Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Lands and Forests

Aldrich Pond Wild Forest
Oswegatchie Easemenmt Lands

Unit Management Plan

February 1995

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

GEORGE E. PATAKI, *Governor* LANGDON MARSH, *Commissioner*

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST

OSWEGATCHIE EASEMENT LANDS

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

NYS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

George E. Pataki
Governor

Langdon Marsh
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM FROM
LANGDON MARSH, Commissioner

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

FEB 3 1995

TO: The Record

FROM: Langdon Marsh

RE: Unit Management Plan (UMP)
Aldrich Pond

The Unit Management Plan for the Aldrich Pond Area has been completed. The Plan is consistent with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the State Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, and Department rules, regulations and policies. The Plan includes management objectives for a five-year period and is hereby approved and adopted.

IN MEMORIUM

On November 5, 1992, Roderick D. Fraser of Star Lake died at the age of 66 from a cancer which was discovered shortly after his retirement as supervisor of the DEC trail crew in 1990. An expert woodsman, Rod had a very strong empathy for persons of lesser ability and constantly applied his considerable energy and abilities toward creating amenities to encourage them to experience the outdoors which he loved so much. This feeling was so strong that, in his final months, he spent considerable energy convincing his many friends and neighbors to participate in the planning process. This plan, while not able to directly embrace all of Rod's ideas, hopefully expresses his influence.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND v
LOCATION MAP vi

I. INTRODUCTION
A. AREA DESCRIPTION 1
1. General Location 1
2. Acreage 1
ACQUISITION HISTORY MAP 2
3. Unclassified Parcels 4
4. Access 5
B. HISTORY 7

II. INVENTORY, USE AND CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND USE
A. NATURAL RESOURCES 8
1. Physical 8
a. Geology 8
b. Soils 8
c. Terrain 8
d. Water 8
GEOLOGICAL MAP 9
e. Wetlands 10
2. Biological 10
a. Vegetation 10
b. Wildlife 11
c. Fisheries 13
PUBLIC STREAM FISHING RIGHTS - MAP 15
3. Visual 16
4. Unique 16
5. Critical Habitat 16
B. EXISTING FACILITIES 16
C. CULTURAL 19
D. ECONOMIC 20
1. Impact of State Ownership on Adjacent Private Lands 20
2. Impact of Adjacent Private Lands on State Lands 20
E. PUBLIC USE 20
F. CAPACITY OF THE RESOURCE TO WITHSTAND USE 24

III. MANAGEMENT AND POLICY
A. PAST MANAGEMENT 24
B. RELATIONSHIP OF MANAGEMENT OF AREA TO ADJACENT STATE LANDS 25
C. ADMINISTRATION OF CONSERVATION EASEMENTS 25
D. ISSUES AFFECTING THE PLANNING AREA 26
1. Wild, Scenic & Recreational Rivers Act 26
2. All Terrain & Motor Vehicle Use 30
PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLE AND ATV ACCESS MAP 31
3. Access 32
BALD MOUNTAIN ROAD EXTENSION MAP 33

4. Trespass 34
5. Canoe Routes 34
6. Survey Needs 35
7. Horse Trails 35
8. Snowmobile Trails 35
EXISTING HORSE TRAIL SYSTEM MAP 36
EXISTING SNOWMOBILE TRAIL SYSTEM MAP 37
9. Streeter Lake Road 38
10. Private Access Rights 38
E. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 38
1. Goals 38
2. Objectives 38
a. Land Management 38
PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE RIGHTS OF WAY MAP 39
b. Wildlife Management 40
c. Fisheries Management 40
d. Public Use Management 41
e. Water Quality Management 42
IV. PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSED
A. FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT AND/OR REMOVAL 42
PROPOSED HORSE TRAIL SYSTEM MAP 43
B. MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES 44
PROPOSED SNOWMOBILE TRAIL SYSTEM MAP 45
C. PUBLIC USE MANAGEMENT 46
BICYCLE ROAD AND TRAIL MAP 47
D. FISH AND WILDLIFE 48
E. WILD, SCENIC, & RECREATIONAL RIVERS 50
F. FIRE MANAGEMENT 50
G. ADMINISTRATION 50
1. Staffing 50
2. Volunteers 51
3. Budgeting 51
H. LAND ACQUISITION 53
I. SLMP AMENDMENTS REQUIRED 53
J. SEQR REQUIREMENTS 53
K. RELATIONSHIP OF MANAGEMENT OF AREA TO FOREST PRESERVE AND ADJACENT AREAS 53
L. PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS 53

V. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION 54

BIBLIOGRAPHY 57

APPENDIX
A. SUMMARY OF THE LASSITER ACQUISITION 60
LASSITER TRACT MAP 63
PUBLIC USE GUIDELINES 64
B. WILDLIFE
1. Common Loon Survey, Significant Habitats, Deer Yards 65
2. Deer Harvest 66
3. Furbearer Harvest 67

4. Wildlife Species 68
5. Breeding Bird Species 72
C. FISH
1. Schedule-Public Fishing Rights Maint. 76
2. Fish Species 77
3. Lake and Pond Inventory 78
4. Stream Inventory 81
D. KALURAH RIGHTS OF WAY 82
E. MCCLINTOCK REPORT 86
F. ARTICLES 48 B & C - MOTOR VEHICLE LAW 94
G. SECTIONS 196.1 AND 196.2-ECL 99
H. CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
1. Section 190.12-ECL 100
2. Policy for Administration 103
I. DRAFT POLICY ON DISABLED PERSONS 105
J. DEC/APA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING-BICYCLE USE 111
K. PUBLIC COMMENTS 113
L. WILD,SCENIC, & RECREATIONAL RIVERS ACT 117
M. ADIRONDACK PARK SLMP-GUIDELINES FOR WS & RRA 120

INSERT MAPS

WILDLIFE
FACILITIES AFTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
EXISTING AND PROPOSED FACILITIES

BACKGROUND

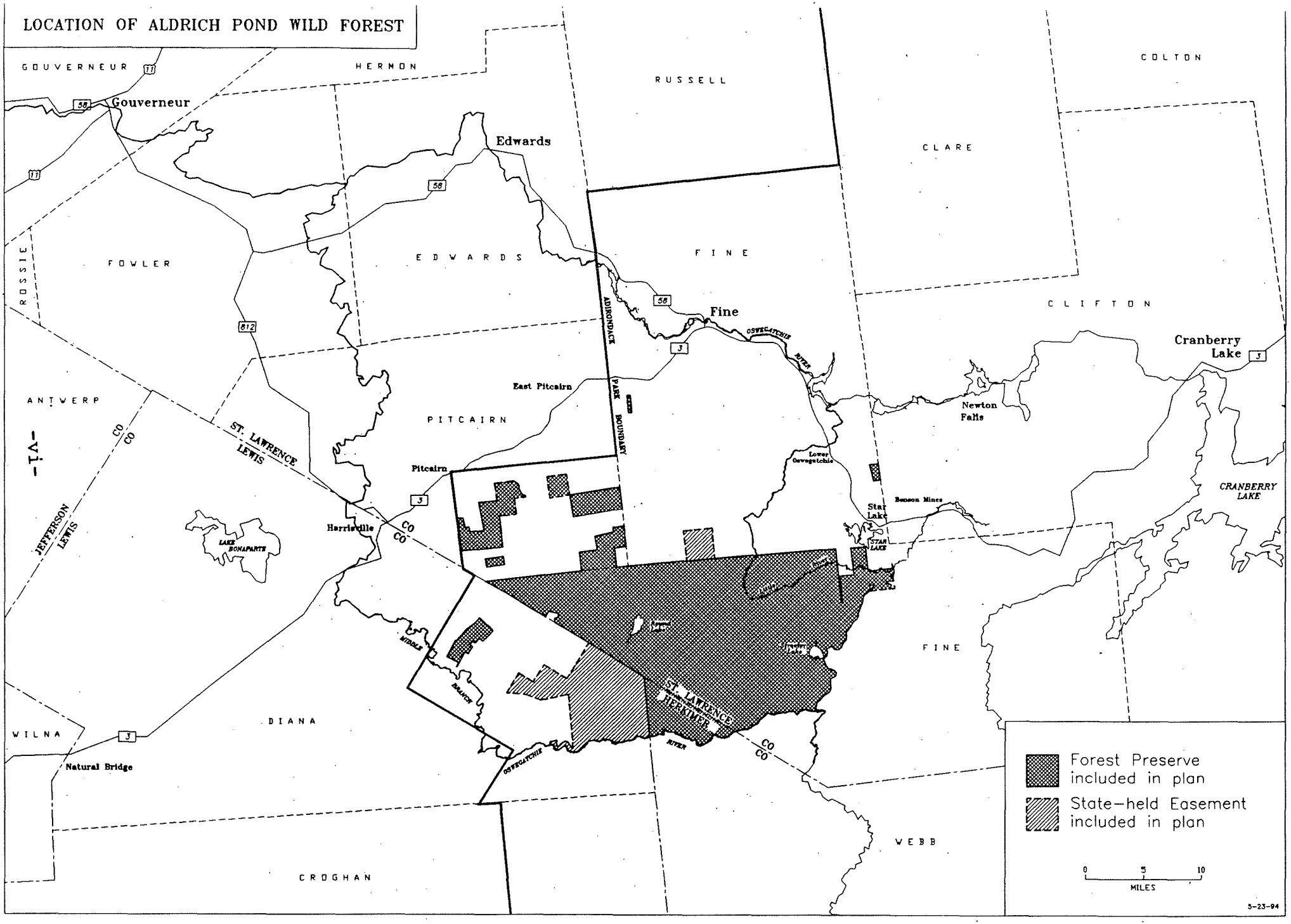
In 1972, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller approved the Adirondack Park Agency Master Plan for state-owned lands in the Adirondack Park. This culminated many years of work by several legislative study groups and, ultimately, the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, appointed by the Governor in 1968.

The Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks made nearly 200 specific recommendations regarding the Adirondack Park. Among its recommendations were:

- The creation of the Adirondack Park Agency
- The preparation of a Master Plan for state-owned lands by the Agency.
- The classification of these lands "according to their characteristics and capacity to withstand use" and
- A set of extensive guidelines for the care, custody and control of state-owned lands under the Master Plan with particular emphasis on proposed wilderness and primitive areas.

The Temporary Study Commission also prepared legislation in final draft form, not only establishing the agency, but providing a comprehensive framework for land use, both public and private.

The final legislative mandate provided for the Agency's Master Plan for State-owned lands in the Adirondack Park. A revised master plan, in accordance with Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27 of the Executive Law, was signed by Governor Mario Cuomo on November 4, 1987. This plan has been prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation with the State Land Master Plan setting the parameters and interested citizens providing additional review.


LOCATION OF ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
GOUVERNEUR
HERMON
RUSSELL
COLTON
Gouverneur
Edwards
CLARE
EDWARDS
FINE
FOWLER
ROSSIE
CLIFTON
Fine
Cranberry Lake
ADIRONDACK PARK BOUNDARY
OSWEGATCHIE RIVER
East Pitcairn
ANTWERP
PITCAIRN
Newton Falls
ST. LAWRENCE
LEWIS
Pitcairn
Lower Oswegatchie
CRANBERRY LAKE
Benson Mines
Star Lake
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
Harrisville
LAKE BONAPARTE
STAR LAKE
Tupper Lake
FINE
ST. LAWRENCE
HERKIMER
WILNA
DIANA
Natural Bridge
WEBB
CROGHAN
Forest Preserve included in plan
State-held Easement included in plan
0 5 10
MILES
5-23-94

I. INTRODUCTION

A. AREA DESCRIPTION

1. General Location

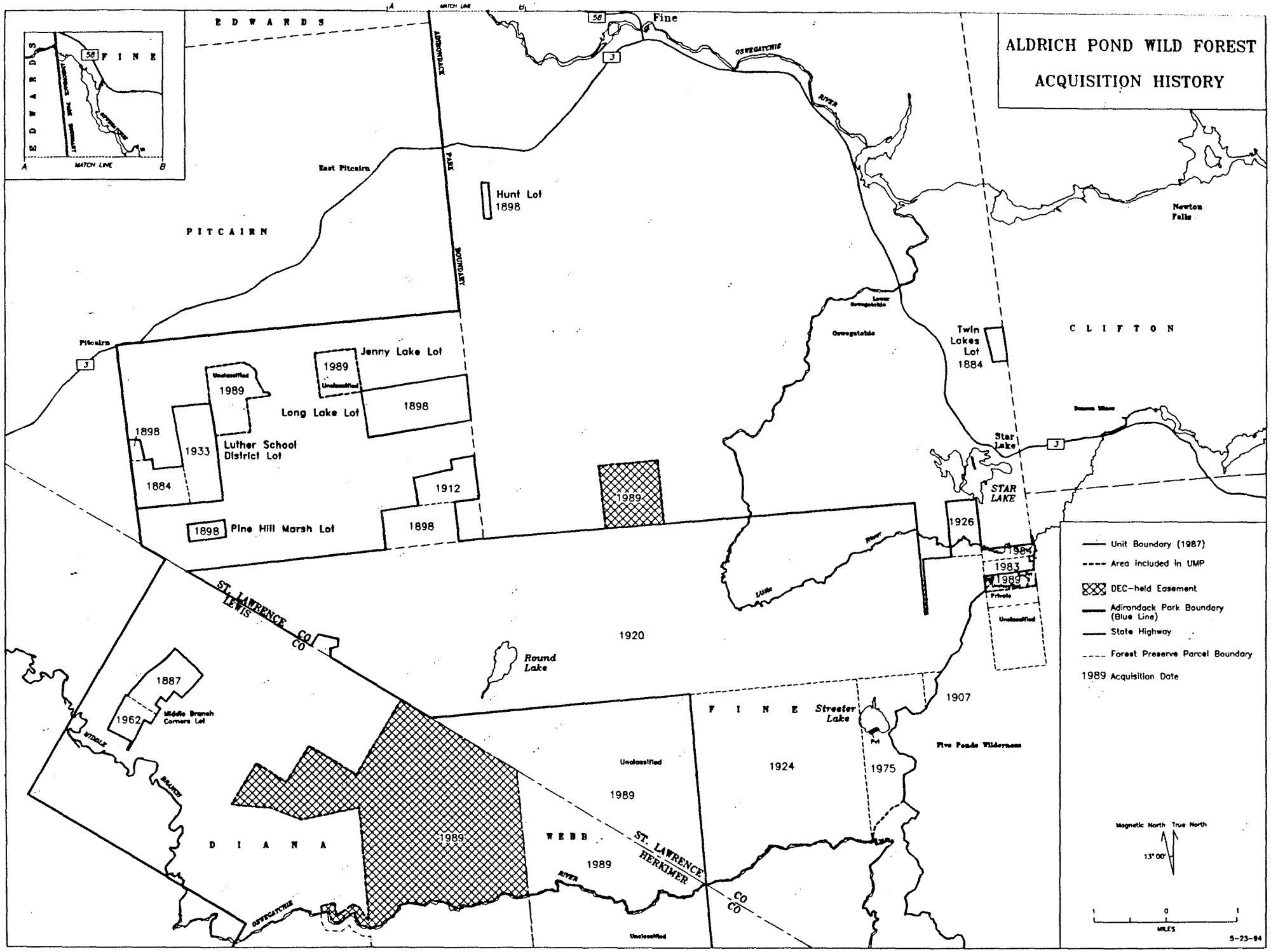
a. The Aldrich Pond Wild Forest is described as those Forest Preserve lands lying within the following bounds: North by north bank of the Oswegatchie River; East by County Rte. 50 (Benson Mines to Newton Falls Road),West on Rte. 3 to Youngs Road, south on Youngs Road to administrative/private ROW road to Tamarack Creek Snowmobile Trail to Francis Hill Road (east) to Bassetts Creek to boundary of Five Ponds Wilderness Area (St. Lawrence/Herkimer county line); South by county line to southern bank of Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie River; West by the Adirondack Park boundary.

b. The Oswegatchie Easement Lands are described as those conservation easement lands lying within the bounds of the Aldrich Pond Wild Forest planning area consisting of a parcel in the northeastern part of the Town of Diana, Lewis County and another in the Town of Fine, St.Lawrence County.

2. Acreage

a. Aldrich Pond Wild Forest (26,701.79 acres). This forest consists of eight separate parcels as follows:

Lot	Deeded Acreage	Town	County
Middle Branch Cor.	467.00	Diana	Lewis
Luther School Dist.	1,159.38	Pitcairn	St. Law.
Pinehill Marsh	78.16	Pitcairn	St. Law.
Jenny Lake	164.00	Pitcairn	St. Law.
Long Lake	577.84	Pitcairn	St. Law.
Main Section	625.92	Pitcairn	St. Law.
	22,066.49	Fine	St. Law.
	1,462.00	Webb	Herkimer
Twin Lakes	68.00	Fine	St. Law.
Hunt	33.00	Fine	St. Law.
Total Acreage	26,701.79		


ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
ACQUISITION HISTORY
EDWARDS
FINE
PITCAIRN
CLIFTON
DIANA
WEBB
ST. LAWRENCE CO
LEWIS CO
HERKIMER CO
Fine
East Pitcairn
Pitcairn
Newton Falls
Star Lake
STAR LAKE
Round Lake
Streeter Lake
Five Ponds Wilderness
Middle Branch Corners Lot
Hunt Lot
1898
Jenny Lake Lot
1989
Unclassified
Long Lake Lot
1898
Luther School District Lot
1933
1884
Pine Hill Marsh Lot
1898
1912
1898
1989
Twin Lakes Lot
1884
1926
1984
1983
1989
Private
Unclassified
1920
1907
1924
1975
1887
1962
1989
Unclassified
1989
Unclassified
Unit Boundary (1987)
Area included in UMP
DEC-held Easement
Adirondack Park Boundary (Blue Line)
State Highway
Forest Preserve Parcel Boundary
1989 Acquisition Date
Magnetic North
True North
13° 00'
0
MILES
5-23-94

By political subdivision, it is distributed as follows:

St. Lawrence County		
Fine	22,167.49	
Pitcairn	2,605.30	
Total		24,772.79
Lewis County		
Diana		467.00
Herkimer County		
Webb		1,462.00
		26,701.79

The legal description of these lots, taken from the Adirondack Land Map, is as follows:

Lot	Description - Macomb's Purchase
Middle Branch Corners	GT 4,Easterly End Lots 1,2
Luther School District	GT 3,Twp. 11,Lots 96, 97, 102, 103, 104, 118, 119
Pinehill Marsh	GT 3,Twp. 11,Lot 124
Jenny Lake	GT 3,Twp. 11,Lot 94
Long Lake	GT 3,Twp. 11,Lots 108,109,110
Main Section	GT 3,Twp. 11,Lots 130,131,133, 134
	Twp. 14,SE 1/4
	SW 1/4,Easterly End
	NW 1/4
	NE 1/4,Lots 1,2,7,8, 9, 11-36
Twin Lakes	GT 3,Twp. 12,East 1/2, Lot 30
Hunt	GT 3,Twp. 12,West 1/2,East Part Lot 28

The chronological development of this forest has occurred as follows:

Date of Conveyance	Description	Acres	Remarks	Cumulative Acreage
2/14/1884	Luther School District Lot	188.09	Tax Deed (2 parcels)	188.09
10/31/1884	Twin Lakes Lot	68.00	Tax Deed	256.09
10/31/1884	Middle Branch Corners Lot	309.00	Tax Deed	565.09
4/2/1898	Luther School District Lot	45.55	Tax Deed	610.64
4/25/1898	Pinehill Marsh Lot	78.16	Tax Deed	688.80
4/25/1898	Long Lake Lot	577.84	Tax Deed (3 parcels)	1,266.64
4/25/1898	Jayville Lot	364.87	Tax Deed (2 parcels)	1,631,51
4/25/1898	Hunt Lot	33.00	Tax Deed	1,644.51

5/16/1907	Coffin Lot	44.00		1,708.51
7/2/1912	Jayville Lot	261.05	Litigation (2 parcels)	1,969.56
11/15/1920	Mecca Lumber Co. Tract	7,335.69	2 parcels	9,305.25
11/24/1920	Aldrich Pd. Tract	5,952.81	27 Lots	15,258.06
11/24/1924	Middle Branch Timber Co. Tract	3,506.00	Town of Fine	18,764.06
12/22/1926	Aldrich Pd. Tract	200.00	Lot 9	18,964.06
2/1/1933	Luther School District Lot	407.74	2 parcels	19,371.80
8/9/1962	Middle Branch Corners Lot	158.00		19,529.80
11/14/1967	2 Rights of Way		From Kalurah	19,529.80
4/2/1975	Braman Mfg. Co. Tract	1,795.00		21,324.80
6/16/1978	Bossuot Lot	82.59	Copperbolt Corner	21,407.39
3/29/1983	Aldrich Pd. Tract	88.37	Lot 3	21,495.76
4/20/1984	Aldrich Pd. Tract	75.03	Lot 2	21,570.79
6/14/1989	Lassiter Purchase (North of river)	5,131.00	Fee Purchase	26,701.79

b. Oswegatchie Easement Lands (4,115.30 acres). These lands consist of two parcels (Refer to Acquisition History Map) obtained in the Lassiter/Nature Conservancy Purchase of 6/14/89 which border the Main Section in the north and the southwest as follows:

Macomb's Purchase	Deeded Acreage	Town	County	Parcel
GT 3,Twp 12, Lots 73,80	355.00	Fine	St. Law.	Northern
GT 4,Easterly End,Lots 13, 17-24	3,760.30	Diana	Lewis	SW
Total	4,115.30			

3. Unclassified Parcels

There are four parcels within this planning area which were purchased in 1989, but have not yet been classified by the Adirondack Park Agency (Refer to Acquisition History Map). Acreage for three of these parcels has been included in this forest while the remaining parcel, which lies to the west of the Youngs Road, has not because the existence of the private right-of-way, existing snowmobile trail and

adjacent wilderness area create the possibility of dual classification for this 72.8 acre parcel.

These lands will be administered on an interim basis in a manner consistent with the character of the land and its capacity to withstand use and which will not foreclose options for eventual classification.

4. Access

a. Public access to each of the eight parcels presently occurs as follows:

Middle Branch Corners Lot - The purchase of the southernmost part of this Lot in 1962 provided public motorized access from the Bryants Bridge Road. Adequate parking is available at the end of a .2 mile access road leading north from this town road.

Jenny Lake Lot - This 164 acre lot is not accessible and it is very unlikely that access can be obtained.

Hunt Lot - This lot has an old road leading to it; however, the lot itself has never been located with a survey.

Twin Lakes Lot - Foot access to this small (68 acre) lot is available along the New York Central Railroad bed.

Luther School District Lot - The purchase of 0.76 acres in 1965, in the southwest corner of this lot, provided public access to a previously landlocked parcel. It has been maintained as a parking lot for access from the Goose Pond Road. This parking lot lies outside of the Adirondack Park. Access to this lot is also available from the Jayville Road across lands acquired in the Lassiter Purchase.

Pinehill Marsh Lot - This lot is inaccessible. In the report of John Y. McClintock to the Forest Preserve Board contained in Appendix E, it is stated that the old road to Jayville crossed the lot but that it had reverted to a woods road by 1900.

Long Lake Lot - This lot is effectively inaccessible. Although an old road crosses the eastern end, it is not driveable. Users of the

area must park their vehicles along the public road at Jayville and walk through the yard of a private camp .4 mile to reach the southwest corner of the lot.

Main Section - Public motorized access to this section is primarily from the north. Historically, public access to the western and eastern ends have been hampered by private ownership. To alleviate this situation in the western end, the State of New York appropriated two 33 ft. rights-of-way leading from Kalurah in 1967 (Appendix D). The first consisted mostly of the old Mecca Lumber Company railroad bed which follows the South Creek Lake Road southerly to the state boundary line while the other branches southeasterly along an existing road (Dodds Rd.) to provide access to the westerly portion of the Jayville area. Funds have never been available to improve these routes and they are consequently in poor condition. A third means of motorized access from Kalurah is the Jayville Road (town road).

From Aldrich, an old railroad bed (Streeter Lake Road) provides good motorized access to Streeter Lake.

From Star Lake, the lands of this forest adjoin two town roads. The purchase of Lots 2 and 3 in the Aldrich Pond Tract in 1983 and 1984 provided good access from the Youngs Road. At Lake Street there is not adequate parking, but a ski trail constructed by the Youth Conservation Corps leads into the existing trail system. At the Youngs Road there is an existing parking lot to accommodate horse trailers and the road is wide enough to provide roadside parking as well.

b. Public access to the portion of the Oswegatchie Easement Lands which borders the southwestern part of the Main Section is very restricted. The Mullins Flow Road, which is located partly on New York State held conservation easement lands which are not included in this planning unit and partly on other fee land of Lassiter's, provides public access only for purposes of transporting canoes and canoeists to the Oswegatchie Easement Lands or to other New York State held conservation easement lands which are not a part of this planning unit, where the same may be launched. No other use may be made by the public of this

roadway; in no event may any vehicles be parked along the roadway as the same passes over the lands of the owner of the easement lands.

