocabulary.

An above ground fuel tank, with a capacity of not more than 200-gallon, with secondary containment (complying with the DEC requirements for bulk storage of petroleum products) will

be conveniently located near the maintenance building. The tank will provide minimum storage capacity for routine fueling of non-registered vehicles and portable gas powered equipment.

The maintenance garage will be setback from the access road to reduce visibility of the facility from the entering public. Additional planting of pine trees, native to the area, will be installed to insure screening of the maintenance area. An asphalt driveway will be provided from the access road to the maintenance building with parking for two employee vehicles.

Utilities:

Electric and telephone service will be extended to the site from existing lines on Route 9. The utilities will be located along the south side of the access road and installed underground. Electric and telephone service will be extended to the entry control building, the caretaker's residence, the maintenance garage, the three comfort stations and the bathhouse building.

Access Road:

The existing asphalt road, the former Scaroon Manor entry road from Route 9 to Taylor's Point on the lake, will be renovated as the main access road. Improvements to the roadway are necessary to meet the standards required for the proposed use of the site and will include widening to 24 feet (two 12 ft. drive lanes), realignment to improve visibility and reduce the horizontal curvature of the existing road and complete renovation and paving of the roadbed. The widening and realignment will occur along the southerly side of the road to avoid encroachment toward the large mature trees along the north side. The south side was the previously cleared location of the golf course and vegetation in this area is relatively new growth or open meadow.

The existing asphalt road is in poor condition. Cracking and settling of the existing asphalt pavement are evidence of inadequate subbase construction. The existing road will be milled, (pulverized in place), additional gravel subgrade installed as necessary and rolled to establish a new subgrade. The subgrade will be proof rolled with a ten-ton roller to verify stability of the subgrade. Geotextile fabric will be installed in areas where necessary. The new access road pavement will consist of 6-12" of gravel or crushed stone subbase material and 3-4 1/2" of

asphalt pavement (see typical access road section). The design of the road will allow year round use and will safely accommodate the projected uses of the site.

The access road will extend approximately 1,900 feet from Route 9 and will terminate in a drop-off and turn-around area. From the drop-off area, access to the picnic areas, trails and beach will be by foot, with exception for handicapped access, emergency and maintenance vehicles.

The access road will continue from the turn-around southerly looping back north to traverse the topography of the existing ridge and continue to the bathhouse and beach area. The new road will connect to the existing asphalt paved lake shore trail (former road leading to the Harrigan house). The lower road will be asphalt concrete and reduced to 10 feet in width. A lockable control gate at the turn-around will limit vehicle entry to the lower access road. Bollards and wood guard railings will be used to restrict vehicle access beyond the turn-around. The lower access road will be the main pedestrian walkway to the picnic areas, the bathhouse, the beach and the lake shore trail. The loop design will allow a maximum gradient of 5 percent to be maintained. The lower access road will provide emergency and maintenance vehicle access to the beach area as well as access to handicapped accessible parking at the lower portion of the site.

The construction of the lower access road will incorporate some existing asphalt pavement and some new construction. The upper portions of the road will utilize approximately 350 lf of existing paved road and approximately 600 lf of new road construction.

A section of existing asphalt road from the lower access road to the lake remains and will be used as an access route to launch canoes and car top boats portaged from the drop off area. This alternate route will avoid conflicts caused by launching canoes at the beach area.

Sections of existing pavement that are not incorporated into the trails or access roads will be excavated and removed from the site or milled and used as subbase material. These areas will be graded, filled with topsoil, seeded with a meadow grass seed mix and mulched with straw.

Stormwater runoff from the lower road will be drained to the open flat grass area where the sand soil and grass cover will absorb and infiltrate the stormwater.

Bathhouse:

A bathhouse building will be constructed at a central location along the lower access road in close proximity to the bathing beach, the amphitheater and waterfront picnic areas. The bathhouse will be set back over 200 feet from the mean high water level of Schroon Lake to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and to maintain the existing vegetation buffer.

The bathhouse will include a first aid station and a utility room to accommodate janitorial/mechanical equipment and to provide seasonal storage. Grade access will be provided for staff access to the utility and storage area. The bathhouse will be situated to take advantage of views to the beach and the lake. A deck/ terrace will be provided on the lakeside of the building to provide access to the entrances and to provide gathering/queuing space.

The 1,600 square foot bathhouse will provide the following:

- Rest rooms (no showers).

Based NYS Department of Health criteria and on the maximum beach capacity of 335 bathers at 60% = 201 males and at 40% = 134 females.

Equal number of facilities will be provided in each rest room.

Men's Room: 2 water closets (1 handicapped accessible), 2 urinals and 2 lavatories (1 handicapped accessible)

Women's Room: 4 water closets (1 handicapped accessible) and 2 lavatories (1 handicapped accessible)

- Changing area with privacy stalls - 8 stalls (1 handicapped accessible) per sex.
- A janitors area with a utility sink and storage space.
- A first aid office with rest room.
- A public telephone will be provided.

The bathhouse will be a wood frame structure, with timber framing and Adirondack character consistent with the SMPC architectural vocabulary. See Appendix 11 Conceptual Building Program.

An on-site sewage disposal system will be installed south of the bathhouse. The system will be a conventional septic system designed in accordance with the NYS DEC "Design Standards for Wastewater Treatment Works - 1988". The leach field will be located a minimum of 200 feet from the lake.

Soils: Three test pits were excavated and a percolation test conducted on October 1, 1997 by Thomas Nace P.E at the site of the proposed absorption field. The results were as follows:

Test Pits

TP# 1	0 - 7"	Sandy Loam Topsoil
	7 - 22"	Fine Loamy Sand
	22 - 44"	Fine to Very Fine Sand
	44 - 82"	Very Fine Uniform Sand, uniform gray color
	Roots to 48", No mottling present	
TP# 2	0 - 8"	Sandy Loam Topsoil
	8 - 28"	Fine Loamy Sand
	28 - 44"	Fine Sand
	44 - 87"	Very Fine Uniform Sand, uniform gray color at 57"
	Roots to 48", No mottling present	
TP# 3	0 - 5"	Sandy Loam Topsoil
	5 - 21"	Medium to Fine Loamy Sand, trace of gravel
	21 - 39"	Compact Medium to Fine Sand, slightly varved
	39 - 90"	Very Fine Sand, uniform gray color
	Roots to 34", No mottling present	

Soil Percolation Test

Hole: 30" deep, test conducted 7-8" up from bottom
Presoak: 10 minutes
Stabilized Percolation Rate: 1 minute 30 seconds

Conceptual Sewage Disposal System Design for Bathhouse:

Assumed total use per day = 500 persons (100% capacity plus 50% per day turnover).

Design Flow Rate = 4 gallons per day (5 gpd with 20% reduction for water saving fixtures).

Design Flow = 500 people x 4 gpd/person = 2,000 gpd.

Minimum septic tank = 1.5 x Design Flow = 3,000 gallon tank.

1.5 minute percolation rate = 1.2 gallons per day application rate

2,000 gpd /1.2 gpd/sf = 1,667 sf required = 833 lf of 2 ft. wide absorption trench. Over 500 lf of trench requires dosing. The proposed design will consist of two fields of 420 lf of absorption trench each with alternating pumps.

Water supply will be provided by a new well to be drilled in a location north of the bathhouse building and with a minimum of 200' separation from the leach field. Chlorination of the well water will be provide by means of a hypochloride injection pump. A storage tank will be used to provide chlorine contact time.

Scaroon Manor Beach Area:

The existing Scaroon Manor beach is located north of the existing concrete (steamboat) pier and extends approximately 120 feet northward along an existing stone retaining wall, which separates the beach area from the existing grove of paper birch. The existing sand beach is good quality and will only require debris removal and raking. Light brush that has encroached into the beach along the retaining wall will be removed.

The existing sand beach area is approximately 5,850 square feet.

The existing swimming area is good quality, however, the quality of the sand bottom decreases to the north where finer silts have been deposited creating a soft bottom condition. The best quality swimming area will be utilized for bathing and extends approximately 120 feet north of the pier. The area beyond this area is not ideal conditions for swimming and will not be used.

The swimming area from shore to 4-foot depth is approximately 7,500 square feet and may be expanded in the future (if expansion is proposed the plan will be amended and appropriate permits obtained).

The swimming area will be delineated by a floating line marker and warning buoys for boats will be placed outside the swimming area a minimum of distance of 200 feet.

Beach Capacity: The maximum number of bathers allowed at the beach is regulated by the NYS Department of Health - one bather per 25 square feet of swimming area, 0 to 4 feet deep, and one bather per 75 square feet of swimming area, over 4 feet deep.

- Existing Swimming Area: 7,500 square feet 0-4 feet = feet 300 bathers
- Existing Swimming Area: 2,600 square feet 4-6 feet = feet 35 bathers

Land Area Required: The land area required per bathers at the beach is regulated by the NYS Department of Health - 35 square feet per bather.

- Existing Beach (Sand Area): 5,850 square feet = 167 persons.
- Additional land area is available, 28,500 square feet west of the beach in the open recreational lawn area.

Beach Access:

Two pedestrian access routes will connect the parking and the drop-off area to the beach. The lower loop road discussed previously will serve as the main pedestrian route. The road will

provide a gentler gradient but longer route. A second, pedestrian access trail will be constructed to connect from the parking lot and drop-off area to the bathhouse and will continue to the lower loop road and beach area. The pedestrian route will be more direct. The gradient of the trail will be an average of 5 percent. The pedestrian trail will be six (6) feet wide asphalt concrete to reduce erosion and to allow snow removal for winter use. The pedestrian access trail will provide access to the bathhouse and terrace.

The existing asphalt road in this area is too steep for use and will be removed. Disturbed areas will be graded with topsoil, seeded with a meadow grass seed mix and mulched. Trees, native to the area, will be planted and barriers installed to discourage use of this area as a trail.

Boat Docking – Access from the Lake:

Traditionally many of the day use visitors arrive at SMPC by boat, either lake front residents or visitors accessing the lake by one of the public boat launches. Boat dockage will be provided at a safe distance from the beach area to accommodate 16 boats. The docks will be located south of the existing boat basin, utilizing the existing concrete piers to safely isolate boat traffic from the swimming area and to minimize disturbance of the existing emergent marsh.

The docks will be a floating dock design, constructed in sections to facilitate removal for winter storage on land. The system will consist of a wood or metal structural system, foam filled polyethylene floats and wood decking. The system will be anchored with a chains permanently fastened to concrete anchors placed at the bottom of the lake. A gangway ramp will provide access from the docks to the shore. A crushed stone trail will be provided along the existing concrete bulkhead wall to the beach area. New wood railings will be located along the existing bulkhead wall to create a viewing area and to provide a safety barrier along the existing basin.

Overlook Picnic Area:

A prominent ridge runs from the drop-off area southward to the lake (former golf clubhouse site), separating the beach area from the open meadow (golf course). This location offers wonderful views up and down the lake as well as an overview of the Scaroon Manor site. The ridge is only

sparsely vegetated with groupings of trees. Six picnic sites will be located in this area to take advantage of the views and convenience to the access road. One of the tables will be accessible and installed on a paved pad. A picnic table will designate each site. No grilles or fire rings will be provided. A pavilion will be provide with a minimum of 4 picnic tables. Shade trees (sugar maples) will be planted throughout the picnic area to provide future tree canopy.

Picnic Areas (for beach users):

The area west of the beach offers a relatively level site with a unique grove of high crowned trees, mostly paper birch (Betula papyrifera), previously the site of tennis courts. This grove provides an excellent opportunity for beach users to picnic or find shelter from the sun. 12 picnic sites will be established in this area. A picnic table will designate each site. A wheel chair accessible picnic site with a paved pad will be incorporated. Trash receptacles will be provided convenient to the picnic sites. No grilles or fire rings will be provided.

Open Lawn Area:

The two tiered level grass area that exists as a result of the former terrace tennis courts offers a unique opportunity for open recreational use adjacent to the beach. This open area will be maintained as it currently exists allowing overflow from the beach area as well as free play recreation, i.e. volleyball, frisbee, catch, horse shoes, etc.

Amphitheater:

The existing amphitheater and surrounding gardens will be protected and maintained as a historic site. A clean up of the amphitheater will be conducted to remove the collapsed band shell, debris, trash, weeds and brush. Fencing will be installed if necessary to limit access to the amphitheater to prevent further vandalism and for public safety.

Documentation regarding the amphitheater will be submitted to the NYS OPRHP for inclusion on the State and National Register of Historic Places. The Adirondack State Land Master Plan classification of the unit as an Intensive Use Campground will not changed. Long range plans for Scaroon Manor will include restoration of the 500-seat amphitheater.

Campground:

Sixty (60) camping sites will be constructed along three loop roads to the north and south of the main access road. Camp Loop A will utilize an existing asphalt road located to the north of the main access road. Camp Loop B and C will be new roads constructed in the area of the abandoned golf course. The new loop roads will be a minimum of 16 feet wide asphalt pavement designed for one way traffic.

The design of the camp sites will vary based on the specific characteristic of each site. All sites will be setback a minimum of 100 feet from the lake shore and wetlands. The majority of sites will be accessible by vehicles and designed to accommodate camping trailers. Some of the sites will be designed for smaller camping trailers and "pop-up trailers" and a minimum of 5 camping sites along Loop A will be designated tent sites because of limited access due to topography and rock outcrops. Sites accessible by vehicle will have a 10' wide gravel or crushed stone driveway to support the campers. The driveways will be angled into the sites to facilitate backing the campers into the site and exiting the site. An adequate space will be provided on the right side of the camper to accommodate the awnings on most campers. Each site will have a fireplace and picnic table. No utility hook-ups will be available at any of the sites.

All campsites will be located to utilize existing vegetation for screening between sites and to provide shade. A minimum of fifty feet will be maintained as buffer area between sites. In areas where there are no trees or vegetation, new planting will be installed. Native trees such as ash, maple and oaks will be planted to provide shade. Native evergreens and shrubs such as hemlock, spruce, pine, shadblow, viburnums, etc. will be planted to provide screening between sites.

Camp Loop A will utilize the existing asphalt road which is approximately 10-12 feet wide. The road will be one way heading west. The fifteen camping sites will be designed to accommodate smaller campers and at least five of the sites will be walk in tent sites. All of the sites on loop A are wooded and some clearing will be required. Minor improvements are proposed to upgrade the existing road to accommodate camping traffic.

Camp Loop B will require construction of a new sixteen feet wide asphalt road approximately 1,100 feet long south of the main access road. The road will be one way counterclockwise providing vehicular access to all sixteen campsites. The majority of the road and campsite construction will be in the existing meadow. Some of the road and sites along the east side will be located in existing groves of trees. Clearing of some of these trees may be necessary for the road but placement of the campsites will be accomplished to maintain the majority of existing trees. The buffer areas of sites located in the meadow will be planted.

Camp Loop C will require construction of a new sixteen feet wide asphalt road approximately 1,700 feet long south of the main access road. The road will be one way counterclockwise providing vehicular access to all 27 campsites. The majority of the road and campsite construction will be in the existing meadow. Some existing groves of trees exist in this area and will be saved wherever possible. Clearing of some of these trees may be necessary for the road but placement of the campsites will be accomplished to maintain the majority of existing trees.
The buffer areas of sites located in the meadow will be planted.

Comfort Station Buildings:

Three comfort stations will be constructed for the campground, one for each of the camp loops. The comfort stations will be located within 300 feet the majority of campsites and comply with all requirements of the ADA. The building will be rustic Adirondack character consistent with the SMPC architectural vocabulary. See Appendix 11 Conceptual Building Program.

Comfort Station (Loop A and B) serving 15 and 16 campsites will provide the following: Based NYS Department of Health criteria a minimum of 1 toilet for each 10 sites and 1 lavatories for each 15 sites.
Equal facilities will be provided in each rest room.
Men's Room: 2 water closets and 2 lavatories (1 of each to be handicapped accessible).

Women's Room: 2 water closets and 2 lavatories (1 of each to be handicapped accessible).
2 unisex showers (both handicapped accessible).
A janitors closet with a utility sink and storage area.

Comfort Station (Loop C) serving 27 campsites will provide the following:
Based NYS Department of Health criteria a minimum of 1 toilet for each 10 sites, 1 lavatories for each 15 sites, 1 shower for each 10 sites
Equal facilities will be provided in each rest room.
Men's Room: 3 water closets and 2 lavatories (1 of each to be handicapped accessible).
Women's Room: 3 water closets and 2 lavatories (1 of each to be handicapped accessible).
4 unisex showers (2 to be handicapped accessible).
A janitors closet with a utility sink and storage area.

An on-site sewage disposal system will be installed for the comfort stations. The system will be a conventional septic system consisting of a precast concrete septic tank and subsurface absorption system. The sewage disposal system design for the comfort stations will be designed in accordance with the NYS DEC "Design Standards for Wastewater Treatment Works - 1988". The leach field will be located a minimum of 200 feet from the lake and wetlands.

Soils: Two test pits were excavated and a percolation test conducted on October 1, 1997 by Thomas Nace P.E. at the site of the proposed absorption field. The results were as follows:

<u>Test Pits</u>

TP# 6	0 - 7"	Sandy Loam Topsoil
	7 - 18"	Fine Loamy Sand
	18 - 32"	Fine Sand, Trace of Coarse Sand
	32 - 82"	Very Fine Sand, Compact
	Roots to 32", No mottling present	

TP# 8	0 - 10”	Sandy Loam Topsoil
	10 - 18”	Sandy Fill
	18 - 24”	Original Topsoil Layer
	24 - 41”	Very Fine Sandy Loam
	41 - 95”	Very Fine Sand, Compact”
	Roots to 61”, No mottling present	

Soil Percolation Test

Hole: 28” deep, test conducted 6-7” up from bottom
Presoak: 10 minutes
Stabilized Percolation Rate: 1 minute 33 seconds

Water supply will be provided by a new well(s) to be drilled in a locations a minimum of 200’ separation from the leach fields. Chlorination of the well water will be provide by means of a hypochloride injection pump. A storage tank will be used to provide chlorine contact time.

Dumping Station:
A dumping station for servicing campers with holding tanks will be located on the north side of the access road to provide easy access to vehicles exiting the campground. The dumping station will provide a sewer inlet to accommodate drain hoses and a water supply with a rinse water hose. Instructions for proper operation of the dumping station will be clearly posted. The dump station will be screened from the main access road.

An on-site sewage disposal system will be installed for the dumping station. The system will be a conventional septic system consisting of a precast concrete septic tank and subsurface absorption system. The sewage disposal system design for the comfort stations will be designed in accordance with the NYS DEC “Design Standards for Wastewater Treatment Works - 1988”. The leach field will be located a minimum of 200 feet from the lake and wetlands.

Parking Areas:
Parking for day use visitors at the Scaroon Manor site will be provided by two parking areas located along the main access road convenient to destinations. The parking areas are located to minimize vehicular intrusion into the site. Access beyond the designated parking areas to the various facilities will be by foot. The parking areas are designed to meet the carrying capacity of the site. The goal is to keep the paved parking areas to the minimum required and not to over build paved areas.

Parking Requirements: The peak required parking for day use (carrying capacity) is based on the maximum capacity of the beach and the day use picnic sites which are the primary generators. The picnic sites and hiking trails are support functions will not generate additional parking demand.

- Scaroon Manor Beach Area: Maximum capacity is 335 people. A percentage of beach use will be campers who will walk to the beach area from their campsites. The estimated day use capacity of the beach is 200 people. Based on 2.5 persons per car, required parking for day use is 80 spaces.

