



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Division of Operations

Bureau of Recreation

Mongaup Pond Public Campground

Unit Management Plan

Town of Rockland, Sullivan County, New York

December 2015

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Operations 3rd Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, NY12233

Governor **ANDREW M. CUOMO**


Acting Commissioner **BASIL SEGGOS**

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DEC 29 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Record
FROM: Basil Seggos 
SUBJECT: Mongaup Pond Public Campground

The Unit Management Plan for the Mongaup Pond Public Campground has been completed. The UMP is consistent with the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, Environmental Conservation Law, and Department Rules, Regulations and Policies and is hereby approved and adopted.



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

MONGAUP POND PUBLIC CAMPGROUND SITE SPECIFIC - VOLUME II 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 and Catskill Public Campgrounds and Special Day-Use classified Intensive Use Areas. Volume II is a site specific document containing inventories of physical, biological, and manmade features, together with specific management actions 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 ten year management period. The final Unit Management Plan is completed in accordance with guidelines and criteria set forth in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

For information, contact Michael Buzzelli, Campground Program Manager, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY12233, telephone 518-457-2500.

SUMMARY
MONGAUP POND PUBLIC CAMPGROUND
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

In keeping with constitutional provisions criteria referenced in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan and Department of Environmental Conservation Management Policy for Forest Preserve state-owned lands the department has established a management plan for the ten (10) year operation of the Mongaup Pond Public Campground.

Goals include: manage recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of the natural resources base in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law, offer recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the state; ensure that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees; and manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

To help meet these goals the following thirteen (13) Management Actions are being proposed:

Proposed Management Actions*

1. Construction of a new large comfort station, Loop G.
2. Construction of a new accessible walkway.
3. Expand refuse and recycling building.
4. Construction of loop trail around campground.
5. Construction of new lakeside picnic area.
6. Construction of one (1) new parking lot.
7. Construction of a new pavilion, with universal access.
8. Construction of (6) new medium comfort station.
9. Construction of a new Lean-To Access trail.
10. Construction of (6) accessible lean-tos with fireplace, and privy access.
11. Rehabilitation of (40) campground sites.
12. Removal and Disposal of Chlorination Building in Loop B and Pump House in Loop C.
13. Provide Equestrian Facilities at the campground.

*Prioritized projects to be completed when funding becomes available.

Beneficial effects of proposed actions include: compliance with state health codes, maintenance of physical plant investment, modernization of facilities which enhances a satisfactory recreational experience by users, upkeep of facilities to contribute to public safety, and providing conditions in a setting and scale that is in harmony with the character of the Catskill Park.

Determination of conformance to criteria established in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan includes: determining whether proposed activities avoid alterations of wetlands and topography; limiting vegetative clearing; preserving the scenic, natural resources of the area; and whether the plan contains an adequate assessment of actual and projected public use.

Mitigation measures to minimize environmental impacts have been considered. Proposed modernization projects will stay within constitutional interpretation limits for vegetation removal. This measure minimizes clearing and results in approximately the same visual impact. Architectural designs will be selected to achieve a harmonious blending with the character of the recreation area and surrounding forest. Seeding and mulching of construction sites will reestablish vegetation readily which effectively stabilize soil. Adjacent forest cover will not be altered. Proposals concentrate on improving and updating facilities to accommodate present peak use periods rather than accommodating increased population projections.

Various alternative actions to those favored and selected were considered. Public unrest, adverse effect on local communities, and uncontrolled use of state lands would sharply increase, should recreation planning and management efforts be reduced or dissolved. The care, custody, and control precedent preclude selection of these alternatives at this time.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

Mongaup Pond Public Campground is 680 acres, of which only 75 are developed and is situated on a 120 acre pond at an elevation of 2,139 feet, and classified as an Intensive Use Area. Mongaup Pond is the largest body of water in the Catskill Forest Preserve outside of the city reservoirs. It is contiguous to over 64,000 acres of Forest Preserve lands affording a variety of recreational opportunities which include hunting, fishing, and hiking, see Exhibit 1.

The developed area encompasses about three-fourths of the lake's shoreline with many campsites bordering the water. Located in the vicinity of the dam, which regulates the water level of the pond, is a large beach, picnic area, and available boat rentals. The dense forest environment and large lake is the primary attraction for most campers. Other area attractions are numerous, including the Catskill Fish Hatchery, just 2 miles away on Mongaup Road. Shopping centers, restaurants, and theaters are within 15 miles in Liberty, Livingston Manor, and the vicinity. There are a number of golf courses and horseback riding facilities. Antique shops are scattered throughout the area. Frost Valley YMCA camp is located nearby, offering environmental education, elder hostel programs, conference space, and lodging. Bethel Woods Center for the Arts and the Monticello Casino and Raceway are within easy driving distance.

Historic attractions include the Catskill Fly Fishing Center and Museum, D & H Canal Locks, Fort Delaware, Minisink Battleground Memorial Park, Stone Arch Bridge Historic Park, and the Sullivan County Historical Museum, Art, and Cultural Center. The area contains five covered bridges, and the historic Robeling Suspension Bridge spans the Delaware at Minisink Ford.

There are several privately operated campgrounds nearby in addition to Beaverkill, and Little Pond State Public Campgrounds. Lake Superior State Park is within easy driving distance. Surrounding the campground there are thousands of acres of Forest Preserve land with a network of hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowmobile trails. These state lands also offer undeveloped recreational opportunities including hunting. The Upper Delaware National Scenic and Recreational River is a popular fishing and canoeing destination, with many public launching sites available. The Upper Delaware is administered by the National Park Service, which has a visitor's center in Narrowsburg, NY.

B. Area Description

1. Location

Exit 96 off Route 17, 6 miles northeast of Livingston Manor, and 4 miles north of Sullivan County, Routes 81 and 82 on Mongaup Pond Road, one mile above the Catskill Fish Hatchery, town of Rockland, Sullivan County.

Map #1459 state of New York Department of Environmental Conservation September 15, 1960, Lots 473, 474, 475, 476, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, Great Lot 5, Hardenburgh Patent.

2. History

Lenni-Lenape Indians, members of the Algonquin Indian Nation, were probably the first to utilize the area for its plentiful fish and game. Their so-called Sun Trail, which followed the route of the sun (east-west) from the Hudson River (Kingston) to the Susquehanna River (Binghamton), passed just south of the campground. Many of the area names, including Willowemoc, the name of a local group of

Lenni-Lenape Indians, and Mongaup, a Native American word meaning “dancing feathers”, have their origins in Indian names.

The leather tanning industry precipitated the first significant influx of white settlers to the area. Hemlock, the bark of which was rich in tannin, an essential ingredient in the tanning process, was very abundant in northern Sullivan County. With the construction of one of the most extensive tanneries in the county at nearby De Bruce in 1856, it is likely the entire area was stripped of these majestic trees.

The leather tanning industry was soon followed by the Industrial Revolution. The garment industry required certain chemicals derived from wood, including acetate of lime for the manufacture of woolen cloth. This area was well suited to producing wood chemicals due to the abundance of hardwood timber, and numerous cold running creeks. Several “acid factories”, as they came to be known, were constructed in the region, including those in Grooville, Willowemoc, and DeBruce. Demand for wood chemicals intensified with the onset of World War I, and once again the area’s timber fell to the axe. However, a synthetic substitute was soon developed, and the wood chemical industry quickly declined.

Other wood using industries have found the area’s abundant hardwood supply attractive as well. Sawmills producing such diverse products as table legs, Indian clubs, dumbbells, baseball bats, and bowling pins were known to exist throughout the area. It is likely that the waters of Mongaup Creek were originally dammed to form Mongaup Pond to provide a dependable source of water power for a sawmill. In fact, remains of a sawmill have been found downstream of the present dam.

The people of the state of New York acquired 1,310 acres of land, including Mongaup Pond, as an addition to the Catskill Forest Preserve in December of 1960. Acquisition was by appropriation, with funding for the \$145,000 purchase price coming largely from the 1962 Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act. In 1964, work began on what was originally planned to be a 350 site campground. On July 1, 1966, with 65 sites, bathing and picnic area completed, the Mongaup Pond Campground was officially opened.

By 1968, most of the 163 sites making up the present day campground were completed. Since that time additional facilities have been added as budget allowed. These include, a shower building (1986), an accessible fishing pier (1989), and a solid waste disposal and recycling building (1991). The first campground brochure was printed for public distribution in 1992.

II. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES, SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES

A. Inventory of Existing Facilities

1. Camping and Day-Use (Picnic) Areas

Camping Area	Day Use Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 163 Campsites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approximately 2 ac.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design Capacity – 978 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design Capacity – 450 people
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 163 Picnic tables	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 78 Picnic tables
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 163 Fireplaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 37 Grills
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 36 Water spigots	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 Water stand
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 Water spigots
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 Pay phones

2. Recreational Assets

Volleyball: A net is usually set up near the beach area, with volleyballs available at the Boathouse.

Basketball Half Courts: There is one half court located on the Upper Pavilion parking lot. Basketballs are available from the Boathouse.

Pavilion: A universally accessible picnic pavilion located adjacent to the Upper parking lot is available for a \$50.00 per day rental fee. There is a grill, picnic tables, and a water spigot.

Trails: There are several foot and snowmobile trails available at this campground to include: a two mile trail that circles the pond, and two longer trails that lead out of the campground towards Hardenburgh, and Long Pond.

3. Boating Facilities

Gasoline motor boats are not permitted on Mongaup Pond. However, electric trolling motors are allowed. Boat launching capabilities are limited to hand carried boats, as there is no launching ramp, only a gravel access site adjacent to the Accessible Fishing Pier. Row boats, canoes, kayaks and paddle boats are located on the beach and are available for rental with life preservers at the Boathouse during the camping season for a nominal fee. Adjacent to the Accessible Fishing Pier, is an Accessible parking lot, with parking for approximately 4 to 5 vehicles.

4. Vehicle Parking Areas

There are four blacktop parking lots:

- Upper pavilion parking lot 50' x 175' (30 to 35 cars)
- Lower pavilion parking lot 50' x 175' (30 to 35 cars)
- Day-Use parking lot -65' x 175' (30 to 35 cars)
- Boat, and fishing pier universally accessible parking lot - 50' x 75' (4 to 5 cars)

5. Swimming

The swimming area is located at the south end of the lake near the dam. It covers 150 feet of shoreline front, and extends 75 feet into the lake. One lifeguard chair is located in the center of the 50 yard swim area shoreline. The Beach area extends 35' x 350', with a capacity for 350 bathers. The

II. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES, SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES

Swimming area extends 75' x 150', for a total capacity of 330 swimmers, and is divided into two water depths, sections:

Swimming Area Capacities		
Location	Size	Capacity
Swim area < 4' deep	45' x 150'	270
Swim area 4' – 6' deep	30' x 150'	60

6. Roads

Department maintained roads consist of 4.5 miles of blacktop surface. One-way roads average 10 feet in width, while two-way roads average 20 feet in width. The entire road system was blacktopped in 1999 and the entrance area repaved in 2012. The day use and beach parking areas were repaved in the fall of 2013.

7. Barriers

Barriers are used to control campground use and are periodically opened or closed for this purpose. Department policy provides for the design and safety considerations of in-place barriers. The current inventory is as follows:

- Pipe farm gate to restrict access to Loops A, B, and C.
- Pipe farm gate to restrict access to Loops D, E, F, and G.

8. Fencing

The inventory of fencing totals 1,000 feet of mostly wooden post and rail with some boulders. Fencing serves to stop motor vehicles from driving onto leach fields or into streams and ditches.

9. Dams

One concrete dam serves as the outflow of Mongaup Pond, located at the south end of the lake. The dam is 25 feet in length with 2 wing walls, each 15 feet in length. It is four feet high and listed as low hazard. The concrete is 8" thick, and the dam is inspected annual by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and has been found to be in good condition.