B. HISTORY

Relevant historical occurrences that directly affected the planning area are as follows:

1854	The Jayville property was opened for iron ore by Z. H. Benton (Leonard & Buddington, 1964)
1886	The Carthage and Adirondack Railroad reached Jayville and the Jayville mining interests were bought by the Magnetic Iron Ore Company (Leonard & Buddington, 1964).
1888	The Jayville iron mine was abandoned in favor of the Benson Mines deposit (Newland, 1908).
1889	Star Lake was stocked with 40,000 brook trout fry from the Caledonia Hatchery becoming the first body of water in the state to be stocked.
C.1890	In the early 1890's the Post and Henderson Company opened a sawmill at Jayville (Palmer, 1970).
C.1898	The Post and Henderson Company built a large sawmill at Benson Mines and, later, one on the Little River to the south (Palmer, 1970).
1903	The Mecca Lumber Company built a sawmill at Little Mill which the company renamed Kalurah in honor of the Masonic Lodge in Binghamton. A logging railroad was constructed from this mill to the Scuttle Hole (Palmer, 1970).
C.1905	The Post and Henderson Company built a railroad south out of Benson Mines (Palmer, 1970).
C.1910	The Mecca Lumber Company moved from Kalurah to New Hampshire (Palmer, 1970).
1941	Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation made surveys of the Jayville iron deposits. Eight inclined holes with a total depth of 2,336 feet were drilled. It was determined, however, that a commercial venture was not feasible (Leonard & Buddington, 1964).

II. INVENTORY, USE AND CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND USE

A. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Physical

a. Geology

This forest is primarily located in the Fall Zone, which is identified by Buddington (1962) as a monocline separating the Childwold Terrace and the Grenville Lowlands in this vicinity. The maximum relief within this zone is 300′ to 400′. A relatively small part of this forest south of Streeter Lake is in the Childwold Terrace. The primary feature of this area which qualifies it for such inclusion is an abundance of swamps.

b. Soils

A review of the general soils maps for this area confirms the fact that the roads and trails on the eastern part of the main section of this forest are mostly on well drained gravely soils (Colton Association) and those on the westerly part are on soils on which drainage is more critical (Berkshire-Dixmont, Potsdam-Crary and Canaan-Rock Outcrop Associations).

Site specific soils information will be determined as necessary to implement management activities.

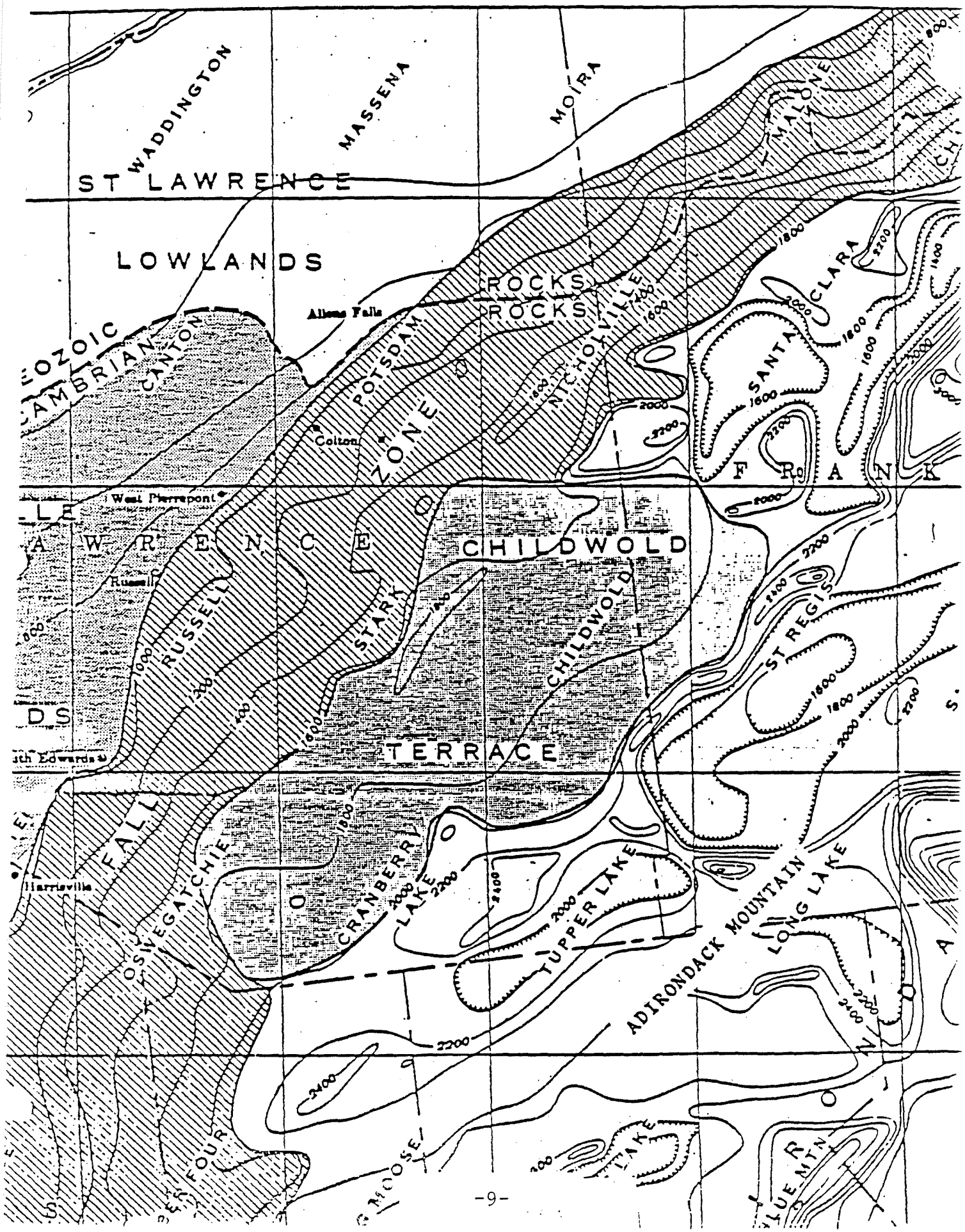
c. Terrain

There are no named elevations on either the state lands or the conservation easement lands. Generally, the terrain is relatively flat in the southeastern part (Childwold Terrace) and steeper in the remainder (Fall Zone).

d. Water

Within the planning unit there are 27 streams and rivers (56 miles), and 28 lakes and ponds (846 acres) (see River and Stream and Lake and Pond inventories in appendix C). Most of these waters lie on state-owned or easement lands. Five privately-owned lakes are included due to their fishery and recreational importance to the area.

Taken From: "Regional Geology of the St. Lawrence County Magnetite District Northwest Adirondacks



Water quality is generally excellent, with low productivity and fertility levels typical to Adirondack waters. Acid precipitation impacts are noticeable, with four (30 acres, 4%) of the area's lakes and ponds classified in the acidified range (pH levels below 5.0). An additional ten (236 acres, 28%) have pH levels in the threatened range (between 5.0 and 6.0). Two streams (M. Branch Oswegatchie River and Mullins Marsh Creek) are also considered acid. These conditions limit the abilities of waters to support fishlife. At least three of the area's lakes and two streams are known to be fishless. The water chemistry of Long Lake (p 162) is maintained at satisfactory pH levels (over 6.0) by periodic lime treatments. Another waterbody, Silver Dawn Lake, is proposed for liming. Its brook trout fishery, as well as three other unit waters are maintained by annual stocking.

e. Wetlands

A wetland is identified as any land that is annually subject to periodic or continual inundation by water and commonly referred to as a bog, swamp, or marsh. They are inventoried, mapped and protected under the New York State Freshwater Wetlands Act of 1975 by the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency. The core wetlands are indicated on a map which was originally prepared by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

2. Biological

a. Vegetation

All of this forest has been modified in various degrees by the harvest of forest products. The previously mentioned McClintock report (Appendix E) provides a graphic illustration of the initial impact on the Luther School District and Pinehill Marsh Lots. Other descriptions of logging activities may be found in Beahan (1984), Kudish (1985), and Palmer (1970).

The Lassiter Purchase lands consist of a variety of forest stands in various stages of succession to provide a diversity not generally found on forest preserve lands.

Tree species are mostly northern hardwood with coniferous swamps occurring primarily in the southeastern part. Spruce and balsam plantations have been established in the vicinity of Streeter Lake and Pansy Pond outlet. The evidence of past fires is most obvious on the thin soils south of Jayville and cultivation of seed potatoes east of Streeter Lake has left this area in an early stage of plant succession.

A large bog south of Streeter Lake is one of five Adirondack bogs in the 150-250 acre range. Hitchens, Sevey and two bogs in Deer Pond Marsh are the others. The only bogs larger than these are Spring Pond, Bloomingdale and Grass River which are each in excess of 500 acres.

The only known rare or endangered plant known to be on this forest is bog aster (Aster nemoralis) which is considered rare in this part of its range.

b. Wildlife

This forest is categorized as being primarily within the Western Adirondack Foothills Ecological Zone. (Will, Stumvole, Gotie, and Smith, 1982). The area is at a lower elevation with somewhat milder winters than is typical for the Central Adirondacks. Consequently, populations of white-tailed deer are generally higher than in the Central Adirondacks. The Aldrich Pond Wild Forest is located in Deer Management Unit 25.

The N.Y.S. Deer Calculation Program can proportion township data to enable biologists to look at historical deer records on a Deer Management Unit (DMU) or split town basis. The harvest of white-tailed deer has averaged 1.4 bucks per square mile since 1980. The total deer kill has ranged from a low of 15 in 1971 (after three severe winters in a row), to a high of 128 in 1967 (during the peak of the Park Permit years). Harvest data for the area is shown in Appendix B.

All or parts of eight deer wintering areas are located within this forest in association with softwood cover, stream drainages and wetlands.

Black bear harvest for towns within the Aldrich Pond Wild Forest:

Year	St Law. County		Lewis	Herkimer
Town:	Fine	Pitcairn	Diana	Webb
1993	0	3	7	36
1992	12	2	9	21
1991	9	3	3	24
1990	9	9	7	24
1989	11	3	8	34
1988	9	0	1	32
1987	13	4	5	27
1986	1	0	0	33
1985	8	3	5	24
1984	3	3	6	18
1983	2	3	0	15
1982	14	2	7	23

Utilizing a proportioned method of allocating harvest it is estimated that an average of 2 to 5 black bears annually are taken from the area by big game hunters.

Common furbearers include beaver, fisher, otter Eastern coyote, muskrat, mink, and raccoon. Bobcats occur on the area however they are scarce. Pine marten have also been reported in the vicinity however they are considered rare. Data on small mammals, amphibians and reptiles specific to the area is lacking. Snowshoe hare, Eastern chipmunk, red squirrels, porcupine, and various shrews, voles, and mice probably also occur within the unit. A list of mammals, reptiles and amphibians that occur in the Western Adirondack Foothills Ecological Zone (Chambers 1983) is included in Appendix B.

Cooperators working with the New York State Breeding Bird Atlas have identified 114 species as either confirmed, possible, or probable breeders within the area. Common waterfowl species include the wood duck, American black duck, mallard, hooded and common merganser. The ruffed grouse is the most common game bird as identified in all twelve breeding blocks.

No endangered species are known to occur on the area.

Special Concern species include: the common loon which has nested on Round Lake and possibly Rock

Lake, the common raven, and Eastern bluebird. Non breeding adult common loons have also been seen on Streeter Lake and Long Pond.

The red-shouldered hawk is the only threatened specie identified as possibly nesting on the area. Many additional bird species while not confirmed as breeding utilize the area during migration.

c. Fisheries

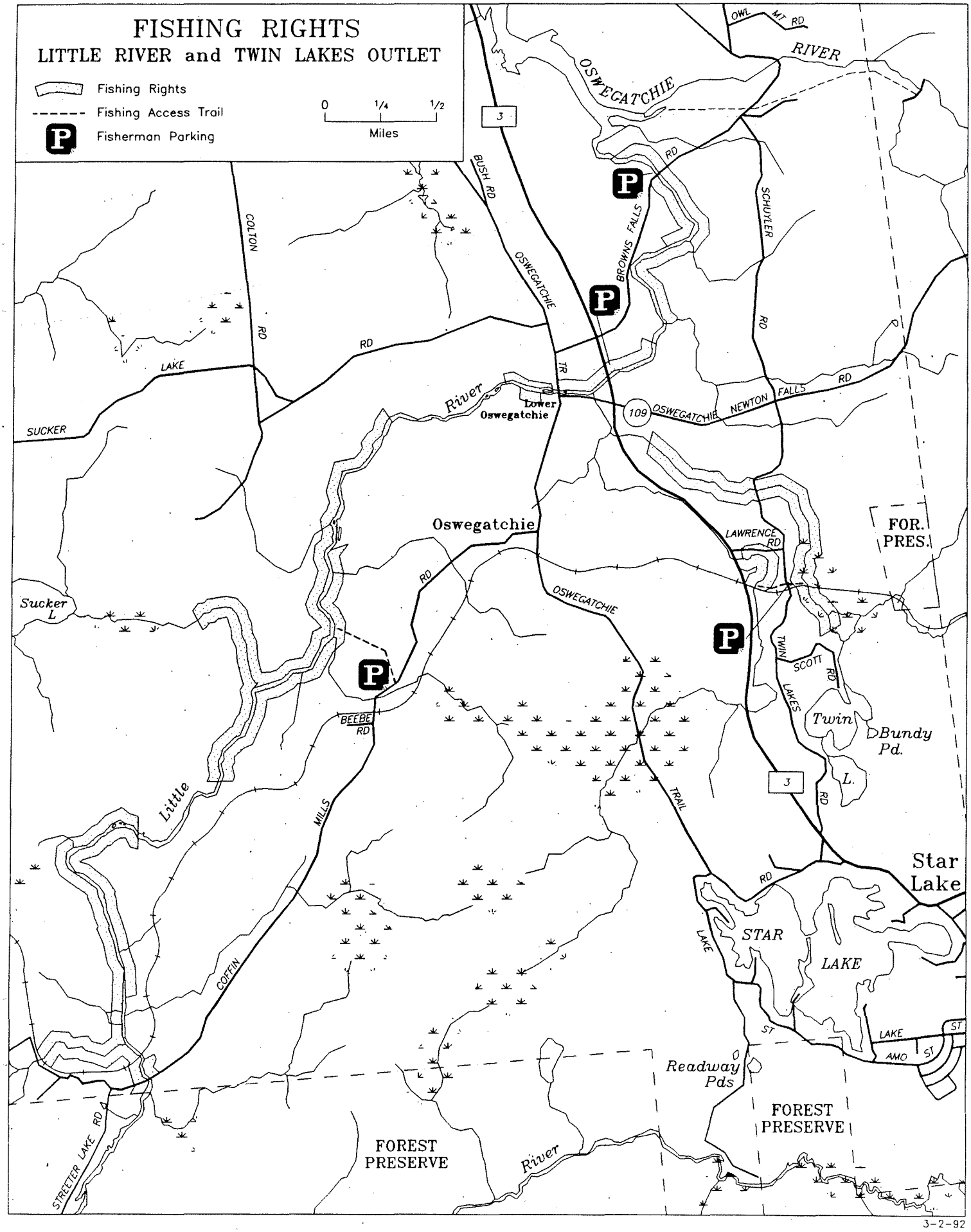
Most of the lakes and ponds in the Aldrich Pond Wild Forest support fish life (see Appendix C Lake and Pond Inventory). Brown bullhead is the most common species, present in a least 18 of the area's waters. Brook trout is the most common gamefish species, reported in 15 waters. Four of these (Long, Round, Silver Dawn and Streeter Lakes), obtain their brook trout from annual stocking. Several of the remaining waters have histories of stocking, but are currently supporting natural spawning brook trout populations. Other fish species found in the area's waters include native Adirondack species such as white sucker, creek chub, and northern redbelly dace, and non-native species such as yellow perch and golden shiner. A complete fish species list is in Appendix C. One of the stocked waters, Streeter Lake (p 285), has a reputation as an excellent trout fishery. It was stocked in the 1930's and through most the 1940's when stocking was terminated. Until recently, the lake's brook trout exhibited good reproductive success and was managed as a self-sustaining population. Reports of low catch rates due to increased angler pressure led to the initiation of annual stocking in the late 1980's to supplement natural recruitment. At present Streeter Lake is stocked (via truck) with 1,000 fall-fingerling Little Tupper strain brook trout per year.

Round Lake (p 161), Long Lake (p 162) and Silver Dawn Pond (p 154), all remote ponds, offer quality brook trout angling experience within the Aldrich Pond Unit. All are stocked annually. Long Lake is limed periodically to maintain its pH within satisfactory limits. Silver Dawn is proposed for a initial lime treatment in 1995. These waters are stocked via helicopter.

Star Lake, the largest water in the planning unit (208 acres), has a long history of fishery management. Historically it supported self-sustaining lake and brook trout populations. As of a 1990 survey, its fish community included brown, lake and rainbow trout, rainbow smelt, brown bullhead, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, white sucker, and recently introduced (illegally) small and largemouth bass. The present management strategy includes annual stocking of rainbow trout. Public access is a significant issue on Star Lake at this time. DEC policy dictates that stocking is permitted only in waters open to public access. A small informal fishing access site exists on Star Lake. Acquisition of a formal site and its development are high priority needs to insure access in the future.

South Creek Lake, a 57 acre waterbody, located on the western boundary of the Main Section, also has a long history of fishery management. Stocking with brook trout as early as 1932 led to its reputation as a productive fishery through the 1960's. Declines in survival and growth of stocked brook trout probably due to expanding populations of competing fish species such as brown bullhead, white sucker and creek chub, precipitated a stocking change to brown trout in 1976. In 1977, brown trout stocking was terminated in favor of establishing a naturally spawning (NSA) largemouth bass population in the lake. This was accomplished by the early 1980's. At present, the lake supports a moderate largemouth bass fishery, along with what appears to be a low density self-sustaining brown trout population. Due to the lack of adequate public access, angler use of the lake is very low. Development of the access road to permit vehicle access to the lake is recommended to expand the potential for public use of the lake's fishery resource.

Stream fisheries include 12 waters which support wild trout populations and two which are stocked with brown trout populations (see Appendix C -River and Stream Inventory). In general the brook trout fisheries are located in remote settings, while the brown trout waters are readily accessible. Most notable in the unit is the Little River, which is very accessible via 4.7 miles of permanent public fishing rights


FISHING RIGHTS
LITTLE RIVER and TWIN LAKES OUTLET
Fishing Rights
Fishing Access Trail
Fisherman Parking
0 1/4 1/2
Miles
OWL MT RD
RIVER
OSWEGATCHIE
3
BUSH RD
RD
SCHUYLER
COLTON
OSWEGATCHIE
BROWNS FALLS
RD
LAKE
RD
TR
River
Lower Oswegatchie
109
OSWEGATCHIE
NEWTON FALLS
RD
SUCKER
Oswegatchie
LAWRENCE RD
FOR. PRES.
RD
OSWEGATCHIE
Sucker L
TWIN
SCOTT RD
LAKES
Twin
Bundy Pd.
L.
BEEBE RD
Little
MILLS
TRAIL
3
RD
Star Lake
RD
STAR
LAKE
LAKE
COFFIN
ST
LAKE
ST
AMO
ST
Readway Pds
FOREST PRESERVE
FOREST PRESERVE
River
STREETER LAKE RD

3-2-92

easement. The lower stretch of the Little River is stocked annually with yearling brown trout, while the upper reaches support a native brook trout population.

3. Visual

Much of the aesthetic appeal of this forest may be attributed to the three rivers which flow through it and the many bodies of water within it. Gulf Stream, at the head of the gorge to the east of the parking lot on the South Creek Lake road, contains some pleasing cascades.

4. Unique Areas

Crystal Lake is a very unique body of water. Its watershed is estimated to be only 100 yards from the shoreline with no discernable inlet or outlet. It contains no fish and very little vegetation. The water is clear, acid and warm (74 degrees to a depth of 13 feet as measured on July 26, 1984).

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan lists "The Gulf" as a Natural Special Management Area (p. 75). It is presumed that the reference is to The Gulf contained in the main section of this forest. If so, no particular management activities are proposed at this time.

5. Critical Habitat

None known - the only significant wildlife habitats are the deer wintering areas shown on the Wildlife map and the common loon nesting site on Round Lake.

B. EXISTING FACILITIES

Gates (8)
Aldrich
South Creek Lake Road
South Creek Lake
Streeter Lake
Youngs Road (4)

Area Signs (6)
Middle Branch Corners Lot
Luther School District Lot (2)
Kalurah

Aldrich
Youngs Road

Fishing Access Signs (2)
Route 3
Coffins Mills Road

Parking Lots (8)
Middle Branch Corners Lot (9 cars)
Luther School District Lot (9 cars)
South Creek Lake Road (2 cars)
Dodds Road (2 cars)
Jayville (2 cars)
Streeter Lake (4 cars)
Youngs Road (9 cars)
Schuler Gate (9 cars)

Boundary Lines(49.61 mi.+)

Main Section (inc. Lassiter Purchase)	28.02 mi.
Long Lake Lot	5.28 mi.
Luther School District Lot	8.69 mi.
Jenny Lake Lot	2.03 mi.
Twin Lakes Lot	1.36 mi.
Middle Branch Settlement Lot	4.23 mi.
Oswegatchie Easement Lands	Undetermined
Hunt Lot	Undetermined

Bridges (4)	Shared Maintenance (4)
Mud Creek (27′)	Dodds Road (22′)
Little River (154′)	South Creek Lk. Rd.(18′-posted 4T)
Bassett's Creek (22′)	Mink Creek (26′)
Tamarack Creek (12′)	Middle Branch (42′)

Designated Campsites (16)
Streeter Lake Road

Leantos (1) (with pit privy)
Streeter Lake

Pit Privies (2)
Intersection of Jackworks Trail and Streeter Lake Road.

Gravel Pits (4)
Streeter Lake
Lassiter Purchase (3)

Roads - Public Use - Maintained (7.5 miles)

Aldrich to Streeter Lake (Streeter Lake Road)	4.5 mi.
So. Creek Lake Road ROW	1.4 mi.

Kalurah ROW (Dodds Road)	1.0 mi.
Jayville to Parking Lot	.3 mi.
Youngs Road to Parking Lot	.1 mi.
Middle Branch Corners Lot	.2 mi.

Roads - Public Use - Restricted Access (16.2 mi.)

	For. Pres.	Cons. Ease.	Total
Tyler Road	3.7 mi.		3.7 mi.
Silver Dawn Road (E)	.6 mi.	.5 mi.	1.1 mi.
Mullins Flow Road	2.8 mi.	.5 mi.	3.3 mi.
Shannon Road	.8 mi.		.8 mi.
Southeast Corner Road	1.0 mi.		1.0 mi.
Frenchman's Road	.8 mi.		.8 mi.
Silver Dawn Road (W)		.6 mi.	.6 mi.
Fish Creek Road		.5 mi.	.5 mi.
Long Lake Road	.8 mi.	3.6 mi.	4.4 mi.
	10.5 mi.	5.7 mi.	16.2 mi.

Roads - Public Use -Unmaintained (7.9 mi.)

Jackworks Road	6.9 mi.
Maple Hill Road	1.0 mi.

Roads,Unimproved-Public Use-Restricted Access (7.5 mi.)

	For. Pres.	Cons. Ease.
Shannon Trail	1.0 mi.	
Long Lake Trail (S)	1.2 mi.	
Long Lake Trail (E)	.1 mi.	
Long Lake Trail (W)	.5 mi.	
Tyler Creek Trail	.1 mi.	
Silver Dawn Lake Trail		.9 mi.
Silver Dawn Trail		2.0 mi.
Middle Branch Trail		.7 mi.
Fish Creek Trail		.5 mi.
Mink Creek Trail	.5 mi.	
	3.4 mi.	4.1 mi.

Roads - Private ROW (9.8 miles)

Jayville (assumed)	.4 mi.
South Creek Lake (assumed)	.4 mi.
Youngs Road west to private land (Northern Route) (assumed)	1.6 mi.
Youngs Road west to private land (Southern Route) (assumed)	1.2 mi.
Aldrich to Schuler Mausoleum	6.2 mi.