- Day Use Picnic Sites: 20 picnic sites are identified as day use along the north lakeshore trail. Based on one car per site, required parking is 20 spaces.

Two parking areas will be constructed with a total capacity of 100 cars - Parking Lots A and B will serve the beach area and day use picnic sites. In addition boat docks will be provided to accommodate up to 16 boats.

Parking Lot A: Located at the drop-off area, north of the access road, parking lot A is the primary lot serving the beach, picnic sites, the trail system and all winter activities. This lot will be paved with asphalt concrete to accommodate the year round use (including snow plowing). Parking lot A will provide 48 parking spaces with grass overflow along the north side for up to 18 additional cars. The lot is located in an existing clearing requiring minimal tree removal.

Parking lot B: Located to the north of the drop-off area, parking lot B utilizes an existing asphalt paved road to connect to the main access road. Parking lot B will provide additional parking capacity for the beach area. The lot is located in a level sparsely vegetated area of new growth, former site of the main hotel. This lot will be a crushed stone surface pavement intended for summer use only, but could be used for winter activities to provide addition parking if necessary for peak use periods. Parking lot B will provide 52 parking spaces. Overflow parking for up to 14 cars is available along the west side of the existing driveway to parking lot B.

Construction of the parking areas will require tree removal, grubbing, removal of topsoil, installation of fill and gravel subbase and surfacing with gravel/crushed stone. Wood guard railing, curbing and bollards will be used as necessary to limit vehicle access beyond the parking areas.

Crushed stone and stone dust trails will connect the parking lots to the pavilions and to the comfort station.

Stormwater runoff from the parking lots will be collected in a drainage system utilizing perforated pipe infiltration trench. The drainage system will infiltrate stormwater into the existing permeable soils. Overflow will be directed into the open meadow area mimicking the naturally occurring drainage pattern.

Open Meadow:

Portions of the existing meadow, former golf course, not utilized as campground will be maintained by periodic mowing to accommodate informal recreation use and group functions. Group camping activities will be limited to the campground and the open meadow area.

Day Use Picnic Sites:

Day use picnic areas will be provided on the north side of Taylor's Point along the existing paved lake shore trail.

Twenty picnic sites will be located along the existing asphalt lake shore trail from the birch grove picnic area to the site of the former Harrigan House. The sites will be field located to identify level accessible sites and to minimize clearing. Gravel will be used as necessary to level the sites and to install the equipment. Each site will be cleared of brush and low limbs to provide an area at least 20 feet in diameter and clear to 10 feet high. A picnic table and cooking grille will be installed at each of the day use sites. A minimum of one site will have a wheelchair accessible table and a paved pad.

Multi-Use Trail System:
A network of multi-use trails for walking, jogging and biking in the summer and cross-country skiing in the winter will be provided throughout the site incorporating the existing asphalt paved roads and existing compacted earth roads and trails, see hiking/cross country trail map. New trails will be constructed to form linkages between the existing trails and to create an interconnected series of five trail loops. The loops provide a variety of routes ranging from a few hundred feet to four miles.

Total length of multi-use trail provided is approximately 25, 880 feet, approximately 4.9 miles consisting of:

- 3,800+/- feet, asphalt trail,
- 6,400+/- feet, stone dust trail,
- 15,500+/- feet dirt or wood chip trail, and
- 180+/- feet wood boardwalk or footbridge.

Three of the proposed trail loops are located north of the main access road:

1. North trail - approximately 2,400 feet long trail from the access road at parking lot E to the drop-off area. The trail will utilize existing asphalt roads (2,000 feet) and existing dirt road (400 feet). North pavilion trail will also provide access to the fifteen campsites on Camp Loop A.

2. Moffat Brook - Lake Shore Trail North trail - approximately 4,100 feet long from the Scaroon Manor entry gate along Moffat Brook to the lake shore and south to the bathhouse. The trail will utilize the existing asphalt lake shore trail (1,800 feet) and existing dirt road (2,000 feet). The two existing crossings of Moffat Brook will be replaced with new culverts. The west end connection of the trail to the access road will be relocated (150 feet of new trail) to align with the Acker Brook trail (new south loop). In addition, a new trail connection to the north trail will be constructed parallel to the access road (350 feet of new trial) to provide a connection back to the bathhouse area.

An APA jurisdictional determination will be requested and required permits will be obtained from the APA and the US Army Corps of Engineers prior to undertaking construction.

3. New north trail loop - approximately 3,300 feet long from the SMPC entrance to the lake shore trail. This trail will utilize existing dirt road (500 feet) and approximately 2,800 feet of new trail (wood chip surface) will be installed.

Two proposed trail loops are located south of the access road:

1. Acker Brook - Lake Shore Trail South trail - approximately 8,600 feet long from the Scaroon Manor entry gate to the bathhouse. The trail will form a long loop to the south from the bathhouse along the lake shore and wetland to Acker Brook and then looping inland, using approximately 300 feet of existing dirt road, and continuing parallel to Route 9 traversing the slope of the former golf course, which has since become overgrown. The trail will incorporate the existing golf shelter as a trail shelter and historic interpretive exhibit. The existing bridge crossings over the drainage channels will also be incorporated and reconstructed. The new bridges will have ramped access and be of sufficient width to be accessible for people with disabilities. New culvert crossings will be installed as necessary to continue drainage courses through the trail system. The trail will loop back to the main access road and connect to the Moffat Brook trail. The majority of the trail construction will be new, but there is evidence that sections of the trail route was once part of the former golf course path system (grading, culverts, and footbridge remnants) and have overgrown. Stone dust trails will be constructed in lower areas subject to seasonal wetness and in the open meadow areas, Trails delineated with wood chips will be constructed in wooded areas. Sections of boardwalk will be constructed in some wetland sections. Approximately 1,050 feet of the trail will be located along the existing lake shore berm and the wetland, see lake shore trail south loop typical details. Three existing culverts through the lake berm will be replaced.
   US Army Corps of Engineers and APA wetland permits will be required for the lake shore section of trail from Acker Brook to the open meadow.

2. South trail - approximately 3,800 feet of new trail linking the south lake shore trail to the campsites and connecting to the Acker Brook Trail at the west end. Stone dust trails will be constructed to create the south trail because all of the trail is in open meadow.

A connecting trail will link the Moffat Brook trail northward to the Camp Cayuga access trail to create a connection from Scaroon Manor. The trail will incorporate approximately 850 feet of existing dirt trail at the south end, including a bridge crossing at Moffat Brook and approximately 250 feet of overgrown trail at the north end. Approximately 2,200 feet of new wood chip trail will be constructed to link the existing sections and complete the connection to Camp Cayuga. The crossing at Moffat Brook will be reconstructed and will include a footbridge across the brook and approximately 120 feet of boardwalk across the wetland along Moffat Brook. Culvert crossings and 2 footbridge crossings will be required for the new trail section.
US Army Corps of Engineers and APA wetland permits will be required for the construction of the footbridges and the boardwalk.

Interpretive Signage:
The SMPC site offers a unique mixture of natural diversity and a rich history.

This uniqueness should be emphasized by displaying both historic and educational information. Interpretive signs and displays will be provided throughout the site including:

- The Scaroon Manor entry kiosk - history of the Scaroon Manor Resort.
- The Camp Cayuga entry kiosk - history of the Camp Cayuga Youth Camp.
- The amphitheater and relocated shelter - history of the amphitheater
- The existing golf course shelter building - identification of the shelter as the former golf course.
- At the overlook picnic area - history the former golf clubhouse
- Along the north lake shore trail - identification of the site of the Harrigan House.
- Along the lake shore trail south loop - educational wetland and lake berm exhibits.
- Along the lake shore trail north loop at Moffat Brook - educational wetland exhibits.

Snowmobile Trail:

The proposed snowmobile trail will be a Class A, eight feet wide corridor trail, consistent with DEC standards and policies, not OPRHP standards (see snowmobile trail section). The snowmobile-horse trail will be a designated trail separate from the multi-use trails.

The north end of the trail will begin at the Camp Cayuga parking area. The trail will continue south and end at the Scaroon Manor entry. The possible continuation of the trail southwesterly will be addressed in the Vanderwhacker Mountain UMP.

The trail will maximize the use of existing abandoned paved road and existing dirt roads to minimize the construction of new trail.

Starting at the north end of the proposed trail and continuing south, the following sections of trail will be required to complete the trail linkage:

- **Trail section from Camp Cayuga to the Scaroon Manor entry**
  Approximately 0.9 miles of trail.

  The trail will begin at the west side of the parking lot at the Camp Cayuga access road. The initial 600 feet of trail heading south will be new trail running parallel to Route 9.

  The trail will then connect to an abandoned paved road (former Route 9 roadbed) which continues southerly approximately 1,500 feet. The abandoned road parallels Route 9 but is separated by existing trees and is substantially lower so there is no visibility of the trail from Route 9.

  A second section of new trail, approximately 200 feet, will be cleared to connect the abandoned paved road to an existing dirt road (former residence). Fill will be required to

create this connection and will be excavated from the existing dirt road to eliminate the connection to Route 9.

The trail will utilize the existing dirt road to the south east approximately 350 feet.

The trail will then turn southerly from the dirt road. A new section of trail will be cleared approximately 2,200 feet to the Scaroon Manor entrance. This new section of trail will cross APA jurisdictional wetlands. Several routes were investigated and it was determined that crossing the wetlands further to the east as indicated on the plan will cross the wetlands at the narrowest points. The wetlands are very broad at the west side of the site and begin at the toe of the side slopes of Route 9. Culverts and Boardwalks will be required to traverse the wetlands.

Two options to connect the trail to the Scaroon Manor entrance are proposed. The preferred route will require a bridge crossing of Moffat Brook and will allow a crossing of Route 9 at the northern side of the Scaroon Manor entry driveway. The alternative route would require filling to ramp the trail up to Route 9 and cross north of Moffat Brook, avoiding the bridge crossing.

A US Army Corps of Engineers and APA wetland permits will be required for wetland crossings.

B. Schedule for Implementation

Phase One - Scaroon Manor Day Use Area

1. Water Supply System
2. Upgrade Existing Access Road
3. Parking Lots A and B
4. Electric and Telephone Utilities
5. Ticket Booth/Entrance Area
6. Bathhouse
7. Beach Access and Clean Up
8. Picnic Areas - Overlook and Birch Grove
9. Lakeshore Trail North
10. Lakeshore Trail North Picnic Sites

Phase Two - Scaroon Manor Campground

1. Campground Roads
2. Campsites

3. Maintenance and Caretaker's Facilities
4. Utilities: Sewer/Water/Electric
5. Comfort Stations
6. Lakeshore Trail South
7. Snowmobile Trail
8. Picnic Areas
9. Dumping Station
10. Interpretive Centers
11. Stabilize and Clean-Up Amphitheater

Phase Three - Camping Area - Camp Cayuga

1. Upgrade Existing Access Road and Construct Parking Area
2. Upgrade Existing Trails
3. Campsites w/ Privies
4. Improve Existing Beach
5. Complete Hiking Trails
6. Complete Interpretive Centers

Chapter V - Proposed Management and Policies

A. Land Management

Intensive Use Area Management: The Regional Operations Supervisor for Warren and Essex Counties headquartered in Warrensburg administers the Intensive Use Area Management Program.

B. Operational Management and Controls

The SMPC intensive use area shall be developed and operated by the DEC as allowed by the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, consistent with the State Constitution, the Environmental Conservation Law and rules, regulations and policy of the department.

The SMPC will be staffed and operated by DEC employees as a seasonal facility consistent with the policies of the department.

a. Scaroon Manor Site: The 146.2 acre southerly parcel of the SMPC east of Route 9 situated in the Town of Chester, County of Warren, from the County line south to Acker Brook is the site of the majority of the recreation opportunities provided to the public within the unit.

During summer day use activities including swimming at the designated protected beach, family and group picnicking, hiking and biking trails, educational programs and nature walks, lake access for fishing (canoes or other transportable craft may be portaged from the drop-off area and launched) as well as camping and similar uses as allowed in an intensive use campground and day use area.

A day use service fee consistent with DEC operated facilities will charged during the summer season (Memorial Day to Labor Day). The initial service fee will be set at $ 5 per car. The service fee will be reviewed annually and adjusted to maintain a balance to offset the costs of operation.
A campsite service fee consistent with DEC operated facilities will charged during the summer season (Memorial Day to Labor Day). The initial campsite service fee will be set at $ 16 per night. The service fee will be reviewed annually and adjusted to maintain a balance to offset the costs of operation.

Day use and parking fees will be waived for campers and day users who have a valid camping or day use permit issued at the any other DEC Campground.

Summer hours of operation will be 9:00 AM until 8:00 PM or dusk, seven days a week, unless

otherwise modified by department policy.

During off season from Labor Day to Memorial Day the facility will not be staffed. Unsupervised winter activities will be allowed including cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, lake access for ice fishing and skating. No service fees will be collected for access to the site.

Snowmobiles will only be allowed on the designated snowmobile trail. Vehicles may be allowed to utilize the parking lot at the Camp Cayuga site for access to the snowmobile trial. No snowmobile access will be allowed to other areas of Scaroon Manor. Signs designating snowmobile parking area and prohibiting use of the cross-county ski trails and access road by snowmobile will be posted.

b. Camp Cayuga: The 88.2 acre northerly parcel east of Route 9 situated in the Town of Schroon, County of Essex, will be managed and operated as a contiguous portion of the SMPC.

The lands will provide recreation opportunities to the public including walk-in tent site camping, lake access and hiking trail access in the spring, summer and fall. During the winter season, a cross-country skiing trail and the snowmobile trail will connect to the Scaroon Manor trails.

c. Snowmobile Trail: The permitting and development of the snowmobile trail will be contingent on the approval of the trail system in the Vanderwacker Mountain wild forest unit. The management and maintenance of the snowmobile trails (approximately 0.8 miles) on the Camp Cayuga parcel within Essex County shall be authorized by Temporary Revocable Permit to the Schroon Lake – North Hudson Snowmobile Club or Schroon Lake – North Hudson Snowmobile Club. Access to the trial will utilize the parking area west of Route 9. Signs will be posted identifying the trail for horseback riding. No services will be provided.

d. Eagle Point Campground Sewage Disposal Area: The 5.9 acre parcel south of Acker Brook and east of Route 9 will continue to be under the management jurisdiction of the DEC.

DEC staff will maintain the sewage disposal facilities and associated absorption fields.

Maintenance will include inspection, repair, replacement and other operations to maintain the system in compliance with the rules and regulations of the NYS DEC and NYS Department of Health.

The use of the site by campers and picnickers will be discontinued to avoid potential health hazards to users and to avoid damage by vehicles to the system. Signs will be posted along the access points prohibiting use of the site for camping and picnicking. The abandoned portion of paved road accessing the site, former Route 9 roadbed before realignment, will be barricaded to prevent public use. The north end along the east Route 9 shoulder will be barricaded by installation of a galvanized steel guard railing, extending existing railing along the road further to the north to prohibit vehicle access. The south end along the east Route 9 shoulder shall also be barricaded using a combination of galvanized steel guard railing and a steel vehicle gate. The gate will be closed and locked except to allow maintenance vehicle access to the facility. The gate shall be posted with appropriate warning signs.

The abandoned road north of the sewage disposal facility is in disrepair and the stone headwall at Acker Brook has partially collapsed presenting a safety hazard. This portion of the road will be removed, graded to a safe and stable condition and made suitable for a trail crossing. All disturbed areas will be riprapped or seeded to provide a stable non-erodeable slope condition.

C. OPERATIONS

DEC will continue the care, custody and control, including surveillance and enforcement of conservation laws on all state owned lands consistent with department policy.

A full time seasonal Conservation Recreation Facility Supervisor will be assigned to SMPC with appropriate staff to conduct day to day administration and maintenance at both the Scaroon Manor and Camp Cayuga sites. All personnel will be seasonal employees assigned specifically to SMPC, as well as full time permanent personnel who will be assigned to SMPC for specific tasks or time periods as may be necessary.

The following Staff Positions are anticipated to manage and operate the SMPC.

Conservation Recreation Facility Supervisor:	1 position
Maintenance Assistant:	1 position
Park and Recreation Aide:	3 positions
Park Ranger:	2 positions
Life Guards:	2 positions

The staffing will be modified as necessary to provide adequate supervision, maintenance and public safety of the SMPC.

Equipment necessary to conduct daily maintenance operations will be provided and stored in the maintenance building.

Annual Operational Budget

Projected Expenses

Personal Service Cost:	$ 56,000
Energy Cost:	$ 7,500
Misc Operating Cost:	$ 8,000
	$ 71,500 Total Expenses

Projected Income

User Fees: Day use fees for beach (80 cars maximum) and picnic area (20 cars maximum) assume (90%) or 90 cars per day weekends and Holidays and (40%) or 40 cars per day weekdays. Daily use fee at $5.00 per car.

- Day Use Fees (Weekend and Holiday):	$ 14,850	(33 days)
- Day Use Fees (Midweek)	$ 13,400	(67 days)
	$ 28,250	subtotal

Campsite use fees (58 campsites) at $18 per night
assume 90% occupancy on weekends and Holidays and
50% occupancy on weekdays.

- Campsite Use Fees (Weekend and Holiday):	$ 31,007	(33 days)
- Campsite Use Fees (Midweek)	$ 34,974	(67 days)
	$ 65,980	subtotal

$ 94,230 Total Income

D. Fisheries Management

The SMPC Unit will continue to provide a point of access for public angling to approximately two miles of shoreline along Schroon Lake. The waters and fishery of Schroon Lake are regulated by the General Angling Regulations of the State and by Special Angling Regulations specific to the area. Management of the fishery, including stocking programs, is the responsibility of the Regional Fisheries Manager located in Ray Brook.

E. Wildlife Management

Hunting and trapping will be prohibited on the SMPC at both Scaroon Manor and Camp Cayuga sites because of the level of public use.

The site offers a unique mix of habitat; shoreline, marsh, wetland, meadows (edge habitat) and various stages of successional woodland. This varied habitat supports a broad range of wildlife, waterfowl and birds. The network of trails throughout the unit will provide opportunity for observation and education throughout the year. The maintenance of the trails and the meadows will preserve the mix of habitat.

F. Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

Schroon Lake, being a component of the Schroon River System, is classified as a Recreational River in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. The plan states, “Where a recreational river flows through an intensive use area, structures, improvements and uses permitted in intensive use areas will be permitted, provided the scale and intensity of these intensive uses do not adversely affect the recreational character of the river and the river area”.

The plan further states, “The following structures and improvements may be located so as to be visible from the river itself: fishing and waterway access sites; docks; foot and horse trails and foot and horse trail bridges crossing the river; snowmobile trails, roads , and truck trails, and all other new, reconstructed or relocated conforming structures and improvements (other than individual lean-tos and primitive tent sites which are governed by the regular guidelines of the master plan) will be located a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high water mark of the river and will in all cases be reasonably screened by vegetation or topography view from the river itself;”

The proposed Scaroon Manor Public Campground facilities are consistent with these guidelines.