10. Buildings

OGS #	Building Name/ Function	Location/ Description/Use	Size	Condition	Year Built
001	Caretaker Cabin	Supervisor Housing/Office	1,179 sf	Good	1966
003	Garage	Workshop/ Storage	925 sf	Good	1966
002	Control/ Ticket booth	Entry control	246 sf	Good	1966
024	Woodshed/ Workshop Area	Storage	360 sf	Poor	Unk
	Firewood Storage Building	Next to ticket booth	900 sf	Good	2012
DAY USE AREA					
007	Bath House/ Beach House	Change Area	1,070 sf	Fair	1966
xx	Boathouse	Storage	120 sf	Good	2007
009	Beginner Camper Bldg	Storage	146 sf	Good	1966
005	Day Use Restroom	W=3T*, 1S/M=2T*,1U,1S	323 sf	Fair	1966
023	Lifeguard Cabin	Staff Housing	569 sf	Good	1966
006	Shower Building *	W=2T, 4Sh, 3S / M=1T, 1U, 4Sh, 3S	1,024 sf	Good	1986
025	Refuse Recycling Center	Refuse/ Recycle Collection/ 2 Sinks	320 sf	Good	1991
xx	Storage Shed- Recycling Building	Recycle Collection/ Storage	80 sf	Good	2007
	Firewood Storage Building	Near recycle building	900 sf	Good	2010
LOOP AREAS					
022	A-Loop Vault Restroom (Comfort Station 1)	W = 4T, 1S / M = 3T, 1U, 1S - VAULT	334 sf.	Fair	1966
021	A-Loop Restroom (Comfort Station 2)	W = 4T, 1S / M = 3T, 1U, 1S	334 sf.	Fair	1966
020	B-Loop Restroom	W = 4T, 1S / M = 3T, 1U, 1S	146 sf.	Fair	1966
099	Chlorination Building, Loop B		145 sf.	Poor	1966
018	C-Loop Restroom	W = 4T*, 1S / M = 4T*, 1S	146 sf.	Fair	1966
010	Old Pumphouse 3, Loop C	Storage	215 sf.	Poor	1966
008	D-Loop Restroom	W = 2T, 1S / M = 2T, 1S	146 sf.	Poor	1966
016	Pump House 2 D Loop (Storage Shed)	Storage	215 sf.	Poor	1966
011	E-Loop Restroom	W = 2T, 1S / M = 2T, 1S	146 sf.	Poor	1966
026	Pumphouse, D Loop	Potable Water Storage / Distribution	540 sf.	Good	2006
017	F-Loop Restroom	W = 4T, 1S / M = 3T, 1U, 1S	334 sf.	Poor	1966
019	F-Loop Pumphouse 3	Storage	215 sf.	Fair	1966
012	G-Loop Restroom (Comfort Station1)	W = 2T, 1S / M = 2T, 1S	146 sf.	Poor	1966
015	G-Loop Restroom (Comfort Station 2)	W = 2T, 1S / M = 2T, 1S	146 sf.	Poor	1966
W-Women, M – Men, T-Toilet, U-Urinal, S-Sink, Sh-Shower, *-Accessible , xx- Unavailable					

II. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES, SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES

11. Sewage System

Upgrade of the entire wastewater system including sewer lines was completed in 1999. Leach fields were extended, lift stations replaced with new concrete structures, and pump units updated. All of the metal septic tanks were replaced and upgraded with new concrete units. At present there are no plans for any additional upgrades of this system other than routine maintenance and repairs as needed. Wastewater is collected by lift stations and pumped to leach fields or gravity fed to leach fields throughout the campground and disposed by ground filtration. The table below provides detailed information on the type of septic tanks used and wastewater distribution by buildings. Septic tank waste is disposed by outside permitted contractor at DEC approved site. SPDES DEC permit: NY 0033472, issued for this campground lists 13,763 gal/day hydraulic flow limit.

OGS #	Building Name/ Type	Septic Tank Size/Type	Pump/ Gravity	Leach Field Information
023	Lifeguard's Cabin	1,000 gal. / Concrete	Pumped to	Located behind Loop B 100,000 sf. Chlorine Disinfection System Sand Filter - 1979
006	Shower Building	5,000 gal. / Concrete		
005	Comfort Station - Picnic Area	2,000 gal. / Concrete		
018	Comfort Station - Loop C	2,000 gal. / Concrete		
022	Comfort Station 2, - Loop A	2,500 gal/ Concrete	Gravity Feed to	
020	Comfort Station - Loop B	2,000 gal. / Concrete		
008	Comfort Station - Loop D	2,000 gal. / Concrete	Pumped to	Loop G 1,260 sf. Ultraviolet Light Disinfection System - 1999
011	Comfort Station - Loop E	1,250 gal. / Concrete		
012	Comfort Station - Loop G1	1,250 gal. / Concrete	Gravity Feed to	Loop G / 2,660 sf. / 1979
015	Comfort Station - Loop G2	1,500 gal. / Concrete	Gravity Feed to	Loop G / 1999
025	Trailer Dumping Station / Recycle Bldg.	1,000 gal. / Concrete	Gravity Feed to	Front of Recycle Bldg. 1,620 sf. / 1999
017	Comfort Station - Loop F	2,000 gal. / Concrete	Gravity Feed to	Loop F / 4,000 sf.
001	Caretaker's Cabin	1,000 gal. / Concrete	Gravity Feed to	Front of Fireplace / Pit / 576 sf.
021	Comfort Station 1 - Loop A	Vault		

Hydraulic Loading		
Outfall #	Description	Gallons/ Day
1	Loops A,B,C,Day Use, Shower Bldg, LG Cabin	10,130
2	Loops D,E,G1	1,480
3	Loop F	800
4	Loop G2	44
5	Caretaker's Cabin	300
6	Trailer Dump Station	613
	<i>Total of all outfalls</i>	<i>13,763</i>

12. Solid Waste

All solid waste and recyclable materials are cared for at the Solid Waste Disposal and Recycle Building located by the dumping station. Recyclables are washed and sorted by the public, then stored in the storage shed for recycle. The center is open only certain times of the day with an attendant at the facility. Garbage is put into trash compactor and compacted by staff.

During the operating season, this campground is serviced by department-owned and operated one ton dump truck with a dump trailer. The garbage is taken to the Rockland transfer station in the county landfill. In 2014, approximately 72 cubic yards of waste were transported at a cost of \$90 per ton for a total cost of \$6,447. Roughly 25% of the waste was ashes from the fireplaces.

13. Sign Inventory

Information is conveyed to public users by means of standard (yellow on brown) wooden signs posted throughout the campground. Bulletin boards provide additional information on the use of facilities, amenities, activities, and services available. Emergency contact information is posted at various locations throughout the campground. Trail Register Logs are kept at start and end of each trail for use by all trail users year round. Traffic control and commemorative signs are posted throughout the campground.

14. Telephone

The campgrounds main phone number (845) 439-4233, has extensions at both the Ticket Booth, and the Caretaker's Cabin. The Nature Recreation Program phone (845) 439-3655, located at the Beach House is an unlisted number. These phones (pay phones excluded) are turned off when the campground is closed. Calls are transferred to the New Paltz regional office.

15. Electric System

The electrical systems, both primary and secondary lines were improved in 2006. These improvements were completed in conjunction with the "Potable Water System Project" below, to improve our ability to maintain the system and to improve appearances within the campground. A new above ground primary line was run from the main line on Mongaup Road to the entrance of the campground. Also, all primary and secondary power lines within the campground boundaries were replaced and buried underground to existing buildings. The old above ground lines and poles were removed within the campground and the area was allowed to re-vegetate to its original state. Detailed plans are available from the Operations Unit, in the New Paltz Regional Office. The electric consumption for this campground in 2013 was 31,867 KWH for a total cost of \$5,740.

16. Potable Water System

Upgrade of the water and electrical system was completed in 2006. The new system centralized water collection in the campground, chlorination, pressurization, and distribution. Previously, three old pump houses located throughout the campground were used to provide water service for the 28 lavatories, and 42 water stands. These were all replaced with one new 18 x 30 pump house built adjacent to the old pump house located in Loop D. A new 8,400 gallon steel tank was installed for water storage, and a second well was drilled to help supply water alongside the existing well previously used by the old pump house. New High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) lines were installed to replace the old galvanized lines and old water stands were replaced with new water stands within the same location for the most part.

17. Dams

The water level for Mongaup Pond has been artificially stabilized by the construction of a four foot high dam on the outlet stream, constructed after the state purchased the property in the early 1960's.

B. Inventory of Systems

1. Staff

Total	Position Title
1	Conservation Recreation Facilities Supervisor III
1	Parks Maintenance Ass't
12	Park and Recreation Aide
1	Environmental Education Assistant
2	Conservation Park Worker (Park Ranger)
2	Lifeguard

2. Fee Schedule 2015

Daily Fees 2015 Open Dates: May 15-Oct 12	
Camping / night – NYS Residents	\$22.00
Camping / night – Non Residents	\$27.00
Day Use - Auto	\$8.00
Day Use - Walk-In	\$2.00
Day Use - Bus	\$75.00
Day use - Motorcycle	\$4.00
Picnic Shelter Rental	\$50.00
Firewood – per bundle	\$8.00
Empire Passport - season	\$65.00
Daily Rentals	
Boat Rental - 1 seat Kayak	\$15.00

Boat Rental – 2 seat Kayak	\$20.00
Boat Rental – Canoe	\$20.00
Boat Rental – Row Boat	\$25.00

3. Permits

Peddling permits may be issued annually for firewood and camper supplies. A fee of \$2.00 x number of campsites is charged for each vendor. In 2014, one permit was issued for firewood and one for campground supplies.

4. Off Season Use

The Day-Use parking lot is kept open year-round. During the winter, this lot is plowed by the DEC making it accessible for use by snowmobilers, ice fishermen, cross-country skiers, and hunters. Gates leading to campground loops are kept closed during the off-season. There is no fee for off-season use or activities.

5. Nature Recreation and Interpretive Program

Nature recreational programs provide environmental awareness, appreciation, and understanding through planned educational events and interpretive activities. These events and activities, presented by specifically trained staff (Environmental Education Assistants), help foster interest in the recreational use of Forest Preserve lands and facilities. Events and activities are often held throughout the campground at various locations including: the Beach House, the Picnic Shelter, the Fishing Pier, the volleyball, basketball courts, and even from boats on the lake. A plan is to include these activities, camp fire talks, and hikes from a proposed lakefront pavilion and an interpretive nature trail.

The Nature Recreation Program offers a variety of recreational activities which are available to all campers. Interested campers may stop by the Beach House building on the beach, in the Day-Use area to participate in the various planned activities.

The Junior Naturalist Program provides boys and girls age 5 to 12 a series of structured recreational activities. Participants are awarded Junior Naturalist patches for activities completed.

These programs are dependent on funding being available and may not be offered every season.

C. Inventory of Natural Resources

1. Physical

a. Elevation

Average:	2,200 feet
Maximum:	2,560 feet

b. Water

The primary aquatic resource located within the campground property is Mongaup Pond, a 120 acre natural lake located at an elevation of 2,139 feet MSL. Maximum depth is approximately 12 feet with 2 distinct basins of unequal size. The water level for Mongaup Pond has been artificially stabilized by the construction of a four foot high dam on the outlet stream, constructed after the state purchased the property in the early 1960's.

Mongaup Pond can be characterized as infertile, with a typical total alkalinity of 20 ppm, a neutral pH, and a later summer secchi disk (transparency) reading of 8 feet. Dissolved oxygen has

always been adequate for fish survival throughout the water column, whenever measured. To date, Mongaup Pond has not been identified as being sensitive to acid deposition.

The Willowemoc 7.5 foot USGS quadrangle (1966) shows three relatively short (less than 0.5 miles) unnamed perennial tributaries to Mongaup Pond, and two longer perennial tributaries Sucker Brook, 1.7 miles long, and an unnamed tributary 1.1 miles long). Additionally, two short intermittent tributaries are shown on the map. Mongaup Creek, the one outlet, is tributary to the Willowemoc Creek, 2.8 miles downstream.

c. Wetlands

There are no designated wetlands within the developed area of this campground. The existing WI-7 wetland is located within the section of the campground scheduled to remain undeveloped.

d. Soils

The developed part of the campground is located in an area of Willowemoc, Red Hook, and Lewbeach soils. These are deep soils that formed in glacial till derived from sandstone, siltstone, and shale. According to the Sullivan County soil survey they are not well suited for campground development. These soils have moderate to severe limitations for campground development because of seasonal wetness and slow percolation. The following limitations are noted with respect to campground development:

Lewbeach/Red Hook/ Willowemoc Soils	
USE	LIMITATIONS
Campsites	Severe - seasonal wetness & percolation
Picnic Areas	Severe - Seasonal wetness & percolation
Low Buildings	Moderate to Severe because of wetness
Septic Leach Fields	Severe - slow percolation
Roads & Parking Lots	Moderate to Severe wetness and frost action

2. Biological

a. Forest Type

The predominant forest type in Mongaup Pond Campground is Northern Hardwoods. The major species encountered are Sugar Maple, American Beech, and Yellow Birch. Associated species found within the forest are Red Maple, Hemlock, White Ash, White Pine, Cherry, American Elm, and Eastern Hop Horn Beam.

The drier sites favor growth of Sugar Maple and American Beech. The wetter sites tend to favor Yellow Birch, Hemlock, and Red Maple. Woody vegetation found in the under story is Striped Maple, Witch-hazel, Viburnums, and Shad Bush.

Species represented on forest floor include ferns, grasses, and club mosses. Flowers include Wild Asters, Trillium, Lady's Slipper, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, May Apple, and Trout Lily.

Major insect pests include the Hemlock Wooly Adelgid, Saddled Prominent and Maple Worm (green striped or orange humped), Forest Tent, and Eastern Tent caterpillars. Major diseases are the Beech Bark disease, Ash Yellowings, and Dutch Elm disease. These insects and diseases can be or are potentially fatal and may change the species mix of the Northern Hardwood forest type.

b. Unique Vegetation

In 1934 a rare plant species (Jacobs Ladder) was identified in part of the designated Intensive Use Area. This habitat is located in an undeveloped part of the campground. See Unique Ecosystem (Section III.C.) Although some suitable habitat may still be available, the plant has not been found in over seventy (70) years.

c. Wildlife

A diversity of wildlife can reside in or utilize this area. The clearings and brushy eco-tones created by developments provide habitat for wildlife species dependent on the earlier stages of succession. No permanent irreversible damage is anticipated to either the wildlife habitats or species. The capacity of the wildlife resource to withstand non-consumptive use is broad and related to the number of persons utilizing the campground. Hunting within the campground (discharge of firearms) is restricted.

A deer winter concentration area adjoins the exterior portion of the property. Deer winter utilization occurs depending upon the severity and duration of the winter. However, the critical core areas are not known to occur within the confines of the campground.

Black bear presence is common in areas adjacent to the campground. Consideration needs to be given to minimizing the potential for bear/human conflicts by implementing standard bear/campground detriment procedures.