<u>Roads - Administrative Use Only (6.1 miles)</u>	
Francis Hill Rd. (Streeter Lake to Bassetts Creek)	6.1 mi.
<u>Foot Trails (.8 mile)</u>	
Round Lake Snowmobile Trail Bypass	.5 mi.
Coffins Mills Fishing Access	.3 mi.
<u>Snowmobile Trails (33.5 miles)</u>	
Aldrich to Kalurah (Round Lake Trail)	10.9 mi.
South Creek Lake Spur Trail	.6 mi.
Wagonbox Corner Trail	.9 mi.
Round Lake Trail to Jackworks (Jackworks Trail)	6.9 mi.
Jackworks Trail to Middle Branch (Maple Hill Road)	1.0 mi.
Jackworks Trail to Bossuot Camp (Francis Hill Trail)	8.4 mi.
Youngs Road to Streeter Lake (Tamarack Creek Trail)	4.2 mi.
Wagonbox Corner Trail	.6 mi.
<u>Ski Trail - Advanced (3.0 miles)</u>	
Lake Road to Streeter Lake (YCC Trail) (no state maintenance)	3.0 mi.
<u>Public Fishing Rights (7.45 miles)</u>	
Twin Lakes Outlet	1.54 mi.
Black Creek	.31 mi.
Little River	4.70 mi.
Sucker Lake Outlet	.65 mi.
Trib. 12	.25 mi.
<u>Repeater Site (1)</u>	
Panther Mountain (rented)	

<u>Private Camps (18)</u>		<u>Removal Date</u>
Herkimer County	1	
Lewis County	6	
St. Lawrence County	11	7/1/2000

C. <u>CULTURAL</u>

The cultural value of this forest lies primarily in its use as a resource to aid people in an understanding of the natural world. The existence of the foundation of an old blast furnace in the Jayville area provides a physical link to the activities of our predecessors as well as many relics of the extensive logging history of these lands. The Beahan articles in the bibliography provide an insight into this later activity.

D. ECONOMIC

The economic significance of this area could be estimated if public usage data were available. Unfortunately, the types and the pattern of use on this area do not lend themselves to the accumulation of such data without significant expenditure.

A more easily identified economic factor is the annual tax bill which amounted to $139,043.38 or $6.51/acre for the 1986 school tax and the 1987 town and county tax year on 21,348.2 acres of this forest in St. Lawrence and Lewis counties. This figure has not been updated because it is only being used as a general indication of part of the annual cost of public ownership.

1. Impact of State Ownership on Adjacent Private Lands

An abundance of hunting camps in Kalurah, Jayville and Aldrich bear testimony to the value of small lots adjacent to large areas of public lands, especially when public access is restricted. It is doubtful if many of these camps would have been built had not the public lands been available. The impact on the local tax base is significant for lots that would otherwise be taxed as woodlands. An Adirondack landowner survey (Kay 1985) has determined that "proximity" to state owned Forest Preserve can boost the value of single family homes by almost $6,000 from the median, and by $2,000 for parcels without the homes."

2. Impact of Adjacent Private Lands on State Lands

The economic impact of adjacent private lands is concerned with increasing demands for amenities, especially snowmobile and ATV trails, and with an increasing need for law enforcement to prevent incidences of trespass.

E. PUBLIC USE OF THE AREA

The primary public use of this area is hunting, with fishing, trapping and snowmobiling also being common. Skiing, camping, hiking and horseback riding are currently minor activities with the exception of camping throughout the hunting season which is very popular.

1. Hunting

Aldrich Pond Wild Forest: Public hunting on that portion of the Main Section described as the Lassister Purchase (5,131 acres), is not permitted

during the period of September 1 thru December 31 of each year through and including December 31, 1999.

Oswegatchie Easement Lands: Public hunting on the Oswegatchie Easement Lands is not permitted during the period September 1 thru December 31 of each year through and including December 31, 2019.

While public hunting is permitted throughout the season on the remaining public lands it has historically been limited by poor access. The Pinehill Marsh and Jenny Lake lots are blocked by private lands while the Long Lake Lot has awkward foot access through the yard of a private camp and the Hunt Lot must first be located with a survey. The main section has poor to nonexistent public access at Kalurah and 1,300 inaccessible acres north of the Little River.

Seasonal deer hunting camps have been established on the main section for many years. They are permitted and must be removed at the end of the season. These camps are most prevalent along the corridors of public motorized use; however, an unique situation exists along the Francis Hill Road where hunters bring in their camping gear with horses or hand carts and must often rely on snowmobiles for removal.

As town snowplowing does not extend beyond Aldrich and Kalurah, two of the primary access corridors to the main section can be effectively denied to hunters after heavy snowfalls.

2. Fishing

Quantitative data relative to angler use of the fisheries resource specifically within the Aldrich Pond Wild Forest is limited at this time. Based on aerial counts angler use of Long and Round Lakes was estimated at 3.5 angler trips per acre per year (91 trips total) and 2.6 angler trips per acre per year (2.3 total), respectively (Gordon 1993). Applying these estimates to all the unit's brook trout ponds suggests they support 1,600 angler days of recreation per year. Based on Pfeiffer's (1979) estimate that Adirondack brook trout ponds generally provide ten angler trips per acre per year, the use estimate for the Aldrich Pond Unit's brook trout ponds increases to approximately 3,000 angler days per year. In either case, use is low and generally concentrated during the months of April, May, June and September when brook trout pond fishing is traditionally the

most productive. Star Lake's coldwater and warmwater fisheries support approximately 2,000 angler days per year. The bulk of the use of Star Lake occurs during the spring and summer months, but a considerable amount of effort is expended at ice-fishing. Star Lake is one of five lakes in Region 6 where ice fishing for salmonids is permitted.

Generally, streams in the area receive light angler use. Some of the remote waters are fished at very low levels, while accessible waters such as the public fishing rights (PFR) section of the Little River, are fished at moderate levels. A small section of Twin Lakes Outlet is also open to public fishing through PFR agreement.

Two privately owned waters, Twin Lakes (p 267-268) and Sucker Lake (p 274) provided angling opportunity in the past via Fish and Wildlife Management Act (FWMA) public access agreements. While open to the public they were intensively managed, and supported noteworthy trout fisheries. The need for public access to these waters is being pursued. Star Lake, also privately owned, has also experienced problems with public access. DEC management (i.e. stocking) will continue only with the presence of adequate public access to the lake. Acquisition and development of permanent fishing access to Star Lake will be addressed within the five year period of this plan.

3. Camping

Most of the camping on this area occurs during the hunting season and much of this is along the Streeter Lake Road. Sixteen campsites have been designated along this corridor and two pit privies established to accommodate this use. During the 1990 hunting season, 26 camping permits were issued for this forest for 118 persons as follows:

	Permits	Persons
Streeter Lake Road	13	47
Jackworks Trail	3	23
Scuttle Hole	3	17
Other	7	31
	26	118

These figures obviously do not represent the total hunting use of the area, but merely serve to show the general distribution of hunter camping in 1990.

4. Horse Trails

All trails on forest preserve and easement lands within this area except the Round Lake Snowmobile Trail Bypass (foot trail) may be utilized by horseback riders although they might not be desirable for such use. In the 1960's the road system on the main section was included in the department's horse trail brochure, but this resulted in little use. Although this area has been deleted from the present horse trail brochure, horseback use has increased in recent years. The primary reason for this increased use was the purchase of access from the Youngs Road which opened up a significant addition of usable trail and provided good road access with parking.

5. Bicycle Trails

As there are no significant foot trails within this forest, virtually all roads and trails have been available for bicycle use.

6. Snowmobile Trails

The snowmobile trail system on this area presently links the communities of Star Lake, Aldrich, Kalurah and Harrisville. Although the trail south of Bassetts Creek ends before reaching a corner of the Five Ponds Wilderness Area, some illegal crossings of this wilderness and the Middle Branch result in a route to Belfort. This problem will likely be rectified by the discontinuance of department maintenance south of Bassett's Creek.

7. All Terrain Vehicles

Pending the development of a department policy and/or appropriate rules and regulations, all terrain vehicles have been allowed to use all roads open for public motorized use.

8. Day Use Area

Because of the warm water and sandy beach at Crystal Lake, it has become a popular swimming area. The overuse of the limited space at this beach by a large group of campers in July 1993 underscored the need to manage it as a day use area only so that campers

could not restrict this established use. To encourage the transition, mowing will cease and appropriate signs will be placed.

F. CAPACITY OF THE RESOURCE TO WITHSTAND USE

Overall public use of this area is very light and within the limits of the environment to absorb it as evidenced by physical inspection and user feedback. The heaviest use is seasonal (hunting) and occurs along the corridors of public motorized access, generally within 1 to 1 1/2 miles of the roadside. Although an improvement of this access might initially result in increased use, anticipated pressure on the environment should be alleviated through the development of designated campsites and better distribution of users throughout the area.

Recent survey data provides no evidence to suggest over-fishing is a problem with any of the waters in the Aldrich Pond unit (Gordon 1993). In general fishing pressure is light, especially on the area's streams which are capable of supporting increased angler use.

III. MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

A. PAST MANAGEMENT

The initial management of the lands comprising this forest is illustrated in J. Y. McClintock's field inspection of the Luther School District and Pinehill Marsh Lots in 1900 (Appendix E). Gradually, as boundary lines were established, the protection of these lands became more feasible and a long period of custodial management evolved.

Probably the earliest fisheries management practice on the forest preserve lands was the stocking of 7,000 brook trout in Streeter Lake in 1929. Although discontinued in this body of water in 1940, stocking has continued to be an active practice on other bodies of water within this forest.

Besides stocking, regulations have been the most notable past fisheries management strategy in the Aldrich Pond Wild Forest. Within the area, Statewide Angling Regulations apply at this time. By species, these are as follows:

	Open Season	Min. Length	Daily Limit
Trout (brook & brown)	4/1-9/30	none	10
Largemouth & Smallmouth bass	3rd Sat. in June-Nov. 30	12"	5
Bullhead,yellow perch	All year	none	any #

The exception to the above is Star Lake, where trout fishing is allowed all year (including ice fishing) by special regulation. Lake trout must be at least 21 inches to be creeled, while other trout species must be at least nine inches.

Public use management became active in the 1960's primarily with an effort to improve public access (see Appendix D) and the designation and maintenance of snowmobile and horse trails.

B. RELATIONSHIP OF MANAGEMENT OF AREA TO ADJACENT STATE LANDS

Adjacent to the eastern boundary of the main section of this forest is the 106,547 acre Five Ponds Wilderness Area. In the development of the initial unit management plan for that area (July, 1986), five types of users were examined in respect to their relationship to wilderness management. The fifth group was identified as "those who go into the wilderness primarily as a social excursion seeking the company of others and facilities where they might congregate." It was determined that users within this classification "are not seeking wilderness or the experience of it" and that "their needs are primarily being addressed in the present management of the adjacent Cranberry Lake Wild Forest, Aldrich Pond Wild Forest and Independence River Wild Forest." Most of the lands to the south of the main section are unclassified Forest Preserve lands. The effect of the management of this forest on these lands is dependent on their eventual classification.

C. ADMINISTRATION OF CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Department policy NR90-1 (Appendix H) establishes responsibility and procedures necessary for the proper administration of conservation easement lands. When implemented, the annual reports for the Oswegatchie Easement Lands will be appended to this plan.

D. ISSUES AFFECTING THE PLANNING AREA

The following issues must be addressed within the five year period of this plan to provide adequate management of this forest:

1. Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act

The designation of a significant portion of the Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie River as a wild river under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act (Appendix L) in 1975 obligated the department to take measures to protect and enhance its wild character. The one half mile river area generally required by the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, and the one quarter mile minimum river area required by the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (Appendix M) affect the following roads within this forest:

a. Francis Hill Road (6.1 mi.) Streeter Lake gate to the clearing south of Bassetts Creek. Two branches near Francis Hill converging north of Bassetts Creek.

History

- The 1918 topographic map shows only the western branch generally following the present route to the former site of Bossuot's Camp and continuing southerly across the Middle Branch as a trail.
- State purchase of the property in 1975 yielded essentially the same road system as presently exists. No major renovations have been undertaken.

Present Status

- Administrative Use (2 WD)
- Lightly used horse trail beyond the end of the road, across the Middle Branch to other state lands.
- Lightly used snowmobile trail to former Bossuot's Camp.
- Designated for motorized use for disabled persons.

Condition

- Gravel base; very good condition.

Maintenance

- Since purchase in 1975, has only been graveled in areas of beaver damage. Is mowed and brushed.

Unique Uses

-Designated in 1990, but not yet used, as a motor vehicle trail for disabled persons. (see Policy Statement in Appendix I). Good condition of roadbed, light use and good accessibility make this a very good candidate for this use.
-Shortened access to Cage Lake by bicycling to the end of the road and bush-wacking to the lake.
-Seasonal hunting camps established by use of horses or hand carts. These must usually be removed at the end of the season with snowmobiles.
-Has been used as a release area for trapped bears.

b. Jackworks Road (4.0 mi.)

-Streeter Lake Road southwesterly to Lassiter Purchase.

History

-The 1918 topographic map shows the road as a railroad to the Jackworks and continuing as an unimproved road to the present Lassiter purchase.
-In 1922 the Railroad was abandoned and the tracks removed. (Kudish 1985).
-In 1924 the state purchased the lands.

Present Status

-Public motorized use (4 WD, ATV).
-Snowmobile trail.

Condition

-Typical railroad bed; no ditching, 3 foot ruts in places with old ties buried between them; several waterholes; only one of the three crossings of Pins Creek is bridged. Pins Creek swells in periods of heavy runoff to flood a good portion of the road.

Maintenance

-No maintenance on roadbed. Only brushed out for snowmobile use. Users have patched it up.

Unique Uses

-This is the only legal public motorized access to the 16.2 miles of gravel roads and 7.5 miles of access trails on the Lassiter Purchase and Oswegatchie Easement Lands except when canoeing.
-Seasonal hunting camps established by use of 4WD vehicles.
-The open vistas provide a scenic snowmobile route.

c. Maple Hill Road (1.0 mi.)
-Jackworks Road southerly to Middle Branch.

History
-Does not show on any maps. Probably a logging road used prior to the 1924 purchase.

Present Status
-Public motorized use (4 WD, ATV).
-Snowmobile trail.

Condition
-Several deep mudholes, heavy rutting, steep descent to river.

Maintenance
-Brushed out mostly by users.

Unique Use
-Two seasonal hunting camps established on and across the Middle Branch by use of motorized vehicles and rowboats.

d. Southeast Corner Road (1.0)

History
-Logging road probably built by Diamond Match Company in the early 60's.

Present Status
-Public motorized use (2 WD, ATV).

Condition
-Good base. Could use some brushing.

Maintenance
-Not yet initiated by department.

Unique Use
-Possible route of egress for canoeists from the river.

The plan management measures proposed reflect continuing motor vehicle access to a handful of long standing hunting campsites well within the 1/4 mile wild river corridor. This motorized access conflicts both with the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act and the State Land Master Plan. These management measures reduce the existing degree of motorized access into and through the River Corridor and insure against any new motorized intrusions.

In the absence of a change of at least a portion of the current river classification from "Wild" to "Scenic" (which raises an important policy question and would require legislative action), motor vehicle access into the River Corridor must be phased out. Fortunately, alternate campsites do exist at points just beyond the 1/4 mile River Corridor.

The issue of possible reclassification of a portion of the River Corridor can best be addressed in connection with the examination, now underway, of the appropriate delineation of the western boundary of the Five Ponds Wilderness Area in light of recent State purchases of new land both in fee and by way of conservation easement. In the meantime, the following protective measures will be undertaken:

(a) Francis Hill Road

The westerly branch will be barricaded at its northern juncture and 150 yards from its southern juncture. Maintenance of this segment will cease. The remaining branch will continue to be used as presently used.

(b) Jackworks Road

This will be gated at the third crossing of Pins Creek. Permits will only be issued for the present campsite and no new motorized accessible campsites will be permitted beyond this gate. Permittees will be given a key to the gate. Permanent barriers will be established at this campsite and at the western intersection of the Jackworks Road with the new Pins Creek Trail.

These restrictions will not be initiated until ATV access along the new Wagonbox Corner Trail is assured. This will provide for uninterrupted motorized access to the Lassiter Purchase.

(c) Maple Hill Road

This will be barricaded approximately 100 yards from the river at the present road intersection with the campsite to the east. The road to this site will be relocated by the Department to be further from the river than it presently is. The number of camping permits for sites in this vicinity within 1/4 mile of the river will be limited to the two existing sites This road will be gated 1/4 mile from the river with keys given to permittees utilizing these sites.

(d) Southeast Corner Road

This will be retained as a motor vehicle road as a possible means of egress from the river. The need for a foot trail to accommodate this use will be investigated.

2. All Terrain and Motor Vehicle Use

The rules for operation of all terrain vehicles (ATV's) are contained in Article 48C of the Motor Vehicle Law (Appendix F). As section 2403.2 of that law requires the designation and posting of public lands available for the use of these vehicles, past management of this area has been undertaken with the assumption that the following routes, posted for public motorized use, have conformed with the requirements of the law:

Streeter Lake Road	4.5 mi.
South Creek Lake Rd. ROW	1.4 mi.
Kalurah ROW (Dodds Rd.)	1.0 mi.
Jayville to Parking Lot	.3 mi.
Youngs Rd. to Parking Lot	.1 mi.
Jackworks Road	6.9 mi.
Maple Hill Road	1.0 mi.
	15.2 mi.

To allow existing motorized uses to continue on the Lassiter Purchase and Oswegatchie Easement Lands the following roads and trails have also been posted:

	Lassiter Purchase	Oswegatchie Easement
Tyler Road	3.7 mi.	
Silver Dawn Rd. (E)	.6 mi.	.5 mi.
Mullins Flow Rd.	2.8 mi.	.5 mi.
Shannon Rd.	.8 mi.	
Southeast Cor. Rd.	1.0 mi.	
Frenchman's Road	.8 mi.	
Silver Dawn Rd. (W)		.6 mi.
Long Lake Road	1.8 mi.	3.6 mi.
Shannon Trail	1.0 mi.	
Long Lake Trail(S)	1.2 mi.	
Long Lake Trail(E)	.1 mi.	
Long Lake Trail(W)	.5 mi.	
Tyler Creek Trail	.1 mi.	
Silver Dawn Lake Tr.		.9 mi.
Silver Dawn Trail		2.0 mi.

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLE AND ATV ACCESS

EXISTING
- Existing Public Motor Vehicle Access
- Existing Public ATV Access
- Existing Public 4 WD Access
- Existing Handicapped Public ATV Access
- Existing Parking Lot
- Existing Gate
- Existing Barricade

PROPOSED
- Proposed Public Motor Vehicle Access
- Proposed Public ATV Access on Existing Trail
- Proposed Public ATV Access on New Trail
- Proposed Abandonment of Public ATV Access
- Proposed Parking Lot
- Proposed Gate
- Proposed Barricade
- New Cartop Boat Launch

Magnetic North True North
13°00'
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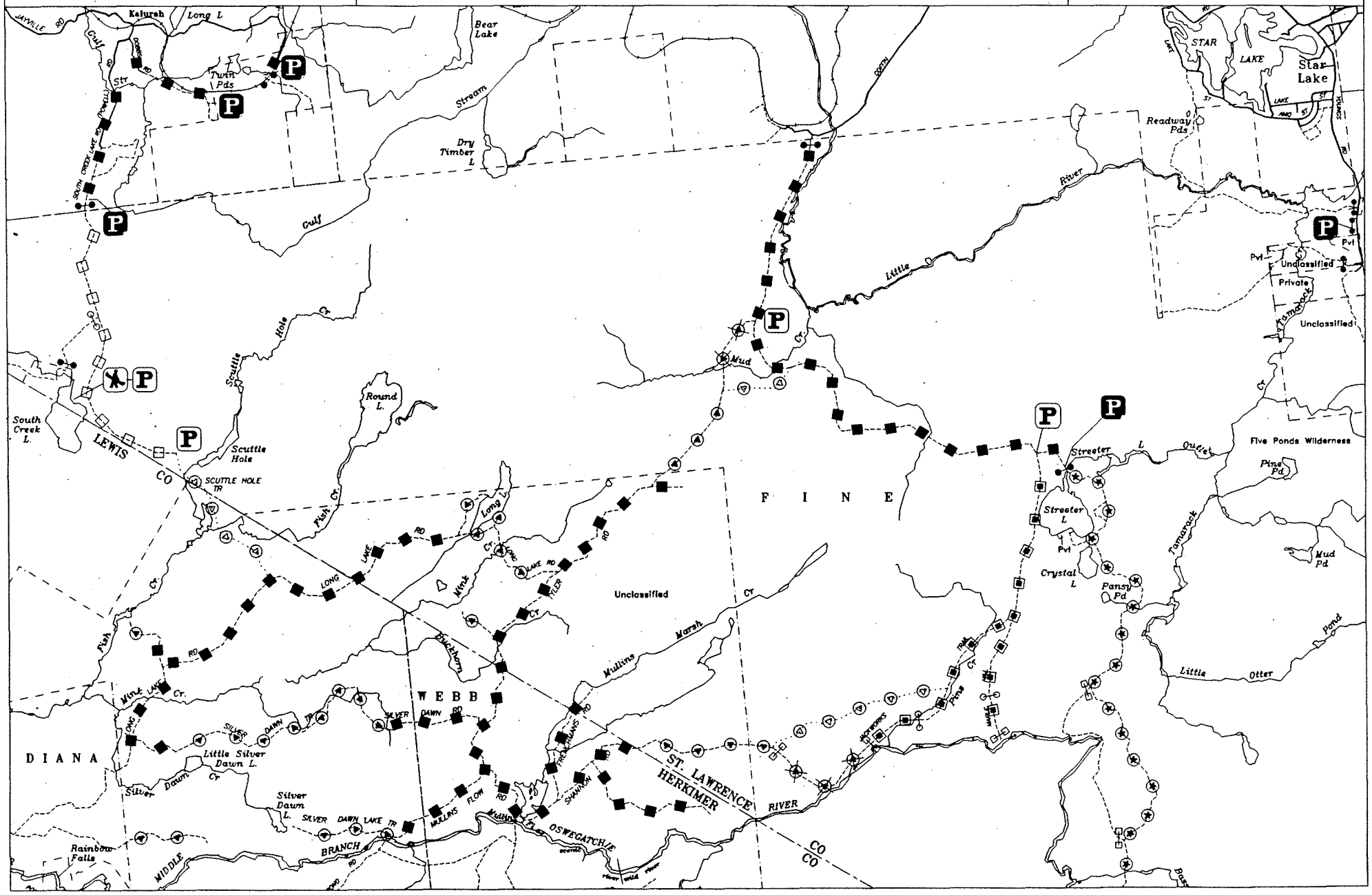
MILES
8-02-94



Fish Creek Trail		.5 mi.
Middle Branch Trail		.7 mi.
Mink Creek Trail	.5 mi.	
	14.9 mi.	9.3 mi.

At the public meeting concerning the draft of this plan considerable testimony and a petition were presented in support of more ATV routes. These additional 24.2 miles of roads and trails will more than double the mileage available for this use without disrupting other established uses. However, the Jackworks Road is presently the only existing motorized link to this network without the access for canoeing purposes only stipulation necessary for use of the Bryants Bridge (Mullins Flow) Road. The loss of this road necessitates designation of the Wagonbox Corner Trail as an ATV trail to ensure continued ATV use of this resource.

Presently, the legality of this action is being questioned and department policy to allow conformance with the law is being addressed. Until such time as this policy is developed, management of this area will assume that these trails are legally posted. If further actions are deemed necessary to allow the continuation of this use, they will be undertaken as appropriate.