G. Tree Removal

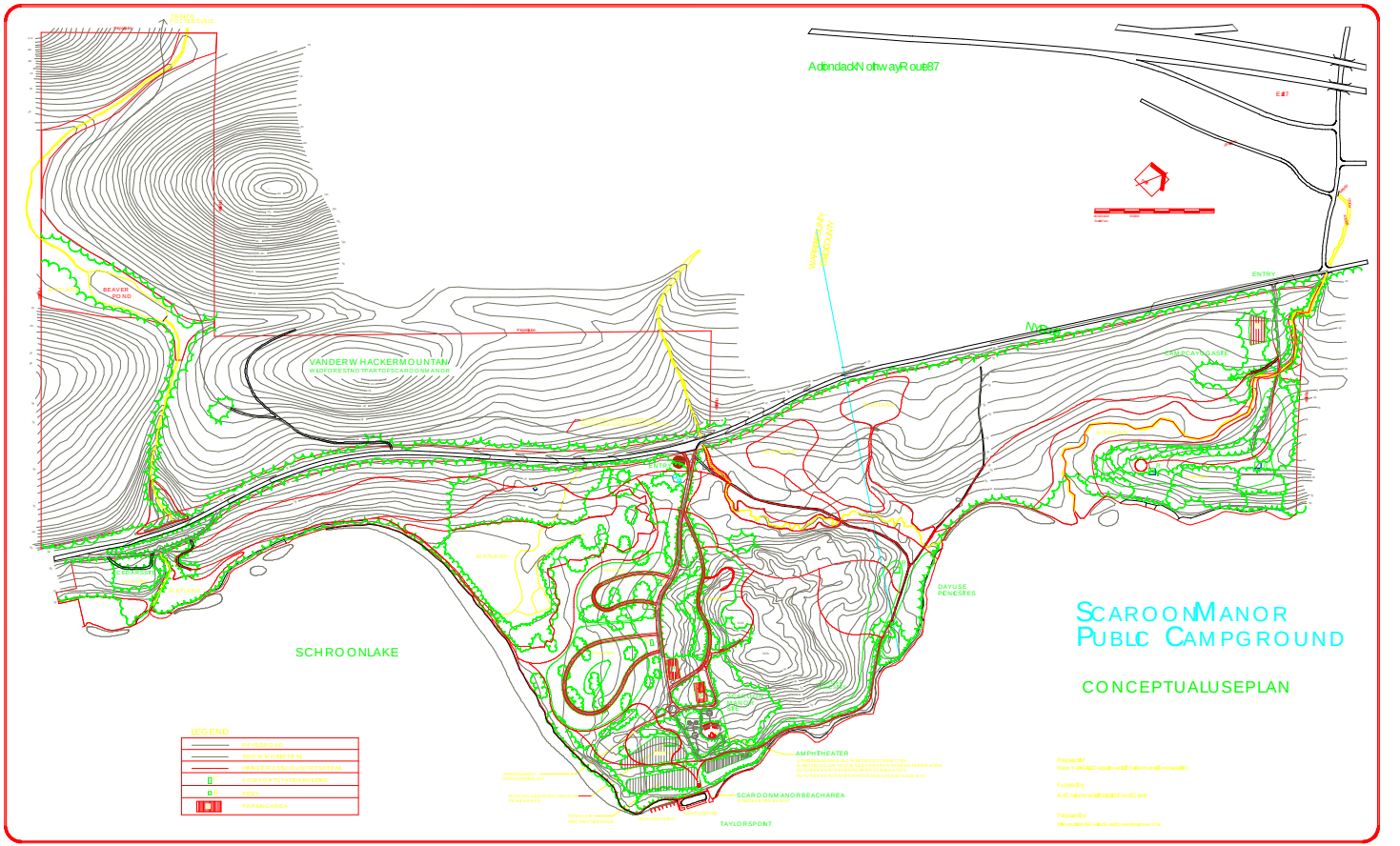
One of the primary objectives of the SMPC plan is to utilize the existing roads, facilities and clearings to the fullest extent possible and to integrate them with the proposed improvements. The past history of the two sites and subsequent removal of structures and facilities have resulted in a site condition of dense successional growth in many areas of the site. Proposed new facilities requiring tree removal will be located in the areas of new growth wherever possible to protect the larger trees on the site unless no alternative is available.

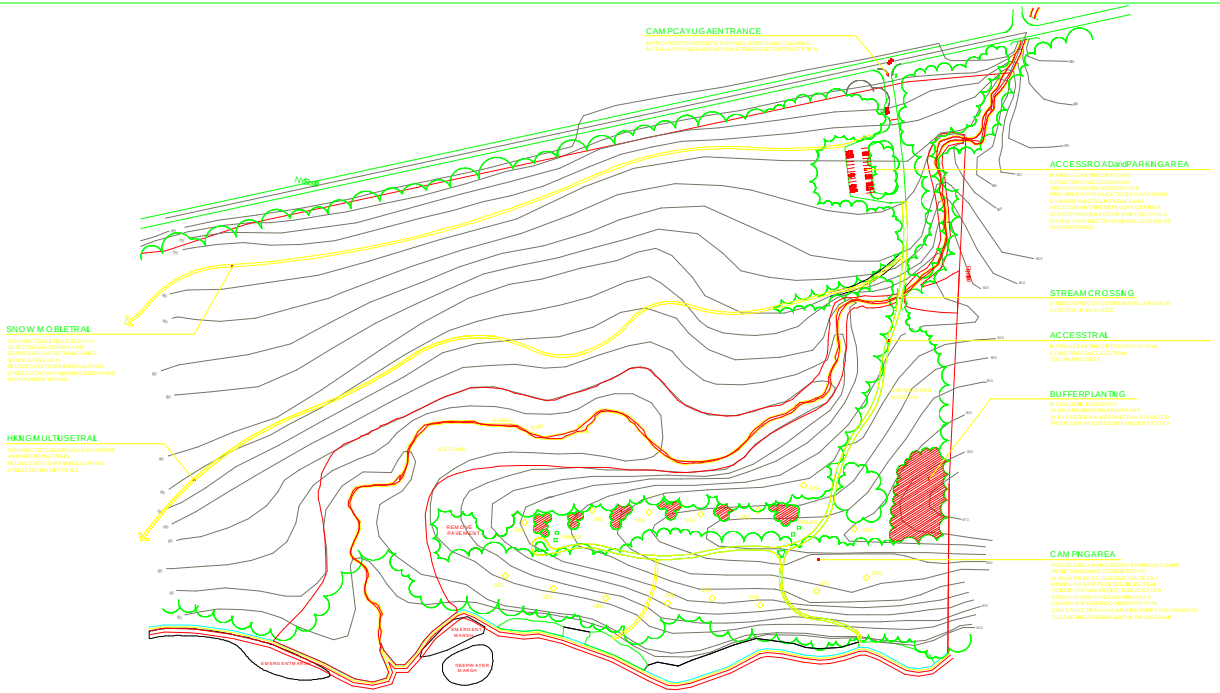
Removal of existing trees will be necessary to accommodate grading and construction of proposed facilities at SMPC. The following tally represents the trees, three inches dbh and larger that will be removed. The majority of trees to be removed are 6 inches bdh or less as a result of the careful placement of facilities.

The tally of trees to create the proposed trails, both multi-use trails and snowmobile trails, was prepared by walking the approximate route of the trails and listing the trees encountered to accommodate an eight feet wide trail. The routes of the trails requiring a permit because of wetlands may be altered to minimize wetland disturbance and the tree tally may vary but will probably be similar. The tally is attached as Appendix 12 Tree Removal.

All trees removed to accommodate improvements will be cut into firewood for use at SMPC. Stumps will be removed or ground flush with grade if they present a safety hazard or interfere with construction. All limbs and brush will chipped and used to delineate new trails.

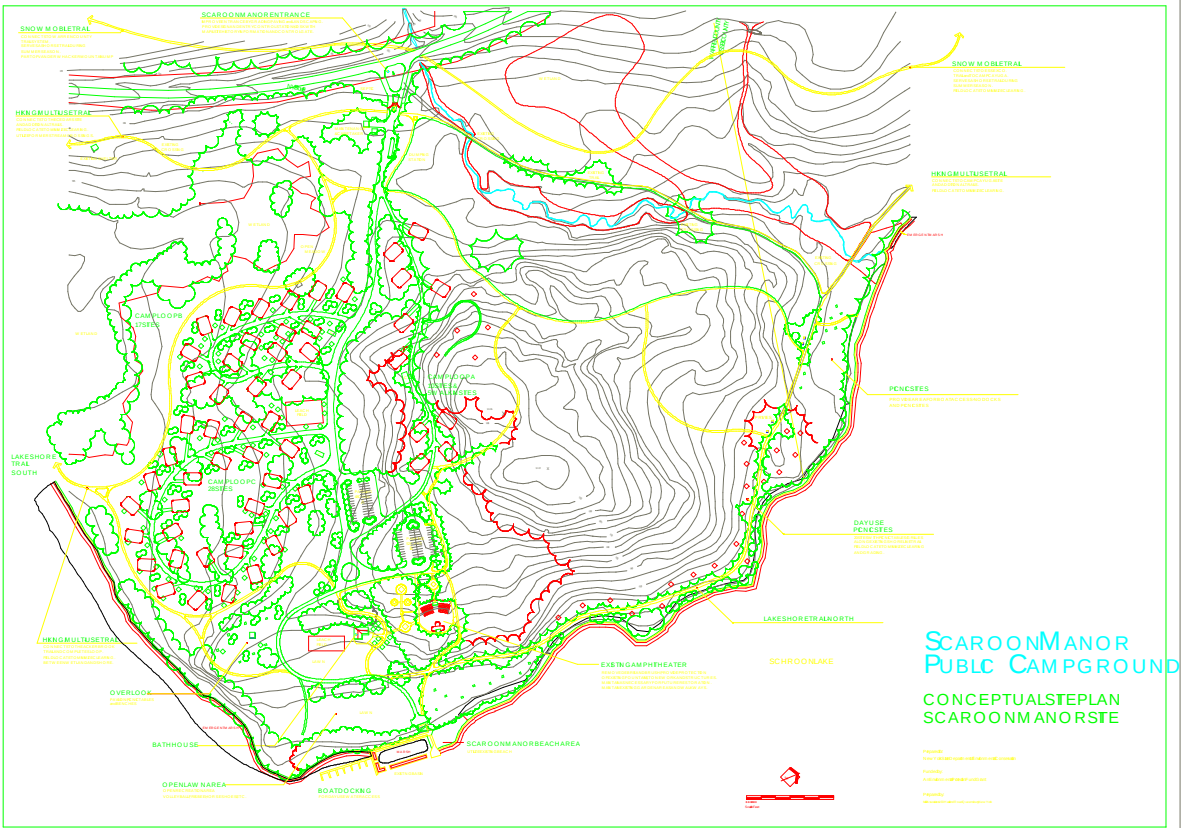
All future tree cutting will be done in accordance with the Department's most current version of the policy on Tree Cutting on Forest Preserve Lands (LF-91-2).


AdirondackNorthwayRoute87
ENTRY
VANDERWHACKERMOUNTAIN
WOODFORESTNORTHPORTOFSCAROONMANOR
SCHROONLAKE
WETLANDS
AMPHITHEATER
SCAROONMANORBEACHAREA
TAYLORSPONT
DAYUSE
PICNICSITES
LEGEND
PAVEDROAD
SNOWMOBILETRAIL
HIKINGCROSSCOUNTRYSKITRAIL
CONSTRUCTIONBUILDING
SPRUCE
PARKINGAREA
SCAROONMANOR
PUBLIC CAMPGROUND
CONCEPTUALUSEPLAN



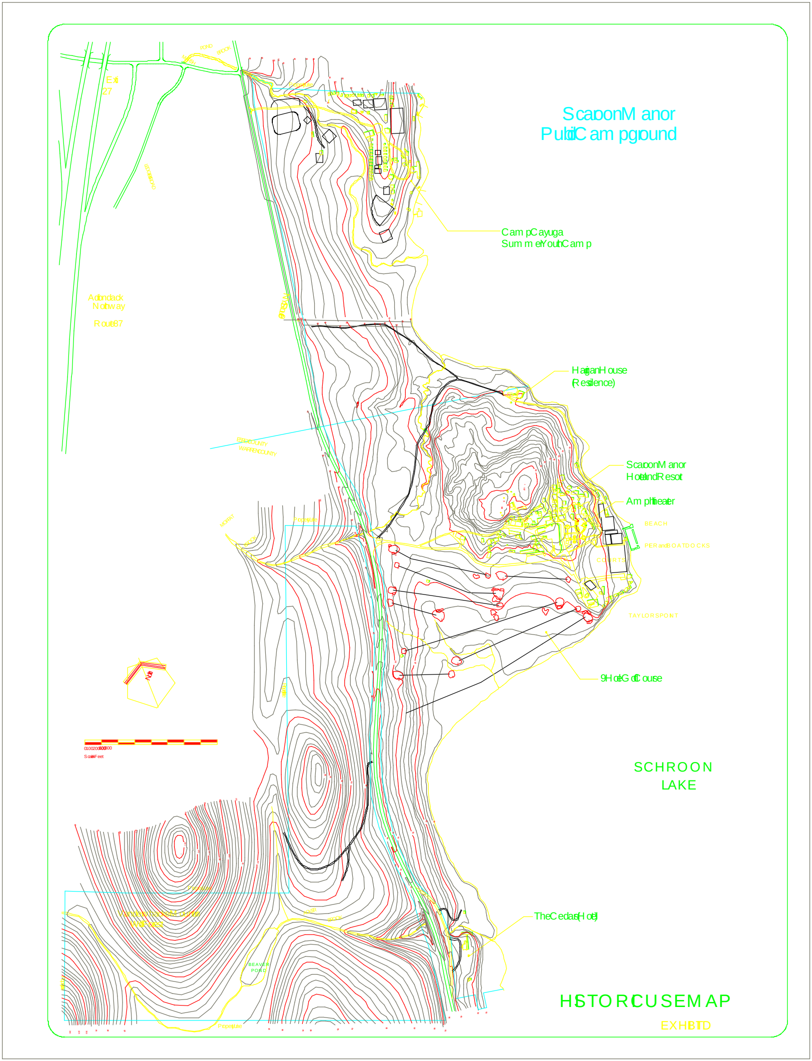
SCAROONMANOR PUBLIC CAMPGROUND

CONCEPTUALSITEPLAN-CAMPCAYUGASITE

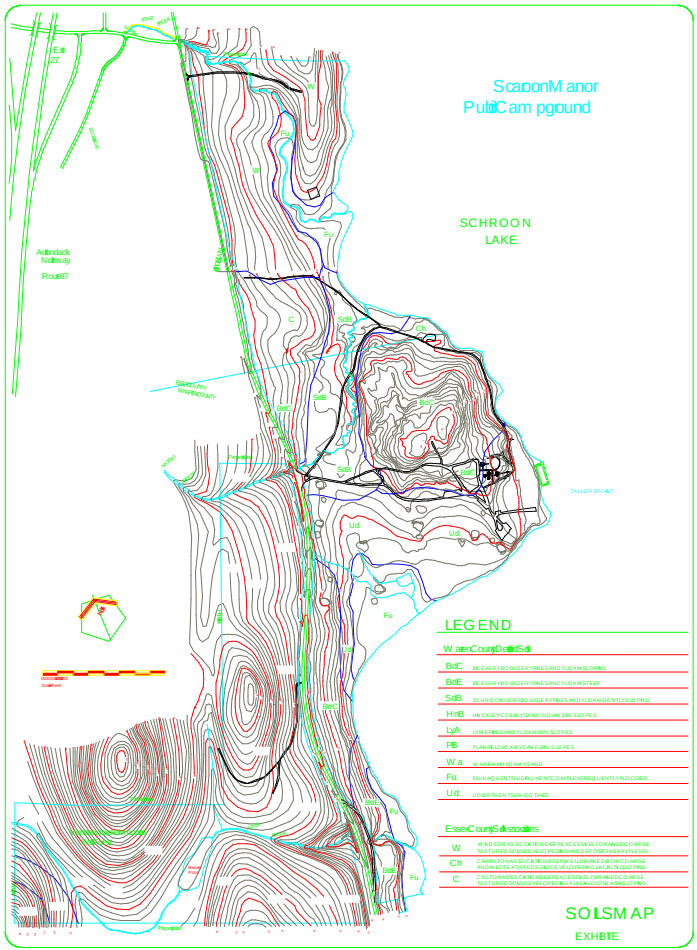


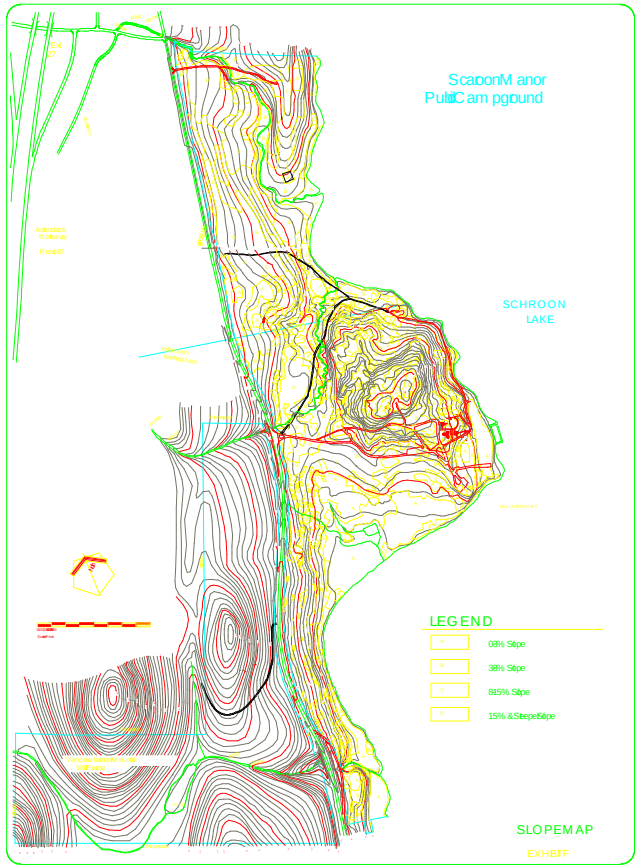
SCAROONMANOR PUBLIC CAMPGROUND

CONCEPTUALSITEPLAN SCAROONMANORSITE



Scaroon Manor
Public Campground
Exit
27
Adirondack
Northway
Route 87
Camp Cayuga
Summer Youth Camp
Harrigan House
(Residence)
Scaroon Manor
Hotel and Resort
Amphitheater
BEACH
PIER and BOAT DOCKS
COURTS
TAYLORS POINT
9 Hole Golf Course
SCHROON
LAKE
The Cedars (Hotel)
BEAVER
POND
HISTORIC USE MAP
EXHIBIT D


Scaroon Manor
Public Campground
SCHROON
LAKE
Adirondack
Northway
Route 87
LEGEND
Essex County Soil Associations
SOILS MAP
EXHIBIT E