Utilization of the area by beaver has occasionally resulted in flooding in undesirable areas. Mitigative techniques (e.g., water control device, trapping, etc.) should be employed when needed. Resident Canada Geese are beginning to occupy the campground. Canada geese are a valuable natural resource that provides recreation and enjoyment to many but they can also cause significant problems. If allowed to establish on Mongaup Pond, significant nuisance problems and water quality degradation can be expected. Resident Canada geese are currently significantly above the population objective for the Atlantic Flyway and New York State.

Efforts should be made to prevent establishment of a resident population on Mongaup Pond. A strongly enforced no feeding of waterfowl/wildlife regulation should be established. Campground staff will work in conjunction with the Bureau of Wildlife to ensure that no resident population of Canada geese is allowed to reside on Mongaup Pond.

d. Fisheries

Fisheries surveys of Mongaup Pond were conducted in 1954, 1961, 1978, 1983, and 2004. An additional chemical survey was conducted in 1986.

No fisheries surveys have been conducted on any of the tributary streams with the exception of Sucker Brook, which enters Mongaup Pond on its western side. Brook Trout were documented in this stream in 2006. Based on survey data from other small, high altitude streams, the perennial tributaries would likely contain at least Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), Margined Madtom (*Noturus insignis*), and Blacknose Dace (*Rhinichthys atratulus*) Further evidence for historical Brook Trout presence in at least one tributary provided by the occasional presence of Brook Trout in Mongaup Pond.

In 1935, Mongaup Pond was noted as being “private, but fished extensively by the public”. After purchase by the state, with subsequent development of the campground, public fishing pressure on the pond undoubtedly increased greatly. However, no specific user surveys of anglers or angling pressure have been conducted. Present use is likely intense during the camping season.

Although the campground has a specific season during which it is open for public camping, there is no closed season for fishing and Mongaup Pond is popular for ice fishing. Popularity for fishing increased (anecdotal evidence) in the 1990's after NYS-owned Catskill Fish Hatchery began disposing of their surplus brood stock Brown Trout in Mongaup Pond after egg-take during the late summer. These large fish (up to 20") provided a late-season fishery for campers, and a nice target for ice anglers during the winter. It is assumed these fish that survived the winter also provided for an early season fishery for campers, which may have extended well into the summer during cooler years.

The infertile watershed of Mongaup Pond predicts a low biomass of fish in the pond, and thus a relatively low weight of fish which are available for anglers to harvest. Thus, this biomass production could be reduced by a proportionately large amount if fishing pressure (and harvest) were substantial. Mongaup Pond has never been documented to have great numbers of game or panfish, partly due to the basic infertility of the aquatic system. “Stunting” of fish populations from slow growth rates has never been identified as a problem at Mongaup Pond.

The size quality of any Brook Trout populations in the tributary streams could theoretically be affected by fishing pressure, reducing the number of larger individuals in a population. However, this should not pose a long-term threat to the existence of a small stream population, and it is doubtful that fishing pressure on these streams would ever reach that level.

Prior to the state’s purchase of the property, fisheries management of the property was apparently limited to whatever statewide size, season, and bag limits were in effect at any given time. Regional records indicated that in 1962 either a partial or complete reclamation (not clear) was planned for the pond, likely in response to the 1961 fishery survey report which recommended “reclamation” as the management action, with a Brook Trout fingerling stocking policy recommended after reclamation. The record ends with the planning process, and the reclamation was likely not conducted as evidenced by the documentation of warm water species during a short 1965 seine survey.

The next directed management action by the department was the institution of a Tiger Muskellunge stocking policy in 1976, and this hybrid was stocked at a rate of 800 fall fingerlings annually through 1988. Unfortunately, this policy failed to produce but a few documented returns of legal (30" or larger) fish to the public during this period. Reasons for failure of the policy are unclear, but are likely related to lack of abundant forage (related to the infertility of the watershed), and a

FISHERIES SURVEY INFORMATION

American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)
 Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)
 Chain Pickerel (*Esox niger*)
 Creek Chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*)
 Golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*)
 Pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*)
 Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
 Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*)
 White Sucker (*Castomus commersoni*)
 Yellow Bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
 Brown Bullhead (*Ameriurus nebulosus*)

shortage of ideal habitat (dense cover) for a large esocid predator. The lack of documented returns to anglers caused this policy to be terminated in 1988.

As an alternative to the failed Tiger Muskie policy, beginning in 1989 the Catskill Fish Hatchery was directed to stock their surplus Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*) into Mongaup Pond each fall, generally in October. The trout season was opened all year here, the bag limit was set at five, and ice fishing was allowed. The hatchery generally surpluses about 800 fish each fall, ranging in length from 14" to 20". These fish were previously stocked into Rondout Reservoir, where the length of the trip (and resulting stress) caused some mortality of these large individuals. It is unknown how many of these fish ever returned to anglers.

It was decided to stock these surplus fish into Mongaup Pond for a number of reasons:

- It is much closer to the hatchery than Rondout Reservoir, causing less stress to the fish, and saving manpower, and transportation costs to the hatchery.
- Temperature and dissolved oxygen conditions are suitable for Brown Trout survival at least into midsummer of the following year during most years. In some years Brown Trout can likely survive through the entire summer.
- It was felt that the return to the anglers would be much higher at Mongaup Pond than Rondout Reservoir because of the pond's much smaller size and more concentrated fishing pressure.
- This unique, "one of a kind" stocking policy is ideal for a wholly department-owned lake with a popular campground located on it. Without some enhancement through stocking, the low gamefish biomass of this mountain pond would result in a generally poor catch rate for the general angling public who may fish this property.

Since this Brown Trout policy was initiated, it has proven extremely popular with the anglers, especially those who fish through the ice. Many winter-caught trout were reported, which likely resulted in some substantial portion of the stocking increment being harvested before ice-out. Unfortunately, in October of 1994 salmonid whirling disease was documented in the NYS hatchery system, including some holding ponds on the Catskill Fish Hatchery located downstream of Mongaup Pond Campground on Mongaup Creek. This parasitic fish disease is spread through spores which reside in substrate mud, and the spores may remain viable for a period of years.

Although the main Catskill Hatchery raceways have remained whirling-disease free through additional preventive precautions taken by the State hatchery system as a whole, there remained a theoretical concern that fish raised in the Catskill Hatchery and stocked into Mongaup Pond could infect the pond, which is ultimately the headwater for one of the hatchery's water supplies. Therefore, after 1994 no additional surplus broodstock Brown Trout were stocked into Mongaup Pond, ending this popular trout fishery.

With the termination of the surplus Brown Trout broodstock program, Mongaup Pond is currently managed as a self-sustaining fishery for the native species present. The option of an experimental walleye stocking policy remains, with some theoretical chance of success based on the presence of Yellow Perch, a preferred forage for Walleye. Alternately, reclamation by the application of rotenone could make the pond suitable for self-sustaining monospecific trout population (such as Brook Trout), as originally proposed in the early 1960's. However, summertime water temperatures would have to be looked at more closely to determine the biological suitability of Mongaup Pond for late summer trout survival.

II. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES, SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES

The documentation of the fish-specific disease Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia in the Great Lakes drainage of New York State in 2006 caused new mandated statewide restrictions on bait fish collection, sale, and distribution to help prevent the spread of this disease as well as other diseases which might be identified in the future. These restrictions include the requirement for disease testing and certification of individual lots of fish which are sold. This also applies to fish which are privately stocked in both private and public waters of the state.

These heightened fish disease concerns caused the Department to look especially closely at the public access situation at Mongaup Pond, which is as previously mentioned one of the water supplies for the Catskill Fish Hatchery. The importance of this hatchery to the states fish production needs have necessitated some additional safeguards at Mongaup Pond. Beginning in 2008, bait fish are no longer legal to use at Mongaup Pond. Additionally, beginning in 2007 the public was asked not to trailer launch any boats, with this becoming mandatory in 2008. It is feared that the actual submersion of trailers might provide an additional vector for the introduction of exotic aquatic organisms or diseases, posing additional threat to the hatchery.

It should be noted that the public will still be permitted to hand carry portable vessels into Mongaup Pond, as it is assumed any such vessels will be thoroughly air dry by the time they are launched. The existing boat ramp next to the fishing pier will be retained for emergency and administrative uses, but will be blocked off to public use.

Use levels will likely increase over time, and will be tied directly to the future use patterns of the campground. The “no gas motors” regulation will always limit the appeal of Mongaup Pond to a relatively small subset of the boat owning angling public, while the boat rental and accessible pier will provide opportunity not available at other nearby waters. Ice fishing will almost assuredly continue to be a popular winter pastime. Provision for snow plowing and winter parking should be continued. There have been some conflicts between snowmobilers and ice fishermen in recent years. To reduce these conflicts, it is recommended that the speed of the snowmobiles be limited to a maximum of 20 mph on the pond.

The effects of acid deposition will have to be watched in the future through the monitoring of general pH trends. Should Mongaup Pond become critically acidified, liming would be one potential remediation technique, if the flushing rate of the pond met the Bureau of Fisheries criteria for liming acidified ponds. This parameter has not yet been calculated for Mongaup Pond to determine its eventual suitability for liming.

III. INVENTORY OF ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

A. Article XIV New York State Constitution

The Constitution mandates that the state forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Furthermore, the forest preserve cannot be leased, sold, or exchanged. Nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. These constraints are further described in Volume I of the generic plan. Hazardous trees are identified, and marked by a State employed Forester, and removed annually from campground, in accordance with department policy LF 91-2 concerning tree cutting within the Forest Preserve.

B. Catskill State Land Master Plan

The Department prepared and adopted the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan in May 1985 and it was revised in 2008. The Catskill Master Plan serves as Department policy and contains standards and criteria for the management of state Forest Preserve lands in the Catskill Park including campgrounds and other intensive use classified locations. Although the Catskill Master Plan is not mandated by law as is the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the Catskill Plan content is similar to the Adirondack Park Master Plan. This assures consistent administration and management practices on Forest Preserve lands within both park regions. Refer to Volume III - Appendix D for a copy of criteria found in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

C. Environmental Conservation Laws

The management plan has been developed within the constraints set forth by the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, and established Policies and Procedures for the administration of the lands involved.

D. Recreation Program Goals

- Management of recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of the natural resources base in accordance with the Environmental Conservation Law, Article XIV of the New York State Constitution and Adirondack and Catskill State Land Master Plans.
- Offer recreational opportunities for leisure time enjoyment for the people of the State.
- Ensure that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees.
- Manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the State.

E. Public Use

1. Inventory of Public Use

a. Attendance Trends

Attendance numbers are a combination of camper days (the number of campers X the number of nights spent) and day use (the number of people using the beach, day use areas or visiting campers) but not staying overnight. The 5 year trend in camping attendance indicates fairly static visitation with fluctuations due to economic and weather conditions. The average attendance for the most recent 5 years is about 7% higher than the previous 5 year average demonstrating a slow upward trend in camping visitation. Day use attendance for the most recent 5 years is also generally static but shows greater

fluctuation than camping which is mostly attributed weather.

The most recent 5 year average attendance is about 7% lower than the previous 5 year period which is similar to trends at other day use facilities. No studies have been conducted to determine the reasons for the downward trend in day use visitation.

Most Mongaup Pond campers are from New York State (78%) with strong representation from Long Island and New York City. New Jersey campers make up the majority of out of state campers (13%) with a smaller representation from Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Very few campers from north or west of the Catskills, or from outside the tri-state area visit Mongaup Pond.

Campground use during winter months occurs from use of snowmobile trails, cross-country skiing, dog sledding, and ice fishing. Currently, there is no way of accurately tracking usage as there are no permits required, or issued for offseason use, or staff on site to monitor use.

Mongaup Pond Attendance			
Year	Camping	Day Use	Total
2014	34,360	6,612	40,972
2013	33,079	5,354	38,433
2012	33,000	6,561	39,561
2011	27,766	5,316	33,082
2010	32,554	7,481	40,326
<i>Average</i>	<i>32,152</i>	<i>6,264</i>	<i>38,417</i>

b. Revenue Trends

Revenues are important because they are used to offset annual operating costs of the campground. Operating costs for Mongaup Pond average \$215,000 annually. The operating budget allocation is based on revenues generated from camping, and other service fees. Camping Revenue is derived by the rental of the 163 campsites. Generally, the camping revenue has shown an increase since 2009 which may be due to a combination of increased attendance as well as fee increases.

Day use revenue constitutes park entrance fees only while Misc revenue is a combination of pavilion rental, firewood sales, ice sales and Empire Passports sales from 2012 on. Prior to 2012, items such as firewood and ice were grouped under Day Use. Total day use revenue has fluctuated over the last several years.

Mongaup Pond Revenue				
Year	Camping	Day Use	Misc	Total
2014	\$226,974	\$59,281	\$43,238	\$329,493
2013	\$217,910	\$54,219	\$34,486	\$306,615
2012	\$216,920	\$53,057	\$39,205	\$309,182
2011	\$183,194	\$55,187	\$2,123	\$240,504
2010	\$210,496	\$87,209	\$2,353	\$300,058
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$211,098</i>	<i>\$61,790</i>	<i>\$24,281</i>	<i>\$297,169</i>

2. Carrying Capacity

Mongaup Pond Campground facilities should be operated within the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the site. Operation within these limits will grant continued character and integrity to intensive recreational use at this location and will assure that the public use is conditioned within the capacity of the physical, biological and social resources to withstand such use.

a. Physical Design

The following is an analysis of existing design capacities as compared to NYS Department of Health codes and NYS Department of Environmental Conservation design standards. The existing design capacity for the 163 campsites is 6 persons per site or 978 persons. The day use design capacity is 6 persons per picnic table X 75 tables or 450 persons.