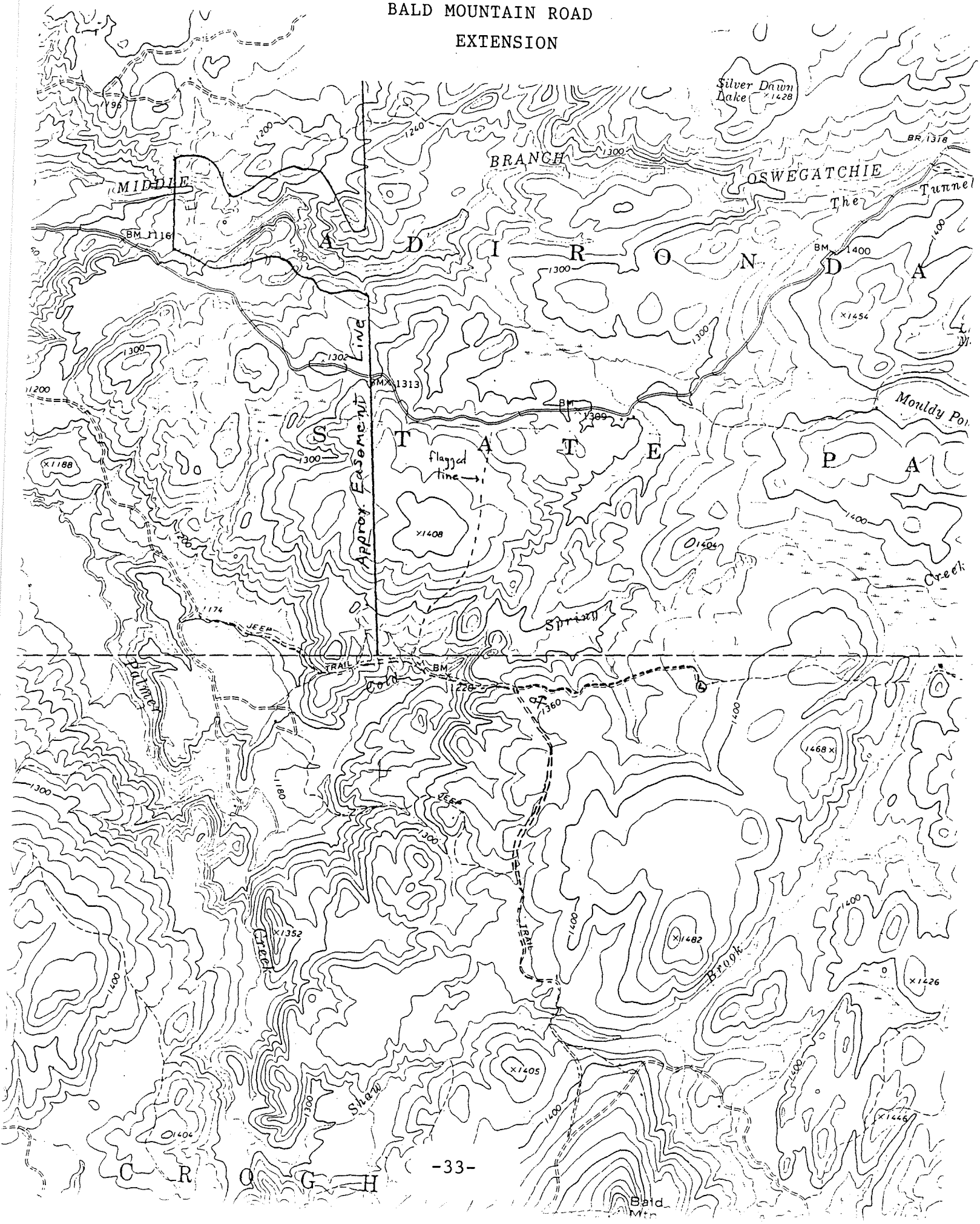
3. Access

As previously addressed in section I A4 (p. 5) public access to this forest continues to be a problem of major importance which can be significantly reduced only by major road construction and acquisition. (Refer to Motor Vehicle Access Map).

Of particular importance is the improvement of public motorized access to the extensive road network on the Lassiter Purchase and Oswegatchie Easement Lands. Although ATV access will be provided by the new Wagonbox Corner Trail, vehicular access will also be necessary to the Lassister Purchase Lands to allow for the continuation of traditional seasonal hunting camps when the hunting rights become public in the year 2000. To accomplish this, the department will attempt to purchase unrestricted motorized vehicle access from Bryants Bridge and will construct a one mile access road (Bald Mtn. Rd. Ext.) across conservation easement lands to the south. Construction of this road will likely begin in the

BALD MOUNTAIN ROAD

EXTENSION



summer of 1994. Other projects necessary for the development of this resource include upgrading the Silver Dawn and Long Lake trails, construction of the Scuttle Hole Snowmobile/ATV Trail and rehabilitation of the South Creek Lake Road to the Scuttle Hole. The feasibility of extending the South Creek Lake Road into the Oswegatchie Easement Lands will be investigated for consideration in the next revision of this plan.

4. Trespass

Past incidences of tree theft are evident in the vicinity of South Creek Lake. In the vicinity of Aldrich, an illegal road was constructed across forest preserve in 1989 to reach a landlocked private parcel, forest preserve signs have been systematically removed by vandals and at least one person has been offered a camp lot for sale on forest preserve.

In past years both gates at South Creek Lake have been damaged to allow for illegal motorized use and the theft of firewood. Illegal ATV use is most prevalent in the vicinity of the Youngs Road; however, an illegal ATV trail is also used from the vicinity of private camps at the end of the Dodds Road to the vicinity of The Gulf.

5. Canoe Routes

During periods of relatively high water, the Little River is canoeable from the Youngs Road to Aldrich. However, a waterfall necessitates a carry across private lands. Acquisition of this parcel is essential to ensure public use of the route. Also canoeable during such periods are various stretches of the Middle Branch. The Windt (1987) reference describes an ambitious trip on this river beginning at Wanakena. The river is more readily accessed by the Long Pond Road from Belfort which is gated near the beginning of the wild river segment where the canoe route begins. This route could continue to the end of the wild river segment on the Lassiter Purchase where the Southeast Corner Road is available. Shorter segments downstream may also be canoeable as public motorized access to the Lassiter Purchase is available for this purpose. A more detailed description of this river may be found in Jamieson and Morris, 1991.

6. Survey Needs

Surveys of the Hunt Lot, Middle Branch Corners Lot and Lassiter Purchase are necessary to allow for responsible management and to alleviate potential trespass problems. Also necessary is a more aggressive boundary line maintenance program, especially in the vicinity of Aldrich and South Creek Lake.

7. Horse Trails

Presently, an extensive network of trails usable by horses exists because of the existence of the road system south of Streeter Lake which crosses the Middle Branch at the Copperbolt Corner. The discontinuance of Department maintenance on the trail south of Bassett's Creek will cause it to be eventually lost for this use unless volunteer help keeps it open. By that time, an alternate network should be established through the construction of the new Wagonbox Corner Snowmobile/Horse/ATV Trail. With a new parking lot on the Streeter Lake Road, this trail will provide a vital link with the extensive road network on the Lassiter Purchase lands.

8. Snowmobile Trails

The Round Lake Snowmobile Trail necessitates a dangerous crossing of Round Lake which also curtails use of the trail before and after adequate ice is present. The relocation of this route southerly across the Lassiter Purchase and Oswegatchie Easement Lands would alleviate both of these problems as well as reduce trail maintenance.

The maintenance of a trail spur ending at the state boundary west of the Little River bridge serves no useful purpose and actually encourages illegal ATV use of the ski bridge.

The establishment of the deadend trail south of Bassetts Creek serves little snowmobile use except to encourage illegal continuation across wilderness. The entire trail system south of Streeter Lake is very lightly used.

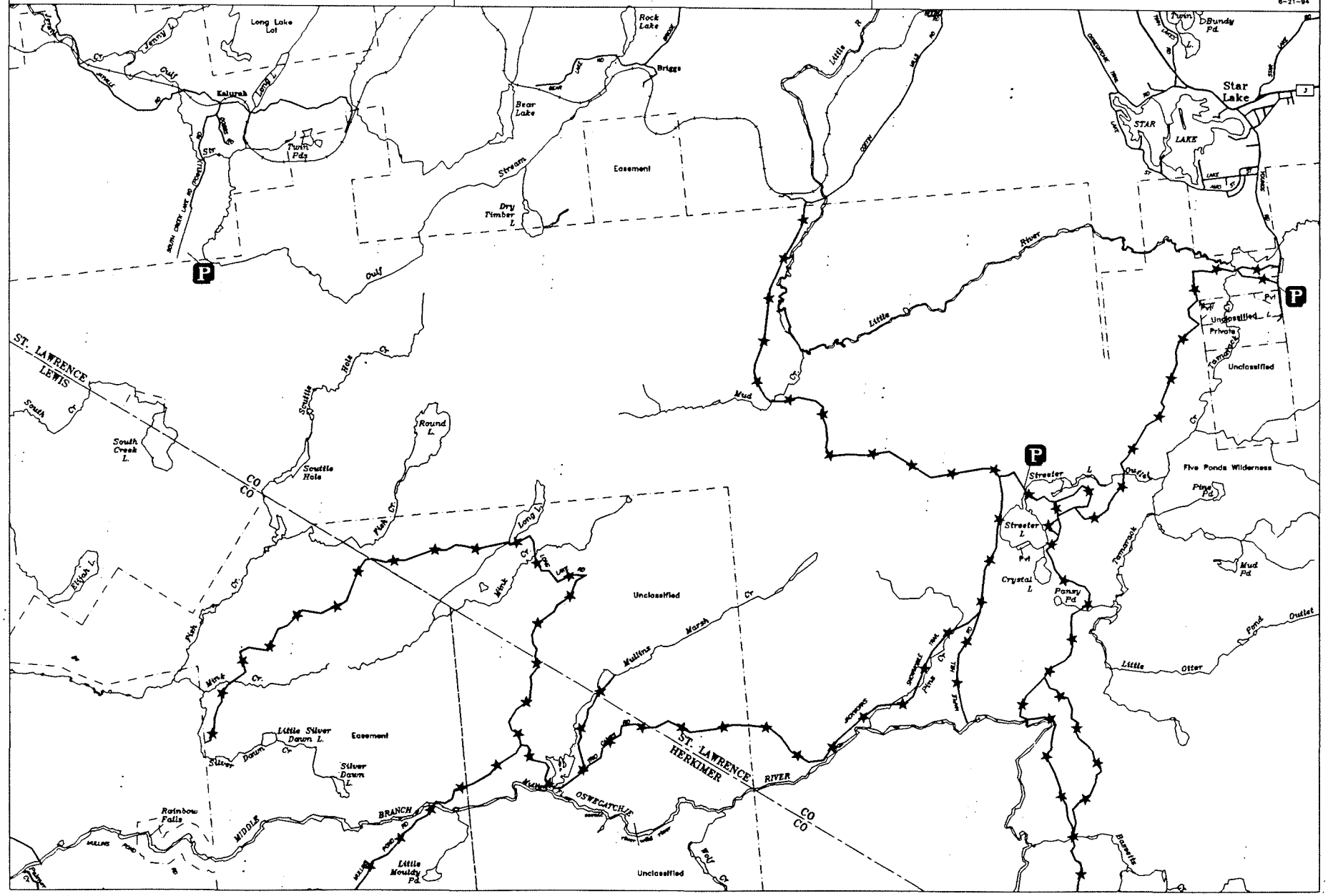
The Jackworks Trail can no longer be used as a through route because it comes within the corridor of the wild river portion of the Middle Branch.

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
EXISTING HORSE TRAIL SYSTEM

Forest Preserve
State Highway
Public Road
Horse Trail
Parking

Magnetic North True North
13° 00'
1 0 1
MILES

6-21-94



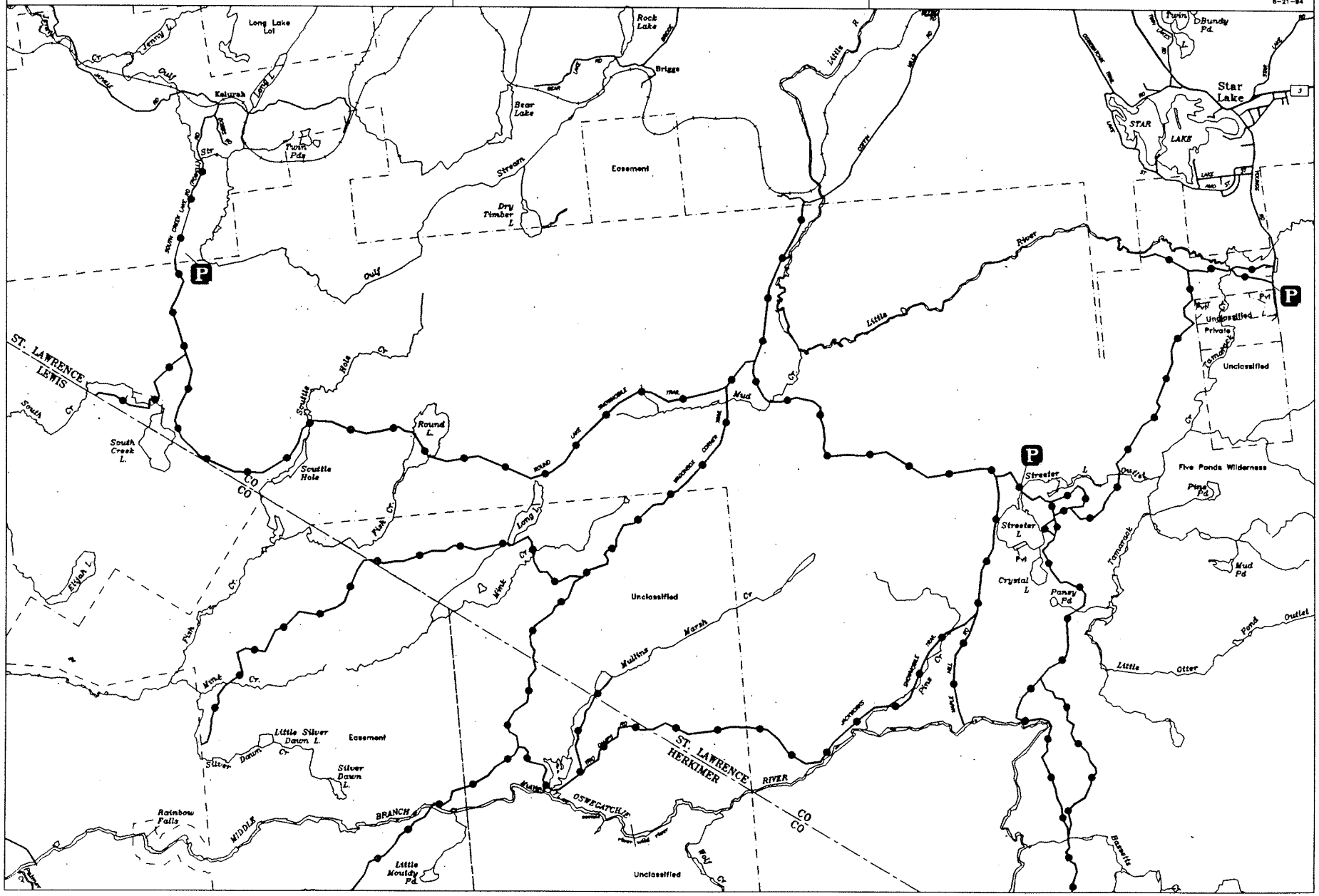
ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST

EXISTING SNOWMOBILE TRAIL SYSTEM

Forest Preserve
State Highway
Public Road
Snowmobile Trail
Parking

Magnetic North True North
13° 00'
1 0 1
MILES

6-21-84



The northernmost part of the essential Wagonbox Corner Trail crosses a wide beaver swamp. Maintenance of this trail allows snowmobile use but ATV and horse use are impossible.

9. Streeter Lake Road

This "road" is a former railroad bed in severe need of upgrading to provide an all weather base, proper surface runoff and a maintainable surface so that annual maintenance costs can be reduced. It presently has to be gated at Aldrich in the spring to keep vehicles from sinking into a quagmire when the frost goes out. This presents a major problem for trout fishermen and trappers.

The town bridge crossing the Little River at Aldrich is posted for 4 tons which effectively stops town snowplowing at that point. This limit also severely curtails the ability of DEC crews to work on the road, especially in the hauling of gravel or concrete. Consequently, a major overhaul of this road would necessitate heavy use of the existing gravel pit east of Streeter Lake. The wooden bridge across Mud Creek is dangerous and in need of immediate replacement even though it is presently posted for 7 tons. In 1988, a horse trailer broke through it and sufficient funds have never been available to do more than patch it.

10. Private Access Rights

The assumed private rights of way shown on the private motor vehicle rights of way map have been used traditionally for motorized access to the respective private lands. This use will continue to be honored as long as legally possible.

E. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Goals

a. Protect the natural wild forest setting.

b. Provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities without degrading the resource or impairing the wild forest atmosphere.

2. Objectives

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE RIGHTS OF WAY

Private Right of Way

Private Right of Way (assumed)

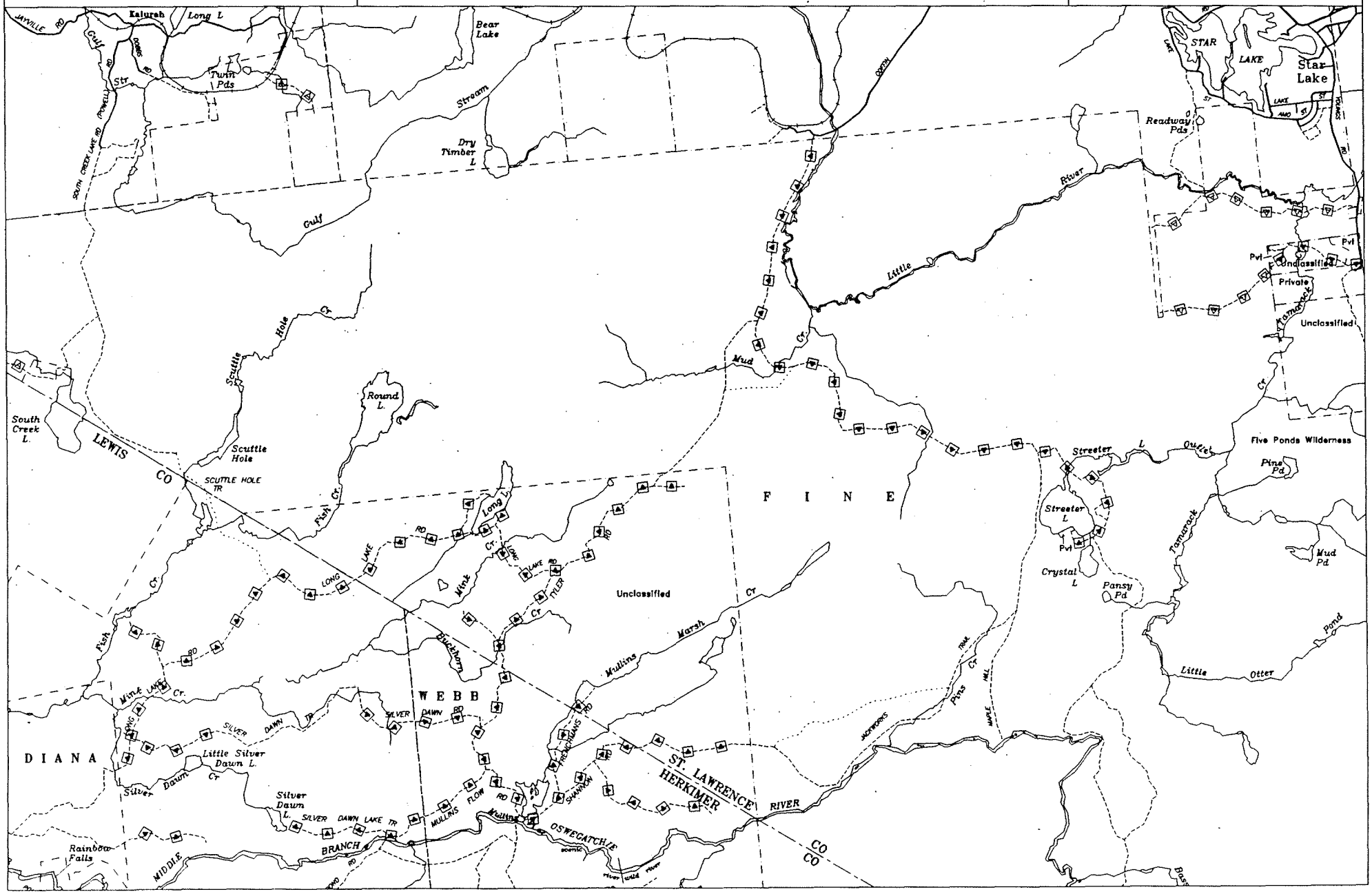
Magnetic North True North

13°00'

0 1

MILES

6-24-94



a. Land Management Objectives

1. Maintain all boundary lines to clearly identify public ownership.

2. Selectively acquire additional lands contiguous to the unit which will consolidate the state's holdings, simplify boundary lines, improve access and otherwise enhance the parcels.

3. Adequately protect the unit from wild fire.

4. Eliminate non-conforming, man-made facilities and incompatible uses which detract from the wild forest character of the unit.

5. Maintain and construct facilities (trails, parking areas, etc.) in conformance with DEC specifications and policies.

b. Wildlife Management Objectives

1. Maintain all native wildlife species at levels compatible with their natural environment.

2. Maintain hunting, trapping and other wildlife-related recreational activities.

3. Improve access and provide additional parking for the above users.

4. Promote recreational use of the area by development of an Informational Brochure that (at least) identifies: access points, trails, attributes, regulations, etc.

5. Update the Inventory of Natural Heritage, Significant Habitats, Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species on the recent acquisitions, and easement lands.

c. Fisheries Management Objectives

1. Perpetuate fish as part of the Adirondack environment.

   - Manage fish so that their numbers and occurrences are compatible with their habitat and the public interest.

- Maintain resource inventories for all waters.

2. Provide optimum opportunity for enjoyment and beneficial utilization of the fish resource by the user.

   - Continue to maintain trout populations by annual stocking in suitable ponds and monitor NSA waters through periodic surveys.

   - Maintain satisfactory pH of ponds as indicated for optimum fishery development, consistent with DEC liming policy.

   - Maintain balanced native fish populations in selected waters, as indicated by biological survey data, by reclamation, consistent with DEC policy.

d. <u>Public Use Management Objectives</u>

1. Provide for a variety of recreational pursuits that are compatible with the spirit of the wild forest concept as enumerated in the State Land Master Plan.

   - Encourage increased public use of this forest by persons seeking amenities to compensate for the reduction in amenities in the Five Ponds Wilderness Area to the east of this forest.

   - Initiate an educational effort to keep the public abreast of the values, limitations and opportunities available in this forest. Trailhead information booths will be provided as necessary to accomplish this as well as a trail map similar to the "Trails of the Cranberry Lake Region" to the east.

2. Make public use of this forest as safe, enjoyable and nondestructive to the forest ecosystem as possible.

   - Restrict camping in accordance with the rules and regulations, the State Land Master Plan and DEC policy, including the enforcement of the permit system.

- Expand the campsite designation system.

- Protect, maintain and improve long term motor vehicle access.

e. Water Quality Management Objectives

Reduce the direct impact of human activities on water quality by improving user awareness of the effect of polluting activities in appropriate communications, especially in personal contacts with department personnel.

IV. PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

A. FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT AND/OR REMOVAL

1. Develop a .6 mile section of snowmobile/horse/ATV/ bike trail connecting the Streeter Lake Road with the Wagonbox Corner Trail south of Mud Creek. This is necessary to maintain this essential trail without the difficult crossing of Mud Creek presently being used and to allow for the use of this trail by horses and ATV's. A parking lot to accommodate horse trailers will be constructed at campsite #5 on the Streeter Lake Road. (Note: If further field investigation reveals a trail/parking lot location closer to Streeter Lake which will cause less environmental disruption, it will be used instead).

2. Develop a 1 mile road connecting the Bald Mountain Road and the Mullins Pond Road (Bald Mountain Road Extension).

3. Upgrade the Silver Dawn Trail (2 miles) and the Long Lake Trail (1.2 miles) to ensure a loop snowmobile/horse/ATV/bike route.