Scaroon Manor
Public Campground
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A
0-8% Slope
B
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SLOPE MAP
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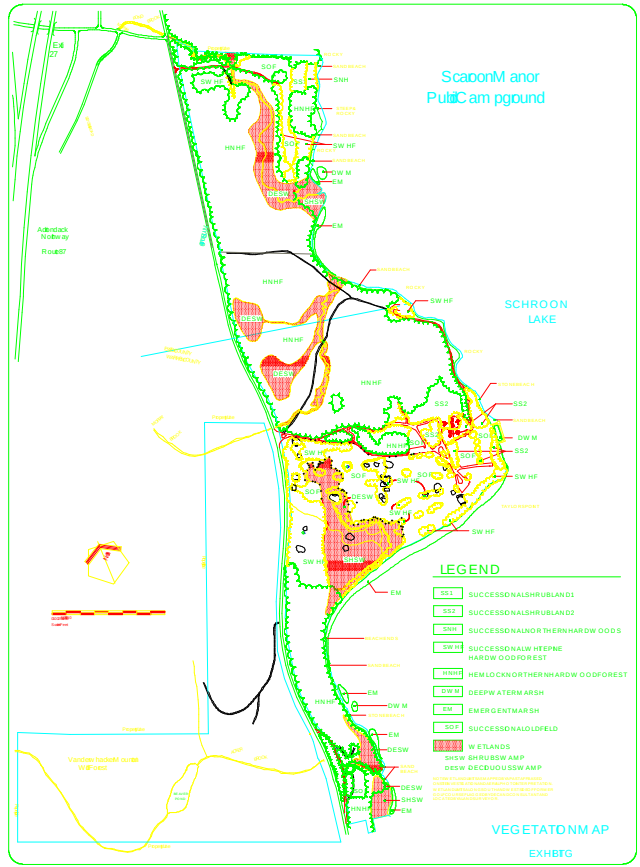
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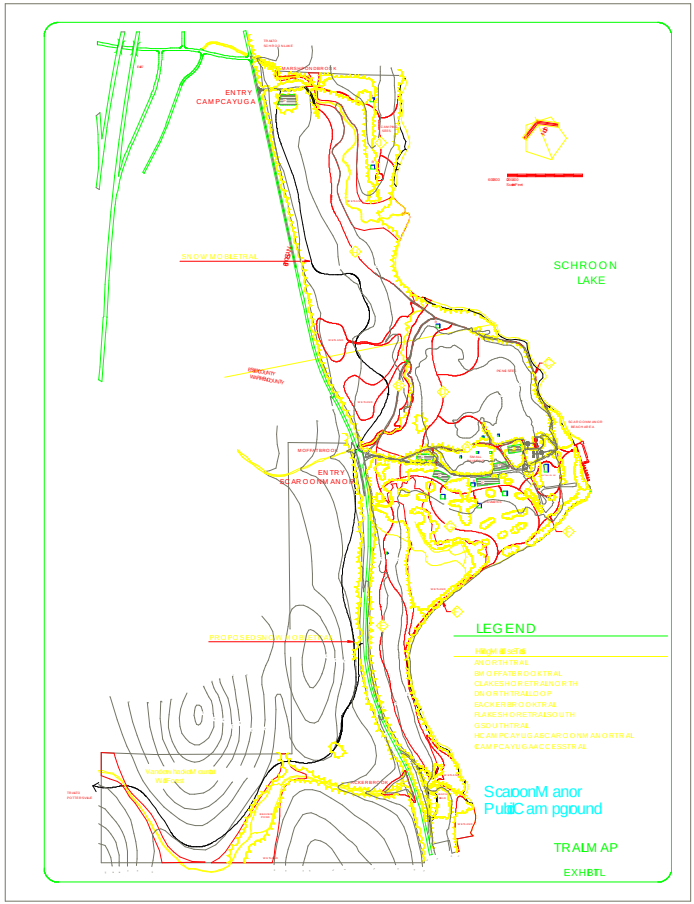
ENTRY
CAMPCAYUGA
SNOWMOBILETRAL
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CLAKESHORETRALNORTH
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GSOUTHTRAL
HCAMPCAYUGASCAROONMANORTRAL
ICAMPCAYUGAACCESSTRAL
ScapoonManor
PubliCampground
TRALMAP
EXHBTL

Plan Chronology

Scaroon Manor Recreation Area - Unit Management Plan

1.	Public informational meeting	July 22, 1996
2.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 1 - initiation meeting	July 10, 1997
3.	Informational Meeting w/ Fred Monroe, Supervisor Town of Chester	July 15, 1997
4.	Informational Meeting w/ William Johnson, Planner Essex County	July 15, 1997
5.	Site Meeting w/ Dan Spada, Adirondack Park Agency	July 16, 1997
6.	Informational Meeting w/ John Barge, Adirondack Park Agency	July 16, 1997
7.	Informational Meeting w/ John Kelly, Supervisor Town of Schroon	July 24, 1997
8.	Informational Meeting w/ Scott Edele, President Schroon Lake-North Hudson Snowmobile Club	July 24, 1997
9.	Informational Meeting w/ Walt Habohm, Schroon Lake-North Hudson Snowmobile Club	July 24, 1997
10.	Informational Meeting w/ Peter Palmer, Vice President North Warren Trailblazers Snowmobile Club	July 24, 1997
11.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 2	July 28, 1997
12.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 3	Aug. 14, 1997
13.	Public Information Meeting - Town of Chester	Aug. 21, 1997
14.	Public Information Meeting - Town of Schroon	Aug. 27, 1997
15.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 4	Sept. 9, 1997
16.	Citizens Advisory Committee meeting no. 1	Sept. 9, 1997
17.	Historic Investigation - Amphitheater Linda Garofalini and Tony Opalka NYS OPRHP	Oct. 3, 1997
18.	Wetland Delination (flagging) - west and south of the former golf course, Ken Koqut, Regional Manager, DEC Bureau of Habitat	Oct. 16, 1997

19.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 5	Nov. 6, 1997

Plan Chronology - Continued

20.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 6	May 19, 1998
21.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 7	July 15, 1998
22.	APA Meeting on Site to review wetlands and trails systems, Dan Spada, APA	Sept. 3, 1998
23.	Meeting w/ Peter Palmer, Vice President, North Warren Trailblazers Snowmobile Club to review trail system	Oct. 8, 1998
24.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 8 Draft Unit Management Plan issued to UMT	Feb. 8, 1999
25.	Comments Received from DEC and APA	Mar. 22-26, 1999
26.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 9	April 21, 1999
27.	Review meeting with DEC to review modifications to UMP	July 1, 1999
28.	Unit Management Team meeting no. 10	January 17, 2000
29.	Citizens Advisory Committee meeting no. 2	January 31, 2000

Scaroon Manor Recreation Area

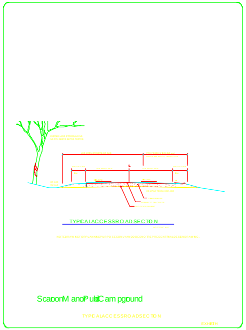
Site Improvements

Statement of Probable Construction Cost

Phase One - Day Use Area			
Develop Public Water Supply	$	78,000	
Upgrade Existing Main Access Road	$	100,000	
Parking Lots A and B	$	100,000	
Electric and Telephone Utilities	$	75,000	
Ticket Booth/Entrance Area	$	75,000	
Interpretive Kiosk and Signage	$	5,000	
Bathhouse	$	425,000	
Beach Access/Cleanup	$	25,000	
Overlook Picnic Area	$	50,000	
Lakeshore Trail North	$	25,000	
Lakeshore Trail North - Picnic Sites	$	25,000	
Stabilize and Cleanup Amphitheater	$	10,000	
	$	993,000	Subtotal

Phase Two - Campground			
Construct Campground Roads	$	250,000	
Construct Campsites	$	115,000	
Maintenance and Caretaker's Facilities	$	200,000	
Comfort Stations	$	660,000	
Utility connections	$	75,000	
Lakeshore Trail South	$	25,000	
Snowmobile Trail Connection	$	25,000	
Dumping Station	$	150,000	
	$	1,500,000	Subtotal

Phase Three - Primitive Camping Area - Camp Cayuga			
Upgrade Existing Road and Parking	$	50,000	
Upgrade Exisitng Access Trail	$	25,000	
Campsites with Privies	$	30,000	
Improve Existing Natural Beaches	$	20,000	
Complete Trails	$	25,000	
Lakeshore Trail South	$	25,000	
Snowmobile Trail	$	25,000	
	$	200,000	Subtotal
	$	**2,693,000**	**Total**



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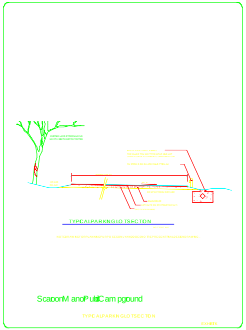

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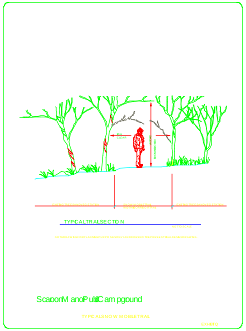

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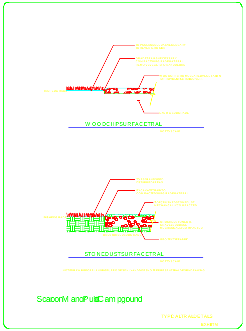

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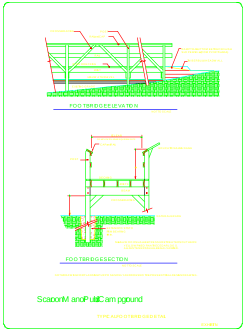

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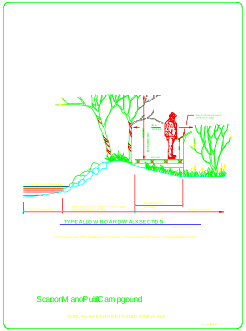

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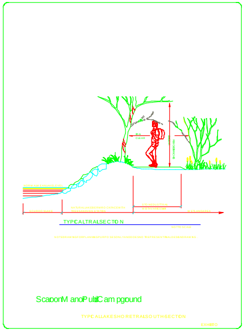

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Appendix 1 - SCS Soil Descriptions

Warren County Soil Descriptions

BdC - Bice very bouldery fine sandy loam, sloping.

This is a deep, well drained soil in wooded areas on hillsides and hill crests on uplands. Boulders and stones about 5 to 30 feet apart are on the surface. Most areas are oval or rectangular and range from 10 to more than 100 acres. Slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent, but are dominantly 5 to 12 percent.

Typically, the surface alyer is covered with a thin, decomposed leaf litter. The surface layer is light brownish gray fine sandy loam about 3 inches thick. The subsoil is strong brown, yellowish brown, and olive brown fine sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The substratum is grayish brown sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Schroon soils in depressions and along drainageways. Also included in some map units are areas of somewhat poorly drained soils. Also included are a few areas of Stowe soils that have a firm, dense substratum and Woodstock soils that are shallow to bedrock. Also included are areas of Plainfield and Hinckley soils and, in a few places, scattered areas of rock outcrop. Also included are areas of Bice soils where few or no boulders or stones are on the surface. Areas of included soils are as much as 10 acres and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.

The seasonal high water table in this Bice soil is at a depth of 6 feet or more. Bedrock is mainly at a depth of 60 inches or more. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through the soil, is moderate or moderately rapid. Surface runoff is medium or rapid. The capacity of the soil to store water available for plants is moderate. Rock fragments make up 5 to 30 percent of the surface layer and the subsoil. In unlimed areas the surface layer is strongly acid to moderately acid.

Most areas of this soil are forested. Areas that had been cleared of trees for farming have reverted to forest. Some areas are used for recreation or community development.

This soil is suited to use as sites for campgrounds, picnic areas, paths and trials, and dwellings. The amin limitations to these uses are slop and the large number of boulders and stones on the surface. Ponds and habitat for wetland wildlife are difficult to develop because of slope, the depth to the water table, and, in some areas, seepage caused by the permeability of this soil.

Potential productivity for trees on this soil is moderate. Red oak and white pine are common on this soil. White pine is commonly planted in reforestation. Planting when the soil is moist in early spring and removing brush help to improve the rate of seedling survival. In some areas large boulders on the surface limit the use of equipment.

This soil is not suited to cultivated crops because of the short growing season and boulders and stones on the surface. Numerous boulders prohibit the use of typical farm equipment. Some areas that have been cleared of trees are suited to pasture, althought the boulders impede reseeding and applying lime and fertilizer.

This soil is in capability subclass Vls.

BdE - Bice very bouldery fine sandy loam, steep

This is a deep, well drained soil on wooded hillsides and narrow valley sides on uplands. Boulders and stones about 5 to 30 feet apart are on the surface. Most areas are oval to rectangular and range from 10 to more than 100 acres. Slope ranges from 15 to 45 percent, but are dominantly 25 to 35 percent.

Typically, the surface alyer is covered with a thin, decomposed leaf litter. The surface layer is light brownish gray fine sandy loam about 3 inches thick. The subsoil is strong brown, yellowish brown, and olive brown fine sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The substratum is grayish brown sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Schroon soils on foot slopes and Lyme soils in depressions and along drainageways. Also included in some map units are areas of somewhat poorly drained soils. Also included are a few areas of Stowe soils that hav a firm, dense substratum and Woodstock soils that are shallow to bedrock. Also included are areas of Plainfield and Hinckley soils and in a few places, scattered areas of rock outcrop. Also included are Bice soils where few or no boulders or stones are on the surface. Areas of included soils are as much as 10 acres and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.

The seasonal high water table in this Bice soil is at a depth of 6 feet or more. Bedrock is

mainly at a depth of 60 inches or more. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through the soil, is moderate or moderately rapid. Surface runoff is rapid. The capacity of the soil to store water abailable for plants is moderate. Rock fragments make up 5 to 30 percent of the surface layer and the subsoil. In unlimed areas the surface layer is strongly acid or moderately acid.

Most areas of this soil are forested. A few areas are in recreation use.

Slope limits the recreation use of this soil to hiking paths and trails and ski slopes. Slope also limits this soil for urban uses, such as building sites and local roads and streets. In addition, boulders and stones are also limitations to these uses.

Potential productivity for trees on this soil is moderate. Slope and stones on the surface limit the use of equipment. Erosion is a hazard on logging trails. Proper design and construction of logging roads and skid trails help to control erosion. Red oak and white pine are common on this soil. White pine is commonly planted in reforestation. Planting when the soil is moist in early spring and removing brush help to improve the rate of seedling survival.

This soil is not suited to cultivated crops because of slope, stones and boulders on the surface, and the short growing season. If cleared of trees, some areas are suited to pasture. This soil is in capability subclass Vlls.

HnB - Hinckley cobbly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

This is a gently sloping, deep, excessively drained soil on terraces and benches in valleys and on undulating plains. The soil has a high content of sand, gravel, and cobblestones. Most areas are long and narrow, or oval, and range from 5 to 40 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is covered with a thin layer of undecomposed leaf litter. The surface layer is very dark gray cobbly sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is dark brown very gravelly loamy sand and dark yellowish brown gravelly sand about 23 inches thick. The substratum is olive brown, stratified, very gravelly sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Castile and Wareham soils on foot slopes and along drainageways. Also included are small areas of very poorly drained soils and Palms muck in deep depressions. Also included, adjacent to streams, are small areas of soils that are subject to flooding. Also included are small areas of soils in the northern part of the survey area that have a reddish subsoil and a few areas of soils that do not have cobblestones in the surface layer. Included in some units are sand and gravel pits and small areas of rock outcrops. Included areas are 1/4 to 3 acres and make up about 20 percent of the map unit.

The seasonal high water table in the Hinckley soil is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Bedrock is mainly at a depth of 60 inches or more. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through

the soil, is rapid in the surface layer and the subsoil and very rapid in the substratum. Surface runoff is slow or medius. The capacity of the soil to store water available for plant growth is very low or lew. Cobblestones and gravel make up 15 to 35 percent of the surface layer and 10 to 60 percent of the subsoil. In unlimed areas the surface layer is extremely acid to moderately acid.

A few areas of this soil are used for cultivated crops and hay. Some areas are used for community development and recreation. Many areas that had been cleared have reverted to brush and forest.

This soil is suited to some recreation uses and to most types of urban uses. Many areas have sites for picnic areas, campgrounds, paths and trails, and dwellings. Cobblestones on the surface are a limitation to many of these uses. If the soil is used for sanitary wate disposal systems, ground water contamination is a hazard because of poor filtering of effluent. Droughtiness and cobblestones on the surface limit the establishment of lawns and sod cover for playgrounds. The soil is a probable source of sand and gravel.

Potential productivity for trees on this soil is low. Seedling mortality is a problem because of droughtiness. Cutting brush and weeds before planting, planting when the soil is moist, and selecting suitable drought-tolerant varieties help to increase the low rate of seedling survival. In some areas cobblestones on the surface limit the use of equipment for planting seedlings. Red oak and white pine are common on the soil.

This soil is suited to some cultivated crops grown in the region, but the crop varieties are restricted because of the relatively short growing season and droughtiness. Slope limits the use of some irrigation systems. Cobblestones and gravel hinder some tillage operations and cause rapid wear of equipment. Natural fertility is generally low, but crops respond well to lime and fertilizer if soil moisture is adequate. Cover crops, sod crops in the cropping system, and crop residue returned to the soil help to control erosion, to increase organic matter content, to improve soil tilth, and to increase the water-holding capacity of the soil.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIs.

Fu - Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded

This map unit consists of nearly level to gently sloping soils in areas along streams. It is about 45 percent Fluvaquents, 30 percent Udifluvents, and 25 percent other soils. These soils are subject to frequent flooding, which results in stream scouring, lateral erosion, and shifting of soil deposits from one place to another. The areas of somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained Fluvaquents and well drained or moderately well drained Udifluvents are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately at the scale selected for mapping. Udifluvents are in slightly higher areas on the landscape. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent, but is mainly less than 3 percent. Areas are mostly along and narrow and adjacent to secondary streams. A

few areas are wider and along larger streams and rivers. Areas are commonly 5 to 20 acres.

The soils in this map unit have little or no profile development. Soil characteristics, including texture, rock fragment content, and drainage, differ within short distances; consequently, mapping individual soils was not practical.

Fluvaquents differ from place to place. Generally, the surface layer is dark brown or dark gray very gravelly fine sand to silty clay loam 1 to 6 inches thick. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. It is mottled, gray or dark brown sand to silty clay loam. In places it has gravel and stones.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few small areas of Tioga and Middlebury soils. Also included are areas of Cathro and Greenwood mucks along the Schroon River and its tributaries. Also included, along the Hudson River, are areas of Tioga soils that flood frequently. Also included are very gravelly soils on islands in the Hudson River from the village of The Glen to the county line. Also included are small areas, near major streams, of soils that have a surface layer of recently deposited sand or gravel. The included areas are 1/4 to 3 acres and make up about 25 percent of the map unit.

Most areas of this map unit are idle and support native grasses, bursh, and a few trees, such as willow, alder, silver maple, and hemlock.

This soil is poorly suited to urban use, recreation use, woodland use, and farming. It is not suited to cultivated crops. Some areas are suited to pasture. Reseedling, applying lime and fertilzer, and other management practices are difficult because areas of these soils are generally inaccessible, have variable topography, or are dissected by old stream channels. Soil features important to use and management, such as available water capacity, texture, small stone content, surface topography, permeability, depth to the seasonal high water table, and soil reaction differ greatly within short distances. The main limitations to most uses of the soils are the hazard of frequent flooding and the variability of soil characteristics. Some areas are suited to use as sites for ponds or as wildlife marshes. Onsite investigation is needed for any intended use.

This soil is in capability subclass Vw.

LyA - Lyne very stony fine sandy loam, nearly level.