The table below compares the calculated capacity needs with the currently available capacity and the following deficiencies are noted. Utility sinks are needed in each camping loop to provide a sanitary and convenient location for cleaning and disposing of waste water. Additional showers are needed and should be located conveniently throughout the facility. While there is excess capacity of toilets and sinks, only the Day Use bathroom and Loop C restroom provide facilities meeting accessibility standards.

Facility Infrastructure Capacity Analysis				
Facility Description	Design Standard *	Calculated Need	Currently Available	Deficiency
Campsites	1,250 sf/ site	1,250 sf/ site	1,250 sf/ site	None
Trailer dumping station	1 for every 100 sites*	1	1	None
Potable water supply	55 gal/ day/ site	8,965 gal	244,368	None
	5 gal /day/ picnicker	2,340 gal		
Water spigots	1/10 campsites	17	31	None
	1/60 picnickers	8	11	None
Lavatories(within 500')	1 for every 15 campsites	11	18	None
	1 for every 60 picnickers	8	8	None
Toilets/ Urinals	2 for every 10 sites	34	56	None
(within 500')	2 for every 60 picnickers	8	10	None
Utility sinks	Conveniently located	7 (1 per loop)	1	6
Showers	2 for every 25 sites	13	8	5
* DEC design standards meet or exceeds NYS Health Department codes				

b. Biological Carrying Capacity

There is little evidence that current types and levels of recreational use are having a negative impact on soils, vegetation, or wildlife. July and August tend to be the heaviest months for use of this facility.

During winter, this campground is closed for camping, but available for use in ice fishing, snowmobiling, and skiing, as previously noted. Most vehicular traffic occurs on paved surfaces which also helps limit compaction, rutting, and erosion. Years of weather damage has affected the Mongaup Pond Campground causing approximately 40 campsites to need to be rehabilitated. Although some of the original forest cover was cleared during construction in the 1960's, most of the campground remains forested. While hazardous trees are removed on a regular basis, (in accordance with established policy), natural regeneration, replanting, and growth of residual trees compensates for any losses.

c. Social Carrying Capacity

Annual camper surveys have been conducted since 1996. Campers have been asked to rate their camping experience on a scale from unacceptable to excellent. At current attendance levels, this campground is operating within an acceptable social carrying capacity based on the expectations of our visitors.

Additional impacts associated with planned campground objectives and actions are identified and discussed in the Generic Unit Management Plan Volume I. The following table summarizes survey statistics over the past five years.

Mongaup Pond Camper Survey		
Year	Number of Respondents	Good or Excellent Rating
2014	341	92%
2013	467	93%
2012	95	93%
2011	81	95%
2010	196	93%

D. Unique Ecosystems, Historical

No significant unique ecosystems have been identified, or are known to exist at this campground. The New York State Archaeological Site Locations Map indicates that archaeological resources may be present in the Mongaup Pond Campground area. Prior to site disturbance for construction of any facility affiliated with this management plan, the nature and extent of archaeological resources in the project area, if any, will be investigated. If it appears that any aspect of the project will cause any change, beneficial or adverse in the quality of any historic or archaeological property, all feasible and prudent alternatives will be considered together with feasible plans to avoid and/or mitigate adverse impact on the property. The Agency Preservation Officer has been so informed in keeping with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980.

E. Adjacent Lands

The campground is bounded on all sides by approximately 64,000 acres of Forest Preserve. Mongaup Pond sits in the Willowemoc Wild Forest, which is laced with over forty miles of recreational trails. All trails are open to foot travel, but approximately fifteen miles are designated for foot travel only. The most expansive snowmobile trail system in the Catskills is found in the Willowemoc Wild Forest, with over twenty-nine miles of marked trails. Horseback riding is allowed on all trails other than designated foot trails and mountain biking is also allowed on any trail.

F. Invasive Species

The threat of invasive species at Mongaup Pond is of concern to the Department, both for its destructive affect on our environment and its associated financial drain on revenue and resources.

Although the exact type and location of invasive species threatening Mongaup Pond have not been clearly documented, it is our goal, in collaboration with other agencies and interested groups to work to establish a documented inventory of species by location within the campground and to implement an active invasive species management program to help contain, and possibly eradicate, further growth of these species. One common way many of these insect pests are moved around the country - beyond their natural rate of spread based on biology and flight potential - is on firewood carried by campers, hunters and other users of our forests. This firewood may come from trees killed by insect pests and taken down wherever the visitors came from. A regulation is in effect that prohibits the import of firewood into New York unless it has been heat treated to kill pests. The regulation also limits the transportation of untreated firewood to less than 50 miles from its source. Two firewood storage

buildings were recently completed to permit the sale of heat treated wood that complies with state regulations.

G. General Operations

Mongaup Pond is a popular facility used by visitors during the summer season (mid-May through mid-October) for camping, swimming, boating, fishing, and hiking. The rest of the year, this campground is used for such recreational activities as snowmobile riding and ice fishing. The continued maintenance and the continued maintenance and upkeep of this facility helps ensure safe operation of the campground for both visitors and employees use. A well maintained facility promotes an increased interest in camper's use of this campground and it's amenities for continued recreational use. Day-to-day operations of this campground are guided by policy set forth in the DEC Campground Guidance Manual. The subject index of the Handbook is referenced in Volume III, Appendix D, of the 1990 Generic Unit Management Plan.

H. ADA Accessibility Guidelines

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), along with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Title V, Section 504, have had a profound effect on the manner by which people with disabilities are afforded equality in their recreational pursuits. The ADA is a comprehensive law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities in employment practices, use of public transportation, use of telecommunication facilities and use of public accommodations. Title II of the ADA requires, in part, that reasonable modifications must be made to the services and programs of public entities, so that when those services and programs are viewed in their entirety, they are readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. This must be done unless such modification would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the service, program or activity or an undue financial or administrative burden.

Title II also requires that new facilities, and parts of facilities that are newly constructed for public use, are to be accessible to people with disabilities. In rare circumstances where accessibility is determined to be structurally impracticable due to terrain, the facility, or part of facility is to be accessible to the greatest extent possible and to people with various types of disabilities.

Consistent with ADA requirements, the Department incorporates accessibility for people with disabilities into the planning, construction and alteration of recreational facilities and assets supporting them. This UMP incorporates an inventory of all the recreational facilities or assets supporting the programs and services available on the unit, and an assessment of the programs, services and facilities on the unit to determine the level of accessibility provided. In conducting this assessment, DEC employs guidelines which ensure that programs are accessible, including buildings, facilities, and vehicles, in terms of architecture and design, transportation and communication to individuals with disabilities.

Any new facilities, assets and accessibility improvements to existing facilities or assets proposed in this UMP are identified in the section containing proposed management actions.

The Department is not required to make each of its existing facilities and assets accessible as long as the Department's programs, taken as a whole, are accessible.

For copies of any of the above mentioned laws or guidelines relating to accessibility, contact the DEC Universal Access Program Coordinator at 518-402-9428 or UniversalAccessProgram@dec.ny.gov

III. INVENTORY OF ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

Currently available at Mongaup Pond Campground are the following universally accessible amenities: 8 campsites, a shower, and restroom building, an accessible fishing Pier, a picnic pavilion, and a universally accessible route to the beach from the Day-Use Parking Lot. The proposed Management Actions include building all new comfort stations to provide universal access. In addition, it is planned to provide universal access to (40) additional campsites, the newly proposed pavilion, and (6) new proposed lean-tos, as listed below.

IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following management actions are being proposed for the ensuing ten year period and will be completed as staff and funding allow.

Proposed Management Actions			
	Management Actions	Cost	Priority
A	Construction of a new large comfort station, Loop G.	\$325,000	1
B	Construction of a new walkway.	\$42,000	2
C	Expand refuse and recycling building.	\$80,000	3
D	Construction of loop trail around campground.	\$30,000	4
E	Construction of new lakeside picnic area.	\$60,000	5
F	Construction of one (1) new parking lot.	\$9,000	6
G	Construction of a new pavilion with universal access.	\$50,000	7
H	Construction of (6) new medium comfort station, Provide universal access, Loops A, B, C, D, E, and F.	\$270,000 per unit	8
I	Construction of a New Lean-To Access Trail.	\$5,000	9
J	Construction of (6) universal lean-tos with fireplace, and privy access.	\$86,000	10
K	Rehabilitation of (40) campground sites.	\$200,000	11
L	Removal and Disposal of Chlorination Building in Loop B and Pump House in Loop C.	\$25,000	12
M	Provide Equestrian Facilities at the Campground	\$200,000	13

These actions reflect the need to modernize facilities, comply with health, safety codes, and user needs. They will also provide universal access and to increase the efficiency of the campground management. Implementation of the proposed actions will reduce operating costs and generate revenues for the Department. Prioritization of management actions was based on the availability of funding, health, and safety concerns.

A. Construction of new large comfort station, Loop G.

A new comfort station is to be constructed in Loop G. The comfort station will include six (6) unisex showers, five (5) toilets, one (1) urinal, and six (6) lavatories. An outside utility sink will be incorporated for camper's to use. The building will consist of 872 square feet.

These facilities will meet accessibility standards. Water saving measures will be applied to all new lavatory facilities to minimize environmental impact. The above actions will enhance public use and modernization of the campground in keeping with state health codes and DEC design criteria.

B. Construction of a new accessible walkway.

The construction of a new accessible walkway is currently proposed to start at the picnic area adjacent to the spillway, run parallel to the beach, and continuing on to the boat house. In addition, the walkway will have a section which extends across the beach and into the water. This will provide a universally accessible path into the water for bathing. The walkway will also include drainage to the day use area. The construction of the new walkway will eliminate the “ponding” of water in the middle of the day use area which will make it more usable by visitors.

This project will give much needed protection to the beach and swimming areas which suffers chronic beach erosion by preventing the sand from being washed off the beach and into the swimming area.

As a result of this new accessible walkway persons with disabilities will have more freedom to move from the beach, to the water, picnic area, and the boat rental building.

C. Expand refuse and recycle building.

The current building is too small for the amount of refuse and recycled materials collected at this facility. As a result, several bins and dumpster are currently located outside the building and subject to weather, and if not monitored constantly by staff, accessible to bears, raccoons and other wildlife when left improperly secured.

The construction of an addition to the building is proposed that will accommodate areas to clean, sort and store waste and recyclable materials and can be secured when staffing is not available to monitor. Areas disturbed will be re-seeded and mulched in accordance with department policy. It is not anticipated that any trees will need to be removed.

D. Construct a loop trail around campground

The construction of a new hiking trail is proposed that will provide a loop hike around the campground or a way to walk from one loop to another avoiding having to walk on the campground roads. This mostly flat trail will offer hikes with easy access from the campsites and an alternative to the longer trails outside the campground. The trail system will consist of a three mile loop trail around the outside of the facility which will also serve as a defined campground boundary which will be posted to aid with enforcement of campground regulations. There will be connector trails leading from each camping loop to the new trail allowing access without having to walk on roads. A 30' foot bridge will be required below the dam at the outlet of the pond.

Vegetation removal will be kept to a minimum and any areas disturbed will be re-seeded and mulched in accordance with department policy pertaining to protection of forest vegetation on Forest Preserve Land. (LF-91-2). A tree removal count will be completed and approval received prior to construction. The trail will be on undisturbed ground where possible and water diversion structures and tread hardening features added where necessary. Direction and mileage signs and trail markers will be erected as needed.

E. Construct a new lakeside picnic area.

The construction of a new picnic area is proposed for an area on the west shore of Mongaup Pond between Loop E and F. This smaller picnic area would provide an alternative picnic spot for both campers and day users on a scenic but quieter portion of the campground. A small 5 car universally accessible parking area would be constructed directly on the loop road with a short trail leading to picnic tables and grills. The parking area, trail and picnic facilities will meet accessibility guidelines. If shoreline conditions allow a small accessible fishing pier will be considered at the new picnic site. This

will provide fishing access to a different type of habitat than where the existing accessible fishing platform is.

Vegetation removal will be kept to a minimum and any areas disturbed will be re-seeded and mulched in accordance with department policy pertaining to protection of forest vegetation on Forest Preserve Land.

Tree cutting will also be kept to a minimum. It is estimated that approximately 10 or less trees will be cut in constructing this picnic area.

F. Construction of new parking lot.

As a result of the proposed construction of the new lean-tos, a new parking lot will need to be constructed to provide parking for campground visitors using these amenities. It is proposed, for this purpose, that part of the gravel quarry be converted to use as a parking lot. The lot will be constructed with an Item 4 base with a fine crushed stone wearing surface. It will be approximately 3600 square feet (Approximately 60' x 60') and fit twelve vehicles.

Vegetation removal will be kept to a minimum and any areas disturbed will be re-seeded and mulched in accordance with department policy pertaining to protection of forest vegetation on Forest Preserve Land. (LF-91-2). No tree cutting is expected to be necessary.

G. Construction of a new pavilion, with universal access.

The construction of a new accessible pavilion is proposed for the Day Use Picnic Area, approximately 50 yards above the Shower Building. This new pavilion is needed for use by educators for both informational and educational classes, evening lectures, and campfire talks. If funding allows this pavilion could be used by participants of the Nature Recreation and Activities Program. Campground visitors and the local community would also have use of this facility.

Electrical service will be provided by running an underground connection from the shower building, located approximately 50 yards away.