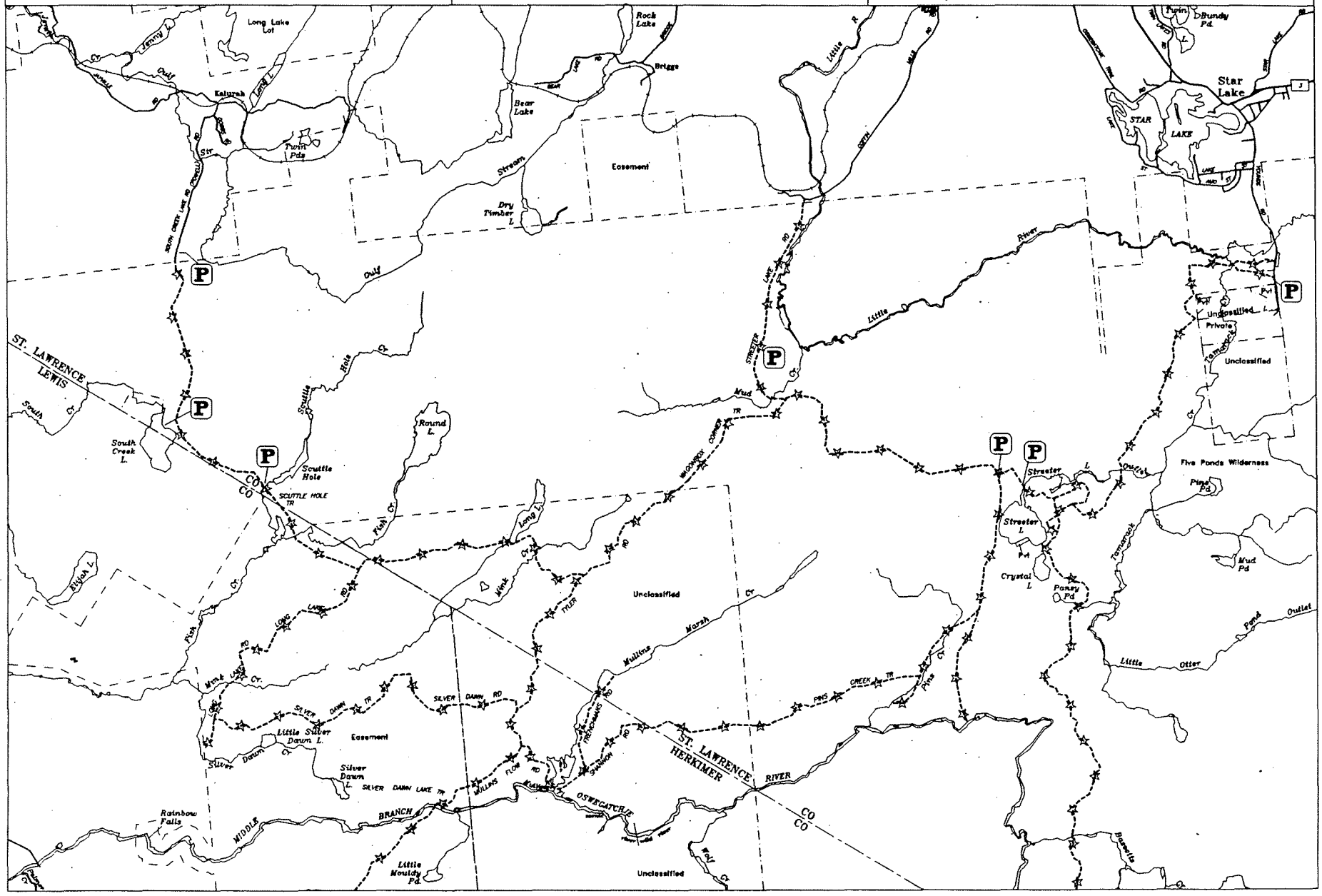
4. Phase out the ski trail. This trail was constructed by the Youth Conservation Corps in the late 1970's and has never been maintained. It is too difficult for most skiers, lacks reasonable parking and necessitates an expensive 154 foot bridge across the Little River. In contrast, the snowmobile trail leading from the Youngs Road is more easily skied, is not heavily used by snowmobilers, has good parking and contains a much less expensive twelve-foot bridge across Tamarack Creek. Phaseout will consist of the immediate removal of the wooden sign on Lake Road and the removal of the bridge over the Little River.

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
PROPOSED HORSE TRAIL SYSTEM

Forest Preserve
State Highway
Public Road
Horse Trail
Parking

Magnetic North True North
13° 00'
1 0 1
MILES

8-22-94



A 10.3 mile ski trail system is presently being constructed on the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest in the vicinity of Peavine Swamp.

5. Abandon the .6 mile snowmobile trail segment leading to the Little River bridge (Little River Spur).

6. Abandon the .5 mile foot trail bypassing the Round Lake Snowmobile Trail. Improved motorized access to South Creek Lake will provide closer access to Round Lake from the west to diminish the need to maintain this lightly used trail.

7. Abandon the Round Lake Snowmobile Trail. Convert the resulting 1.6 mile deadend trail to the west of Round Lake to a foot trail. Maintenance of this lightly used trail crossing a body of water (Round Lake) is both too expensive for the benefits derived and too dangerous. Limited maintenance staff should be utilized on more heavily used trails.

8. Construct a 1.7 mile snowmobile/ATV/horse/bike trail from the Scuttle Hole southeasterly to connect with the existing log road network on the Oswegatchie Easement Lands (Scuttle Hole Trail).

9. The Jackworks Road and Shannon Trail will be joined by volunteers with a 1.5 mile snowmobile/ATV trail segment to form the Pins Creek Trail.

10. Construct a pit privy and picnic table at Crystal Lake.

B. <u>MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES</u>

1. Rehabilitate the Streeter Lake Road. Because of its dangerous condition the Mud Creek bridge will be replaced first. The Schuler gate will be removed to allow for expanded parking and adjacent campsites and parking areas will be resurfaced as necessary. The gate at Aldrich will no longer be needed and will be removed.

2. Rehabilitate the South Creek Lake Road to the Scuttle Hole (4.0 miles) and the right-of-way along the Dodds Road(1.0 mile). A cartop boat launch will be established at South Creek Lake with parking for nine cars and parking lots will be provided at the end of both roads.

3. Rehabilitate the road and parking lot at Jayville to accommodate six cars and gate the road at the

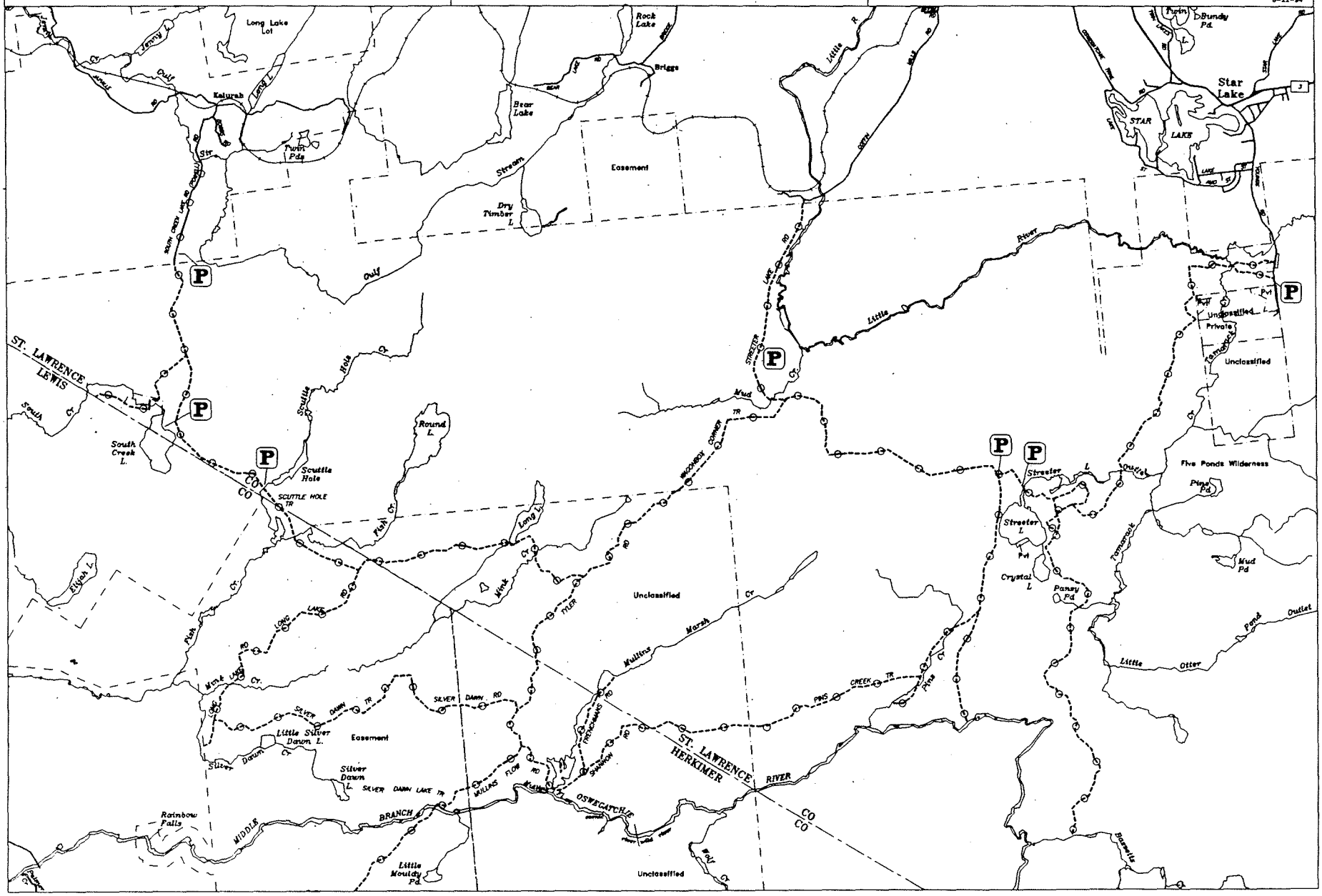
ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST

PROPOSED SNOWMOBILE TRAIL SYSTEM

Forest Preserve
State Highway
Public Road
Snowmobile Trail
Parking

Magnetic North True North
13° 00'
1 0 1
MILES

6-22-94



railroad tracks to protect the historic blast furnace.

4. Computerize boundary line maintenance records, post all lines and identify needed surveys.

5. Should debris left by the public on the Oswegatchie Easement Lands become significant, the owner and the department will meet to determine steps to alleviate the problem in accordance with their deeded obligations.

C. PUBLIC USE MANAGEMENT

1. Expand the designated campsite system as necessary to minimize the detrimental effects of indiscriminate campsite use and to allow for administrative recordkeeping necessary for further evaluations.

2. Include the road system on the Lassiter Purchase lands in the existing snowmobile trail system. The Wagonbox Corner Trail is the only remaining connector to these lands, making its upgrading of paramount importance.

3. Bicycle use of the roads and trails within this forest is not anticipated to be in conflict with any other use. Therefore, the following will be available for this use:

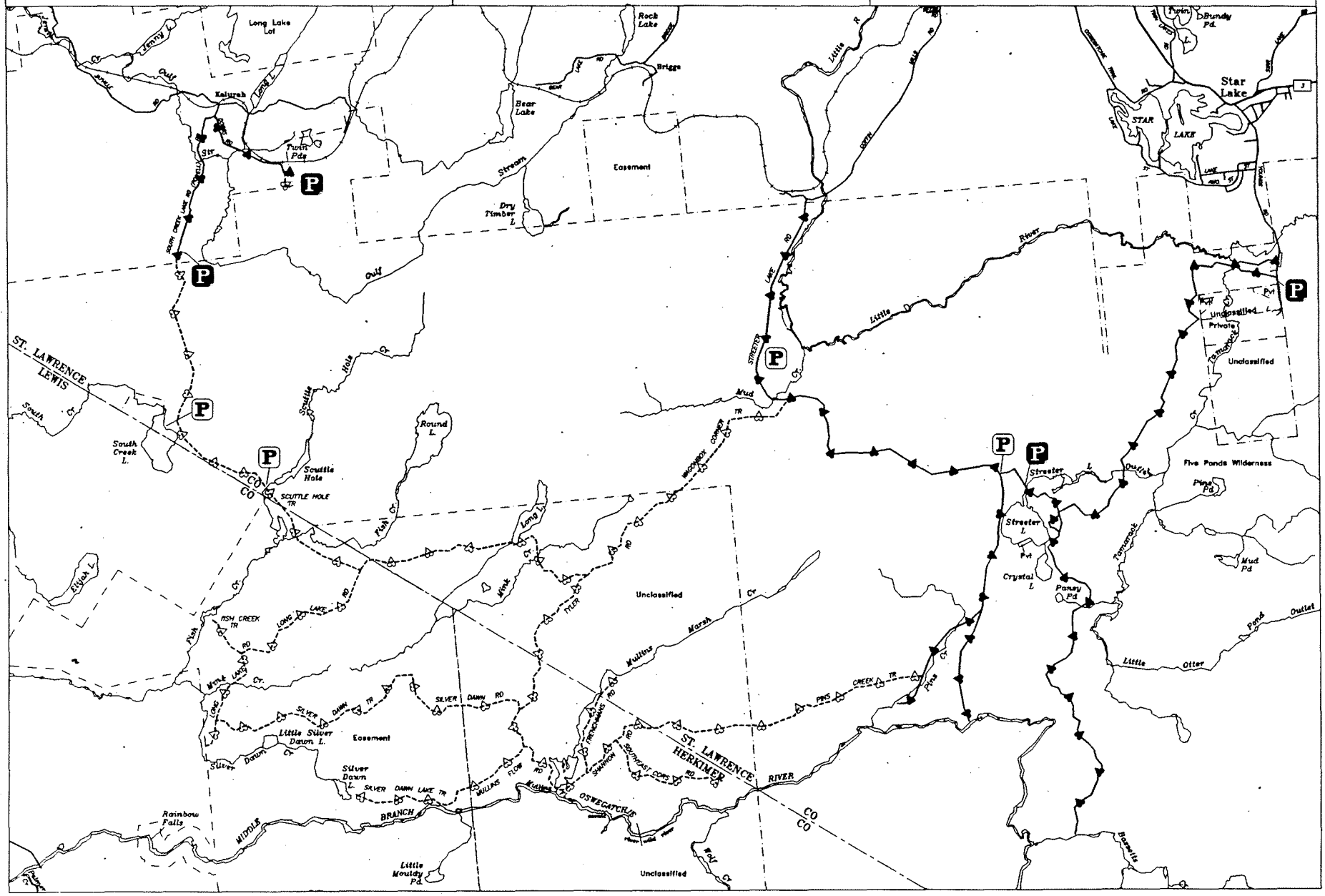
	Miles
South Creek Lake Rd. ROW	1.2
Streeter Lake Rd.	4.5
Dodds Rd.	1.0
Jayville to State Boundary	.7
Middle Branch Corners Lot	.1
Tyler Rd.	3.7
Silver Dawn Rd. (E&W)	1.7
Mullins Flow Rd.	3.3
Shannon Rd. & Trail	1.8
Southeast Cr. Rd.	1.0
Frenchman's Rd.	.8
Long Lake Rd.	4.4
Fish Creek Trail	.5
Long Lake Trail(s)	.8
Tyler Creek Trail	.1
Mink Creek Trail	.5
Francis Hill Rd.	6.1
Tamarack Creek Trail	4.2
Francis Hill Rd. to Middle Branch (if cleared by volunteers)	2.7
Total	39.1

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
BICYCLE ROADS AND TRAILS

Forest Preserve
State Highway
Public Road
Present Bicycle Trail
New Bicycle Trail
Existing Parking Lot
Proposed Parking Lot

Magnetic North True North
13° 00'
1 0 1
MILES

6-21-94



Use of the following is dependent on the level of beaver activity and general soil moisture:

	Miles
Jackworks Rd.	6.9
South Creek Lake Road ROW	.2
South Creek Lake Rd.	1.6
Maple Hill Rd.	1.0
Total	9.7

Use of the following is dependent on proposed relocation:

	Miles
Wagonbox Corner Trail	.9

D. FISH AND WILDLIFE

1. Fish

Regional fisheries personnel will continue to monitor and assess waters in the Aldrich Pond Wild Forest. These surveys are necessary to provide data for management decisions to carry out and update this plan. These include water chemistry evaluations such as pH and dissolved oxygen, and biological surveys to monitor growth and survival of fish stocks.

Specific fish management activities which will be carried out within this forest are described below:

a. Annual Stocking

Round Lake P-161	ST-1400 FF
Star Lake P-281	RT-3400 9"SY
Long Lake P-162	ST-1000 FF
Streeter Lake P-285	ST-1000 FF
Little River	BT-3100 SY
Silver Dawn Lake	ST-400 FF

b. Pond Liming

Long Lake (p 162) was limed in 1987 as part of a continuing management commitment and in accordance with the Division of Fish and Wildlife Liming Policy and the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the New York State DEC Program of Liming Selected Acidified Waters

(Simonin 1990). Long Lake's water chemistry will be monitored annually. When its pH drops below 6.0 (or ANC below 25 ueq/l), it will be scheduled for reliming. Pending results from its 1994 water chemistry check, Long Lake will need reliming late that year. Silver Dawn Lake (p. 154) is proposed for an initial lime treatment during 1995.

c. Survey and Inventory

Surveys of all will be done on a rotation type basis dependent on funding, staff, and specific needs of each water's fish populations. Waters supporting sportfisheries waters will be surveyed most often, as current species composition, habitat and water quality data is needed as a basis management decisions.

d. Access

Acquisition and development of permanent angler access to Star Lake is proposed. Development includes a 5 to 10 car parking area designated for canoe and car-top boat launching. The developed site will enhance angler opportunities on the lake but, due to its small size, is not expected to increase angler use substantially.

As noted previously under Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities, a plan to rehabilitate the South Creek Lake Road to allow vehicle access to South Creek Lake is proposed. A nine car parking area at the lake is also included in the proposal. This will greatly enhance public access to the lake, which is currently limited to a 1.7 mile snowmobile trail. Following this development angler use of the lake is expected to increase to a maximum of 250 angler days per year. This level of use is considered light however, and will not adversely effect the lake's naturally spawning fish stocks.

In addition, public access should be obtained on the following waters: Twin Lakes, Sucker Lake, Jenny Lake.

2. Wildlife

Wildlife Management activities within the area are limited to special projects such as the Loon Survey, or Breeding Bird Atlas. Game species are managed

through the state-wide framework of season lengths and bag limits. No specific special projects are planned for this forest at this time. It is important to maintain access for big game hunters for both white-tailed deer and black bear.

Softwood shelter is important for the integrity of deer wintering areas. To preserve the integrity of these critical areas on the easement lands, a cooperative timber management plan should be developed to replace acre for acre any softwood trees harvested from areas within or adjacent to designated deer wintering areas. An alternate for consideration would be to purchase an additional easement to preserve important softwood shelter areas.

E. WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS

The part of the Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie River from the southeast corner of this forest to the vicinity of Wolf Creek outlet is designated as a wild river under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act while the remainder of the river is designated as a scenic river. (Appendix L).

The river area shall generally extend to one-quarter mile from the mean high water mark within this forest, with possible exceptions as enumerated in the issues section (III D1).

F. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire presuppression activities will consist of public education by the integration of fire safety awareness in appropriate public communications, the maintenance of fire rings and active patrol during periods of high fire danger. Suppression and presuppression activities will be enhanced by the improved access provided by this plan.

G. ADMINISTRATION

1. Staffing

Department staffing would be adequate for the continued management of this area providing that sufficient maintenance funding was available to support a permanent four-person trail crew. Presently the crew consists of two persons.

2. Volunteers

Considerable maintenance has been conducted on this area by mostly unknown volunteers. Tasks such as litter removal and trail maintenance have been undertaken by responsible persons who take pride in these public lands and attempt to improve them.

In recent years the professional staff has attempted to formalize these volunteer efforts through an adoption process to encourage more participatory management by users, to maximize the effect of these efforts and to assist these people whenever possible. To date, this formalized effort has consisted in the adoption of snowmobile trails by clubs in 1988 and 1989 and the adoption of the Streeter Lake leanto every year since 1988.

A special effort will be made to allow interested persons to adopt any trails being proposed for abandonment in this plan as well as to construct the proposed Pins Creek Trail.

3. Budgeting

Estimated project expenses to be incurred by the implementation of this plan will be as follows:

	Project	Estimated Cost
1994	Road, Trail & Facility Maintenance	$5,000
	Boundary Line Marking & Record Computerization	$8,000
	Wagonbox Corner Trail Relocation/Parking Lot	$40,000
	Fish Survey & Inventory Water Quality Monitor	$1,000
	Fish Stocking	$6,000
		$60,000
1995	Road, Trail & Facility Maintenance	$5,500
	Lime Long Lake	4,000
	Silver Dawn Trail/ Long Lake Trail	$15,000

	Fish Survey & Inventory Water Quality Monitor	$1,000
	Bald Mountain Road Ext.	$60,000
	Snowplowing	$2,000
	Fish Stocking	$6,000
	Middle Branch Corners Lot, Hunt Lot, Lassiter Purchase Surveys	$35,000
	South Creek Lake, Dodds and Jayville Roads/ Rehabilitation	$100,000
	Star Lake Angler Access Development	7,500
	Scuttle Hole Snowmobile Tr.	$20,000
		$256,000
1996	Road, Trail and Facility Maintenance	$7,000
	Trail Map	1,000
	Youngs Road Parking Lot	10,000
	Fish Survey & Inventory Water Quality Monitor	$1,000
	Snowplowing	3,000
	Fish Stocking	6,000
	Lime Silver Dawn Lake	3,000
	Streeter Lake Rd. Rehab	$70,000
		$101,000
1997-98	Road, Trail & Facility Maintenance	$7,000
	Fish Survey & Inventory Monitor Water Quality	$1,000
	Snowplowing	$4,000
	Fish Stocking	$6,000
		$18,000/yr.

H. LAND ACQUISITION

To fulfill the objectives of this plan, the following acquisitions should be undertaken:

1. Right-of-way easement or fee purchase along the Mink Creek Road and Mullins Pond Road to the Oswegatchie Easement Lands and the Lassiter Purchase easement lands to the south respectively.

2. The former Schuler property on the Little River.

3. Available properties which would provide access to the Long Lake Lot, Jenny Lake Lot, Pinehill Marsh Lot, and the inaccessible 1,300 acre portion of the Main Section.

I. SLMP AMENDMENTS REQUIRED

The State Land Master Plan should include a description of this forest.

J. SEQR REQUIREMENTS

An environmental assessment form (EAF) and a negative declaration have been prepared for this plan.

K. RELATIONSHIP OF MANAGEMENT OF AREA TO FOREST PRESERVE AND ADJACENT AREAS

This area contains one of five wild forests which ring the Five Ponds Wilderness Area. North of this wilderness is the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest; to the east is the Horseshoe Lake Wild Forest; to the south is the Independence River Wild Forest; and to the west is both the Watsons Triangle Wild Forest and this forest. All of these lands provide the amenities not generally found in wilderness areas to better serve that segment of the user public which desires them.

The improvement of public access is one such amenity which, when adopted on this area, will reduce the relatively exclusive use of public lands enjoyed by adjacent landowners.

L. PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Article 48C, Section 2405.1 of the Motor Vehicle Law requires State agencies to adopt rules and regulations to allow the use of all terrain vehicles on highways under their jurisdiction.

2. Department rules and regulations are being revised to allow for the same degree of protection on the Lassiter Acquisition and Oswegatchie Easement Lands that exists on adjacent forest preserve lands.

V. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The following schedule is included as a general guide. It should be noted that factors such as budget constraints and unforeseen developments will necessitate deviations in the schedule.

1994

1. Improve the boundary line maintenance records and identify unmarked lines.

2. Upgrade the trail and facility inventory.

3. Abandon maintenance of the following:

   - Ski Trail.

   - Snowmobile trail segment to Little River bridge.

   - Round Lake Snowmobile Trail, including the foot trail bypass.

4. Post the 1.6 mile segment of the Round Lake Snowmobile Trail between the Scuttle Hole and Round Lake as a foot trail.

5. Amend the snowmobile trail bulletin to include the trails on the Lassiter Purchase and post these trails for snowmobile use.

6. Begin construction of the Bald Mountain Road Extension.

7. Relocate the Wagonbox Corner Trail.

8. Survey Silver Dawn Lake.

9. Monitor water chemistry of Long Lake.

10. Survey (fish) South Creek Lake.

11. Pursue Access Improvement - Star Lake.

1995

1. Survey the Middle Branch Corners Lot, Hunt Lot and Lassiter Purchase (Western boundary of Oswegatchie Easement Lands).

2. Rehabilitate the South Creek Lake, Jayville and Dodds Roads.

3. Construct the Scuttle Hole Snowmobile Trail.

4. Monitor water chemistry of Long and Silver Dawn Lakes.

5. Pursue access to Sucker Lake.

6. Lime Long Lake (p. 162).

7. Develop Star Lake Angler Access Site.

8. Rehabilitate the Silver Dawn and Long Lake Trails to accommodate snowmobiles, ATV's, horses and bicycles.

9. Finish construction of the Bald Mountain Road Extension.

1996

1. Rehabilitate the Youngs Road parking lot, construct a corral and drive a point for water.

2. Rehabilitate the Streeter Lake Road.

3. Repost the 7.45 miles of public fishing rights.

4. Monitor water chemistry of Long Lake and Silver Dawn Lake.

5. Survey (fish) Little River.

6. Pursue access to Twin Lakes.

7. Develop and print a trail map for the planning area.

8. Lime Silver Dawn Lake (p. 154).

1997

1. Monitor water chemistry of Long Lake and Silver Dawn Lake.

2. Survey 2-3 ponded waters.

1998

1. Monitor water chemistry of Long Lake and Silver Dawn Lake.

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY BY PARCEL OF THE LASSITER ACQUISITION

LOCATION: Luther School District Lot (Eastern Part)

ACQUIRED: Fee Title - 681.84 acres of land

CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK: All of Lots 94, 97 and 104 and that portion of Lot 96 lying west of the Kalurah-Pitcairn Road, Township 11, Great Tract 3, Macomb's Purchase, Town of Pitcairn.