This is a nearly level to gently sloping, deep, poorly drained soil in low-lying areas and along small drainageways on uplands. Stones about 5 to 30 feet apart are on the surface. Most areas are oval, or long and narrow and range from 10 to 80 acres. Slope ranges from 0 to 8 percent, but are dominantly 0 to 3 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is covered with a layer of decomposed leaf litter. The surface layer is black fine sandy loam 8 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled and about 17 inches thick. In the upper part it is dark grayish brown fine sandy loam, in the middle part it is dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam, and in the lower part it is dark grayish brown sandy loam. The substratum is grayish brown fine sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Schroon and Peru Soils. Also included are some areas of somewhat poorly drained soils that have a firm, dense substratum and areas of Cathro and Greenwood soils in low bogs. Areas of included soils are as much as 10 acres and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.

In spring and during wet periods the seasonal high water table in this Lyme soil is between the surface and a depth of 1 1/2 feet. Bedrock is manly at a depth of 60 inches or more. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through the soil, is moderate or moderately rapid. Surface runoff is alow or very slow. The capacity of the soil to store abailable water for plant growth is moderate. Rock fragments make up to 5 to 15 percent of the surface layer and 5 to 20 percent of the subsoil. Numerous stones and boulders are on the surface. In unlimed areas the surface layer is very strongly acid or strongly acid.

Most areas of this soil are forested or are covered with brush and wetlands shrubs.

This soil is not suited to most recreation and community development uses because of the seasonal high water table, high potential frost action, and numerous stones on the surface. Many areas have sites for ponds or for habitat for wetlands wildlife.

Potential productivity for trees on this soil is moderate. The seasonal high water table restricts root growth and limits the use of equipment for harvesting timber and planting seedlings. Windthrow is a hazard during very windy periods because the water table restricts the root zone. Red maple, red spruce, and yellow birch are common on this soil.

This soil is not suited to cultivated crops because of the seasonal high water table and large stones on the surface. In most areas drainage outlets are not available because of the low position of this soil on the landscape. Undrained areas are suited to midsummer pasture, althrough large stones on the surface limit reseeding and liming.

This soil is in capability subclass Vlls.

PlB - Plainfield loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

This is a gently sloping, deep, excessively drained soil on lowland plains and on terraces in valleys. Areas of the soil are broad and oval and range from 5 to 30 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown loamy sand about 10 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish brown and light olive brown sand about 15 inches thick. The substratum is light brownish gray sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil is mapping are small areas of Elnora and Hinckley soils. Also included are a few small areas of Tioga Soils where this Plainfield soil is adjacent to large streams. Also included, in the northern part of the survey area and at high elevations, are areas of soils that are similar to this Plainfield soil but that are reddish throughout. Areas of included soils are 1 to 3 acres and make up about 10 percent of the map unit.

The seasonal high water table in this Plainfield soil is at a depth of more than 6 feet. Bedrock is mainly at a depth of more than 60 inches. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through the soil, is moderately rapid in the surface alyer and rapid in the subsoil and the substratum. Surface runoff is slow. The capacity of the soil to store water available for plant growth is low or very low. The soil generally does not have gravel, but some layers are as mcuh as 15 percent gravel, by volume. The surface layer is strongly acid to neutral.

Most areas of this soil that had been cleared are now reverting to brush and forest. Some areas are used for urban development.

This soil is suited to many recreation and urban uses. The sandy texture and droughtiness limit the establishment and maintainance of lawns and grass cover for golf courses and playground areas. Slope limits the use of irrigation on the soil.

If the soil is used for septic tank disposal systems and sanitary landfills, ground water contamination is a hazard because of poor filtering of effluent. Ponds and habitat for wetland wildlife are difficult to establish because of seepage and the depth of the water table. The soil is generally a source of sand and roadfill.

Potential productivity for trees on this soil is moderately high. The sandy texture and droughtiness cause a high rate of seedling mortality and somewhat limit tree growth. White pine, red pine, and oaks are common on this soil.

This soil is moderately suited to cultivated crops because of the low soil fertility and droughtiness. Permanent sod crops or cover crops help to increase the organic matter content, to improve soil tilty, and to increase the water-holding capacity of the soil.

This soil is in capability subclass lVs.

SdB - Schroon very bouldery find sandy loam, gently sloping.

This is a deep, moderately well drained soil in depressions, on foot slopes, and in undulating areas on uplands. Boulders 5 to 30 feet apart are on the surface. Most areas of the soil are oblong and from 10 to 25 acres. Slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is covered with a thin leaf duff. The surface layer is a very dark gray gravelly find sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is gravelly fine sandy loam about 21 inches thick. In the upper part it is dark borwn, and in the lower part it is yellowish brown and mottled. The substratum is mottled, olive gravelly coarse sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of Bice soils on knolls and Lyme soils along drainageways. Also included are some areas of soils that are similar to this Schroon soil but are somewhat poorly drained. Also included are some areas of Stowe, Marlow, and Peru soils, which have a firm, dense layer int he substratum. Areas of included soils are as much as 10 acres and make up about 30 percent of the mpa unit.

The seasonal high water table in this Schroon soil is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 2 feet. Bedrock is mainly at a depth of 60 inches or more. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through the soil, is moderate. Surface funoff is slow or medium. The capacity of the soil to store water available for plant growth is moderate. Small rock fragments make up 15 to 30 percent of the surface layer. In unlimed areas the surface layer is very strongly acid to moderately acid.

Most areas of this soil are forested. Some areas that had been cleared for farming have reverted to brush and forest.

This soil is moderately suited to many recreation uses and some urban uses. The main limitations to these uses are the seasonal high water table, large stones on the surface, and, in some places, slopes. Potential frost action is a hazard for local roads and streets. Ponds and habitat for wetland wildlife are difficult to develop because of slope, depth to the wter table, and, in some areas, seepage caused by the permeability of the soil.

Potential productivity for trees on this soil is moderate. In most areas large stones on the surface and the seasonal high water table in spring limit the use of equipment for planting seedlings and harvesting timber. White pine, sugar maple, and red oak are common on this soil.

This soil is not suited to cultivated crops because of boulders on the surface and the seasonal high water table in spring. In some areas it is suited to pasture, but prevent surface compaction and to maintain the desirable forage grasses.

This soil is in capability subclass Vls.

Ud - Udorthents, smoothed.

This map unit consists of areas that were excavated or filled with material derived from sandy, gravelly, or loamy soils. The material from most areas that were excavated was used as roadfill in the construction of the Adirondack Northway. Other areas consist of filled or leveled areas used for parking lots, for recreation areas, as sanitary landfills, and for other similar uses. These areas have small pits that were the source for this fill material. Areas of this map unit differ in shape and are 1 to 10 acres. Slope ranges from 0 to 15 percent.

Many areas of Udorthents, smoothed, have been covered with topsoil and seeded. Other areas have been smoothed, graded, and left bare. Some areas are droughty bacause available water capacity, or the capacity to store water for plant use, is very low. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through the soil, ranges from moderate to very rapid. Topsoil and fertilizer are needed to establish a plant cover in bare areas.

The potential for urban development and recreation uses differs from area to area of this map unit. Onsite investigation is needed for each individual site.

This map unit generally is poorly suited to farming and to use as woodland and as habitat for wildlife.

This map unit is not assigned to a capability subclass.

Wa - Wareham loamy sand.

This is a nearly level, deep, and somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained soil in depressions on sandy plains and on low benches in valleys. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent. Most areas of this soil are oval or long and narrow, and range from 3 to 20 acres. The mountainous areas of the soil are mostly 10 to 25 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown loamy sand about 8 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled, olive brown loamy fine sand about 10 inches thick. The substratum is mottled, gray loamy sand to a depth of 32 inches and olive sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Elnora soils on knolls. Also included, in the mountainous regions, are many large areas of soils that have a surface layer and a subsoil of fine sandy loam or sandy loam. Also included are areas of Raynham soils, which have a high silt content, and areas of similar soils, which are very poorly drained. Also included are a few small areas of loamy Massena soils and a few areas of soils that have a mucky surface layer. Areas of included soils are 1 to 3 acres and make up about 15 percent of the map unit.

The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1 1/2 feet most of the

year. Bedrock is at a depth of 60 inches or more. Permeability, or the rate of water movement through the soil, is rapid. Surface runoff is slow or very slow. The capacity of the soil to store water available for plant growth is moderate or low. Rock fragments make up 0 to 15 percent of the surface layer and the subsoil and 0 to 60 percent of the substratum. In unlimed areas the surface layer is extremely acid to slightly acid.

Most areas of this soil are forested or are idle pasture that is reverting to forest.

This soil is prrly sited to most recreation and urban uses because of the seasonal high water table. Cutbanks in excavations tend to cave. Ground water contamination is a hazard if this soil is used as a site for septic tank absorption fields because of poor filtering of effluent. Seepage is a limitation for sanitary landfills. Some areas are suitable for the development of ponds and habitat for wetland wildlife. Seepage and caving are limitations for dikes and embankments.

Potential productivity for trees on this soil is moderate. The seasonal high water table restricts root growth and thus causes a windthrow hazard and limits the use of equipment for planting seedlings and harvesting timber. Planting suitable, water-tolerant species helps to prevent windthrow. Red maple, red spruce, and hemlock are common on this soil.

This soil is moderately suited to cultivate crops. In undrained areas it is best suited to midsummer pasture. Suitable drainage outlets are commonly difficult to locate because of the low position of this soil on the landscape. If drained, it is suitable to corn, other row crops, and hay. Because of the sandy texture of this soil, drained areas are generally easy to cultivate.

This soil is in capability subclass lVw.

Essex County Soil Associations

Charlton Association, very stony, sloping

Deep, well drained, moderately coarse and medium textured soils developed in glacial till; on uplands.

This association occupies gently sloping and sloping glacial till plains. The landform consists mainly of sloping hillsides that contain smaller areas of moderately steep slopes.

This association covers about 1.6% of Essex County. Charlton soils make up 65% of the association, and minor soils the remaining 35%.

Charlton soils are formed in very stony and bouldery glacial till derived from gneiss and schist. These soils occupy gneiss and schist. These soils occupy gently sloping and sloping areas where water drains off freely. Charlton soils are deep, well drained, moderately coarse and coarse textured. They have moderately rapidly permeable, moderately coarse and medium textured substrata.

Minor soils in this association consist of deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils in lower, concave slopes. Small areas of poorly and very poorly drained soils occur in drainage ways or flat depressions. Rock outcrop occurs in scattered areas throughout this association. In places a firm fragipan may occur at 18 inches to 30 inches below the surface.

Slope, stones and some boulders limit the use of these soils. Some areas were cleared and farmed. This association is mainly in woodland and wildlife habitat.

Canaan-Rock Outcrop Association, moderately steep

Shallow, somewhat excessively drained, moderately coarse textured soils developed in a thin mantle of glacial till; on uplands.

This association occupies moderately steep, very steep hill sides and mountain sides in the uplands with exposed bedrock or shallow soils ranging up to 20 inches deep. The dominant landform is moderately steep hillsides with smaller areas of steep hillsides.

This association covers about 5.9% of Essex County. Canaan soils make up 35% of the association, rock outcrop about 35%, and minor soils the remaining 30%.

Canaan soils are developed in a thin mantle of glacial till derived mainly from granitic rock with lesser amounts of schistose rock. They are shallow, somewhat excessively drained and moderately coarse textured. Canaan soils have 10 to 20 inches of very friable or friable, rapidly permeable soil material over granitic bedrock with some mica schist. Water drains freely from these soils which are more associated with the moderately steep slops of the association.

Rock outcrop refers to bedrock exposures of granite, gneiss and schist and also to patches of soil less than 10 inches over bedrock. The rock exposures are part of the underlying bedrock. Areas of rock outcrop tend to be more associated with steep areas in the association.

Minor soils in this association are mainly the deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils developed in areas where the glacial till is greater than 40 inches to bedrock. Moderately deep, well drained soils occur where bedrock is found 20 to 40 inches beneath the surface. Some very stony and extremely stony and bouldery areas are also included.

Bedrock at less than 20 inches, exposed bedrock and moderately steep and steep slopes drastically limit the use of this association for both farm and non-farm purposes. Most of this association is in woodland and is well suited for wildlife habitat.

Colton Association, sloping

Deep, excessively drained, coarse textured soils developed in glacial outwash; on terraces.

This association occupies gently sloping plains and sloping outwash terraces in valley bottoms above the flood plains. The dominant landform is a sloping terrace.

The association covers about 4.0% of Essex County. Colton soils make up about 65% of the association and minor soils the remaining 35%.

Colton soils formed in water sorted deposits of sand, gravel cobblestones, and stones from granite, synite and other crystalline rock. They are deep, excessively drained, and coarse textured. Colton soils are very rapidly permeable, and contain an average of more than 35% gravel in the top 3 feet of the soil. The water table is below a depth of 5 feet.

Minor soils in the association are the deep, well drained to excessively drained soils where there are local deep deposits of sand. In depressional areas, the inclusions are the poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained sandy soils and the moderately well drained sandy soils. A few areas of well drained, moderately coarse textured soils are also included.

This association has many favorable properties for use. Some soil factors to consider in use are the very rapid permeability, the abundance of gravel and cobbles, and the difficulty of establishing vegetative cover on these very strongly acid soils. The association is a good source of gravel. Some areas are cleared and others remain in woodland and wildlife habitat.

Windsor Association, nearly level

Deep, excessively drained, coarse textured soils developed in sand deposits; on terraces.

This association occupies nearly level and gently sloping sandy terraces. The dominant landform is nearly level terraces that contain some short, steeper breaks of sloping hillsides.

This association covers about 2.5% of Essex County. Windsor soils make up 65% of the association, and minor soils the remaining 35%.

Windsor soils are developed in thick, wind or water deposits of sands from granite, gneiss and quartzite, on glacial outwash terraces. Windsor soils are deep, excessively drained, and coarse textured. They are rapidly or very rapidly permeable and may contain up to 20% gravel in the substratum in some places.

Minor soils in this association are the deep, excessively drained soils where the adjoining areas are gravelly outwash. Along streams which dissect some areas of this association are areas of the deep, poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained alluvial soils.

These soils have some favorable properties for non-farm uses. The rapid or very rapid permeability should be consideration for some uses. It is often difficult to establish vegetation in these strongly acid and droughty soil. Many areas remain in woodland, wildlife habitat and urban development

Appendix 9

Comments on Reptile and Amphibian Species Habitat in the Schroon Lake Area

1. WOOD TURTLE: This is New York State's most terrestrial turtle but often it utilizes streams and ponds for hibernating, mating, and aestivation. The wood turtle is listed as a completely protected non-endangered species.

2. MAP TURTLE: This turtle has never been reported from the Scaroon Manor - Camp Cayuga Site but it can be found in nearby Lake George and Lake Champlain.

3. RED-BELLIED SNAKE: This snake prefers moist woodland where they can be found under rocks, logs, leaves and lumber piles.

4. EASTERN RIBBON SNAKE: It is seldom found far from water. This species is uncommon in the Scaroon Manor - Camp Cayuga Site where it is at the northernmost limit of its range.

5. FIVE LINED SKINK: Its range is southeastern New York except for a small population near Lake George, close to the Scaroon Manor - Camp Cayuga Site.

6. RED SPOTTED NEWT: It is found in nearly every pond and lake in New York State. During the eft stage, the red spotted newt leaves it aquatic environment and for up to three years lives in

moist woodlands at various altitudes. When mature, the efts migrate back to the ponds and lakes to reproduce.

7. SPOTTED SALAMANDER: This salamander prefers habitats of deciduous and mixed forest where ponds, slow streams or temporary pools offer suitable breeding areas. This salamander was historically found at Schroon Lake. Because acid precipitation is adversely affecting the waters in which it breeds, this species was being considered for inclusion on either the threatened or endangered species list for New York State.

8. JEFFERSON SALAMANDER: This salamander utilizes temporary pools of water for reproduction. Acid precipitation is causing some ponds to have a pH so low that this species eggs do not develop. The Jefferson salamander was proposed for inclusion on the New York State endangered species list but, after further investigation, was not included.

9. RED-BACKED SALAMANDER: Most often found under logs and rocks in a damp deciduous forest, this amphibian can swim but never enters water voluntarily. It is one of the most common salamanders in the Adirondacks.

10. TWO-LINED SALAMANDER: This amphibian is found at almost any time of the year under stones at the margin of cold streams.

11. FOUR-TOED SALAMANDER: The Scaroon Manor - Camp Cayuga Site is along the northern fringe of this species' range. It has not been documented in the wilderness area but it has been collected near Lake George.

12. GRAY TREE FROG: It feeds on relatively small trees and shrubs that are near or actually standing in shallow bodies of water. Its breeding habits may have been adversely affected by acid precipitation.

13. MINK FROG: The mink frog prefers peaty or sphagnous lake or ponds or in inlets or outlets of such lakes or ponds, particularly where water lilies are growing. The mink frog is found in the Tug Hill Plateau and Adirondacks in New York.

14. LEOPARD FROG: In spring, the leopard frog is found in swampy marshlands, upland backwaters, overflows and ponds. In summer, it is found in swamplands, grassy woodland or hay or grain fields. They spend the winter hibernating in ponds and marshes. The leopard frog is becoming rare in a lot of places and disappearing over much of its range, possibly because of toxins such as DDT or PCB.

15. WOOD FROG: Breeds in leaf-laden ponds and transient pools of woodlands; hibernates in logs, stumps, under stones or beneath boards near woods, never in water. It is suspected that acid precipitation in the Adirondack Mountains in adversely affecting the reproduction of this species.

Appendix 5

Comments on Bird Species Habitat in the Schroon Lake Area.

1. COMMON LOON: Prefers bog and undisturbed lakes for breeding and open water for feeding. Nick Volkman of the 1978 D.E.C. Loon Study Project believes the loon population is doing well. Private estates and remote state land away from human disturbance account for a stable population of approximately 100 breeding loon pairs within the Adirondack region. The D.E.C. 1978 Loon Breeding Survey found no loon nesting in the Schroon Lake Area but this species is often found on several of the lakes in the area. The common loon is a species of priority concern to NYS Endangered Species Program.

2. GREAT BLUE HERON: Usually breeds in the tops of the tallest deciduous trees close to water. This heron is an uncommon nester in the Schroon Lake Area.

3. AMERICAN BITTERN: Prefers marsh habitats, especially where cattails occur. In the Schroon Lake Area, the bitttern is considered rare but can be observed in suitable habitat.

4. RING-NECKED DUCK: Woodland ponds and marshes are its favorite breeding sites. In migration it is commonly observed on the larger bodies of water in the Adirondack Park. This species was first recorded as breeding in New York in 1946 at Jones Pond, Franklin County. The ring-necked duck is now known to breed in at least nineteen different localities in New York, chiefly in the Adirondack Park (Bull 1974). Although none of the above breeding locations are found in the Schroon Lake Area, recent evidence indicates the ring-necked duck may now be nesting here. The 1981 NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project has documented the nesting of these ducks in Block 5984C, which is partially in the Schroon Lake Area.

5. COMMON GOLDENEYE: During migration it is found in small flocks on rivers, the larger lakes, and especially on the bays of Lake Champlain. The common goldeneye is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency (Platt 1981). There are no reports of the common goldeneye breeding in the Schroon Lake area. This species has been observed infrequently on the lakes and ponds of the area.

6. HOODED MERGANSER: Frequent wooded swamps, beaver pond, and quiet stretches of water in forested regions, especially where dead trees are plentiful.

7. COMMON MERGANSER: This species is one of the characteristic breeding birds of the Adirondack forest lakes. It is undoubtedly the most common breeding duck in the Adirondack Park. It the Schroon Lake Area this species is a confirmed breeder (NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project).

8. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK: Prefers the younger second growth mixed hardwood conifer woodlands. This species is considered a very rare and local breeder in the Adirondack Park. It is not known if this species breeds in the Schroon Lake Area.

9. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK: This species prefers swampy woodlands and forested areas near rivers. The red-shouldered hawk was never common in the Adirondacks and, in recent years its population has further declined. This hawk is probably not breeding in the Schroon Lake Area but it can be considered as a migrant.

10. COOPERS HAWK: Found chiefly in low, alluvial forest and wooded swamps. The coopers hawk was formerly a common nester throughout the Adirondacks but it is virtually absent now. Recently it was listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency. Although it is very rare, this species may occasionally be present in the Schroon Lake Area.

11. BROAD-WINGED HAWK: The most important habitat requirement for this species is extensive woodland. It is the most common breeding hawk in the Adirondacks.

12. BALD EAGLE: Restricted mostly to lake and river shores, although they are found along mountain ridges during migration. This species hasn't nested in the Adirondack Park since the early 1950's. It does summer in the Park and it is likely it will nest here again. The bald eagle is listed as "endangered" in the United States and New York State.

13. NORTHERN HARRIER: This hawk is most prevalent in the open country, hunting over fields in farming areas, as well as marshes. Unlike other raptors, northern harriers nest on the ground in tall grass or cattails. The northern harrier is listed as a species of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program. There are no recent records of this species breeding in the Schroon Lake Area .

14. PEREGRINE FALCON: Preferred habitat is lofty cliffs overlooking rivers and lakes. Its decline as a nesting bird through the 1950's and 1960's was due primarily to DDT residue accumulation causing eggshell thinning. At one time there were approximately 300 pairs nesting east of the Mississippi River, and by the late 1960's there were none. There are at least 42 historical peregrine falcon nesting locations in New York State (Bull 1974). None of these locations are in the Schroon Lake Area. Since 1974, 49 peregrine falcons have been released in New York State. In 1981, ten peregrine falcons were released at two sites within the Adirondack Park. The peregrine falcon is considered an extirpated species in New York State and is on both New York State and the United States lists of endangered species.

15. OSPREY: The osprey is listed as "endangered" by New York State, and present and potential nesting sites are now receiving special attention by both the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency.

16. WILD TURKEY: The preferred habitat for this species still defies precise definition, except that a certain amount of woodland, is a prerequisite to turkey population maintenance. The expansion of this newly returned species to its "historical" range was greatly accelerated by DEC's very successful Turkey Trap and Transfer Program. In the Adirondack Park the wild turkey is found mostly in the eastern foothills, particularly in the Champlain Valley. Wild turkeys are commonly seen in the Schroon Lake Area.

17. SPRUCE GROUSE: The spruce grouse is typically found along the openings in spruce forests and spruce tamarack bogs. The northern Adirondacks are at the southern edge of its breeding range and recent surveys indicate the population is probably diminishing. There are no evidence that the spruce grouse occurs in the Schroon Lake Area. The spruce grouse is of priority concern to the DEC's Endangered Species Program.

18. AMERICAN WOODCOCK: Feeds and breeds in bottomland, including alder thickets.

19. SPOTTED SANDPIPER: Preferred habitat is lake shores and river banks.

20. HERRING GULL: It feeds along lakes and ponds and also feeds in dumps. It has been observed in the Schroon Lake Area but it is not known whether it breeds here.

21. WHIPPOORWILL: Rare to absent at higher elevations in the Adirondacks, especially where heavily forested. Considered an uncommon breeder in the Schroon Lake Area but reputedly can be occasionally heard calling during the night.

22. NORTHERN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER: Confined to conifer forests and swamps. There are nine breeding locations documented in New York State, all in the Adirondacks (Bull, 1974). To date, none have been reported in the Schroon Lake Area. The northern three-toed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.

23. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER: Found in spruce, tamarack swamps and the forested slopes of spruce and fir. This permanent resident of the Adirondack Park has been hampered by lumbering and other human activities and they are declining in population. To date, none have been reported in the Schroon Lake Area. The black-backed three-toed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.

24. EASTERN KINGBIRD: The eastern kingbird has been observed in the Schroon Lake Area during the summer and it probably breeds here. Usually found in open country conspicuously perched atop the highest limbs of dead trees. In wilderness areas they are occasionally found along streams or marshes if there is sufficient open territory to hunt.

25. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER: Found in second growth woods of spruce, balsam, and birch at elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. This species is not expected to inhabit the Schroon Lake Area.

26. GRAY JAY: Confined to the Adirondack Park in New York where it is found in dense spruce and tamarack swamps and the balsam belt on mountain slopes. There is no evidence this species exists in the Schroon Lake Area.

27. NORTHERN RAVEN: Today the northern raven is strictly confined to the more remote areas of the Adirondack Park. It is a mountain bird, favoring areas where there are cliffs and crags suitable for nesting. The population of ravens is increasing within the Park, and it is now known to nest at eleven locations. None of these nesting locations are in the Schroon Lake Area but this species is often seen and heard here. The northern raven is of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program.

28. BOREAL CHICKADEE: Found in spruce and balsam forests and at the edges of spruce tamarack swamps. In New York State it is found breeding only in the Adirondack Park. It is not known whether this species occurs on the Scaroon Manor - Camp Cayuga site but it is known to nest at nearby Schroon Lake village.

29. WINTER WREN: Frequently found in lumber clearings.

30. WOOD THRUSH: Besides the deciduous forest, they are also found in flood plains and stream valleys.

31. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH: Prefers dense spruce and balsam stands and mountain top environments. In New York State the gray checked thrush is found nesting only in the higher elevation of the Adirondacks and Catskill Mountains. It is not known whether this thrush occurs in the Schroon Lake Area.

32. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET: This species is most often found in bogs and open woodlands. In New York State this species is known to nest only in the Adirondack Park. There are no reports of this species inhabiting the Schroon Lake Area.

33. SOLITARY VIREO: Found in the mixed hardwood conifer forest at considerable elevations in New York State. Considered a common breeder in the Adirondacks.

34. NORTHERN PARULA: It is practically confined to the localities where usnea moss is fairly abundant (spruce sphagnum bogs).

35. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER: Prefers a mixed hardwood/conifer forest with a dense undergrowth.

36. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER: An inhabitant of spruce woodlands at the higher elevations in the Adirondack Park. There are at least eleven known localities in the Adirondack Park where the bay-breasted warbler breeds (Bull, 1974). All of these nesting locations are north of the Schroon Lake Area.

37. BLACK-POLL WARBLER: The preference for stunted conifers leads the black-poll warbler higher on the mountain sides than other warblers. In the Adirondack Park it is considered a common breeder at altitudes above 3500 feet, but is rare or lacking in the forests at lower elevations.

38. NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH: Nests on banks along streams and lakes.

39. CANADA WARBLER: Found breeding along streams in thickets of willow, alder and elderberry.

40. AMERICAN REDSTART: Commonly breeds in deciduous second growth woodland and in stream-side willow thickets.

41. RUSTY BLACKBIRD: Preferred habitat is openings in wet woodlands, swamps and alder thickets. In the Adirondack Park, there are twenty breeding sites identified but none of these are

located in the Schroon Lake Area. The rusty blackbird is listed as "rare' within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.

42. COMMON GRACKLE: Breeds near water (marshes, streams, lakes), often nests in a black spruce tree or a tree stump.

43. BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD: Parasitizes the nest of other birds, most frequently laying its eggs in the nest of the yellow warbler and red-eyed vireo.

44. EVENING GROSBEAK: Rare breeder in coniferous forest of the Central Adirondacks. The first probable breeding record in New York State was at Cranberry Lake in June, 1945. Since then it has been observed to breed in about 25 different localities in the Adirondack Park (Bull, 1974), of which one is in or very near the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.

45. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL: Prefers the coniferous forest where it feeds on the seeds of hemlock, spruce, and larch cones. There are no breeding records for this species within the Adirondack Park, The white-winged crossbill is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.

46. LINCOLN'S SPARROW: This shy and usually secretive species prefers open swamps and bogs with small spruces and tamaracks scattered about. In New York State the Lincoln's sparrow breeds only in the Adiondacks and considered to be rare.

Appendix 7

Comments on Mammal Species Habitats in the Schroon Lake Area

1. OPOSSUM: Prefers woodland and stream habitats in farming areas. In New York State this species has been extending its range northward and is now found in part of the Champlain Valley. There are no records of this species inhabiting the Schroon Lake Area.

2. MASKED SHREW: Is found in forest, open country and brushland at any altitude. Populations are probably highest in the coniferous habitat.

3. LONGTAIL SHREW: Favor moist rocks and crevices between boulders in a fern covered habitat. There are no recent records of this species inhabiting the Schroon Lake Area. The longtail shrew is considered uncommon in New York State and the distribution of this species is being investigated by the NYS DEC Endangered Species Program.

4. NORTHERN WATER SHREW: Frequents wet places, often occurring along the shoreline of rushing mountain streams or the sphagnous swamps bordering beaver meadows.

5. SMOKY SHREW: This shrew is a creature of the cooler mountains and heavy forests.

6. SHORT-TAILED SHREW: Shows a preference for hardwood-type forest.

7. STARNOSE MOLE: Prefers the moist, rich, loamy soil near lakes and streams.

8. INDIANA MYOTIS: During winter these bats hibernate in large groups in caves but during summer prefer to roost either singly or small groups in trees. There are now seven known colonies of the Indiana Bat in New York. The nearest site to the Adirondack Park is located near Watertown. The Indiana Myotis is listed as endangered by the United States Federal Government and New York State.

9. SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS: This species has a remarkable tolerance for cold, dry places and hibernates in caves where the temperature goes below freezing. The small-footed myotis is one of the rarest of eastern bats with only eight hibernation sites found in New York State. There are no records of this species in the Schroon Lake Area.

10. EASTERN PIPISTREL: This weak flying bat prefers to day-roost in trees but will migrate in order to find a suitable cave for winter hibernation. They favor warmer caves (52 - 64) with a high relative humidity. This species is common and widely distributed through all of New York

State.

11. BIG BROWN BAT: It day-roosts mostly in buildings but hibernates in caves with a low temperature and a 100% relative humidity. This species usually migrates but not over long distances.

12. SILVER-HAIRED BAT: This slow flying bat is usually observed near streams. It is considered the most common bat of the Adirondacks. Most migrate south for the winter.
13. RED BAT: This bat prefers wooded areas, where they usually fly in pairs, working the same route of about 100 yards over and over. Highly migratory, general southward movements.

14. SNOWSHOE HARE: It can be found in all habitats at any elevation.

15. SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL: This very common squirrel prefers large deciduous trees with holes in them, usually near water.

16. NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL: There have been only a few recorded sightings of the Northern Flying Squirrel in the Adirondacks and very little is known about this species. It prefers coniferous forest over other forests. There are currently no reports of this species inhabiting the Schroon Lake Area.

17. WOODCHUCK: Prefers to den in or on the edge of fields during the summer but usually move to a woodland den site in the winter.

18. WHITEFOOTED MOUSE: Found in several habitats but wooded areas are preferred. This species is one of the most common mammals found in the Adirondack Park.

19. BOREAL REDBACK VOLE: Found in greatest numbers in the moist spruce-fir forests especially where sphagnum or other mosses are plentiful.

20. PINE VOLE: Rarely found in the pines, as the name would imply, it is more characteristic of the eastern deciduous forest.

21. MUSKRAT: They are typically found in aquatic environments except in late February and early March when a large number migrate over land to find mates.

22. SOUTHERN BOG LEMMING: This species prefers low damp bogs and meadows with heavy growth of vegetation. It is listed as rare within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.

23. WOODLAND JUMPING MOUSE: It is commonly found at the edge of a hardwood forest and water.

24. PORCUPINE: During most of the year it is found in numerous forest habitats where it feeds on buds, small twigs, and inner bark of most trees. In the winter, the porcupines prefers conifer forests where it feeds on evergreen tree foliage and bark.

25. MARTEN: The marten's preferred habitat is the mixed hardwood forest about 2,000 feet high. In New York State, this species' primary range is located in the High Peaks of the Adirondack Park.

26. FISHER: This valuable furbearer was once thought to favor remote areas in large forests of mixed softwood hardwoods but New York fishers have adapted well to modern times. They are found outside such habitats in the Adirondack Mountains, and are occasionally seen near villages.

27. SKUNK: The skunk prefers semi-open country, while normally found within two miles of water.

28. LYNX: This species is so rare and seldom encountered in New York that little is known about its preferred habitat. Undoubtedly there are a few lynx that have migrated down from Canada. These individuals probably feed on snowshoe hare and, therefore, are found in habitats normally associated with them. The lynx is now labeled a non-endangered but completely protected species in New York. The last species trapped in New York was in the Town of Altona, Clinton County, in 1974. There are no recent records of lynx being trapped in the Schroon Lake Area.

29. MOOSE: Preferred moose habitat is characterized by flat to moderately hilly terrain with coniferous lowlands and swamps interspersed with ridges of mixed hardwood and conifers. For many years it has been listed as extirpated, but in recent years, the moose has been observed from time to time in New York, chiefly in the Adirondack region. In 1981 there were at least five moose living in the Adirondack Park. None have been reported in the Schroon Lake Area.

Appendix 12
Tally of Trees to be Removed

1. Camp Cayuga Site

Entrance Driveway at Route 9:

Removal of existing trees will be required to widen and grade the driveway entering the site from Route 9. The majority of trees will be removed along the north side of the existing driveway.

5 trees will be removed ***4.4" average size as follows***

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	4"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	5"	"
1	3"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	6"	"
1	4"	American Elm (Ulmus americana)

Red Maple, White Ash, Black Cherry, White Pine and Staghorn Sumac saplings will be removed.

Parking Area:

Clearing of existing trees will be required to construct the new parking area south of the access driveway. The existing row of large White Pine along the south side of the driveway will be

protected. The two access drives to the parking area are proposed where two large dead pines are located and will be removed.

46 trees will be removed ***6.0" average size as follows***

Western parking lot driveway

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	4"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)

Remove dead pine and White Birch, Red Maple and Black Cherry saplings

Parking lot

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	3"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	7"	"
1	3"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
3	4"	"
1	5"	"
1	3"	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
3	4"	"
1	5"	"
1	6"	"
1	5"	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)

Parking lot (continued)

2	5"	American Elm (Ulmus americana)
1	5"	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
3	3"	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
3	4"	"
1	30"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
1	32"	"
1	34"	"
4	3"	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
2	4"	"
1	5"	"
1	3"	Basswood (Tilia americana)
2	4"	"
1	5"	"
1	6"	"
1	7"	"
1	8"	"

Small Red Maple, White Ash, Black Cherry, White Pine and Sumac saplings will be removed.

Eastern parking lot driveway

Remove dead pine and White Birch, Red Maple and White Pine saplings

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	4”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	4”	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
1	5”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	3”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
1	3”	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)

Access Trail to Camping Sites and Beaches:

Tree removal will be required to improve existing trail east of Marsh Pond Brook and to improve 900 feet of access trail to the camping sites and beaches. The trees will be removed to open an existing overgrown trail.

85 trees will be removed ***4.25” average size as follows***

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	4”	“
2	5”	“
1	6”	“
9	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
11	4”	“
3	5”	“
1	6”	“
6	3”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
24	4”	“
10	5”	“

Access Trail (continued)

2	6”	“
3	7”	“
1	8”	“
5	4”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	4”	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
3	5”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, White Birch and White Pine saplings will be removed.

Camping Sites:

Camping Sites (6) west of the access trail.

The sites will be located in existing clearings or in areas of young growth White Pine. Removal of some of the pines will be required.

93 trees will be removed 3.9" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
18	3"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
21	4"	"
4	5"	"

Small White Pine saplings will be removed.

Camping Sites (9) east of the access trail.

The sites will be located in existing areas of young growth White Pine. Removal of some of the pines will be required.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	9"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
11	3"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
23	4"	"
9	5"	"
3	3"	Poplar (Populus sp.)
2	4"	"

Small Staghorn Sumac, White Ash and White Pine saplings will be removed.

Access trails to the 15 camping sites will be cleared in areas of young pine group and will require removal of White Pine saplings.

Sanitary Facilities:

Pit privies will be located in existing clearings, no tree removal will be required

Lake Access:

North lake access trail.

The existing trail to be lake will be cleared of new growth and encroaching vegetation will be removed.

7 trees will be removed 3.6" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	6”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
2	2”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
3	4”	“

Small Red Maple, Alder clumps and White Pine saplings will be removed.

South lake access trail.

The existing cleared (partially paved) trail will be utilized.

Small Red Maple, Alder clumps and White Pine saplings will be removed to provide safe passage.

Removal of the Existing Basketball Court:

No removal of vegetation will be required.

2. Scaroon Manor Site

Entrance at Route 9 and Entry Control Building:

Tree removal will be required to widen the entrance driveway and to construct the entry control building, septic system and leach field. The proposed improvements will be located on the south side of the existing driveway.

42 trees will be removed 4.9" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	3"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
4	4"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	5"	"
1	3"	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
6	3"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
7	4"	"
5	5"	"
4	6"	"
2	7"	"
2	8"	"
1	10"	"
1	12"	"
2	3"	Poplar (Populus sp.)
3	5"	"
1	6"	"

Small Staghorn Sumac and White Pine saplings will be removed.

Maintenance and Caretakers Facilities:

Tree removal will be required to construct the access driveway, the caretaker's residence and maintenance garage.

38 trees will be removed 5.0" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	6"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
5	4"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
5	6"	"
1	8"	"
4	3"	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
3	4"	"
2	5"	"
6	4"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
2	8"	"
1	3"	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
1	3"	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)

6	4”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	8”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, Paper Birch and White Pine saplings will be removed.

Access Road and Underground Utilities:

Tree removal will be required to widen and improve the existing access road. Utilities will be installed underground parallel to the access road. All widening and the utility lines will be south of the existing road to avoid damage to larger mature trees on the north side.

137 trees will be removed ***6.3” average size as follows***

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	4”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	5”	“
1	6”	“
1	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
2	6”	“
1	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
9	4”	“
4	5”	“
2	9”	“
1	10”	“
1	7”	Apple (Malus sp.)
1	8”	“
1	8”	Red Pine (Pinus resinosa)
5	3”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
6	4”	“
4	5”	“
1	8”	“
1	9”	“
6	10”	“
3	12”	“
2	15”	“
1	3”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
8	4”	“
7	5”	“
8	6”	“
7	7”	“
6	8”	“
6	9”	“
1 Triple	8”	“
4	5”	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
1	7”	“
1	8”	“

1	10”	“
2	3”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
2	4”	“
9	5”	“
5	6”	“
5	7”	“
4	8”	“
1	10”	“
1	6”	American Elm (Ulmus americana)
1	7”	“
1	11”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, Black Cherry, White Pine, Red Oak and Sumac saplings will be removed.

Bathhouse:

The bathhouse is located in a cleared area. Tree removal will be required to construct the new access trail from the drop-off area.

6 trees will be removed ***8.7” average size as follows***

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	5”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
2	7”	“
3	11”	“

Scaroon Manor Beach Area:

Encroaching vegetation along the existing retaining wall bordering the beach will be removed

8 trees will be removed ***5.75” average size as follows***

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	4”	Silver Maple (Acer sacharinum)
2	6”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	8”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
1	5”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	3”	American Elm (Ulmus americana)
1	5”	“
1	9”	“ located on pier

Brush and small saplings will be removed.

Beach Access:

Construction of the lower loop road from the drop-off area to the beach is primarily located in existing open field but some clearing will be required to accommodate grading of the road.