Vegetation removal will be kept to a minimum and any areas disturbed will be re-seeded, and mulched in accordance with department policy pertaining to protection of forest vegetation on Forest Preserve Land (LF-91-2). Tree cutting will be kept to a minimum. It is estimated that approximately 15 to 20 trees will be cut in constructing this new infrastructure.

H. Construction of (6) new medium comfort station, Provide universal access, Loops A - F

The construction of six (6) new comfort stations with universal access in Loops A - F are proposed for three main reasons. First, the current number of showers is insufficient for the nine hundred seventy-eight (978) person carrying capacity of this campground. Design standards call for two (2), showers per sex, per fifty (50) campsites, for a total of eight (8) showers per sex, sixteen (16), total. Currently only eight (8), total, showers (4 per sex) are available for use by the visiting public. Secondly, our existing comfort stations in Loops A, B, C, D, E, and F are in significant disrepair and in need of replacement.

Also, with the exception of the shower building, currently none of the bathroom facilities at Mongaup Pond are accessible to persons with disabilities. With the construction of universally accessible campsites throughout the campground, accessible comfort stations need to be made available as well.

It is our plan to construct six (6) new comfort stations with universal access, to address the current deficiency in showers within the campground, create accessibility to comfort stations in all the

loops for persons with disabilities, and replace our existing comfort stations that are in need of significant repair.

By constructing the six (6) new, universally accessible comfort stations on the same location of the existing comfort stations, and not new sites, we will be able to take advantage of existing septic, electrical, and water services with minimal use of funds.

Vegetation removal will be kept to a minimum and any areas disturbed will be re-seeded and mulched in accordance with department policy pertaining to protection of forest vegetation on Forest Preserve Land (LF-91-2). Tree cutting will be kept to a minimum. It is estimated that all together approximately 20 or less trees will be cut in the process of constructing these new units. Please see exhibit 18.

I. Construction of a new lean-to access trail

Construction of a new accessible access trail, approximately one quarter (1/4) mile in length. It is currently proposed to start at the gravel quarry to the right of campsite No. 161 and follow an old posted, but never completed, horse trail. Users at this point will follow the snowmobile trail around the pond to the Lean-To. Limited parking for lean-to users will be provided for at the gravel quarry.

Vegetation removal will be kept to a minimum and any areas disturbed, will be re-seeded and mulched in accordance with department policy pertaining to protection of forest vegetation on Forest Preserve land (LF91-2). Tree cutting will also be kept to a minimum. It is estimated that approximately 30 or less trees will be cut in laying this new trail.

J. Construction of (6) universally accessible lean-tos, fireplaces, and privy access.

The construction of six (6) new accessible Lean-tos, each with fireplace and pit privy access. These lean-to's will be able to be reserved through the state reservation program at a fee of higher than the standard campsite rental rate, which will be determined at the time they are ready for use. Although the exact location of this project will be determined at time of construction, the lean-tos, with fireplace and privies are currently being planned for a part of the campground located on the west side of the Upper Pond, alongside the snowmobile trail and just below the foot trail to Hardenburgh and Long Pond. Site locations of the lean-tos will be also determined by deciding which areas are well-drained, flat, least likely to flood, where the least amount of trees will have to be removed, and where vegetation best screens the lean-tos from each other and the lake.

The lean-tos, which measure approximately 12' x 8', will be purchased as a kit, delivered, and assembled on site by the DEC staff. The fireplaces and privies will be constructed by DEC staff. These rustic lean-tos will be set on dry stone foundations and carefully located to blend in with the area's natural environment, as will three privies. The universally accessible lean-tos will have available special rails and handles for easy movement within, and access into or out of the unit. In addition, the three privies will also be accessible. The fireplaces, one for each lean-to, will be constructed on rubble concrete using fieldstone laid up with mortar. Grates for use in cooking will be drilled and bolted to the inside. The privies will be in the area accessible to the (6) lean-tos but at least 150' back from the water. Natural materials will be used, as much as possible, throughout the construction of this project providing a rustic appearance that will help it to blend in with the natural surrounding environment. In addition, several of the lean-to sites will be surveyed for their appropriateness as horse camping sites (See Management Action M.).

Camper's access to lean-tos, from the parking lot, will be made by use of the universal access trail. This trail is used as a foot trail during non-winter months. Special access to this area is made by use of newly proposed "Access Trail", or by paddle/row boats rented at campground, or brought in by campers. If site conditions allow, a universally accessible path and dock may be constructed to allow for

lean-to access by boat. Parking for campers using lean-tos, as well as those using the “access trail”, will be made available at “gravel quarry”. (See Management Action F)

Vegetation removal will be kept to a minimum, and any areas disturbed will be re-seeded and mulched in accordance with department policy pertaining to protection of forest vegetation on Forest Preserve Land (LF91-2). Tree cutting will be kept to a minimum. It is estimated that approximately 30 or less trees will be cut for this project.

K. Rehab of (40) campground sites

Currently, there are approximately (40) campsites located throughout the Campground in need of rehabilitation. The selected campsites, listed below, have been in service for many years under severe weather conditions. They have sustained substantial structural and topographic damage. It is proposed that these campsites be rehabilitated and where possible reconstructed to meet accessibility standards. In addition, where sites are reconstructed to meet accessibility standards and where site conditions allow, efforts will be made to construct accessible access to the pond for fishing.

Proposed campsites for rehabilitation (these sites may change at time of construction depending on condition of other campsites), are located throughout the Campground, providing Campers with a choice of views. Sample campsites include: Site no. 7, 13, 29, 32, 34, 39, 45, 50, 53, 54, 66, 67, 93-107, 118 -120, 123, 124, 132, 137, 147, 149, 151, 154, 155, 156,&159.

L. Removal of chlorination building (Loop B) and pump house (Loop C)

With the construction of the new pump house, these buildings are no longer needed. They will be surplus through OGS surplus systems after which they will be demolished either by contract or state forces.

M. Provide equestrian facilities at the campground.

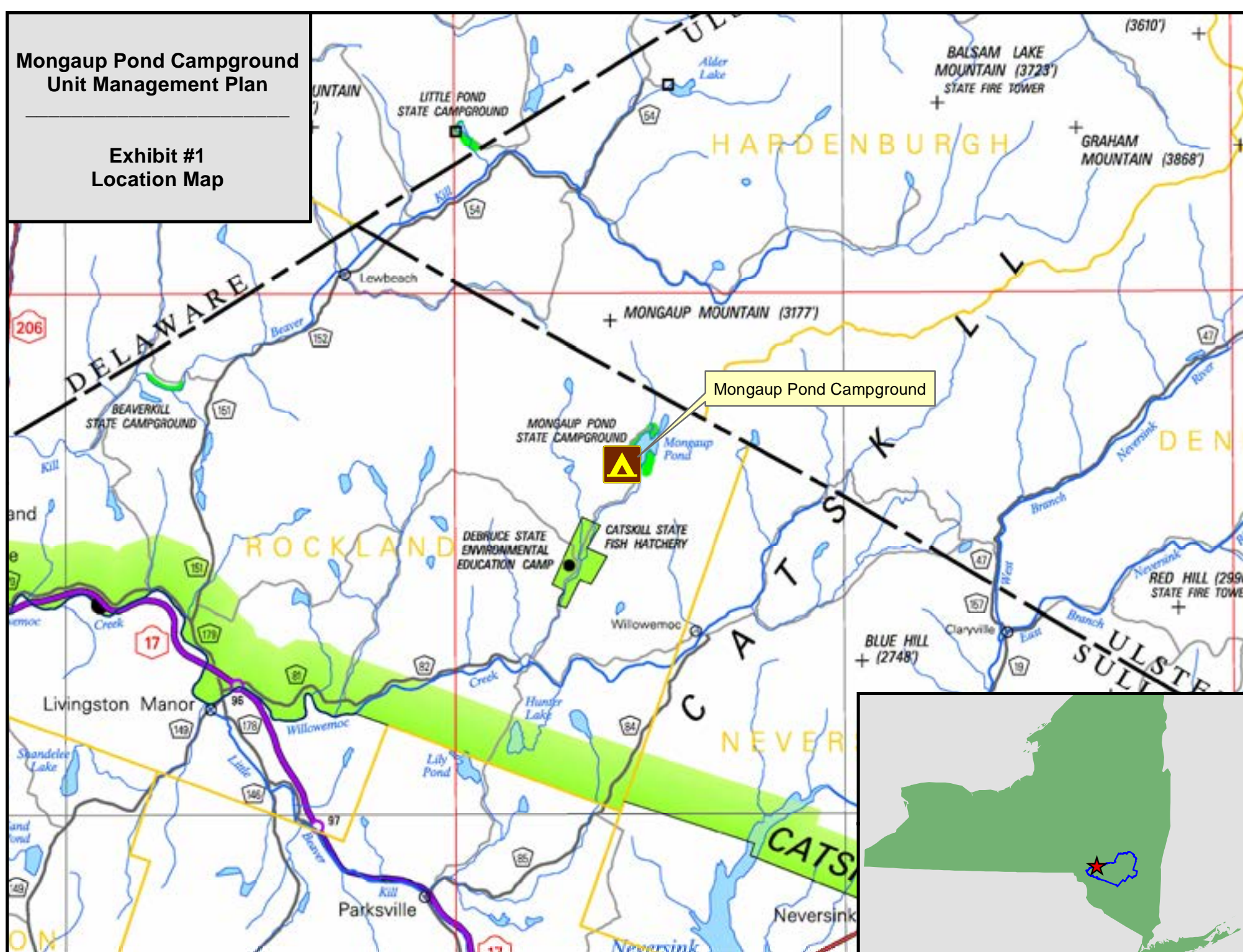
It is proposed to provide equestrian facilities at the campground to accommodate horse camping within a designated horse camping area. The designated horse camping area will be at the northern end of the campground and utilize improvements proposed in Management Actions F, I and J outlined above. The new parking lot and access trail will be constructed to accommodate horses and associated equipment. Lean-to sites which can support a tie stall in the vicinity will be designated as horse camping site. Additional tie stalls, accessible horse mounting platform, paddock and manure stall will be located in the parking lot area as appropriate. A new connector trail approximately ¼ mile in length, including two 25' bridges will provide access to the greater trail system outside the campground intensive use area. Upon arrival campers with horses will need to check in at the ticket booth and provide proof of a negative Coggin's Test. Horses will need to be trailered to the designated horse camping area and will not be allowed in other areas of the campground. Patrons wishing to utilize the proposed equestrian facilities should be reminded that all management actions are dependent on adequate staffing and funding for completion. Prior to completion of the proposed equestrian facilities and department adoption of the designated horse camping area, horses will continue to be prohibited within the campground Intensive Use Area.

V. EXHIBIT INDEX

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Exhibit #1 - Catskill Park Location Overview Map
Exhibit #2 - Mongaup Pond Campground Contour Map
Exhibit #3 - Mongaup Pond Campground Orthoimagery Map
Exhibit #4 – Mongaup Pond Facility Map
Exhibit #5 – Mongaup Pond Campground Entrance Area Map
Exhibit #6 – Mongaup Pond Campground Water System
Exhibit #7 – Mongaup Pond Campground Sewage System
Exhibit #8 – Mongaup Pond Campground Electric System
Exhibit #9 – Mongaup Pond Camper Demographics Map
Exhibit #10 – Mongaup Pond Campground Daily Attendance
Exhibit #11 – Mongaup Pond Campground Weekly Attendance Graph
Exhibit #12 – Mongaup Pond Management Actions Location Map
Exhibit #13 – Campground Photos

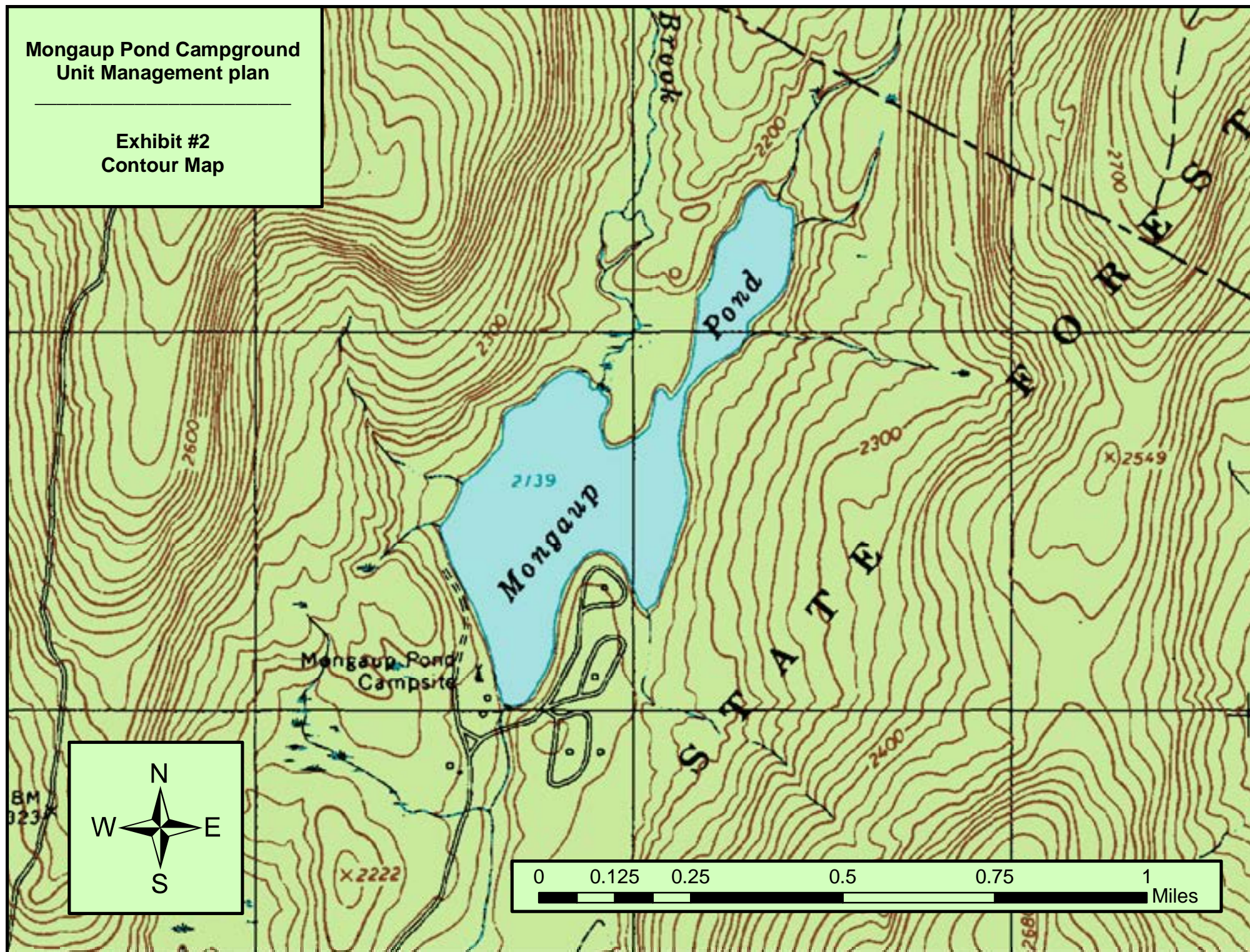
Mongaup Pond Campground Unit Management Plan