RESERVED BY LASSITER:

1. Exclusive hunting rights from 9/1 to 12/31 for the years 1989 thru and including 1999.

2. Hunting Camp No. 48.

3. The exclusive right to occupy, use, repair, maintain, but not expand or extend structures, outbuildings, facilities and dams that now exist. This reservation terminates when the Hunting Rights Reservation terminates in 1999.

LOCATION: Main Section (Southern Part - St. Lawrence County)

ACQUIRED: Fee Title - 2,987 acres

CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK: Fee title to 2,987 acre tract, west side of Township 14, south half Great Tract 3, Macomb's Purchase, Town of Fine.

RESERVED BY LASSITER:

1. Exclusive hunting rights from 9/1 to 12/31 for the years 1989 thru and including 1999.

2. Hunting camps Nos. 57 thru 63 and 67 thru 69.

3. The exclusive right to occupy, use, repair, maintain, but not expand or extend structures, outbuildings, facilities and dams that now exist; reservation expires with the termination of the Hunting Rights in 1999.

LOCATION: Main Section (Southern Part - Herkimer County)

ACQUIRED: Fee Title - 3,750 acres

CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK: Fee title to 3,750 acres,

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, Triangle Lots No. 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

RESERVED BY LASSITER:

1. Exclusive hunting rights from 9/1 to 12/31 for the years 1989 thru and including 1999.

2. Hunting camp No. 56.

3. The exclusive right to occupy, use, repair, maintain, but not expand or extend structures, outbuildings, facilities and dams that now exist. This reservation terminates with the expiration of the Hunting Rights Reservation.

LOCATION: Main Section (Northern Part)

ACQUIRED: Conservation Easement - 355.04 acres of land

CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK: Recreation and Development Rights on all of Lots 73 and 80, Township 8, Great Tract 3, Macomb's Purchase, Town of Fine.

RESERVED BY LASSITER:

1. Exclusive hunting rights from 9/1 to 12/31 for the years 1989 thru and including 2019.

2. The exclusive right to occupy, use, repair, maintain, but not expand or extend structures, outbuildings, facilities and dams that now exist.
(Note: There are no hunting camps on this parcel)

3. Fee title, timber rights and mineral rights.

LOCATION: Southwest of main section

ACQUIRED: Conservation Easement - 6,473 acres, Lots 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, Great Tract 4, Macomb's Purchase, Town of Diana.

CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

1. Conservation Easement consisting of Recreation and Development Rights.

2. Public easement to canoe the Oswegatchie River from Herkimer-Lewis County line downstream to Bryant's Bridge.

3. Public easement for ingress and egress over easterly

extension of Bryant's Bridge Road for purposes of canoe access only.

RESERVED BY LASSITER:

1. Exclusive hunting rights from 9/1 to 12/31 for the years 1989 thru and including 2019.

2. Hunting Camps Nos. 54, 55, 64, 65, 66 and 74.

3. The exclusive right to occupy, use, repair, maintain, but not expand or extend structures, outbuildings, facilities and dams that now exist.

4. Fee title, timber rights and mineral rights.

THE LASSITER TRACT
LEWIS, HERKIMER AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTIES
D.E.C. FOREST PRESERVE AND CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

(1) LEWIS COUNTY EASEMENT - 10,896 ac.
Bald Mt. / Blue Swamp Tracts, Tn. of Croghan
Hunting Prohibited Sept-Dec. Until 12/31/2019

(2) LEWIS COUNTY EASEMENT - 6853 ac.
Aldrich Tract, Tn. of Diana
Hunting Prohibited Sept.-Dec. Until 12/31/2019

(3) ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FEE - 2987 ac.
Tn. of Fine
Hunting Prohibited Sept.-Dec. Until 12/31/99

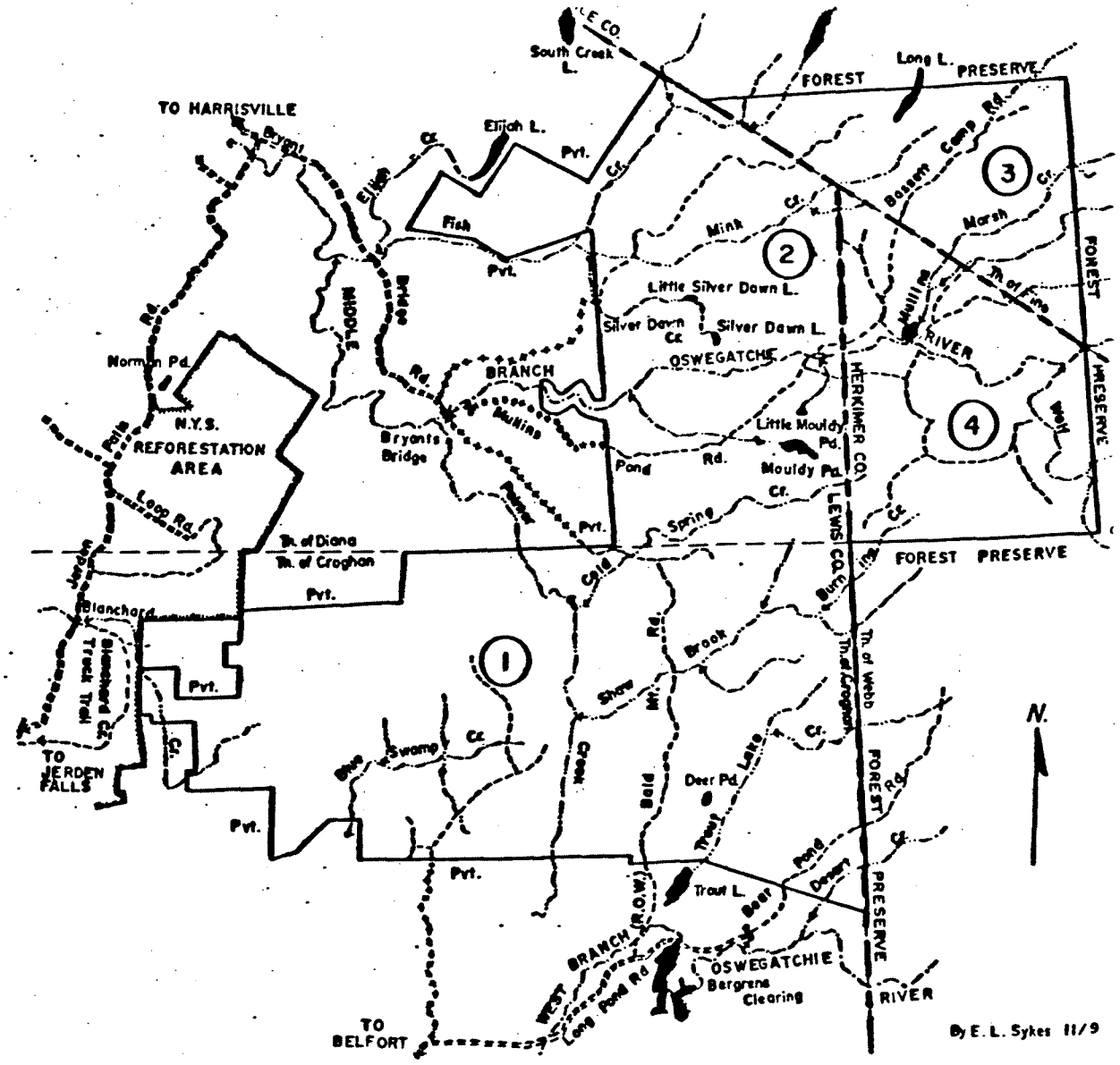
(4) HERKIMER COUNTY FEE - 3750 ac.
Tn. of Webb
Hunting Prohibited Sept.-Dec. Until 12/31/99

SCALE OF MILES

0 1 2 3

LEGEND

- COUNTY LINE
- TOWN LINE
- STATE REFORESTATION AREA
- PUBLIC ROAD
- TOWN ROAD
- ACCESS ROAD FOR CANOEIST ONLY
- PRIVATE ROAD, NO PUBLIC ACCESS
- SNOMOBILE TRAIL
- SEASONAL GATE
- POND/LAKE
- RIVER
- STREAM



Public Use Guides - The Lassiter Tracts
LEWIS, HERKIMER AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTIES
DEC FOREST PRESERVE AND CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

The 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act provided funds to purchase 6,737 acres of Forest Preserve in St. Lawrence and Herkimer Counties, and 17,749 acres of contiguous Conservation Easements in the Northeast corner of Lewis County, from Lassiter Properties Inc. On both of these categories, the following public rights exist:

I. Getting to the Lands

Public access to the properties may be gained by foot from the adjacent New York State Reforestation Area, east of the Jerden Falls Road and Blanchard Creek truck trail and New York State Forest Preserve lands. Additionally, foot and vehicle access may be gained by utilizing the Bald Mountain or Bear Pond Roads. Restricted motor vehicle and foot access for recreational canoeing only is allowable along the Mullins Flow Road, an extension of the Bryant's Bridge Road. The Mullins Flow Road will be gated closed in the spring (as will the Bear Pond Road) until frost-out to protect it from damage, but will then be open throughout the recreational canoeing season. The easement property begins at 1.5 miles inside the Mullins Flow Road gate and no parking is permitted until you enter the easement lands.

II. Public Use on the Lands

a. Public access across the properties by foot, snowshoes, skis and horses unrestricted.

b. Vehicular Use

1) On the Easement, vehicular access is allowed only over presently established roads. Access from the south along the Bald Mountain Road ends at the Croghan-Diana Town line. No off road use by vehicles is permitted.

2) Vehicles are defined as all motor vehicles, bicycles, snowmobiles, all terrain vehicles, and similar forms of transport.

c. Travel on any navigable stream crossing the properties is allowed by canoe and other means of non-motorized travel and access. Canoeing (including the right to portage around obstacles when necessary) is allowed on the Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie between the western edge of the easement and Bryants Bridge.

d. Camping is allowed at sites at least 150' from any road, trail spring, stream, pond or any body of water. Camping at one location four or more nights or in a group of 10 or more requires a permit from the local forest ranger - Michael W. Lewis, Convent Street, Croghan, New York 13327, phone 315-346-1040.

e. Fishing and Trapping are allowed on the property.

f. Hunting

1) Hunting on the Herkimer and St. Lawrence portions of this property is allowed only between January 1st thru August 31 of each year through 2000. Hunting rights from September through December are reserved by Lassiter Properties, Inc. until December 31, 1999.

2) Hunting on the Lewis County easement portions of this property is allowed only between January 1 thru August 31 of each year until 2020. Hunting rights from September through December are reserved by Lassiter Properties, Inc. until December 31, 2019.

3) All hunting, fishing and trapping must be in accordance with D.E.C. regulations.

g. Firewood may be gathered only from dead and downed trees, and only for on-site use, for cooking and warmth.

h. Littering is prohibited.

i. Lassiter Properties, Inc. retains the right to harvest timber on easements. Areas in Lewis County undergoing active harvest or road construction may be signed as closed by Lassiter, in the interests of public safety.

FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS,
NYS D.E.C. RD 3, Rte. 812, Box 22A
Lowville, New York 13367
Phone: 315-376-3521

11/14/90

DEC COMMON LOON SURVEYS

LAKE	POND#	Nonbreeding Adults 1979	Nonbreeding Adults 1985	Chicks 1/2 Adult Size 1979	Chicks 1/2 Adult Size 1985
Streeter Lake	04-0285	0	2	0	0
Long Lake	04-0162	0	4	0	0
Round Lake	04-0161	2	1*	0	2
Twin Lakes (S)	04-0268	0	2	0	0
South Ck. Lake	04-0146	0	0	0	0
Sucker Lake	04-0274	0	0	0	0
Star Lake	04-0281	0	0	0	0
Total		2	9	0	2

*In addition to at least one breeding pair.

SIGNIFICANT HABITATS-NATURAL HERITAGE

#	
44 075 11 #2	Aster nemoralis
44 075 12 #1	Rock Lake - Loon Nesting
44 075 12 #2	Round Lake - Loon Nesting

DEER WINTERING AREAS

Number	Name	County
45-156	Dry Timber Lake	St. Lawrence
45-157	Aldrich Pond	St. Lawrence
45-159	Crystal Lake	St. Lawrence
45-160	Little River	St. Lawrence
25-105	Cedar Swamp	Lewis
25-106	Fish Creek	Lewis
22-176	Oswegatchie	Herkimer
22-104	The Tunnel	Herkimer

CALCULATED DEER KILL FOR ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
LAND AREA (SQUARE MILES): 42.9

	-------APPROXIMATE CALCULATED KILL-------					AD FEMA/	ADMALE
YEAR	AD MALE	FN MALE	AD FEMA	FN FEMA	TOTAL	AD MALE	SQ MI
1954	74	3	11	3	91	0.15	1.7
1955	47	0	0	0	47	0.00	1.1
1956	47	0	0	0	47	0.00	1.1
1957	60	3	8	3	74	0.13	1.4
1958	51	2	7	2	62	0.13	1.2
1959	52	13	38	12	115	0.73	1.2
1960	54	4	30	3	91	0.56	1.3
1961	46	6	28	6	86	0.62	1.1
1962	49	6	34	5	94	0.70	1.1
1963	41	6	28	6	81	0.68	0.9
1964	49	7	28	6	90	0.58	1.1
1965	61	7	28	7	103	0.46	1.4
1966	54	8	36	8	106	0.67	1.3
1967	68	10	40	10	128	0.58	1.6
1968	62	11	40	10	123	0.65	1.4
1969	43	9	35	8	95	0.82	1.0
1970	21	3	14	3	41	0.69	0.5
1971	15	0	0	0	15	0.00	0.3
1972	19	0	0	0	19	0.00	0.4
1973	25	0	0	0	25	0.00	0.6
1974	28	0	0	0	28	0.01	0.7
1975	38	0	0	0	38	0.00	0.9
1976	40	0	0	0	40	0.00	0.9
1977	36	0	0	0	36	0.00	0.8
1978	28	0	0	0	28	0.00	0.7
1979	22	0	0	0	22	0.01	0.5
1980	39	0	1	0	40	0.02	0.9
1981	43	0	0	0	43	0.00	1.0
1982	43	1	1	1	46	0.02	1.0
1983	46	1	1	0	48	0.02	1.1
1984	55	1	1	1	58	0.02	1.3
1985	63	1	1	1	66	0.01	1.5
1986	62	1	2	1	66	0.03	1.5
1987	67	1	2	1	71	0.03	1.6
1988	86	1	4	2	93	0.05	2.0
1989	70	1	4	1	76	0.05	1.6
1990	63	1	3	1	68	0.05	1.5
1991	69	2	10	2	83	0.14	1.6
1992	60	3	16	2	81	0.26	1.5
1993	56	2	16	2	76	0.38	1.4

REPORTED FURBEARER TAKE FOR ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
LAND AREA (SQUARE MILES): 42.9

	----------APPROXIMATE REPORTED TAKE----------				
YEAR	BEAVER	BOBCAT	COYOTE	FISHER	OTTER
1958	59	0	0	3	3
1959	0	0	0	2	1
1960	0	0	0	0	2
1961	0	0	0	5	2
1962	0	0	0	3	1
1963	0	0	0	1	2
1964	0	0	0	0	2
1965	0	0	0	5	1
1966	31	0	0	4	1
1967	26	0	0	4	1
1968	54	0	0	3	2
1969	17	0	0	3	1
1970	8	0	0	5	1
1971	26	0	0	7	1
1972	60	0	0	5	1
1973	27	0	0	4	2
1974	50	0	0	6	4
1975	80	0	0	9	4
1976	58	0	0	2	4
1977	34	0	0	0	1
1978	68	1	0	6	4
1979	72	0	3	13	3
1980	44	0	1	4	3
1981	23	0	1	3	1
1982	40	0	1	3	2
1983	22	0	1	0	2
1984	18	0	0	0	1
1985	40	0	0	6	2
1986	33	0	0	4	6
1987	48	1	1	2	3
1988	40	1	1	3	3
1989	44	0	1	2	4
1990	31	0	0	0	2
1991	19	0	3	0	2
1992	38	1	0	2	2

Status, occurrence by ecozone, home range, forest type, forest stage and special habitat needs of New York mammals which inhabit[1] forest growth, forest openings and/or forested riparian habitats.

APPENDIX B-3

| | | SOUTHERN-WESTERN ECOZONES (SUBZONES) | | |

| SPECIES | STATUS[1] | SOUTHERN-WESTERN ECOZONES (SUBZONES) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NORTHERN ECOZONES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Status, occurrence by ecozone, home range, forest type, forest stage and special habitat needs of New York reptiles which inhabit[1] forest growth, forest openings and/or forested riparian habitats.

		SOUTHERN-WESTERN ECOZONES (SUBZONES)																					NORTHERN ECOZONES													
SPECIES	STATUS[2]	ALLEGHENY HILLS	CATSKILL PEAKS	CATTARAUGUS HIGHLANDS	CENTRAL APPALACHIANS	COASTAL LOWLANDS	DELAWARE HILLS	DRUMLIN	ERIE-ONTARIO PLAIN	FINGER LAKES HIGHLANDS	HELDERBERG HIGHLANDS	HUDSON HIGHLANDS	HUDSON VALLEY	MANHATTAN HILLS	MOHAWK VALLEY	MONGAUP HILLS	NEVERSINK HIGHLANDS	RENSSELAER HILLS	SCHOHARIE HILLS	SHAWANGUNK HILLS	TACONIC FOOTHILLS	TACONIC MOUNTAINS	TRIASSIC LOWLANDS	ADIRONDACK HIGH PEAKS	BLACK RIVER VALLEY	CENTRAL ADIRONDACKS	CENTRAL TUG HILL	CHAMPLAIN TRANSITION	CHAMPLAIN VALLEY	E. ADIRONDACK FOOTHILLS	E. ADIRONDACK TRANSITION	E. ONTARIO PLAIN	INDIAN RIVER LAKES	MALONE PLAINS	OSWEGO LOWLANDS	SABLE HIGHLANDS	ST. LAWRENCE PLAINS	ST. LAWRENCE TRANSITION	TUG HILL TRANSITION	W. ADIRONDACK TRANSITION	W. ADIRONDACK FOOTHILLS	HOME RANGE TERRITORY
Common Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina)																																									4.4A
Stinkpot (Sternotherus odoratus)																																									0.5-0.12A
Eastern Mud Turtle (Kinosternon subrubrum)	Threatened																																								0.12-0.13A
Spotted Turtle (Clemmys guttata)	Special Concern																																								1.23 A
Bog Turtle (Clemmys muhlenbergi)	Endangered																																								0.02 - 3.7A
Wood Turtle (Clemmys insculpta)	Special Concern																																								
Eastern Box Turtle (Terrapene carolina)																																									58.3 yd rad
Map Turtle (Graptemys geographica)																																									
Eastern Painted Turtle (Chrysemys picata)																																									
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingi)	Threatened																																								
Eastern Spiny Softshell (Trionyx spiniferus)																																									
Five-lined Skink (Eumeces fasciatus)																																									10.0 - 30.0 yd
Coal Skink (Eumeces anthracinus)																																									
Northern Water Snake (Natrix sipedon)																																									
Queen Snake (Natrix septemvittata)																																									
Northern Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi)																																									
Northern Redbelly Snake (Storeria occipitomaculata)																																									
Eastern Garter Snake (Thamnophis sirtalis)																																									5.0 - 34.6 A
Shorthead Garter Snake (Thamnophis brachystoma)																																									
Eastern Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis sauritus)																																									
Eastern Hognose Snake (Heterodon platyrhinos)	Special Concern																																								
Northern Ringneck Snake (Diadophis punctatus edwardsi)																																									
Eastern Worm Snake (Carphophis amoenus)	Special Concern																																								0.05 - 0.25 A
Northern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor)																																									150.5 yd. rad.
Eastern Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrys vernalis)																																									– 15 yd. rad.
Black Rat Snake (Elaphe obsoleta)																																									273-328 yd rad
Eastern Milk Snake (Lampropeltis triangulum)																																									50 A
Northern Copperhead (Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen)																																									8.4-24.0 A
Eastern Massasauga (Sistrurus catenatus)	Endangered																																								
Timber Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus)	Threatened																																								

[1]Inhabit = includes as part of home range on part- or full-time basis.

[2]Status = Status in New York State.
*Also federal status.

Status, occurrence by ecozone, home range, forest type, forest stage and special habitat needs of New York amphibians which inhabit[1] forest growth, forest openings and/or forested riparian habitats.

		SOUTHERN-WESTERN ECOZONES (SUBZONES)																						NORTHERN ECOZONES															
SPECIES	STATUS[2]	ALLEGHENY HILLS	CATSKILL PEAKS	CATTARAUGUS HIGHLANDS	CENTRAL APPALACHIANS	COASTAL LOWLANDS	DELAWARE HILLS	DRUMLIN	ERIE-ONTARIO PLAIN	FINGER LAKES HIGHLANDS	HELDERBERG HIGHLANDS	HUDSON HIGHLANDS	HUDSON VALLEY	MANHATTAN HILLS	MOHAWK VALLEY	MONGAUP HILLS	NEVERSINK HIGHLANDS	RENSSELAER HILLS	SCHOHARIE HILLS	SHAWANGUNK HILLS	TACONIC FOOTHILLS	TACONIC MOUNTAINS	TRIASSIC LOWLANDS	ADIRONDACK HIGH PEAKS	BLACK RIVER VALLEY	CENTRAL ADIRONDACKS	CENTRAL TUG HILL	CHAMPLAIN TRANSITION	CHAMPLAIN VALLEY	E. ADIRONDACK FOOTHILLS	E. ADIRONDACK TRANSITION	E. ONTARIO PLAIN	INDIAN RIVER LAKES	MALONE PLAINS	OSWEGO LOWLANDS	SABLE HIGHLANDS	ST. LAWRENCE PLAINS	ST. LAWRENCE TRANSITION	TUG HILL TRANSITION	W. ADIRONDACK TRANSITION	W. ADIRONDACK FOOTHILLS	HOME RANGE TERRITORY
Eastern Hellbender (Cryptobranchus alleganiensis)	Special Concern																																						422-684 yd²
Mudpuppy (Necturus maculosus)																																							
Marbled Salamander (Ambystoma opacum)																																							
Jefferson Salamander (Ambystoma jeffersonianum)	Special Concern																																						
Blue-spotted Salamander (Ambystoma laterale)	Special Concern																																						
Spotted Salamander (Ambystoma maculatum)	Special Concern																																						
Eastern Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum)	Endangered																																						
Red-spotted Newt (Notophthalmus viridescens)																																							323 yd²
Northern Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus fuscus)																																							1.7-57.0 yd²
Mountain Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus ochrophaeus)																																							
Redback Salamander (Plethodon cinereus)																																							0.34 yd.
Slimy Salamander (Plethodon glutinosus)																																							3.3 yd. rad.
Wehrle's Salamander (Plethodon wehrlei)																																							
Four-toed Salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum)																																							
Northern Spring Salamander (Gyrinophilus porphyriticus)																																							
Northern Red Salamander (Pseudotriton ruber)																																							
Northen Two-lined Salamander (Eurycea bislineata)																																							—16.7 yd²
Longtail Salamander (Eurycea longicauda)																																							
Eastern Spadefoot (Scaphiopus holbrookii)																																							7.4 yd²
American Toad (Bufo americanus)																																							
Fowler's Toad (Bufo woodhousei fowleri)																																							
Northern Cricket Frog (Acris crepitans)	Threatened																																						
Northern Spring Peeper (Hyla crucifer)																																							0.66-3.0 yd rad
Gray Treefrog (Hyla versicolor)																																							
Western Chorus Frog (Pseudacris triseriata)																																							767-7,205 yd²
Bullfrog (Rana catesbeiana)	Hunted																																						2.8 yd rad
Green Frog (Rana clamitans melanota)																																							24-239 yd²
Mink Frog (Rana septentrionalis)																																							
Wood Frog (Rana sylvatica)																																							3.7-440 yd²
Northern Leopard Frog (Rana pipiens)																																							
Southern Leopard Frog (Rana utricularia)	Special Concern																																						
Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris)																																							

[1]inhabit = includes as part of home range on part- or full-time basis.

[2]Status = Status in New York State.
*Also federal status.