9 trees will be removed 5.7" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	4"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
2	5"	"
1	6"	"
1	6"	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	7"	"
1	9"	"
1 multi-stem	4-5"	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)

Boat Access:

Construction of the trail from the proposed docking area to the existing concrete pier will require tree removal.

1 tree will be removed 6.0" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	6"	Basswood (Tilia americana)

Small Basswood, Alder and Redstem Dogwood saplings will be removed.

Overlook and Picnic Area:

No tree removal will be required.

Picnic Areas (for beach users):

Located in the existing open grove of white birch, no tree removal will be required.

Amphitheater:

Removal of trees will be completed to control encroachment of vegetation which is deteriorating the existing stonework and to upgrade the condition of the amphitheater.

43 trees will be removed 3.7" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	4"	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
2	3"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
2	4"	"
3	6"	"
1	3"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
2	4"	"
2	6"	"
11	3"	Poplar (Populus sp.)
2	5"	"
6	3"	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
2	4"	"
5	3"	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
4	4"	"

Small Paper Birch, White Ash, White Pine, Red Oak, Poplar and Cedar saplings will be removed.

Campground:

Camping Loop A

15 campsites and a comfort station will be constructed along the existing asphalt road. The sites will be located in areas of dense growth of young trees which have become established in the previously developed resort area. Removal of some of the trees will be required.

206 trees will be removed 4.2" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
7	3"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
6	4"	"
59	3"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
38	4"	"
32	5"	"

18	6”	“
4	8”	“
18	4”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
11	5”	“
6	6”	“
4	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
3	4”	“

Small White Pine, Canadian Hemlock and Paper Birch saplings will be removed.

Camping Loop B

17 campsites and a comfort station will be constructed along a new asphalt loop road constructed along the south side of the existing asphalt access road. The sites will be located in the existing meadow, former golf course, however some selective tree removal will be required.

16 trees will be removed ***7.1” average size as follows***

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
6	4”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
3	5”	“
1	7”	“
1	12”	“
2	8”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
1	12”	“
2	14”	“

Small Poplar and White Pine saplings and Lilacs will be removed.

Camping Loop C

28 campsites and a comfort station will be constructed along a new asphalt loop road constructed along the south side of the existing asphalt access road. The sites will be located in the existing meadow, former golf course, however some selective tree removal will be required.

28 trees will be removed 4.5” average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
2	4”	“
4	3”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)

5	4”	“
3	5”	“
1	6”	“
1	7”	“
1	12”	“
3	3”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
3	4”	“
1	5”	“
1	6”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
1	8”	“

Small Poplar and White Pine saplings and Lilacs will be removed.

Parking Areas:

Parking Lot A : Located north of the access road in a cleared area. Tree removal will be required to accommodate the proposed parking area and grading.

14 trees will be removed 7.9” average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	10”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	8”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	6”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	7”	“
1	8”	“
1	8”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
4	6”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
1	8”	“
2	10”	“
1	11”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, White Pine and Poplar saplings will be removed.

Parking Lot B: Located north of the access road in an area of young growth of pine and poplar - former hotel site. Tree removal will be required to accommodate the proposed parking area and grading.

134 trees will be removed 4.3” average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
2	4”	“
9	3”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
5	4”	“
4	5”	“
1	6”	“
35	3”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
32	4”	“
18	5”	“
18	6”	“
7	7”	“
1	8”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, White Pine and Poplar saplings will be removed.

Day Use Picnic Sites:

The day use picnic sites will be located along the north shore trail (existing paved road) in areas previous cleared cabin sites. The picnic sites will be cleared to provide adequate space to install the equipment and to grade the sites if necessary

56 trees will be removed 4.25” average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
2	4”	“
2	5”	“
4	6”	“ Multi-Stem Clump
1	3”	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
2	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	5”	“
2	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
1	4”	“
3	6”	“
1	4”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
2	4”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
11	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
11	4”	“
7	5”	“
4	6”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, White Pine, Poplar and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Moffat Brook Picnic Area:

Dead trees will be removed. Overhanging branches will be removed

5 trees will be removed 5.2" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*	
1	4"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	
1	6"	"	
2	4"	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)	
1	8"	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Diseased

Multi-Use Trail (Hiking, Biking and Cross Country Skiing:

Three trail loops will be developed north of the main access road:

376 trees will be removed 4.2" average size as follows

1. North trail - Utilizes existing asphalt roads and existing dirt road - no tree removal will be necessary

2. Moffat Brook trail - Utilizes the existing asphalt lakeshore trail and existing dirt road. Tree removal will be required to complete the trail connection to the south loop and to parking lot E.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
3	3"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
1	4"	"
1	3"	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
3	3"	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
3	3"	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
6	4"	"

Small White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

3. New north trail loop - Utilizes 500 feet of existing dirt road and approximately 2,800 feet of new trail will be constructed. Tree removal will be required to provide adequate clearance for the new trail.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
5	3"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
2	4"	"

2	6”	“
2	9”	“
1	3”	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
2	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	4”	“
2	4”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
3	6”	“

North Trail Loop (continued)

1	6”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	8”	“
3	3”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
3	4”	“
14	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
11	4”	“
4	5”	“
2	7”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, Cedar, White Pine, Red Oak and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Two trail loops will be developed south of the main access road:

1. Acker Brook trail - a new trail to be established in the area of the former golf course.

a. Trail from main access road to Acker Brook - Approximately 1,050 feet of the trail will be located upland from the existing wetland parallel to Route 9 south to Acker Brook. Tree removal will be required to clear the trail.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name* .
7	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
4	4”	“
4	5”	“
2	6”	“
1	8”	“
1	4”	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
1	5”	“
4	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	4”	“
2	3”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
4	4”	“
2	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
2	4”	“
1	5”	“

1	3”	Red Pine (Pinus resinosa)
35	3”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
16	4”	“
13	5”	“
3	6”	“
1	8”	“
2	4”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
2	5”	“
2	6”	“
2	7”	“
1	8”	“
1	12”	“
4	3”	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
1	4”	“

(continued)

1	5”	“
1	3”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	6”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
8	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
4	4”	“
2	5”	“
1	6”	“
1	4”	American Elm (Ulmus americana)

Small Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

b. Trail from Acker Brook to the wetland along the existing lakeshore berm

Quantity	*Size*	*Name* .
1	4”	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
5	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
15	4”	“
1	5”	“
3	6”	“
2	7”	“
1	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	4”	“
1	3”	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
1	4”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
5	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
6	4”	“
1	5”	“
1	3”	Eastern Hophornbeam (Ostraya virginiana)
1	6”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	8”	“
1	3”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
2	4”	“

5	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
2	4”	“
3	5”	“
2	6”	“
1	4”	American Elm (Ulmus americana)

Small Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

c. Trail along the existing lakeshore berm and wetland - former trail location.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name* .
1	4”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	3”	Apple (Malus sp.)
3	4”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
3	5”	“
1	4”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
1	3”	American Elm (Ulmus americana)

2. South trail - approximately 3,000 feet of new trail will be located in the existing open meadow (former golf course) - no tree removal will be necessary

Trail connection from Scaroon Manor to Camp Cayuga.

A trail will connect the Moffat Brook trail to the Camp Cayuga parking area to create a connection from Scaroon Manor. The trail will utilize existing dirt trail, including the bridge crossing at Moffat Brook and existing dirt road. New trail will be constructed from the existing dirt trail north through the former stable area to the Camp Cayuga access road.
An APA wetland permit will be required for the construction of the footbridge and the boardwalk at Moffat Brook.

a. Trail form Scaroon Manor North Loop Trail to Existing Woods Road

This section of trail will utilize the existing trail and dirt road. Some tree removal will be necessary along the narrow trail to provide adequate clearance for a ski trail.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name* .
1	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
2	5”	“

1	6”	“
1	7”	“
1	8”	“
1	3”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
1	4”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
3	5”	“
1	6”	“
2	7”	“
1	10”	“
1	12”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)

Small Red Maple, White Ash, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

b. Trail form Existing Woods Road to Camp Cayuga Main Access Trail

This section of trail will parallel the Marsh Pond Brook wetland. Tree removal will be necessary especially in the overgrown areas of young white pine.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	3”	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
1	4”	“
1	6”	“
6	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
2	4”	“
3	5”	“
2	6”	“
1	8”	“
1	8”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
(continued)		
4	3”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
1	4”	“
3	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
18	3”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
11	4”	“
4	5”	“
4	6”	“
3	7”	“
1	6”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	3”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
1	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
1	4”	“
1	3”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	3”	American Elm (Ulmus americana)
1	4”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Snowmobile Trail (Intensive Use Area) Scaroon Manor to Camp Cayuga:

190 trees will be removed ***4.7" average size as follows***

a. Trail from Camp Cayuga to Existing Dirt Road

The north section of the snowmobile trail will be developed from the Camp Cayuga parking lot southwest where an abandoned section of old Route 9 will be utilized and will continue to the existing dirt road. Some tree removal will be required to connect to the existing roads.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	4"	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
15	3"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
6	4"	"
5	5"	"
2	6"	"
3	7"	"
1	9"	"
1	3"	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
1	1"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	4"	"
3	5"	"
1	3"	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
1	4"	"
3	3"	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
1	8"	"
1	9"	"
4	3"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
3	4"	"
1	5"	"
1	6"	"
2	4"	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	5"	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	4"	Basswood (Tilia americana)
(continued)		
1	8"	"
1	5"	American Elm (Ulmus americana)

Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

b. Trail from the Existing Dirt Road to Route 9 at the Scaroon Manor Entrance

The south section of the snowmobile trail will be developed from the existing dirt road to the Scaroon Manor entrance. This section will be new trail and will require tree removal.

An APA wetland permit will be required for wetland crossings.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name* .
4	3”	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
5	4”	“
4	5”	“
9	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
5	4”	“
4	5”	“
5	6”	“
1	8”	“
2	10”	“
1	12”	“
2	3”	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
2	4”	“
2	5”	“
1	6”	“
1	3”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	4”	“
3	5”	“
1	6”	“
1	7”	“
1	8”	“
1	10”	“
4	3”	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
7	4”	“
1	5”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
1	8”	“
7	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
7	4”	“
7	5”	“
4	6”	“
1	7”	“
1	6”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
1	10”	“
1	12”	“
3	4”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	5”	“
3	4”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
1	5”	“
1	18”	“
1	6”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
1	4”	Canadian hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
2	6”	“
(continued)		
1	10”	“
1	7”	American Elm (Ulmus americana)

Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Option a: Bridge Crossing at Moffat Brook

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
2	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)

Option b: Route 9 Crossing North of Moffat Brook

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	4”	“
2	4”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
3	6”	“
2	7”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
1	8”	“
2	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
1	6”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)

3. Snowmobile - Horse Trails (Wild Forest Lands):

403 trees will be removed ***2.25" average size as follows***

North Wild Forest Parcel

Trail from Route 9 to the snowmobile/horse trail access parking lot

This section of trail will begin at the Route 9 crossing along a short section of the utility r.o.w. to connect to an existing dirt road. The trail will utilize the dirt road until the road turns westward. A new trail will be cut from the existing dirt road south to the snowmobile - horse trail parking lot. Tree removal will be required to widen the dirt road and to cut the new trail.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
6	3"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
5	4"	"
6	6"	"
4	3"	Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
4	4"	"
1	6"	"
1	12"	"
2	3"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	4"	"
1	5"	"
1	6"	"
1	3"	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
2	5"	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
1	3"	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
(continued)		
1	5"	"
1	6"	"
1	7"	"
2	6"	Basswood (Tilia americana)
2	3"	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
2	4"	"
1	5"	"
1	6"	"
1	7"	"
1	14"	"

Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Trail from the snowmobile/horse trail access parking lot to the ford at the beaver dam

This section of trail will utilize existing dirt roads (former Scaroon Manor service roads) and the existing ford to minimize clearing and wetland disturbance. Some new section of trail will require tree removal from the clearings to the ford.

An APA wetland permit will be required for wetland crossings.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	5”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
4	6”	“
1	4”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
3	6”	“
6	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
1	6”	“
3	4”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
3	5”	“
1	4”	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
1	6”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
2	3”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
1	4”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
1	6”	“
1	8”	“
6	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
2	4”	“
2	5”	“

Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Trail from the ford at the beaver dam across Acker Brook to State Land Boundary

This section of trail will utilize existing dirt roads and to minimize clearing and wetland disturbance. Two sections of trail will require tree removal, from the ford to connect to the exising dirt road and from the dirt road across the brook to the State Land Boundary.

An APA wetland permit will be required for the stream and wetland crossing.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	4”	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
2	5”	“
6	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
6	4”	“
3	5”	“
1	6”	“
1	10”	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
1	3”	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
1	4”	“
2	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
5	4”	“
3	5”	“
1	6”	“
3	3”	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
3	4”	“
1	6”	“
1	10”	“
2	6”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	4”	Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
1	4”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	4”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
1	6”	“
1	9”	“
5	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
2	6”	“
1	9”	“

Small Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

South Wild Forest Parcel

Trail from north State Land Boundary to End of Old Schroon Lake Road

This section of trail will utilize a portion of the abandoned Schroon Lake Road on State Land. New trail will be cleared from the end of the abandoned road to the north State Land Boundary. A branch trail will also be cleared from the abandoned road south west to the south State Land Boundary for a connection to the utility right of way (possible trail to Pottersville).

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
1	3”	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)

2	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
(continued)		
1	4”	“
2	5”	“
1	6”	“
1	8”	“
1	10”	“
3	3”	Mountain Maple (Acer spicatum)
3	4”	“
1	5”	“
1	5”	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
4	3”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
3	4”	“
1	5”	“
1	6”	“ diseased
1	5”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
1	12”	“
1	3”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
1	4”	“
1	7”	“
1	9”	“
1	5”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
2	4”	Canadian hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)

Small Red Maple, Paper Birch, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Trail spur from abandoned road to south State Land Boundary for r.o.w. Trail Connection.

Quantity	*Size*	*Name* .
1	3”	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
1	5”	“
2	3”	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
1	5”	“
1	3”	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
2	3”	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
2	4”	“
1	3”	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
1	4”	“
1	5”	“
1	3”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
1	5”	“
2	4”	Northern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
2	4”	Canadian hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
1	5”	“

Small Red Maple, Cedar, White Ash, White Pine and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

Parking Area for Snowmobile/Horse Trail Access:

Tree removal will be required in a wooded area to accommodate the parking area to utilize the existing dirt road access to Route 9 and the existing dirt road.

206 trees will be removed 6.6" average size as follows

Quantity	*Size*	*Name*
2	3"	Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)
1	7"	"
21	3"	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
17	4"	"
19	5"	"
9	6"	"
4	7"	"
2	8"	"
2	9"	"
1	13"	" Diseased
1	24"	" Diseased
2	3"	Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)
3	4"	"
1	6"	"
17	3"	American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
12	4"	"
10	5"	"
2	3"	American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)
2	5"	"
8	3"	White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
12	4"	"
7	5"	"
6	6"	"
1	8"	"
1	13"	"
1	9"	Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus)
1	10"	"
1	11"	"
1	14"	"
1	15"	"

1	16”	“
1	17”	“
1	18”	“
1	19”	“
1	20”	“
1	23”	“
2	24”	“
1	25”	“
3	26”	“
1	27”	“
1	29”	“
1	32”	“
1	46”	“

(continued)

1	5”	Poplar (Populus sp.)
1	13”	“
1	5”	Northern Red Oak (Quercus borealis)
1	6”	“
1	8”	“
1	5”	Basswood (Tilia americana)
4	6”	“
1	7”	“
1	10”	“
1	3”	Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
6	6”	“
1	7”	“
1	8”	“
1	13”	“

Small Red Maple, White Ash, Hornbeam, White Pine, Red Oak and Hemlock saplings will be removed.

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11) Hamilton, W. J., Moles and Shrews of New York, NYSDEC Informational Leaflet, Volume 13, Number 4, New York State Conservationist, 1959.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Forward

The classification of this unit was made by the Adirondack Park Agency as authorized by Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27 of the Executive Law. The Adirondack Park Agency authorized the development of Unit Management Plans by the Department of Environmental Conservation within the guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan approved by Governor Mario Cuomo in November 1987.

In accordance with its administrative management responsibility, the Department of Environmental Conservation is charged with the duty to prepare the Unit Management Plan for the Scaroon Manor Intensive Use Area.

A. Introduction

This document is a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) prepared in conjunction with a Unit Management Plan for the Scaroon Manor Public Campground.

B. Summary of Proposed Action

DEC will develop and operate the Scaroon Manor Public Campground, consistent with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan classification Intensive Use Campground.

The proposed project will utilize existing facilities to the fullest extent possible and expand or formalize existing uses presently occurring at the site. The proposed project components are described in detail in Chapter IV of the Unit Management Plan. The proposed action will involve rehabilitation of the existing site facilities and construction of new site improvements as follows:

1. A Campground and year-round use day use facility will be developed at Scaroon Manor in the Town of Chester, County of Warren, providing a supervised bathing beach, sixty (60) camping sites, family picnic sites, boat dockage for access by water, protection and maintenance of the historic amphitheater, vehicular access road and parking areas, a bathhouse convenient to the beach and waterfront picnic areas, three comfort stations convenient to the camping sites and a multi-use trail system for hiking, biking and cross country skiing.

2. A rustic campground facility will be developed at Camp Cayuga in the Town of Schroon, County of Essex, providing fifteen (15) camping sites, pit privies, access by boat, vehicle access from Route 9 to a new parking area, multi-use trails (hiking/biking/cross-country skiing) to Schroon Lake and connecting to Scaroon Manor.

   A snowmobile trail connection will be developed linking the Essex County trail system to Warren County from the intensive use area at Camp Cayuga to Scaroon Manor and connection to the Vanderwacker Mountain two wild forest unit west of Route 9. The snowmobile trail will be a Class A, eight feet wide corridor trail across approximately 0.9 miles of State Land. Implementation of the snowmobile trail will be contingent on the approval of the Vanderwacker Mountain wild forest UMP.

C. Summary of Environmental Setting

Location: The Scaroon Manor Public Campground (SMPC) is located on the west shore of Schroon Lake on Taylor's Point. The site straddles the municipal boundary of the Town of Schroon situate in the County of Essex to the north and the Town of Chester situate in the County of Warren to the South.

Acreage: Total: 241.5 acres.
88.2 acres is located in the Town of Schroon, Essex County
153.2 acres is located in the Town of Chester, Warren County.

Land Classification: (See Exhibit C) The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan classifies the SMPC site as intensive use/campground (241.5 acres).

The Vanderwacker Mountain Wild Forest unit is located adjacent to SMPC west of NYS Route 9.

The Resources and Public Use Inventory of the SMPC is described in detail in Chapter II of the Unit Management Plan.

D. Significant Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures to Minimize Environmental Impacts

1. Geology

a. Subsurface Geology: None of the construction associated with this project is expected to be to a depth to encounter bedrock. No blasting or removal of bedrock is expected. There will be subsurface structures constructed such as building foundations, water lines, utility lines, septic

systems and drainage structures. These facilities will be constructed in the soil overburden and will not impact the subsurface geologic conditions.

b. Surface Geology: A range of soil conditions exist on the site; rock and bouldery gravels are present at higher elevations, gravels and sands (glacial till) are prevalent on the more level areas and clays are present at the lower elevations. The majority of the proposed construction occurs in the gravel and sand soils which are ideally suited for construction of buildings, pavements and site improvements.