Exhibit #1 Location Map



**Mongaup Pond Campground
Unit Management plan**

**Exhibit #2
Contour Map**



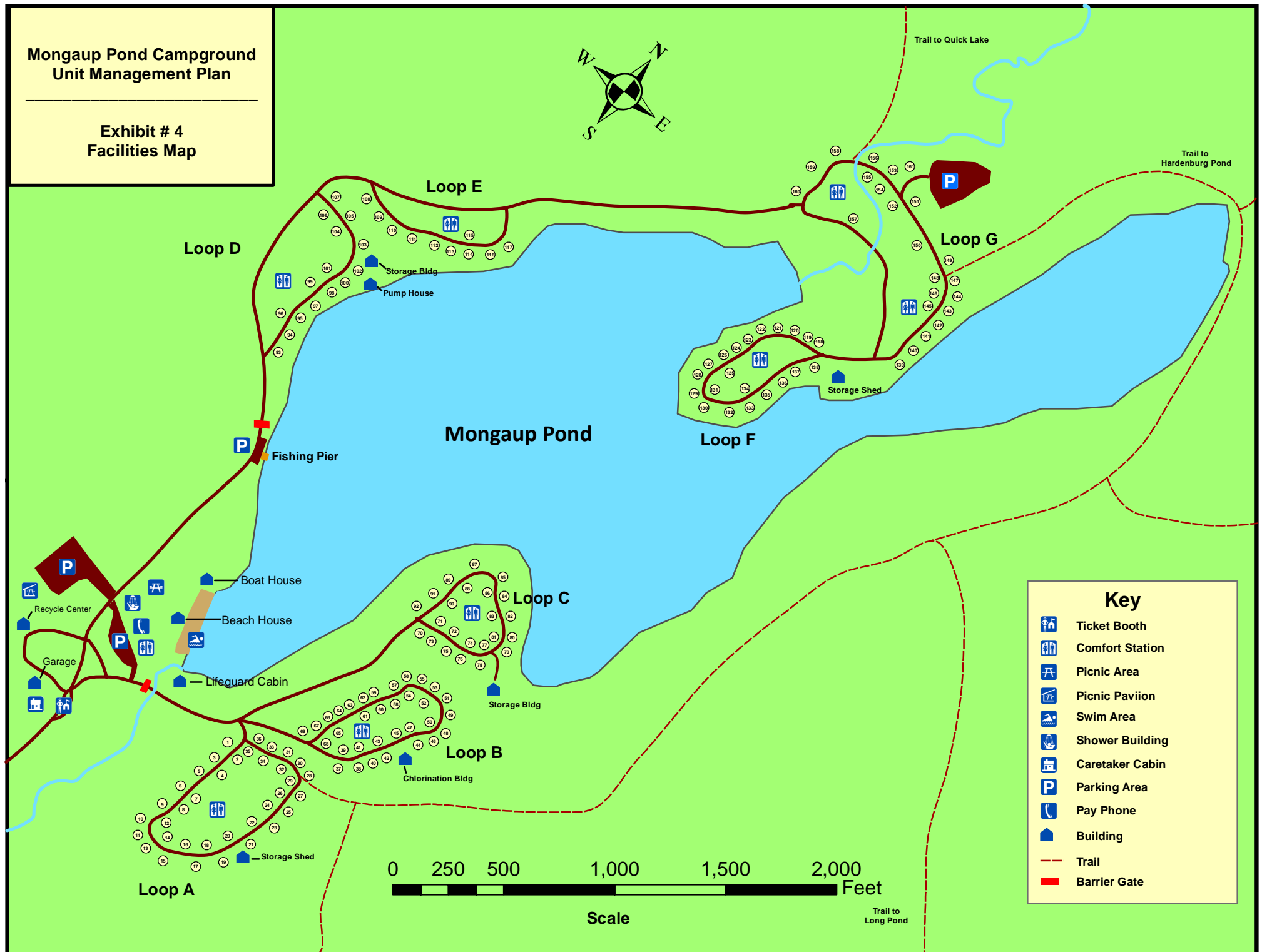
**Mongaup Pond Campground
Unit Management Plan**

**Exhibit #3
Orthoimagery Map**



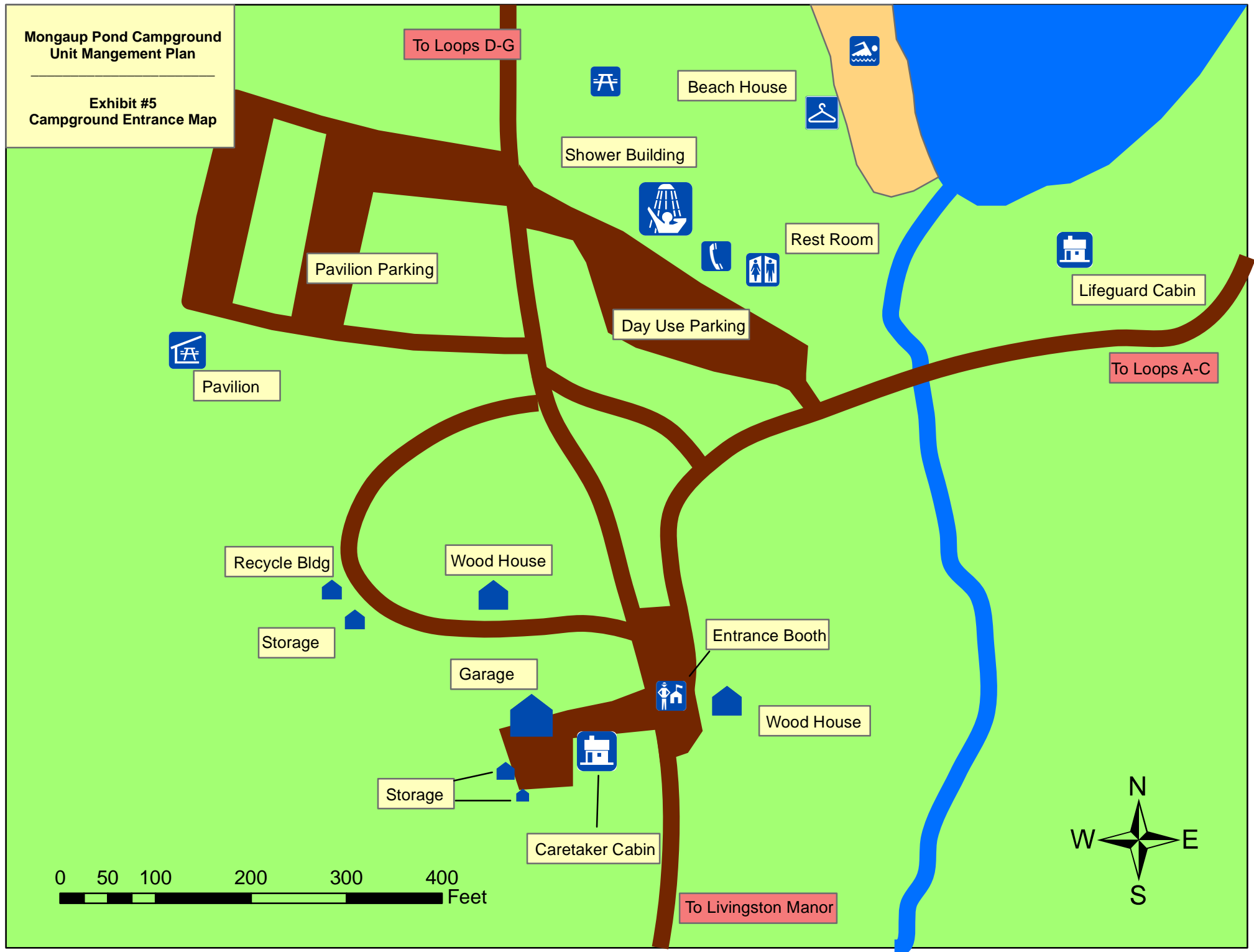
Mongaup Pond Campground Unit Management Plan

Exhibit # 4 Facilities Map



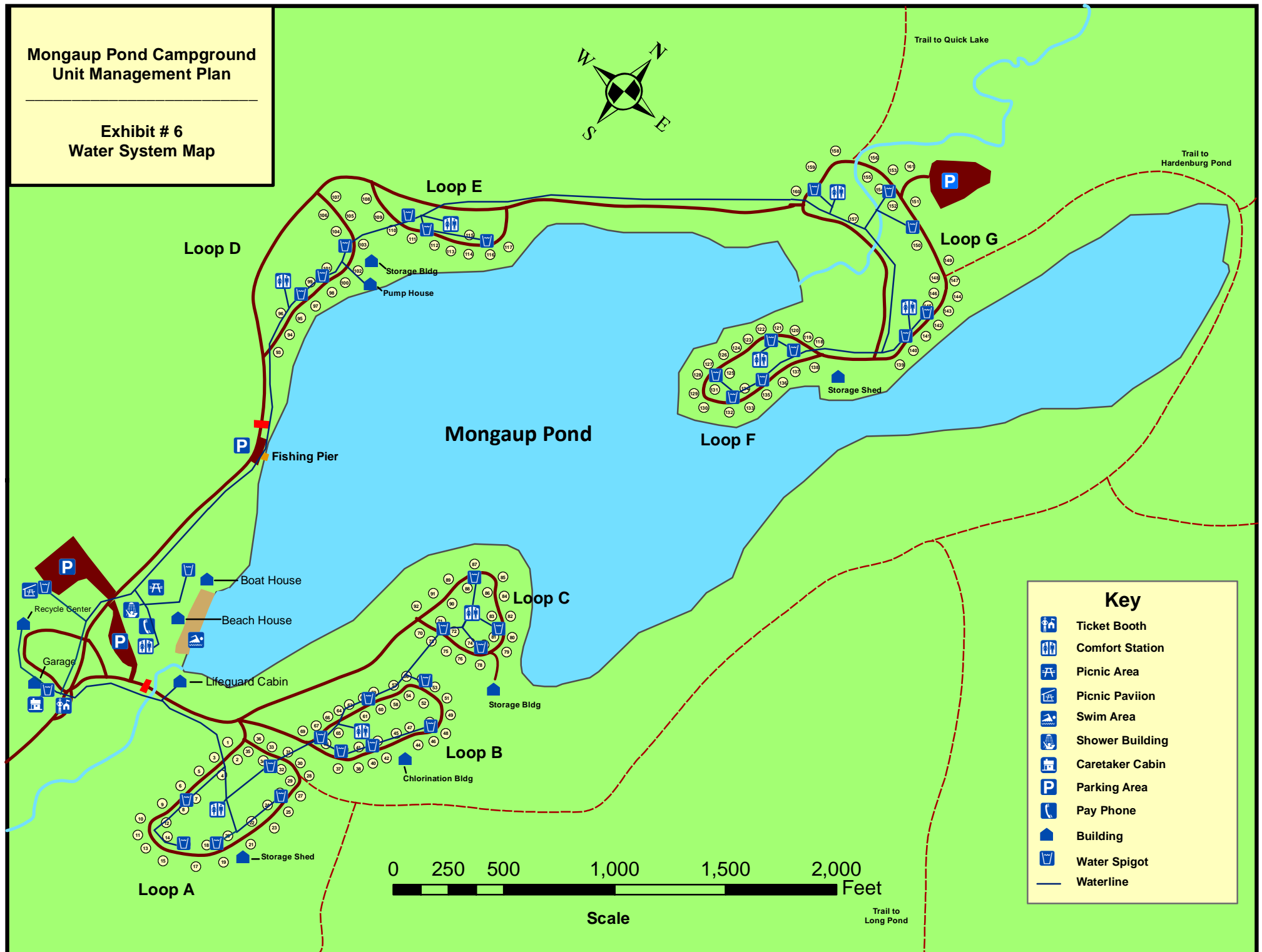
Mongaup Pond Campground
Unit Mangement Plan