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
BREEDING SPECIES OF : ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
CONFIRMED BREEDERS			
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa	Game Species	S5
Hooded Merganser	Lophodytes cucullatus	Game Species	S4
Broad-winged Hawk	Buteo platypterus	Protected	S5
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	Protected	S5
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	Game Species	S5
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus	Protected	S5
Rock Dove	Columba livia	Unprotected	SE
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	Protected	S5
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	Protected	S5
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	Protected	S5
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	Protected	S5
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Contopus borealis	Protected	S5
Alder Flycatcher	Empidonax alnorum	Protected	S5
Least Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	Protected	S5
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	Protected	S5
Great Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus	Protected	S5
Eastern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus	Protected	S5
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	Protected	S5
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia	Protected	S5
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Protected	S5
Black-capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus	Protected	S5
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	Protected	S5
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana	Protected	S5
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon	Protected	S5
Winter Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	Protected	S5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa	Protected	S5
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	Protected-Special Concern	S5
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	Protected	S5
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
BREEDING SPECIES OF : ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	Protected	S5
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	Protected	S5
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	Protected	S5
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	Unprotected	SE
Yellow-throated Vireo	Vireo flavifrons	Protected	S5
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	Protected	S5
Northern Parula	Parula americana	Protected	S3S4
Yellow Warbler	Dendroica petechia	Protected	S5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	Protected	S5
Magnolia Warbler	Dendroica magnolia	Protected	S5
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	Protected	S5
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata	Protected	S5
Black-throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens	Protected	S5
Blackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	Protected	S5
Black-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia	Protected	S5
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	Protected	S5
Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapillus	Protected	S5
Northern Waterthrush	Seiurus noveboracensis	Protected	S5
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	Protected	S5
Canada Warbler	Wilsonia canadensis	Protected	S5
Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea	Protected	S5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	Protected	S5
Rufous-sided Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	Protected	S5
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	Protected	S5
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	Protected	S5
Lincoln's Sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii	Protected	S4
Swamp Sparrow	Melospiza georgiana	Protected	S5
White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	Protected	S5
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	Protected	S5
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	Protected	S5
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	Protected	S5
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	Protected	S5
Northern Oriole	Icterus galbula	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
BREEDING SPECIES OF : ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
PROBABLE BREEDERS			
Common Loon	Gavia immer	Protected-Special Concern	S4
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	Protected	S4
Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus	Threatened	S4
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	Game Species	S5
Common Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	Game Species	S5
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	Protected	S5
Whip-poor-will	Caprimulgus vociferus	Protected	S4
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	Protected	S5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Empidonax flaviventris	Protected	S3
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	Protected	S5
Common Raven	Corvus corax	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	Protected	S5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula	Protected	S3
Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus	Protected	S5
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum	Protected	S5
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	Protected	S5
Solitary Vireo	Vireo solitarius	Protected	S5
Nashville Warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla	Protected	S5
Mourning Warbler	Oporornis philadelphia	Protected	S5
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea	Protected	S5
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	Protected	S5
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Protected	S5
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus	Protected	S5
American Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	Protected	S5
POSSIBLE BREEDERS			
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias	Protected	S5
American Black Duck	Anas rubripes	Game Species	S4

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
BREEDING SPECIES OF : ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	Game Species	S5
Common Merganser	Mergus merganser	Game Species	S5
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	Protected	S4
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus	Protected	S4
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	Protected	S4
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	Protected	S5
Wild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo	Game Species	S5
American Woodcock	Scolopax minor	Game Species	S5
Black-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus erythropthalmus	Protected	S5
Barred Owl	Strix varia	Protected	S5
Long-eared Owl	Asio otus	Protected	S3
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Aegolius acadicus	Protected	S3
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica	Protected	S5
Black-backed Woodpecker	Picoides arcticus	Protected	S3
Pileated Woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus	Protected	S5
Cliff Swallow	Hirundo pyrrhonota	Protected	S5
Warbling Vireo	Vireo gilvus	Protected	S5
Pine Warbler	Dendroica pinus	Protected	S5
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis	Protected	S5
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis	Protected	S5
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella magna	Protected	S5
Rusty Blackbird	Euphagus carolinus	Protected	S3
White-winged Crossbill	Loxia leucoptera	Protected	S2S3
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	Unprotected	SE

SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC FISHING RIGHTS

1994-95 (97-98)	
St. Regis River	3.78 miles
Deer River	.05 miles
sub-total	3.83 miles
1995-96 (98-99)	
Plumb Brook	4.09 miles
Trib. 2	.66 miles
Little River (North Russell)	.07 miles
sub-total	4.82 miles
1993-94 (96-97)	
Twin Lake Outlets	1.54 miles
Black Creek	.31 miles
Little River (trib. of Oswegatchie)	4.70 miles
Sucker Lake Outlet	.65 miles
Trib. 12	.25 miles
sub-total	7.45 miles
Total	16.10 miles

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
FISH SPECIES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abbrev.
Blacknose dace	*Rhinichthys atratulus*	Blkd
Brook trout	*Salvelinus fontinalis*	ST
Brown bullhead	*Ameiurus nebulosus*	BB
Brown trout	*Salmo trutta*	BT
Common shiner	*Luxilus cornutus*	CS
Creek chub	*Semotilus atromaculatus*	CC
Fathead minnow	*Pimephales promelas*	FHM
Golden shiner	*Notemigonus crysoleucas*	GS
Kokanee salmon	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	KS
Lake trout	*Salvelinus namaycush*	LT
Largemouth bass	*Micropterus salmoides*	LMB
Longnose dace	*Rhinichthys cataractae*	LnD
Northern pike	*Esox lucius*	NP
Northern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus eos*	RbD
Pearl dace	*Margariscus margarita*	PD
Pumpkinseed	*Lepomis gibbosus*	PS
Rainbow smelt	*Osmerus mordax*	RS
Rainbow trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	RT
Rock bass	*Ambloplites rupestris*	RB
Slimy sculpin	*Cottus cognatus*	SS
Smallmouth bass	*Micropterus dolomieu*	SMB
Splake	*Salvelinus fontinalis X S. namaycush*	SPL
White sucker	*Catostomus commersoni*	WS
Yellow perch	*Perca flavescens*	YP

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST - LAKE AND POND INVENTORY October 1993

KEY N & WATERSHED	POND NAME	ACRES	WATER QUALITY	FISH SPECIES PRESENT	MANAGEMENT PAST	MANAGEMENT PRESENT	MANAGEMENT FUTURE
P161 OW	Round Lake	78	Fair, pH 5.54	ST,BB,GS	1990 DEC Stocked	Same	Same
P162 OW	Long Lake	68	Good, pH 6.09	ST,BB,GS	1987 DEC Stocked Limed 1987	Same	Lime 1994
P168 OW	Mullins Flow	13	Acid, pH 4.6	ST,BB,CC	1986 ALSC Stocked until 1982	NSA ST	Same
P267 OW	Twin Lakes North	32	Good, pH 6.7	ST,RT,KS,BB,CC,FHM	1985 ALSC Privately stocked Reclaimed 1960 & 70	Private	Reestablish public access
P268 OW	Twin Lakes South	14	Good, pH 6.7	ST,RT,KS,BB,CC,FHM	1986 ALSC Same as P267	Same as P267	Same as P267
P274 OW	Sucker Lake	100	Good, pH 5.5	ST,BT,BB,CC,PS,WS	1978 DEC Stocked Reclaimed 1968 & 73	Private	Reestablish public access, stocking
P280 OW	Readway Pond	3	Unknown	Unknown	None	None	
P281 OW	Star Lake	208	Good, pH 6.4	BT,LT,RT,RS,BB,RB,PS,YP, LMB,WS	1990 DEC Stocked	Private, coldwater & warmwater,stocked	Same, maintain public access
P282* OW	Unnamed Pond	1	Bog,acid,pH 4.5	None	1986 ALSC	None	
P283* OW	Unnamed Pond	1	Unknown	Unknown	None	None	
P284* OW	Unnamed Pond	7.5	Unknown	Unknown	None	None	

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST - LAKE AND POND INVENTORY October 1993

KEY N & WATERSHED	POND NAME	ACRES	WATER QUALITY	FISH SPECIES PRESENT	MANAGEMENT PAST	MANAGEMENT PRESENT	MANAGEMENT FUTURE
P118 OW	Hills Pond	3	Fair, pH 5.4	PD,BB	1984 ALSC	None	Possible stock ST
P130 OW	Long Lake	21	Good, pH 6.0	ST(rare),CC,RbD,BB,WS,GS,PS	1984 ALSC	None	Possible stock ST
P131 OW	Twin Pond East	3	Fair, pH 5.5	ST,CS,RbD,GS,BB,WS,PS,CC	1991 DEC Stocked until 1971	NSA resident species	Same
P132 OW	Twin Pond West	16	Fair, pH 5.5	ST,CS,RbD,GS,BB,WS,PS,CC	Same as P131	Same as P131	Same as P131
P133 OW	Spider Pond	1	Bog, pH 5.5	BB,PS	1986 ALSC	None	
P135 OW	The Gulf	2.5	Good, pH 5.9	ST,BB,CC	1984 ALSC	NSA ST	Possible stock
P136 OW	Dry Timber Lake	21	Bog, fair, pH 5.2 pH 5.2	None	1984 ALSC Stocked until 1967	None	
P138 OW	Jenny Lake	21	Good, pH 6.3	ST,PS,WS,BB,CC	1984 ALSC Stocked until 1953	Private, NSA ST	Secure public access
P144b OW	Unnamed Pond	58	Unknown	Unknown	None	None	Needs survey
P146 OW	South Creek Lake	57	Good, pH 6.4	BT,BB,LMB	1984 ALSC Stocked until 1966	NSA resident species	Same
P153 OW	Little Silver Dawn Lake	6	Good, pH 5.6	ST	1986 ALSC Stocked in 1950's	None	Stock
P154 OW	Silver Dawn Lake	8	Good, pH 5.8	ST, RbD	1986 ALSC Stocked	Stocked	Lime 1995
P157 OW	Lower Scuttlehole Pond	13	Good, pH 6.3	BB,GS,CC,RbD, ST reported	1984 ALSC	NSA resident species	Same

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST - LAKE AND POND INVENTORY October 1993

KEY N & WATERSHED	POND NAME	ACRES	WATER QUALITY	FISH SPECIES PRESENT	MANAGEMENT PAST	MANAGEMENT PRESENT	MANAGEMENT FUTURE
P285 OW	Streeter Lake	68	Good, pH 6.4	ST,WS,BB	1992 DEC Stocked	Stocked ST (Little Tupper Strain)	Same
P288 OW	Pansy Pond	2	Acid, pH 4.4	BB	1984 ALSC	None	
P289 OW	Crystal Lake	14	Acid, pH 4.4	None	1984 ALSC	None	
P5146 OW	Unnamed Pond	6	Unknown	Unknown	None	None Partly private	Survey 1993

KEY: OW - Oswegatchie River watershed, NSA - Natural spawning adequate; *Ponds 282, 283 & 284 are connected and make up one water body.

ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST - STREAM INVENTORY April 1993

KEY N	STREAM NAME	MILES	MAJOR FISH SPECIES	COMMENTS
SL-25-101	Little River[3]	5.3	St above Aldrich;BT,YP below	Serious oil pollution from J&L at Star Lake.
SL-25-101-5	Twin Lakes Stream[3]	1.0	BT,ST,WS,BB,SS,BlkD,YP	NSA BT and ST.
SL-25-101-8	Outlet of Sucker Lake[3]	1.0	ST	Needs survey.
SL-25-101-14	Unnamed Creek	0.3	Unknown	Intermittent, dry when last surveyed.
SL-25-101-15	Mud Creek	1.1	WS, Minnows	Small, warmwater.
SL-25-101-16	Unnamed Creek	1.9	ST	ST NSA, Needs fishery and chemistry surveys.
SL-25-101-17	Unnamed Creek	0.2	Unknown	Not surveyed.
SL-25-101-18	Unnamed Creek	1.0	Unknown	Not surveyed.
SL-25-101-19	Unnamed Creek	1.1	Unknown	Not surveyed.
SL-25-101-21	Unnamed Creek	0.4	Unknown	Not surveyed.
SL-25-101-24	Tamarack Creek	0.6	ST,BB	ST NSA, Needs fishery and chemistry surveys.
SL-25-101-24-5	Streeter Lake Outlet	0.9	ST	Needs fishery and chemistry surveys.
SL-25-101-24-8	Outlet of Pansy Pond	1.0	Unknown	Not surveyed, small.

All streams in Oswegatchie River watershed.

[1]Not state owned, forms the northern boundary of the wild forest.

[2]The mileage shown on Scuttlehole Creek includes the Scuttlehole Ponds.

[3]Public Fishing Rights Easements (PFR) exist on these waters.

NSA - Natural Spawning Adequate.

Map and Description of Permanent Easement
through Lots 114, 128, 129, 135 and 136
Township 11, Great Tract No. 3,
Macomb's Purchase, Town of
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County

(Clayton Powell, Charles Greiner and
Diamond International Corp., reputed owner)

Pursuant to Section 1-0503 of the Conservation Law, I, R. Stewart Kilborne, Conservation Commissioner of the State of New York, have caused to be made and certified an accurate map and description prepared from an accurate survey of a parcel of land hereafter described, over which I deem it necessary to acquire a permanent easement for travel by the public on foot, snowshoes, skis and horseback or motor vehicles including the right to enter adjacent lands of the owners with teams, trucks and other equipment necessary to construct, improve and maintain a road over and across said premises and the right to remove trees, stumps, rocks and other materials which the State may deem hazardous to the public in the use of the easement herein acquired and the further right to use any and all such materials in the construction, improvement and maintenance of said road and the further right to make minor changes, from time to time as shall be deemed desirable.

ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate, lying and being in the Town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County being part of and running through Lots 114, 128, 129, 135 and 136 of Township 11, Great Tract No. 3, Macomb's Purchase, being a right-of-way 0.500 chains or 33 feet in width, lying 0.250 chains or 16.5 feet both sides of the centerline of an existing road, which centerline is bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the center of an old road known as the South Creek Lake Road where the same intersects the division line between the Town of Pitcairn on the North and Town of Fine on the South being also on the Northerly bounds of the lands of the State of New York and the Southerly line of Lot 136, Township 11, Great Tract No. 3, Macomb's Purchase, said point also being distant 0.060 chains on a course of N. 82° 20' W. from the common Southerly

corner of Lots 135 and 136 being marked by a Bathey Marker and runs thence along the centerline of said old road, as it runs across said Lot 135 and 136 the following nine (9) courses and distances:

1. N 16° 41' E - 1.446 chains
2. N 21° 36' E - 7.391 chains
3. N 36° 33' E - 9.679 chains
4. N 29° 54' E - 3.780 chains
5. N 28° 49' E - 4.918 chains
6. N 20° 09' E - 3.741 chains
7. N 28° 05' E - 6.166 chains
8. N 30° 51' E - 7.228 chains
9. N 35° 50' E - 0.536 chains to a point

on the line between Lots 128 and 135 in said Township 11, located on a course of S 80° 45' E, 16.548 chains from a Bathey Marker and stones marking the common corner of Lots 127, 128, 135 and 136; thence continuing along said centerline as it runs across said Lot 128 and Lot 114, the following twenty (20) courses and distances:

1. N 35° 50' E - 3.125 chains
2. N 38° 41' E - 3.919 chains
3. N 45° 53' E - 5.692 chains
4. N 37° 16' E - 3.346 chains
5. N 32° 11' E - 3.949 chains
6. N 16° 04' E - 2.502 chains
7. N 04° 18' E - 1.931 chains
8. N 08° 22' W - 3.005 chains
9. N 10° 06' W - 5.010 chains
10. N 02° 07' E - 3.754 chains
11. N 17° 17' E - 3.852 chains
12. N 57° 36' E - 1.053 chains
13. N 81° 15' E - 1.746 chains
14. N 50° 00' E - 1.785 chains

15. N 15° 18' E - 5.448 chains
16. N 29° 23' E - 4.068 chains
17. N 33° 44' E - 4.877 chains
18. S 78° 03' E - 3.122 chains
19. N 61° 24' E - 2.063 chains
20. S 80° 03' E - 1.505 chains to a point

where the said old road intersects another old road leading southeasterly to lands of the State of New York; thence leaving said South Creek Lake Road, following the centerline of said other old road leading southeasterly to lands of the State of New York as it winds and turns across Lots 114, 128 and 129 the following twenty-five (25) courses and distances:

1. S 17° 01' E - 2.169 chains
2. S 03° 19' E - 1.650 chains
3. S 12° 31' E - 2.409 chains
4. S 16° 28' W - 2.120 chains
5. S 39° 01' W - 2.104 chains
6. S 27° 50' E - 3.137 chains
7. S 07° 12' E - 6.568 chains
8. S 23° 14' E - 2.114 chains
9. S 46° 41' E - 1.631 chains
10. S 76° 35' E - 1.849 chains
11. S 17° 55' E - 2.275 chains
12. S 62° 16' E - 5.585 chains
13. S 33° 24' E - 2.743 chains
14. S 60° 19' E - 4.244 chains
15. S 25° 56' E - 1.183 chains
16. S 52° 58' E - 6.006 chains
17. S 25° 34' E - 2.063 chains
18. S 60° 15' E - 8.023 chains
19. S 75° 57' E - 2.738 chains
20. S 74° 40' E - 2.429 chains
21. S 43° 13' E - 1.465 chains
22. S 05° 09' E - 3.305 chains

23. S 25° 55' E - 0.471 chains

24. S 49° 40' E - 1.234 chains

25. S 40° 06' E - 1.492 chains to a point

on the line between Lots 129 and 130 of said Township 11, located on a course of N 05° 01' E, 10.822 chains from a 3/4" iron rod in a pile of stones marking the common corner of Lots 129, 130, 133 and 134.

Bearings are with reference to Magnetic Meridian 1965.

As shown on a map entitled "Map of lands to be acquired under the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act, By appropriation under Section 1-0503 of the Conservation Law, St. Lawrence Forest Preserve Access, Projects St. Lawrence 93 and 94, Easement over and across the road commonly known as South Creek Lake Road and an unnamed road, Clayton Powell, Charles Greiner and Diamond International Corp., reputed owners, situate in Lots 114, 128, 129, 135 and 136, Township 11, Great Tract No. 3, Macomb's Purchase, Town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County." dated March 7, 1967 by George A Cook, Forest Surveyor, Reg. No. 40509, and filed in the office of the Conservation Department at Albany, New York as Map No. 7177.

That pursuant to Section 1-0503 of the Conservation Law, this map and description of property to be acquired by the People of the State of New York and are hereby officially approved and this description and the original tracing of this map are officially filed in the office of the Conservation Department at Albany, New York on NOV 14 1967

R. STEWART KILBORNE
Conservation Commissioner

By

W. D. MULHOLLAND
Director of Lands and Forests

Dated: NOV 14 1967

STATE OF NEW YORK

Forest Preserve Board

Utica N. Y., July 3rd 1900 ~~189~~

Report of J. Y. McAlistoff, describing

Lot No. 124; Tract or Patent, Brodie, Township 11

Town of Piteairn County of St. Lawrence

Number of acres in the whole lot,

Number of acres offered for sale, State land 78 51/100 in South end

Date when this lot was personally examined, Jan. 15th 1900

How timbered, thickly or partially? Partially

Any cleared land; if so, how many acres? None

Any swamp land; if so, how many acres? None

Any waste land, or land whose productiveness has been injured by fire? Yes

Any wild meadow land; if so, how many acres? About 10 acres in S. E. corner

Name the kinds of timber in the order of quantity. No timber left from lumbering and fire, only second growth in streaks

How much of this lot is virgin forest? None

How much is second growth? probably 15 acres

Has the lot been burned over; if so, how many acres were burned? probably 50

Has the lot been lumbered over? Yes

If so, what kind of timber was cut? Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch, Maple.

Who is, at the present time, lumbering in that vicinity? Defendorf on lot 125

s the timber there now, large, medium or small? Small

Is there any merchantable spruce on this lot; if so, how much to the acre? None

Is there any merchantable hemlock on this lot; if so, how much to the acre? None

Is there any merchantable white pine; if so, is it first or second growth? Second

How much white pine to the acre? a few around meadow

Are the corners of this lot plainly marked?

How are they marked?

Are the boundary lines marked, and how?

What kind of soil is on this lot? On about 1/2 the soil is all burned off

Is the ground rocky, or well covered? Burned part is rocky, balance well covered.

Is there any stream on this lot? if so, state the name, None

What is the average width and depth?

Is there any dam on this stream within this lot? None

Is there any back flow, or drowned land? None

If so, how large an area is flooded?

Do any roads cross this lot? Old road to Jaynville, now abandoned, runs north part.

Are they highways or "wood roads?" what is left is wood road

Are there any buildings on this lot? Paylands old logging camp on N 1/2 of lot.

Describe the lay of the land on this lot? Meadow in South East corner, and ridge E. + W. through State land - probably 75 feet higher - flat on top

If occupied by residents, give their names, None

Are there any camps on this lot? logging camp

Are the shanties in good condition? fair

Are the surrounding lands forest or farm lands? forest + bare burnings

Please add here any additional information which you may have, and which may be necessary to a full and complete description of this lot.

About 1/2 of lot is bare of soil which has been burned off by recent fires - Soil is good in spots. What little forest there is left - is in streaks with bare burnings between -

The woods include, Beech, H. maple, Birch Elm, Hardhack, Spruce, Hemlock, White-ash. Black ash, Soft-Maple, Basswood, Pine and Rim Cherry. In places there are many fallen trees -

If fire was kept out the lot promises to reforest itself rapidly -

For details of growth see Field notes of Examiners

Signature J. G. McClintock

Dated

1900
Examination by
John Y. McClintock 1

Field Notes of examination of State lands from Harrisville Lewis Co. Jany.13th. 1900; Tom Willbur, Agent of the International Paper Co. says that Johnson uses the saw mill of the I.P.Co. at Benson Mines to saw hardwood, of which he bought 800.000 feet from the Co. paying $2. per M. stumpage, and $1.25 per M. for use of mill. I.P.I.Co's lumbering contracts are let at prices ranging from $2.05 per cord to $2.50 , cut and put in stream. One job is at 85 cts. per market. There is a Tannery in operation at Harrisville which pays 20 cts.per hundred for bark. Wilbur drove me out to see Gladsby who lives about 5 miles from villiage on lot 993. He was employed for 9 years in charge of lands and lumbering of the Remington Paper Co. He says they had their lines all plainly marked and the blases on the trees painted red.

Jany. 15th. I employed Eugene Hathaway of Harrisville to help me. Starting from the hotel drove north a few hundred feet , thence easterly about 2 and one half miles to a school house on the north-
(1) west corner of lot 123, thence southerly about one mile to a hemlo
(2) ck tree on the county line and on the east corner of lot 337 and the east corner of 52 acre lot belonging to Hathaway containing a maple orchard with 1200 trees. This corner is on the north bank of a stream about 30 feet wide and a few inches deep running N.W. Thence we went back north about three quartes of a mile to house
(3) of Martin Luther on lot 123. thence easterly about 2500 feet along abandoned Jayville road,through land lumbered clean and burnedlast
(4) year. Some bushes left and blue beech and soft maple in low spots, but on the high ground it is burned clean to rocks.

This point is about on the line of lot 124. Thence on same course
(5) 1000 feet to old board logging shanty of Payhud(Pyo) which is on the north part of lot. On the left it is burned clean,on the right is a streak of timber. Thence south in the timber up on to the ridge.

Composition of forest;
(6) 56 beech 4" to 15".. 8 birch 6". 28 hard maple 3" to 7". thick brush of hard maple and beech. 28 hemlock stumps with logs 8 spruce stumps. one maple and one basswood blown over.

No marks of fire.

Thence S.E. 500 feet to top of ridge. burned clean. In spots are
(7) clumps of hard and soft maple. Much fallen timber, mostly hemlock from peeling but some hard wood by fire.

Thence east 500 feet along top of ridge, in marks of light fire, with everything lumbered off.

(8) Composition of forest per acre; 60 hard maple 6" to 20".of which the small ones are good,8 bastard elm 5" to 14" ,12 ironwood 4"

4 spruce 4", 68 beech 3" to 14" straight and tall, the brush isbirch
Some beech and maple is blown down, 8 beech stumps small.
The wood is in streaks with open burned ground between.
Thence on same coursr 1000 feet down into a valley and up on to a-
(10) nother ridge. Narrow strip of timber in in valley with a few good
water elm, black ash, basswood and hemlock.
From this point the northh part of the lot looks pretty bare with
streaks of brush and sparse timber.
There is a beaver meadow in the S.E. cornerof lot of about 10 acres.
This lot was called Pinehill marsh lot, from the pines standing about
this marsh.
Thence North 1000 feet into belt of small timber in low ground.
Composition of forest per acre;
(11) 64 spruce 2" to 6"- 24 hemlock 2" to 4" - 44 birch 3" to 8"-
44 W. ash 2" to 5" - 48 B. ash 1" to 3" - 8 pin cherry 2"-
4 S.maple 5" - 4 basswood 14" and tall - 32 black beech1" to 3"-
Brush is all beech.