The proposed project maximizes the use of the existing road system and existing facilities which reduces construction activity and soil disturbance. The proposed parking lots and buildings are substantially sited in locations that were formerly buildings sites or other facilities such as tennis courts.

The clays and glacial till present potential for erosion due to the fine particles in the soil composition. The proximity of the lake and streams traversing the site also present potential for silt deposition.

Erosion control measures will be required during construction in areas where soil disturbance will occur. Erosion control will include:

- Installation of sediment control fencing along the downhill side of disturbed areas. The sediment control fencing will be inspected and maintained daily until the potential of soil loss has been eliminated.
- Hay bale filter dams will be installed in grass swales to reduce velocity of channel flow and to trap sediment.
- Hay bale filter dams and filter fabric will be installed at all drainage inlets and maintained daily until the potential of soil loss has been eliminated.

Disturbed soil areas will be seeded with grass or planted and mulched as soon as practical. Steep slopes prone to “wash outs” will be stabilized with biodegradable erosion control netting.

Erosion control during operation can be essentially eliminated by proper design and construction of facilities.

- Areas prone to heavy foot traffic or vehicle traffic will be paved with asphalt or compacted gravel and crushed stone.
- Steep slopes will be planted with grass or ground cover that will establish dense root systems to stabilize the soils on these slopes.
- Site grading during construction will establish proper grades and drainage patterns to reduce potential for erosion.
- Stormwater runoff from parking areas and pavements will be collected in grass swales, dry wells or infiltration trenches with controlled discharge/overflow to reduce velocity of surface runoff to reduce threat of erosion.

c. Topography: Proposed facilities are located in areas to minimize site grading. Some grading will be required to construct new trails and parking areas providing slopes that are easily accessible and maintainable.

2. Water Resources

a. Groundwater: New wells will be drilled to provide water supply. Wells will be located to provide adequate separation from sewage disposal systems as required by NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and NYS Department of Health regulations.

On site sewage disposal will require construction of septic systems with leach fields. The leach fields will be located in existing sand soils which are ideally suited for sewage disposal. The system will be designed to comply with applicable NYS Department of Health and NYS

Department of Environmental Conservation standards and guidelines. The sewage disposal systems will be located to provide adequate separation from water wells, wetlands, groundwater and surface water.

b. Surface Water: The principal impact on water resources is the increase of stormwater runoff resulting from the construction of impervious surfaces, roofs and parking areas. The potential impact from increased runoff is minimized by the relatively small size and distribution of the impervious surface areas.

Stormwater drainage will be collected in infiltration trenches to collect and infiltrate runoff from parking areas. Capacity will be provided in the infiltration structures to collect a minimum of the first 1/2 inch of runoff, the “first flush”, from parking surfaces. Collection of runoff from parking areas will reduce the risk of vehicle pollutants carried by surface runoff into the nearby lake and wetlands.

Increased runoff may result in soil erosion and result and sedimentation in the lake and wetlands. This impact can be minimized by the following measures:

- Appropriate erosion control and sediment control measures will be implemented during construction as previously described.
- All land disturbed during construction outside of paved areas and buildings will be graded and seeded as soon as practical to establish vegetation to stabilize soils.
- To reduce risk of surface erosion, stormwater will be directed into collection systems for infiltration at each building and parking area. Drainage swales and ditches will be used minimally. Overflow from drainage system will be directed into open meadow, grass areas and natural depressions to reduce direct runoff to wetlands and the lake.

Stream crossings by new and rebuilt bridges and culverts and will be required at Moffat Brook, smaller intermittent streams and natural drainage courses. All crossings will be designed and constructed in conformance with applicable NYS DEC standards and regulations. Required permits and approvals will be obtained prior to start of construction.

3. Air Resources

a. Air Quality: Smoke from campfires and picnic areas may impact adjoining private properties. The only area where residential properties are located close enough to be impacted by camp fire smoke is along the north property line at Camp Cayuga. To minimize this impact, the camping sites are located a minimum of 100 feet from the property line. In addition, white pines will be planted along the north property line to provide a 100 foot wide buffer along these adjoining properties. The campsites are located to provide adequate separation from the residential area.

4. Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology

a. Vegetation: Tree removal will be necessary to provide adequate clearance for construction of trails, parking areas and other facilities.

Removal of trees will be minimized by utilizing existing roads, trails and clearings to the fullest extent possible.

Removal of large trees was avoided were possible and facilities were located in areas of young growth and trees less than six inch dbh.

New planting of native trees will be implemented with the construction of new facilities to blend the with existing site character and to provide future tree cover.

New planting of native trees will be implemented to provide privacy and screening between new campsites located in the open meadow area.

b. Wetlands: Avoiding disturbance to existing wetlands on the site was a major priority in the planning and layout of the facilities. The wetlands were mapped, with the assistance of the Adirondack Park Agency staff, and some areas were flagged and surveyed for definitive location.

The varying topography and drainage patterns creates an extensive network of wetlands on the site. As a result of the pattern of wetlands, it will be necessary to traverse sections of wetland with the snowmobile trail as well as the multi-use (hiking/biking/cross country skiing) trails.

A wetland permit will be required from the Adirondack Park Agency and the US Army Corps of Engineers for all trail work with the wetlands. The routes of all trails will be flagged in the field. The final locations will be selected based on the minimum impact to the wetlands. The trails will be constructed either by placing compacted fill to create an elevated trail or by low wood boardwalk where fill requirements are excessive or to minimize vegetative disturbance.

The location of trails through the wetlands will provide opportunity to provide educational interpretive displays to illustrate the significance of wetlands in the ecosystem and to identify characteristics, plants and wildlife which may be observed along the trail.

c. Wildlife: The diverse wildlife habitat occurring at SMPC will be maintained. The existing open areas will be mowed occasionally to maintain the open meadow character. Increased use of the facility may discourage some species, however, no significant impact is anticipated since the site is currently subject to heavy public use.

d. Fisheries: No impact on the existing fishery of Schroon Lake is anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

5. Transportation

Transportation to the site will be by private vehicles. No public transportation is available.

a. Route 9 (south): Route 9 is a two lane NYS highway providing access to the site from Pottersville, 3 miles to the south and other communities located further south in Warren County. It is anticipated that Town of Chester residents will utilize Route 9 to access SMPC.

b. Route 9 (north): Route 9 is a two lane NYS highway providing access to the site from Schroon Lake, 5 miles to the north and other communities located further north in Essex County. It is anticipated that Town of Schroon residents will utilize Route 9 to access SMPC. It is also anticipated that the stores, service stations, restaurants and other services provided in Schroon Lake will be utilized by visitors to SMPC.

c. Exit 27 Route 87 (Adirondack Northway): Route 87 is a four lane divided interstate highway providing access from more distant communities and in particular those communities located to the south, Glens Falls, Saratoga and the Capital District. Exit 27 is conveniently located within 1/4 mile of SMPC and provides access to and from points south. Traffic to and from locations north of SMPC must either use exit 28, north of the hamlet of Schroon Lake, or Exit 26 which is just south of Pottersville. Both Exits are within a few miles of SMPC and give direct access to State Route 9.

At full operation, the peak traffic generated by the SMPC is estimated to be:

	Peak Daily Traffic	*Peak Hour Traffic*
Summer Week Day:	321 trips ends/day	76 trip ends
Summer Holiday and Week End:	535 trips ends/day	126 trip ends
Winter Week Day:	42 trips ends/day	10 trip ends
Winter Holiday and Week End:	120 trips ends/day	25 trip ends

These estimates are based on a peak summer holiday/weekend parking capacity (carrying capacity) of 100 for the beach/picnic use and 75 campsites. The daily turnover of the beach/picnic parking is expected to be 50%. Peak week day summer use is expected to be 60% of peak weekend/holiday use. Winter use is a conservative estimate based on snowshoe/cross country ski use.

Both Route 9 and Interstate 87 have much more that adequate capacity to handle the peak traffic generated by the proposed SMPC facility. Even at peak hours, the proposed facility will have little if any impact on the adjacent highway system.

6. Land Use and Zoning

The majority of anticipated visitors to SMPC will be residents of the Towns of Chester and to a lesser extent residents of the Town of Schroon and lake front residents. Some visitors will come from further south in Warren County and possibly Saratoga County. The impact on land use and zoning will be minimal. Some visitors to SMPC, especially visitors utilizing the campground, will purchase from private merchants and restaurateurs in the local communities. Most visitors will bring necessary supplies for their visit.

a. Land Use: It is not anticipated that demand generated by SMPC will be significant to the extend to impact the surround land uses.

b. Zoning: No changes to existing zoning will occur as a result of the project.

7. Community Services

a. Fire: Fire Protection is provided by Pottersville Fire District located approximately 3 miles south.

Existing service is adequate to service SMPC.

b. Police: New York State Police, Essex County Sheriff and the Warren County Sheriff services the area.

Existing service is adequate to service SMPC.

c. Hospital and Medical Emergency:
Emergency services (paramedic and ambulance) are provided by
The nearest hospital is the Glens Falls Hospital located 35 miles to the south by Route 87

Existing service is adequate to service SMPC.

d. Solid Waste and Recycling: Solid waste and recyclable materials will be collected from the campsites on a daily basis by DEC personnel. “Carry-in carry-out” policy will be enforced at all day use facilities.

e. Electric and Telephone Utilities: The proposed project will obtain telephone service from Bell Atlantic and electric service from Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

f. Water Supply: No municipal water supply is available.

On-site wells and water supply will be provided. Since the water supply will be used by the general public, it will be subject to NYS Department of Health Standards of Public Water Supply. The proposed wells and treatment systems, therefore, must conform to DOH Standards for quantity and quality. DOH will review the design and systems for the bathhouse and the comfort stations and will issue general operating permits for these facilities.

g. Sewage Disposal: No municipal sewage disposal system is available.

On-site sewage disposal will be provided. The sewage disposal systems will be designed and reviewed for conformance with NYS Department of Environmental Conservation's "Design Standards for Wastewater Treatment Works", current edition. Since both systems, the bathhouse and the comfort station, are larger than 1,000 gallons per day design flow, they are not subject to the Adirondack Park Agency's "Guidelines for on-site Sewage Disposal Systems". However, they will require a SPDES Permit from NYS Department of Environmental Conservation for systems larger than 1,000 gpd by smaller than 10,000 gpd.
DOH will review the design of the sewage disposal systems for the bathhouse and the comfort station and will issue general operating permits for these facilities.

8. Socio-Economic Factors

a. Population and Trends: SMPC will provide local and regional recreational opportunities to the public. The operation of SMPC will not impact the population trends of the surrounding communities.

b. Employment: SMPC will provide 1 full time management position and 5 full time summer positions.

Visitors to SMPC may purchase goods and services in the adjacent communities. It is not anticipated that jobs will be created as a result of this commerce, however, this additional revenue will contribute to the support of local businesses and employment.

c. Community Services: During operation, the increased activity and number of visitors to SMPC may potentially result in an increased occurrence of emergency calls to local police, fire and emergency units. Adequate community services exist to meet these needs. This increased demand on community services will be partially offset by the presence of DEC personnel who

will be trained to respond to emergency situations. Alarms and emergency telephone connections to local emergency services will be installed at key locations throughout the facility.

9. Cultural Resources

a. Visual: The views to the site that will be impacted by the proposed action are views along the Route 9 traffic corridor and views to the site from Schroon Lake.

Route 9 Corridor: Views to the site from Route 9 will be substantially unchanged. The major impact will be signs identifying SMPC and structures located at the entrances to Camp Cayuga and Scaroon Manor. The structures will be Adirondack Character, utilizing natural materials and earth tone colors, consistent with the natural setting.

Schroon Lake: Views to the site from the lake will be substantially unchanged. The proposed bathhouse and some of the camping sites will be partially visible. The structures and camping sites will be set back from the shoreline to minimize visibility. Existing trees providing screening of the structures will be maintained. Additional trees will be planted to provide visual screening of the campsites. Parking areas will be set back sufficiently from the lake to screen cars by intervening landforms and vegetation. In addition, existing trees along the shore and intervening between the proposed structures and the lake will be preserved. New planting of indigenous material will be installed around all structures, camp sites in open areas and parking lots. The structures will be Adirondack Character, utilizing natural materials and earth tone colors, consistent with the natural setting and DEC campgrounds. Lighting will be used only as necessary for security and safety. No lights will be installed at the Camp Cayuga site.

b. Noise: Noise will be generated during construction operations. This impact will be restricted to short periods to accomplish various phases of construction. All construction activities will be restricted to normal working hours during the day. No blasting will be required during construction.

Noise will also be generated during operation. Buffer areas will be provided along adjoining residential areas. Camping activities at Camp Cayuga will not produce noise levels above normal ambient noise levels of waterfront residential use. Scaroon Manor day use facilities will only operate during normal day time schedules. Noise generated by the Scaroon Manor campground will be consistent with normal lake activities such as boating and swimming. Noise levels will be monitored and enforced by Park Rangers.

E. Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Certain impacts during construction and operation will be unavoidable. These impacts must be weighted against the benefits derived from the public use and enjoyment of SMPC. These unavoidable impacts must be minimized and mitigated wherever possible. The following unavoidable adverse impacts will occur:

a. Tree Removal: Trees will be removed to clear trails and to allow grading and construction of new facilities.

Mitigation: Three mitigation measures will be utilized.

- Existing facilities and clearings will be utilized to the fullest extent possible.
- New facilities will be located in areas of young successional growth to protect mature trees.
- Disturbed sites will be revegetated by planting indigenous trees and shrubs when new facilities are constructed.

b. Construction Activities: Construction of the proposed facility will result in noise generation, traffic, consumption of fuel and materials, generation of dust and soil disturbance.

Mitigation:

- Construction activities will be limited to normal day time hours.
- Erosion, sediment and dust control measures will be implemented and maintained during construction activities.
- Phasing of the improvements will reduce the areas under construction at any one time and disturbed sites will be graded and seeded as soon as possible to establish vegetative cover.

c. Sanitation and Public Health: Use of the site for swimming, camping and picnicking poses a public health risk to users and to waters of Schroon Lake.

Mitigation:

- The bathhouse and comfort stations will be constructed to provide public rest rooms for visitors using the campground, beach and the picnic areas. Separate men's and women's rooms will be provided and sized to meet the peak user population of the facility as required by NYS Department of Health Standards.
- On-site wells will be provided for potable water supply. The water supply will conform to NYS Department of Health Standards of Public Water Supply. The proposed wells and treatment systems will conform to DOH Standards for quantity and quality. DOH will review the design and systems for the bathhouse and the comfort station and will issue general operating permits for these facilities.
- On-site sewage disposal systems will be designed and reviewed for conformance with NYS Department of Environmental Conservation's "Design Standards for Wastewater Treatment Works", current edition. Sewage disposal systems for the bathhouse and the comfort station will require a SPDES Permit from NYS Department of Environmental Conservation for systems larger than 1,000 gpd by smaller than 10,000 gpd. DOH will review the design of the sewage disposal systems will issue general operating permits.
- The bathing beach will required a permit from the NYS Department of Health. The permit will be renewed on and annual basis and subject to inspections by the NYS Department of Health.

- The placement of sewage disposal systems and wells will be in strict compliance with the NYS Department of Health and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation with regard to separation between facilities as well as from the lake.

d. Visual Impact: Construction of the bathhouse, the campground and the boat docks will be visible from the lake. Construction of the entry control station and entry signage will be visible from the Route 9 corridor.

Mitigation:

- The architectural vocabulary which will be incorporated into all proposed structures at SMPC will be of a DEC character utilizing wood and natural materials and earth tone colors. The structures will be of a scale and character to be compatible with the waterfront residences typical to the Schroon Lake area.
- The architectural character will be consistent with DEC structures on similar facilities.
- Adequate setbacks from Route 9 and the shoreline to maintain the existing natural character.
- Vegetation will be maintained in the setback areas to partially screen views of the structures.
- New planting of indigenous material will be installed with the construction of all new facilities to provide screening and future tree canopy.
- Parking areas are located to be screened from the lake, Route 9 and most on-site facilities. Landforms, existing vegetation and new planting will provide visual screening of parking areas.

e. Traffic and Vehicular Circulation: The proposed facilities will attract more visitors to the site resulting in increased traffic and on-site circulation of vehicles.

Mitigation:

- The Adirondack Northway (Route 87) and NYS Route 9 provide convenient access to the site.
- The existing access road will be renovated to meet the increase demand and to allow vehicles to enter the site, eliminating the existing parking at Route 9.
- Two parking lots will be constructed along the access road to provide convenient visitor parking for day use facilities.

- Two new paved road loops will be constructed to provide vehicular access to the new camp sites.
- Vehicular access will be prohibited beyond the access road and the parking areas.

F. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

Recreational use of state land at SMPC does not represent irreversible or irretrievable commitment of natural resources. Should the intensive use program at this location be abandoned, structures can be removed and the area would revert to natural vegetation consistent to the forest lands of the Adirondack Park. Minor commitments that cannot be retrieved are the building materials used to erect structures, electric, and fuel energy required to operate and maintain the recreation area.

G. Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Alternatives to the proposed action would either be a less intensive use represented by no action or maintaining the facility as it exists or more intensive use represented by the 1968 “Schroon Lake Park Plan”.

a. No Action alternative: The current use of the site allows limited access to the site by the public. The site is relatively unknown and the use is limited. No action will eliminate the environmental impacts resulting from the proposed action, however, the unsupervised use has created problems such as:

- Sanitation problems resulting from lack of facilities and vandalism of facilities.
- Overuse of waterfront area. Campers concentrate around the beach area resulting in soil compaction, loss of ground cover vegetation and soil erosion.
- Tree cutting for firewood.
- Use of trails and open areas by ATVs and motor bikes.
- Vandalism of the amphitheater and trees.

Continuing the current use will allow the problems to continue and possibly worsen. The proposed action will open the site to the public enjoyment of a larger user group. The Sanitation problems will be eliminated with the construction of the Comfort Station and Bathhouse. Facilities will be designed and constructed to meet the demands and projected use. Supervision and public use of the facility will reduce vandalism and use by unauthorized vehicles.

The proposed action is consistent with the DEC objectives when the property was purchased and conform to the guidelines set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

b. The original design for SMPC was the 1968 "Schroon Lake Park" plan designed by Andrews and Clark, Inc. Consulting Engineers.

The Plan proposed a beach area for 1240 people, group and family picnic facilities with shelters and comfort stations, camping, basketball courts, athletic fields, 9 hole par three golf course, boat launch, restoration of the amphitheater, a restaurant, trails and a bathhouse.

Reviewed by current regulations, a facility of this magnitude would not be possible. Although the highway system could accommodate the level of traffic generated and the area of the site is adequate, the ability of the site to support this action is impossible.

- The 1968 plan would result in the loss of extensive wetland and emergent marsh.
- Some of the proposed uses are not consistent with the guidelines set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.
- Facilities at SMPC should provide public enjoyment and use of the land and not compete will private enterprises. Some of the proposed uses would not be compatible; restaurant, camping and the golf course.

c. Proposed Action: The proposed action represents a plan to meet the public demands to use the site and to resolve the current problems that exist with a non-supervised facility.
The proposed action is consistent with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, compliments private enterprises and provides a facility to allow the public use and enjoyment of the unit.

H. Growth Inducing Aspects

The construction and operation of SMPC will not impact the growth of the surrounding communities. SMPC compliments the recreational base of the Schroon Lake area and the Adirondack Park and will add to the enjoyment of the local residents and visitors.