Exhibit #5
Campground Entrance Map



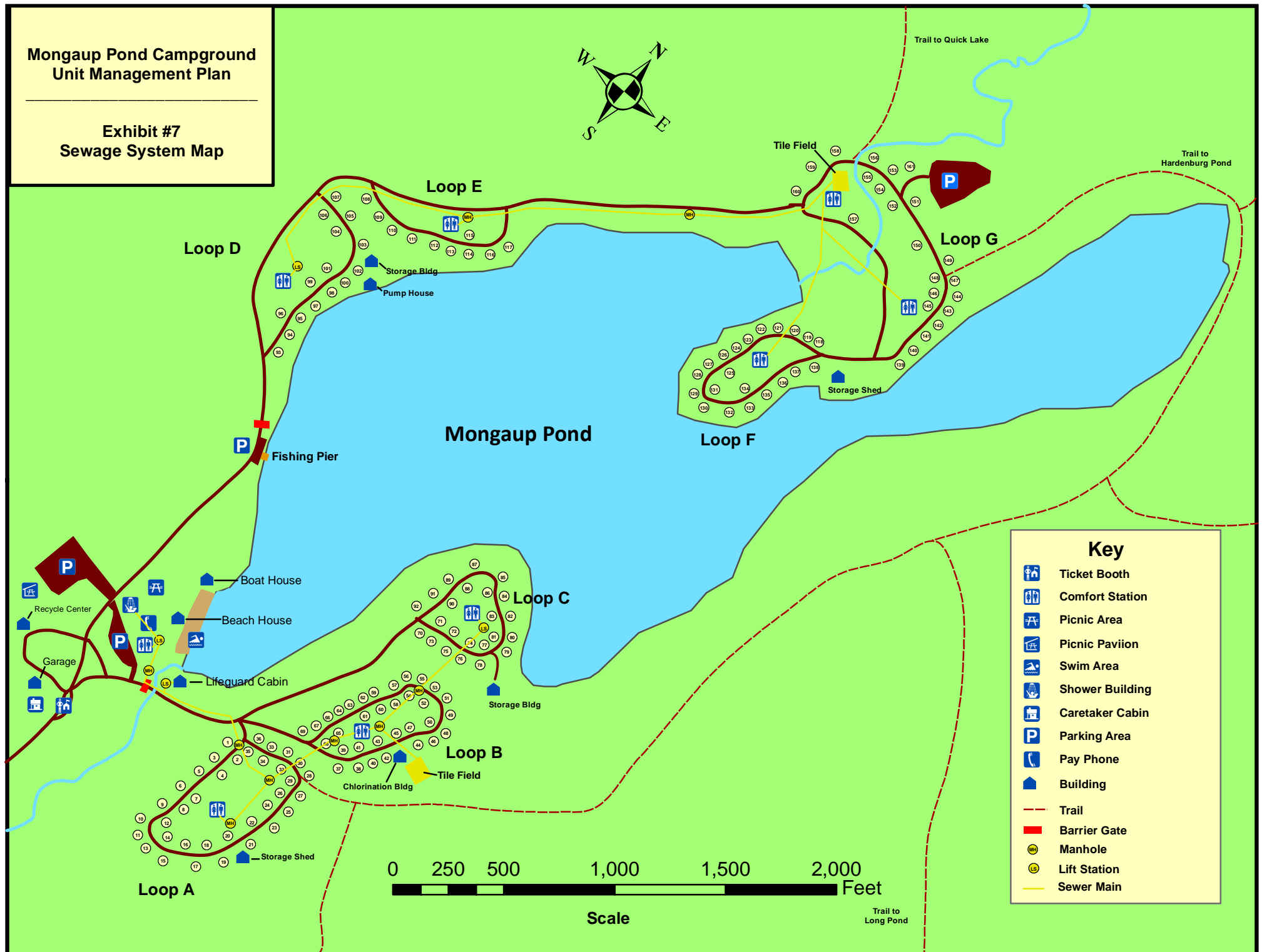
**Mongaup Pond Campground
Unit Management Plan**

**Exhibit # 6
Water System Map**



**Mongaup Pond Campground
Unit Management Plan**

**Exhibit #7
Sewage System Map**



**Mongaup Pond Campground
Unit Management Plan**

**Exhibit #8
Electrical System Map**

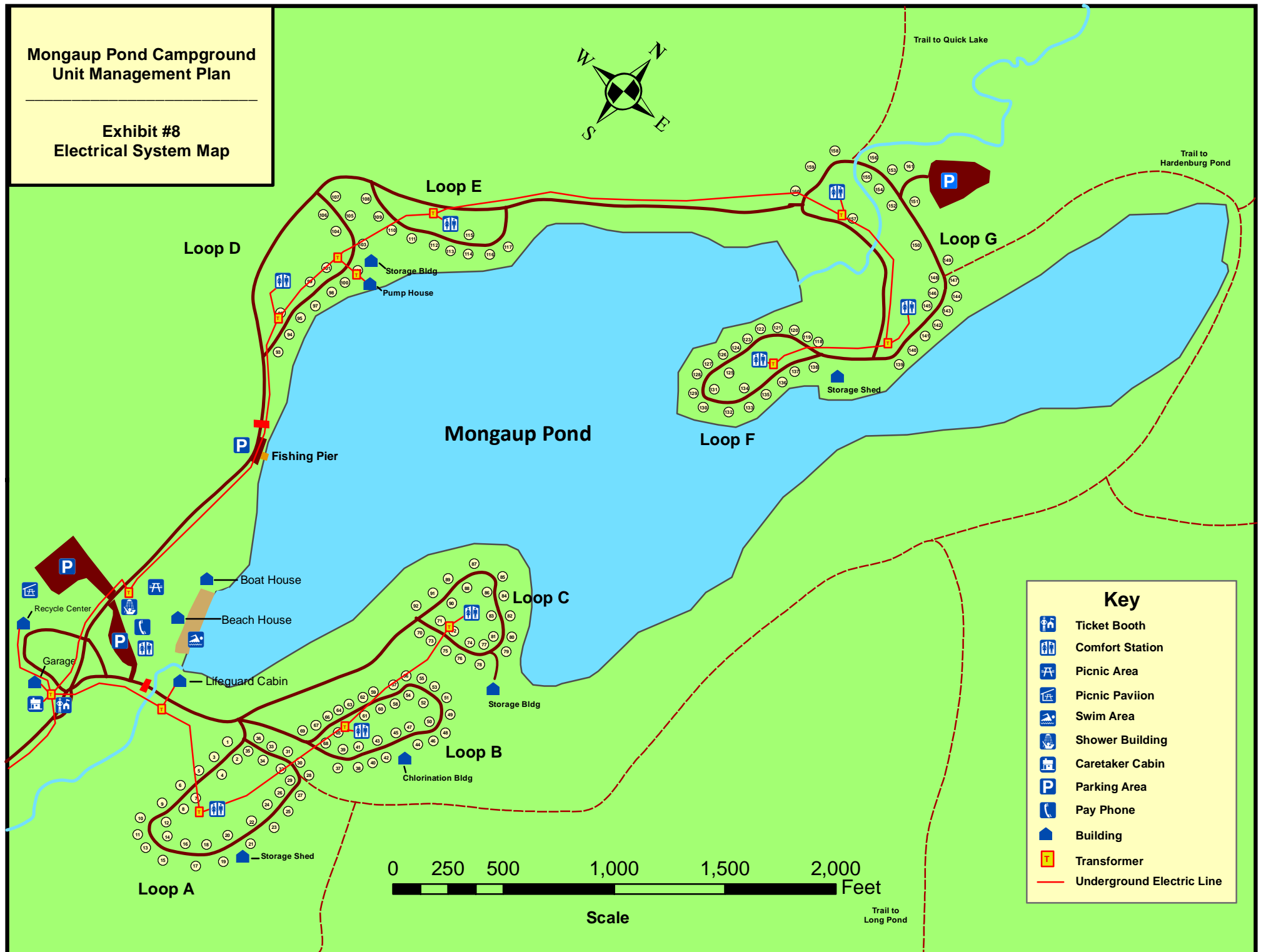
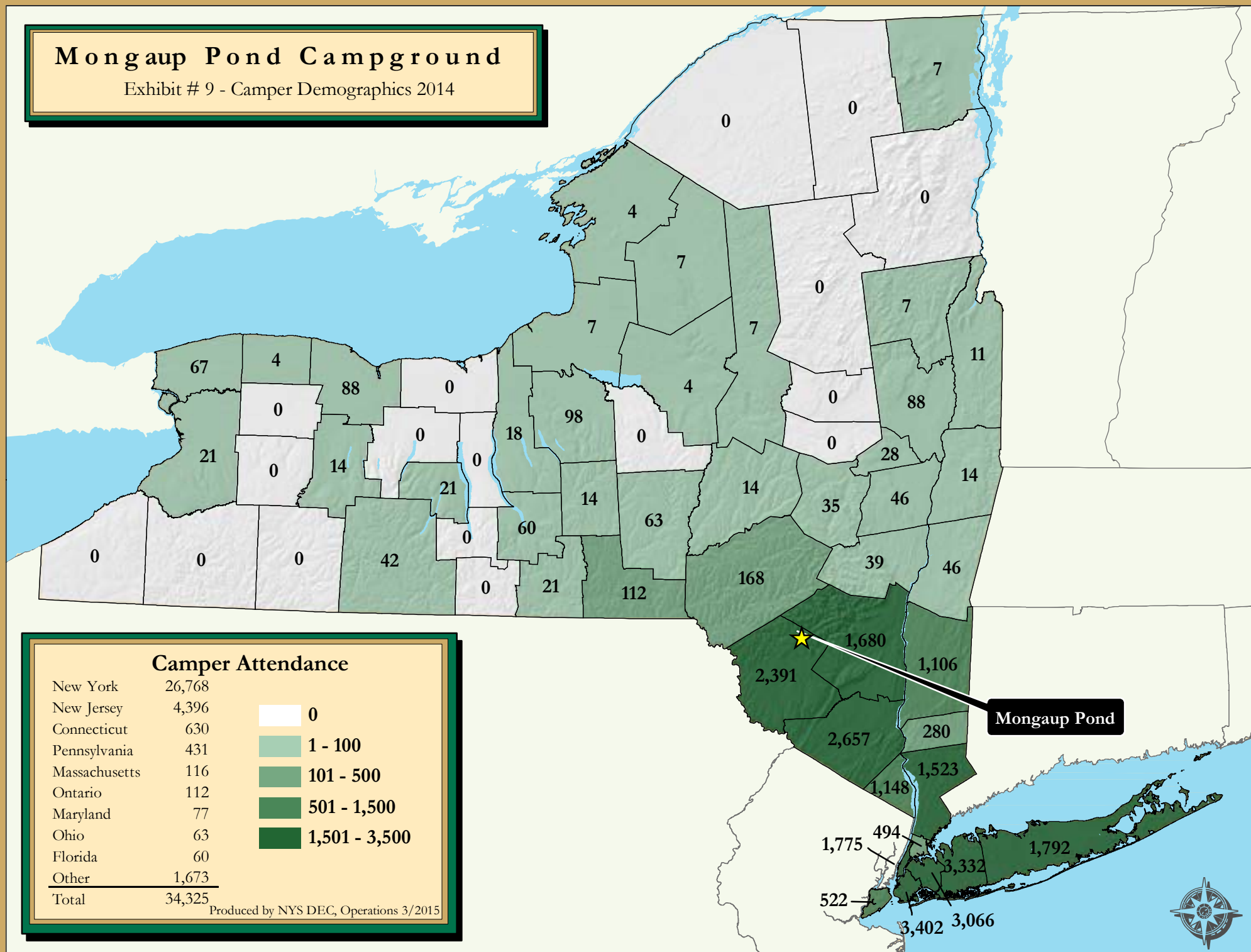
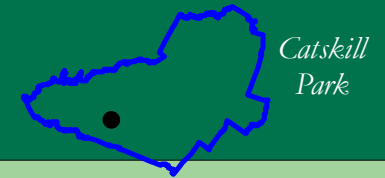


Exhibit # 9 - Camper Demographics 2014



Mongaup Pond Campground

Exhibit # 10 - Campground Daily Attendance 2014

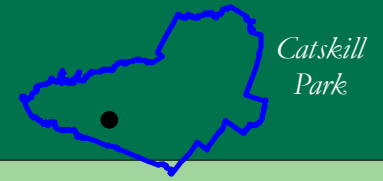


Mongaup Pond Campground Daily Attendance 2014

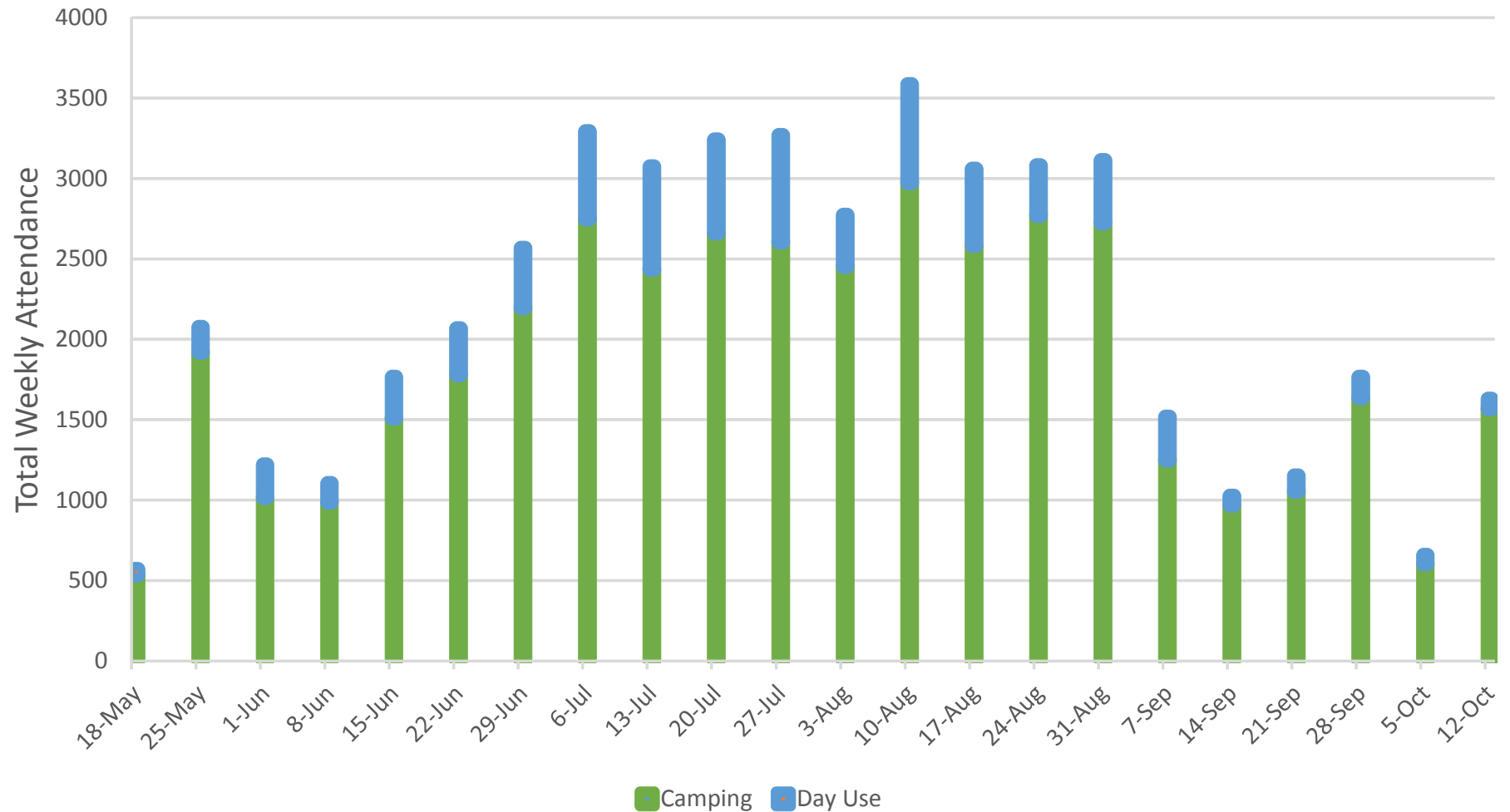
Date	Camping	Day Use	Total	Date	Camping	Day Use	Total	Date	Camping	Day Use	Total	Date	Camping	Day Use	Total
16-May	0	174	174	23-Jun	35	143	178	31-Jul	20	269	289	7-Sep	91	104	195
17-May	26	252	278	24-Jun	13	130	143	1-Aug	45	586	631	8-Sep	0	39	39
18-May	9	109	118	25-Jun	16	126	142	2-Aug	78	590	668	9-Sep	10	39	49
19-May	6	61	67	26-Jun	27	208	235	3-Aug	117	278	395	10-Sep	4	65	69
20-May	7	48	55	27-Jun	46	603	649	4-Aug	46	282	328	11-Sep	0	69	69
21-May	2	43	45	28-Jun	92	647	739	5-Aug	38	295	333	12-Sep	26	287	313
22-May	3	87	90	29-Jun	141	339	480	6-Aug	27	304	331	13-Sep	13	352	365
23-May	10	369	379	30-Jun	10	265	275	7-Aug	29	369	398	14-Sep	3	117	120
24-May	6	669	675	1-Jul	58	239	297	8-Aug	39	677	716	15-Sep	6	61	67
25-May	123	642	765	2-Jul	36	287	323	9-Aug	178	682	860	16-Sep	4	65	69
26-May	61	100	161	3-Jul	39	408	447	10-Aug	254	365	619	17-Sep	0	61	61
27-May	10	35	45	4-Jul	45	669	714	11-Aug	200	291	491	18-Sep	26	117	143
28-May	7	39	46	5-Jul	175	642	817	12-Aug	22	230	252	19-Sep	29	282	311
29-May	3	39	42	6-Jul	180	239	419	13-Aug	49	200	249	20-Sep	13	365	378
30-May	55	321	376	7-Jul	153	221	374	14-Aug	42	239	281	21-Sep	19	104	123
31-May	36	373	409	8-Jul	36	256	292	15-Aug	19	582	601	22-Sep	0	69	69
1-Jun	32	109	141	9-Jul	36	256	292	16-Aug	94	669	763	23-Sep	10	78	88
2-Jun	10	48	58	10-Jul	94	260	354	17-Aug	49	373	422	24-Sep	0	109	109
3-Jun	0	35	35	11-Jul	80	538	618	18-Aug	43	330	373	25-Sep	0	213	213
4-Jun	6	48	54	12-Jul	142	638	780	19-Aug	25	304	329	26-Sep	13	482	495
5-Jun	0	91	91	13-Jul	97	265	362	20-Aug	19	269	288	27-Sep	75	534	609
6-Jun	12	300	312	14-Jul	17	204	221	21-Aug	86	321	407	28-Sep	29	152	181
7-Jun	39	347	386	15-Jul	6	217	223	22-Aug	10	582	592	29-Sep	3	48	51
8-Jun	51	117	168	16-Jul	141	278	419	23-Aug	39	647	686	30-Sep	0	30	30
9-Jun	0	48	48	17-Jul	138	339	477	24-Aug	88	317	405	1-Oct	0	30	30
10-Jun	0	43	43	18-Jul	71	629	700	25-Aug	61	260	321	2-Oct	3	43	46
11-Jun	0	52	52	19-Jul	123	695	818	26-Aug	56	217	273	3-Oct	10	148	158
12-Jun	0	82	82	20-Jul	83	300	383	27-Aug	42	204	246	4-Oct	0	208	208
13-Jun	10	495	505	21-Jul	54	230	284	28-Aug	26	247	273	5-Oct	38	96	134
14-Jun	73	603	676	22-Jul	45	226	271	29-Aug	85	530	615	6-Oct	0	78	78
15-Jun	170	187	357	23-Jul	137	234	371	30-Aug	81	677	758	7-Oct	3	61	64
16-Jun	19	117	136	24-Jul	68	265	333	31-Aug	39	586	625	8-Oct	0	61	61
17-Jun	0	109	109	25-Jul	52	608	660	1-Sep	76	174	250	9-Oct	3	65	68
18-Jun	3	82	85	26-Jul	212	677	889	2-Sep	14	96	110	10-Oct	10	365	375
19-Jun	7	100	107	27-Jul	96	365	461	3-Sep	12	78	90	11-Oct	9	547	556
20-Jun	40	538	578	28-Jul	8	234	242	4-Sep	11	82	93	12-Oct	35	391	426
21-Jun	77	603	680	29-Jul	29	252	281	5-Sep	36	339	375	13-Oct	0	0	0
22-Jun	140	230	370	30-Jul	22	243	265	6-Sep	26	378	404	Total	40972	6612	47584

Mongaup Pond Campground

Exhibit # 11 - Campground Weekly Attendance 2014

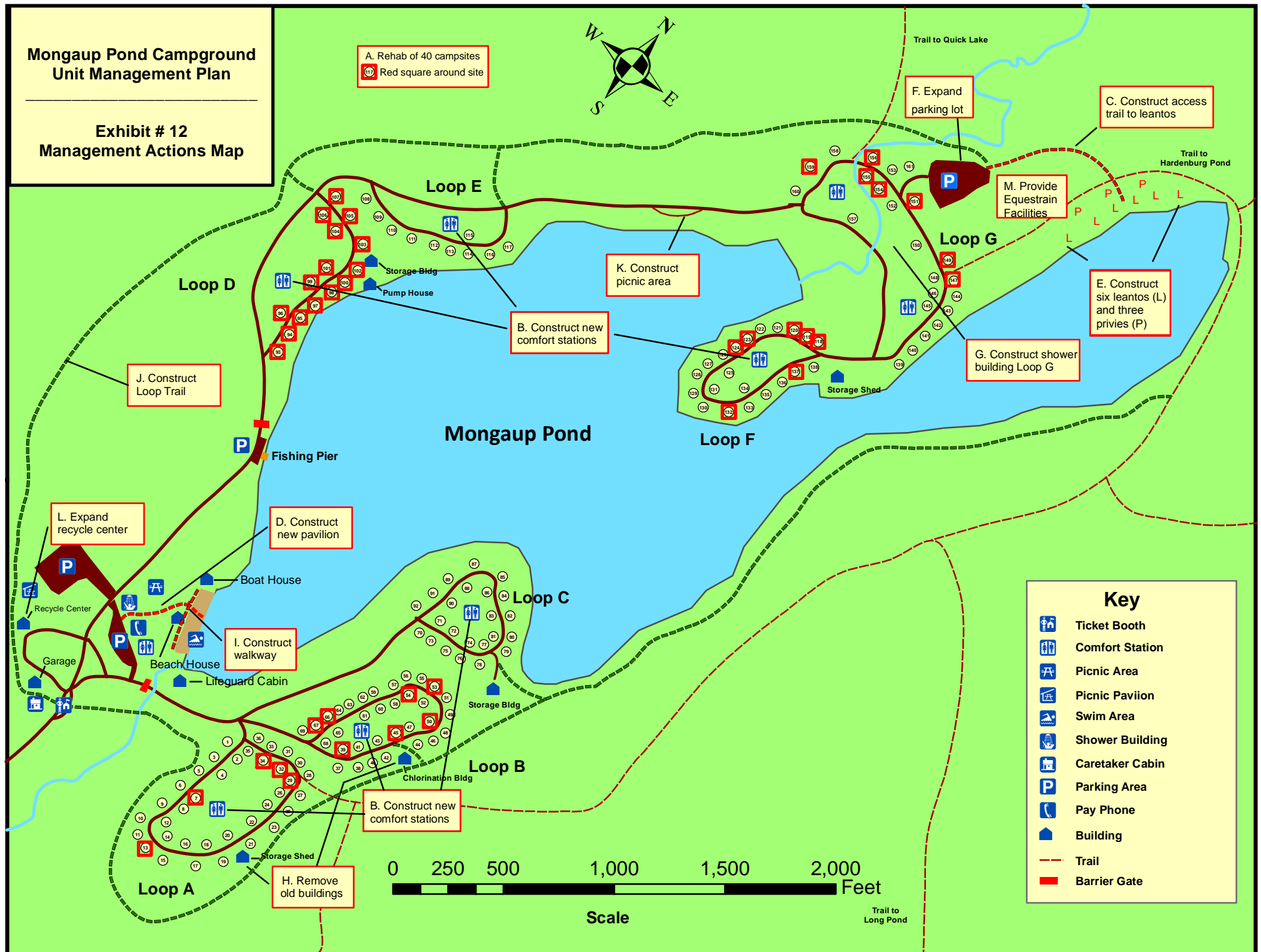


Mongaup Pond Campground Weekly Attendance 2014



Mongaup Pond Campground Unit Management Plan

Exhibit # 12 Management Actions Map



Mongaup Pond Campground

Unit Management Plan

Exhibit # 13

Facility Photos (Page 1)



Caretaker's Cabin



Garage



Ticket Booth



Woodshed



Beach / Bath House



Boathouse

Mongaup Pond Campground

Unit Management Plan

Exhibit # 13

Facility Photos (Page 2)



Wood Storage Bldg (Entrance Area)



Lifeguard's Cabin



Wood Storage Bldg (Day Use Area)



Shower Building



Camper Building



Fishing Pier

**Mongaup Pond Campground
Unit Management Plan**

Exhibit # 13

Facility Photos (Page 3)



Pavilion



Storage Shed (Maintenance Area)



Solid Waste / Recycle Bldg



Rest Room (Loops A,B,C,F and Day Use)



Storage Shed (Bottle Bldg)



Rest Room (Loops D,E & G)

Mongaup Pond Campground

Unit Management Plan

Exhibit # 13

Facility Photos (Page 4)



Chlorinator Bldg (Loop C)



Storage Shed (Loop C)



Pump House Bldg



Storage Shed (Loop A)

EXHIBIT # - 14

Public Comment Response

Public Comments are grouped by category and summarized below.

Mongaup Pond Campground Equestrian Use Comment (7)

Comment- Multiple comments were received regarding the lack of equestrian facilities and the prohibition of equestrian use at the campground.

Response – After reviewing the public comments the Department feels that equestrian use and facilities can be developed within a designated equestrian use area of the campground. Please see management action *M. Provide equestrian facilities at the campground* for further details on equestrian use within Mongaup Pond Campground. Patrons wishing to utilize the proposed equestrian facilities should be reminded that all management actions are dependent on adequate staffing and funding for completion. Prior to completion of the proposed equestrian facilities and Department adoption of the designated horse camping area, horses will continue to be prohibited within the campground Intensive Use Area.