Thence on same course 200 feet to old pine stump 24" with 4 logs
cut and piled and left.
Thence we circled round to the northh and back to logging shanty.
There is some good young growth and some fine water elm tall and
straight, worth at present $8 per M. at the R. R.
I estimate more than one half of the lot to be bare of soil, which has
been burned off by recent fires.
Thence we went back to M. Luther's house and ate our luncheon.

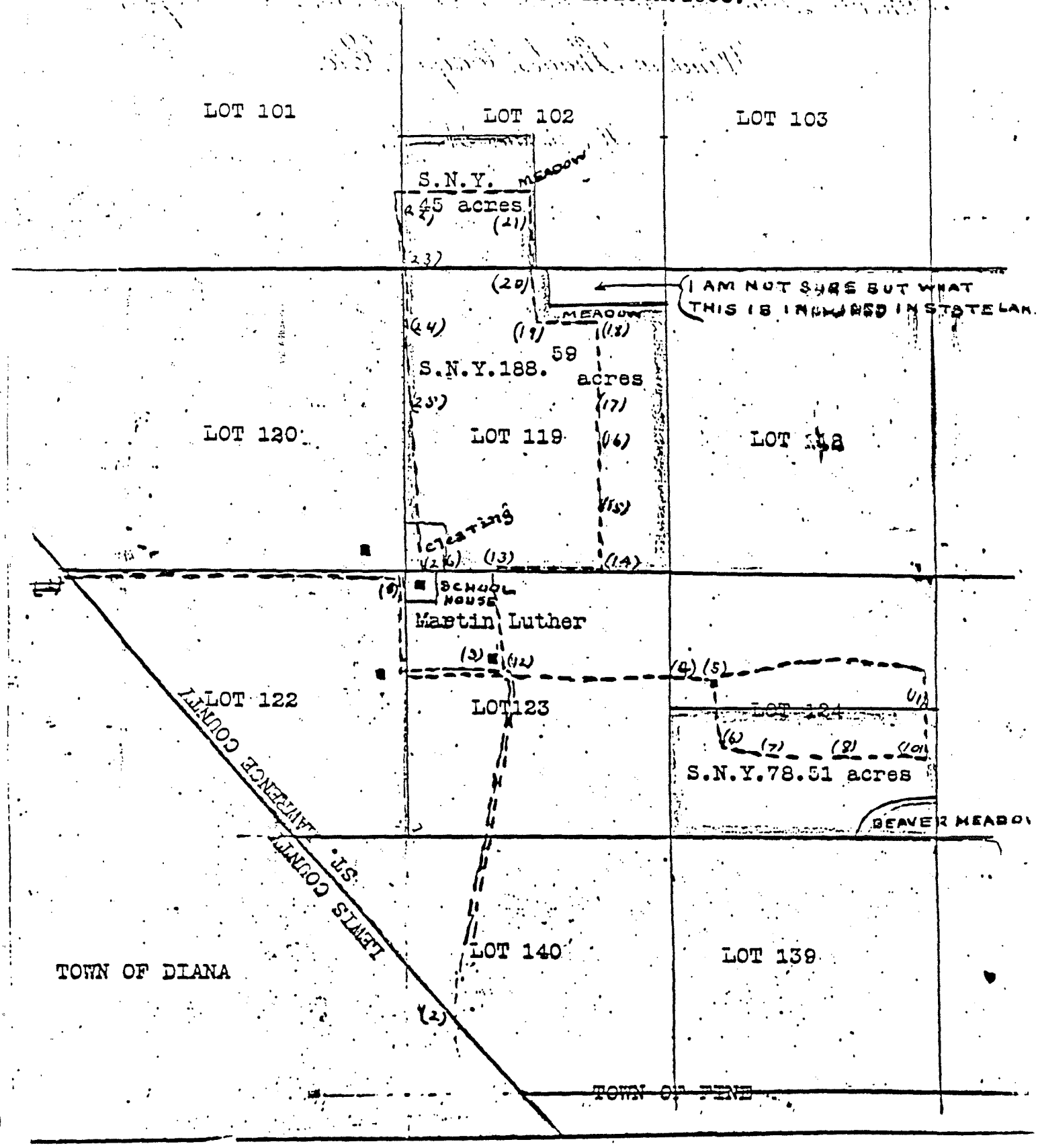
(12) Luther says there are a few pine left on the state land in spots
and that they are 12 " in dimeter and tall. He says the logging
shanty is on north half of lot 124 and about 30 rods fro north line
of state land.
Thence north about 1000 feet to the south line of lot 119 800 feet
east from S.W. corner.
(13) The whole south part of lot is rough and hilly and is completely
bare, with once in awhile a a little bunch of brush.
Thence east 1000, feet many large old pine stumps
(14) From this point looking east to lot line, it is rough and hilly
nearly clean of woods, with a few scattering spruce, hemlock, malple
basswood and birch.
Thence north 600 feet into narrow belt of timber.
(15) Composition of forest per acre;
28 S.maple 7" to 20" - 40 birch 4" to 12" - 48 hemlock 2" to 8" -
28 B. ash 5" to 10".
56 spruce stumps 10" to 12" -8 hemlock stumps 12", 8 B.ash stumps large -

all cut within 3 or 4 years, showing robbery of lot.
Luther must know who took this timber, as it necessarily came outby his house. There were also 8 old pine stumps.
Thence on same course 100 feet to soft maple , pine and birch stumps cut within 3 Or 4 years.
Thence on same course 200 feet to edge of woods.
Thence on same course 300 feet.
(16) From this point look looking east it is burned bare for half mile, looking west it appears bare for half a mile, ahead on left is timber, looking N.E. can see 11 large pine.
(17) Thence on same course400 feet to small beaver meadow, cut this year.
Thence on same course 300 feet. Here I counted in a bunch 104 large old pine stumps. Right here are 8 tall pine trees; except them it is all bare in every direction except west where some woods show. Stumps are all burned.
(18) Thence on same course 600 feet along old road to beaver meadow on left of about 4 acres, with brush picked up and piled. On west side of meadow is a clump of good sized spruce, with one tall pine, and west of there is a thick growth of timber.
Thence west across beaver meadow 500 feet into woods mentioned, with bare land to the north and south.
(19) Composition of forest;
24 birch 6" to 15" - 44 s.maple 8" to 14"- 20 spruce 4" to 14"
20 hemlock 4" to 15" - 1 pine 18"
many small hemlock, spruce, birch, S.maple and blue beech.
Thence north 400 feet. Outside of the little meadows and narrow valleys with wood, the surface is ridgy with big detached rocks, and
(20) is burned clean. Looking west it is bare for one quarter of a mile with a little brush; east it is bare for a third of a mile with some small second growth.
Thence on same course 300 feet to beaver meadow 600 feet wide.T
Thence on samm course 600 feet across meadow.
On east side of meadow is a fine growth of large tamarack. On west side it is all bare. On north side is a thick growth of large pine. The meadow is all carefully cleared ud ,showing that someone cuts it. On north edge of meadow noted one 18" pine stump cut this year. We counted 56 large tall pine in a clump on north side of meadow. Thence west 200 feetto old road and pile off flat stones 4by 6 by 4 feet high. Six small pine. Stream 100feet to the north.
Thence on same course 200 feet. From this point 1200 feet north
(21) is a barn , newly repaired, into which ,probably ,the hay from the meadow goes. West from the barn 500 feet is a fine clump of large pine. As nearly as I can judge , the meadow and many of the large pine are upon the state land . The lines should be run out and plainly marked.

Thence on same course 700feet through bare burning, to top high rock.
(22) From here four fifths of lot appear to be bare with the woods in little streaks. At this point are a few acres of small poplar and pin cherry.
Thence on same course 300 feet to top of bare steep rock. From here it is burned bare west 2000 feet , and looking north it is 1000 feet to edge of woods.
(23) Thence south 900 feeet through clean burning, with nothing but small poplar, to a little clump of trees.
Composition of forest per acre;
24 birch 6" to 18" -4 W. ash 14" - 36 basswood 4" to 15" -
4 B. ash 12" -24 H.maple 3" to 5" - 16 beech 4" to 7"
4 W. elm 6" .
Rough ground with great boulders.
(24) Thence on same course 600 feet in thick small growth ;
Composition of forest;
24 hemlock 2" to 12" -16 spruce 2" to 8" - 12 S. maple10" to 12" -
4 B. ash 10" -20 birch 4" to 18" -36 beech 4" to 8" -
12 hemlock stumps 12" cut within4 years.
(25) Thence on same course 900 feet through thick small growth of hard and soft maple, beech birch rock elm, pin cherry and hardhack.
32 hemlock stumps old and 8 hardwood stumps old.
Thence on same course 100 feet to edge of woods.
Thence on same course 800 feet to edge of cleared field 400 feet wide and containing some 4 acres situated in the S. W. corner of lot
(26) Thence on same course 400 feet to the south line of lot 119 and 300 feet east from corner.
From the school house the road runs south 1000 feet and thence east.
Going west along highway from the corner of lot by the schoolhouse
4.5 300 feet to house on cleared farm on the north. ~~200 feet~~
22.12 1500 feet to house on cleared farm on the south.
13.05 200 feet to a road on the right on west side of Goose Pond N.15 E.
21.21 1400 feet to house on south side.
13.08 200 feet to apparent lot line
15.19 1200 feet to County line by big pointed boulder close to road on north side, and at corner of state land in lot121.
M. Luther paid for stumpage of beech and maple on lot 337 $3 perM. and offered Hathaway the same price for his maple orchard on lot 337.
Defendorf of Carthage is lumbering on lot 125.
James Brownell of Carthage made survey and map of Beach's land on lots 1 and 2, and also ran out the state land in lot 990.

STATE LAND IN PITCAIRN, ST.LAWRENCE CO. SCALE 1 INCH equal 20 CHAINS.

The dotted lines show route taken on Jan.15th.1900.



ARTICLE 48-B

REGISTRATION OF ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES

Section 2280. Jurisdiction of department.
2281. Definitions.
2282. Registration and permit.
2283. Display of registration.
2284. Registration record.
2285. Certificate of registration.
2286. Licensing by municipalities.
2287. Special events.
2288. Responsibility for operation by minors.
2289. Refusal to renew registrations.
2290. Rules and regulations.
2291. Disposition of fees.

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§2280. **Jurisdiction of department.** 1. The registration of all terrain vehicles shall be under the jurisdiction of the department of motor vehicles.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, all of the provisions of this chapter shall apply to all terrain vehicles.

§2281. **Definitions.** For the purposes of this article:

1. (a) "All terrain vehicle" or "ATV" means any self-propelled vehicle which is manufactured for sale for operation primarily on off-highway trails or off-highway competitions and only incidentally operated on public highways providing that such vehicle does not exceed sixty inches in width, or eight hundred pounds dry weight. Provided, however, this defintion shall not include a "snowmobile" or other self-propelled vehicles manufactured for off-highway use which utilize an endless belt tread.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the term "all terrain vehicle" or "ATV" shall not include any vehicle used for agricultural purposes or for snowplowing, other than for hire, provided, however, that any such vehicle shall register as an "all terrain vehicle" or "ATV" pursuant to the provisions of this article if such vehicle is used or is intended to be used for any purpose other than agricultural purposes or for snowplowing and shall be regulated in accordance with provisions governing the operation of "all terrain vehicles" or "ATV's" while in such use.

2. "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of selling ATVs at wholesale or retail.

§2282. **Registration and permit.** 1. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall operate any ATV within the state unless such ATV has been registered and numbered in accordance with the provisions of this article, and the registration number for such ATV is in full force and effect and displayed as provided under this article and regulations promulgated thereunder.

2. The commissioner is authorized to register an ATV, issue a registration certificate and assign a registration number to such ATV. All such registrations shall be valid for a period prescribed by the commissioner unless, prior to expiration of the period prescribed by the commissioner, it is surrendered, cancelled, revoked or suspended pursuant to the provisions of this article.

3. Unless otherwise prescribed by regulation of the commissioner, a number once assigned under this section shall remain with the registered ATV until the ATV is destroyed, abandoned or permanently removed from the state, or until changed or terminated by the commissioner.

4. Fees. Fees for registration of ATVs to be collected by the commissioner under this article are as follows.

(a) An annual fee of ten dollars for each individual resident registration.

(b) An annual fee of ten dollars for each individual nonresident registration.

(c) An annual fee of twenty-five dollars for each dealer registration.

(d) An annual fee of five dollars for each additional dealer demonstrator registration number.

(e) A fee of three dollars for replacement of a lost, mutilated or destroyed certificate.

ARTICLE 48-C
RULES FOR OPERATION OF ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES

(Eff.1/1/87,Ch.402,L.1986)

Section 2400. Legislative purpose.
2401. Definitions.
2402. Rules and regulations.
2403. Operation of ATVs; where permitted.
2404. Operating rules.
2405. Designation of highways and public lands for travel by ATVs.
2406. Equipment.
2407. Liability insurance.
2408. Special events.
2409. ATV safety course and safety certificate.
2410. Operation by minors.
2411. Liability for negligence.
2412. Service on nonresidents and certain residents, administrators or executors.
2413. Accidents; reports.

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§2400. Legislative purpose. It is the purpose of this article to promote the safe and proper use of ATVs for recreation and commerce in this state, to ensure the safety and well-being of all persons concerning the use of ATVs, to minimize detrimental effects of such use upon the environment, and to provide a method whereby municipalities shall consider the designation of appropriate public lands for ATV use and regulation thereof.

§2401. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. "Governmental agency" means any agency of the state of New York and all municipalities within the state.
2. "All terrain vehicle" or "ATV" means an all terrain vehicle or ATV as defined in section twenty-two hundred eighty-one of this chapter.
3. "Owner" means any person having a title to an ATV. If an ATV is sold under a contract of conditional sale whereby the title remains in the vendor, such vendor or his assignee shall not, after delivery of such ATV, be deemed an owner within the provisions of this section, but the vendee or his assignee, upon receipt of possession thereof, shall be deemed such owner notwithstanding the terms of such contract, until the vendor or his assignee shall retake possession. A person holding only a security interest in an ATV shall not be deemed an owner unless such person also has possession of such ATV.

4. "Operate" means to ride in or on, other than as a passenger, or use or control the operation of an ATV in any manner, whether or not said ATV is under way.

5. "Operator" means every person who operates or is in actual physical control of an ATV.

6. "Special event" shall mean an organized rally, race, exhibition or demonstration of limited duration which is conducted according to a prearranged schedule and in which general public interest is manifested.

7. "Authorized emergency ATV" shall mean an ATV designated as such in writing by the chief executive officer of any duly organized volunteer ambulance company, fire department, or paid fire department, operated by a member thereof and equipped with emergency lights as provided in section twenty-four hundred six of this article.

8. "Authorized police ATV" shall mean an ATV operated by a police or other peace officer while engaged in the performance of his official duties within the area of his territorial jurisdiction.

9. "Authorized civil defense ATV" shall mean an ATV designated as such in writing by the chief executive officer of a municipality and operated by a member of a civil defense organization of the municipality and equipped with emergency lights as provided in section twenty-four hundred six of this article.

10. "Operation as emergency vehicle" shall mean the operation or parking of an authorized emergency ATV, police or civil defense ATV, including attendant equipment, displaying emergency lights as provided in section twenty-four hundred six of this article and which ATV is engaged in transporting a sick or injured person to the nearest medical facility or appropriate site for transfer to an ambulance as defined in article thirty of the public health law, transporting emergency medical services, personnel and equipment to sick or injured persons, pursuing an actual or suspected violator of the law or responding to, or working or assisting at the scene of an accident, disaster, police call, alarm or other emergency but shall not include returning from such service.

§2402. Rules and regulations. With a view of achieving enjoyable and proper use of ATVs and minimizing the detrimental effect thereof upon the environment, rules and regulations relating to, but not limited to, the following may be adopted and promulgated as herein provided.

1. The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations:

(a) for conducting special events as provided in section twenty-four hundred eight of this article;

(b) for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of section twenty-four hundred seven of this article relating to liability insurance;

(c) establishing a comprehensive ATV information and safety education and training program or programs including provision for issuance of ATV safety certificates for operation of ATVs by youthful operators;

(d) with respect to uniform signs or markers to be used by governmental agencies which are necessary or desirable to control, direct or regulate the operation and use of ATVs. Such signs as may be designated for use on highways shall also be approved by the commissioner of transportation; and

(e) with respect to such other matters as may be necessary or desirable to provide for the effective administration and enforcement of the provisions of this article.

2. Any state agency may adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the vehicle and traffic law in a manner appropriate to such agency to permit or regulate the use of ATVs on specifically designated land, including highways, under its jurisdiction.

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§2403. Operation of ATVs; where permitted. 1. Highways. No person shall operate an ATV on a highway except as provided herein.

(a) An ATV may make a direct crossing on a highway other than an interstate highway or a controlled access highway, provided:

(i) the crossing is made at an angle of approximately ninety degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;

(ii) the vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main travelled way of the highway;

(iii) the driver yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic that constitutes an immediate hazard;

(iv) in crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the highway with another public street or highway, and

(v) if the crossing is made between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise or in conditions of reduced visibility, only if both front and rear lights are lighted.

(b) An ATV may be operated on any highway which has been designated and posted as open for travel by ATVs in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-four hundred five of this article.

2. Public lands other than highways. No person shall operate an ATV on any public lands, waters and property other than a highway, except that an ATV may be operated on any such lands which have been designated and posted for travel by ATVs in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-four hundred five of this article.

3. Private property. No person shall operate an ATV on the private property of another without the consent of the owner or lessee thereof.

§2404. Operating rules. 1. No person shall operate an ATV:

(a) at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing;

(b) in a careless, reckless or negligent manner so as to unreasonably endanger the person or property of another or cause injury or damage thereto;

(c) on the tracks or right-of-way of an operating railroad;

(d) in any tree nursery or planting in a manner that damages or destroys growing stock, or creates a substantial risk thereto;

(e) while pulling a person on skis or drawing or towing a sleigh, sled, toboggan or trailer which carries or transports any person unless attached by a rigid support, connection or towbar;

(f) on the frozen surface of public waters: within one hundred feet of any person other than a person riding on an ATV except at the minimum speed required to maintain forward movement of the ATV, nor within one hundred feet of a fishing shanty or shelter except at the minimum speed required to maintain forward movement of the ATV nor on an area which has been cleared of snow for skating purposes unless the area is necessary for access to the public water;

(g) within one hundred feet of a dwelling between midnight and six a.m., at a speed greater than minimum required to maintain forward movement of the ATV;

(h) on public lands, other than highways, or on private property of another while in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of narcotics or drugs.

2. The operator of an ATV shall:

(a) stop and yield to an authorized ambulance, civil defense, or police ATV or police vehicle being operated as an emergency vehicle and approaching from any direction;

(b) comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer or other person duly empowered to enforce the laws relating to ATVs.

3. No person shall ride on or in a sleigh, sled, toboggan or trailer which is being towed or trailed by an ATV unless attached by a rigid support, connection or towbar.

4. A person operating an ATV shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on an ATV unless such ATV is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the ATV at the rear or side of the operator.

5. For the purposes of title seven of this chapter, an ATV shall be a motor vehicle and the provisions of such title shall be applicable to ATVs.

6. Local laws and ordinances. Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to limit the authority of a county, city, town or village from adopting or amending a local law or ordinance which imposes stricter restrictions and conditions on the operation of ATVs than are provided or authorized by this section so long as such local law or ordinance is consistent with its authority to protect the order, conduct, health, safety and general welfare of persons or property.

§2405. Designation of highways and public lands for travel by ATVs. 1. Highways. Except with respect to interstate highways or controlled access highways, the department of transportation with respect to state highways, maintained by the state and any other governmental agency with respect to highways, including bridge and culvert crossings, under its jurisdiction may designate and post any such public highway or portion thereof as open for travel by ATVs when in the determination of the governmental agency concerned, it is otherwise impossible for ATVs to gain access to areas or trails adjacent to the highway. Such designations by a state agency shall be by rule or regulation, and such designations by any municipality other than a state agency shall be by local law or ordinance.

2. Public lands other than highways. A governmental agency other than a municipality, by regulation or order, and a municipality, by ordinance or local law, may designate any appropriate public lands, waters and properties other than highways under its jurisdiction as a place open for travel by ATVs upon written request for such designation by any person, and may impose restrictions and conditions for the regulation and safe operation of ATVs on such public property, such as travel on designated trails and hours of operation. In addition thereto, such agency or municipality may not require the operator of an ATV to possess a motor vehicle operator's license. A municipality may charge a fee for use of ATVs on such public lands.

3. Signs and markers. (a) Such designated highways or portions thereof or designated lands shall be identified by markers in such manner as may be provided by rules and regulations of the commissioner.

(b) All signs or markers shall be erected at the expense of the state or municipality, provided, however, that the municipality may accept funds or contributions therefor from private persons, clubs or associations interested in the promotion of ATVs.

4. Any regulation, order, local law or ordinance which designates a highway or portion thereof or designated lands which may be used for ATV operations may include rules and impose restrictions and conditions for the regulation and safe operation of ATVs on the highways and lands so designated, such as travel on designated trails and hours of operation. Any restriction or condition not contained in this chapter must be posted.

5. Copies of orders, regulations, local laws or ordinances adopted by governmental agencies pursuant to this section shall be filed with the commissioner.

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PART 196

OPERATION OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES, VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT IN THE FOREST PRESERVE

(Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law, §§ 1-0101, 3-0301, 9-0105)

Sec.
196.1 Operation of motorized vehicles in the forest preserve
196.2 Use of snowmobiles on State lands within the forest preserve
196.3 Operation of motor vehicles on the Limekiln Lake-Cedar River Road
196.4 Operation of mechanically propelled vessels and aircraft in the forest preserve
196.5 Operation of mechanically propelled vessels on certain bodies of water
196.6 Operation of mechanically propelled vessels on the Oswegatchie River

Historical Note

Part filed April 28, 1972; amds. filed: June 28, 1973; Feb. 11, 1977 eff. immediately. Amended Part title.

Section 196.1 Operation of motorized vehicles in the forest preserve. (a) No person shall operate a motorized vehicle in the forest preserve except as permitted in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) Operation of motorized vehicles is permitted on roads:

(1) that are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Transportation or a town or county highway department, in accordance with applicable State and local laws;

(2) where a temporary revocable permit has been issued by the department for motorized vehicle use by those persons to whom the permit has been issued and only in the accomplishment of the purpose of the permit;

(3) specifically marked by the department for motorized vehicle use;

(4) on public campgrounds operated by the department, in accordance with regulations for use of motorized vehicles at such facilities; or

(5) where a legal right-of-way exists for public or private use.

(c) Operation of motor vehicles is permitted on the Limekiln Lake - Cedar River Road in accordance with section 196.3 of this Part.

Historical Note

Sec. filed April 28, 1972; amds. filed: Feb. 11, 1977; Sept. 26, 1977; July 23, 1982; repealed, new filed June 6, 1985; amd. filed April 9, 1987 eff. April 9, 1987. Amended (b)(2).

196.2 Use of snowmobiles on State lands within the forest preserve. (a) The use of snowmobiles on State lands within the forest preserve is hereby permitted:

(1) on trails designated and marked by the Department of Environmental Conservation as a "SNOWMOBILE TRAIL," when the trail traveled is completely covered with snow or ice; and

(2) on frozen lakes and ponds, when access to same may be gained by public highways or by trails designated and marked by the Department of Environmental Conservation as a "SNOWMOBILE TRAIL."

(b) The use of snowmobiles on State lands within the forest preserve other than as set forth in subdivision (a) of this section is hereby prohibited.

(6) Local Government Mandates:

This rule making will not impose any programs, services, duties or responsibilities on any county, city, town, village, school district or fire district.

(7) Duplication:

The proposed rule is not the same as or inconsistent with any existing state or Federal regulations (50 CFR Part 652) in effect for the surf clam and ocean quahog fisheries in the EEZ.

(8) Alternatives:

A no action alternative was the only alternative considered relative to weekly harvest limits and quarterly quota amounts. A lack of action would result in a repeat of events experienced during the last quarter of 1993 when an annual quota and weekly per vessel harvest limits were first put into effect. The quota for the last quarter of 1993 was taken in little more than one month. As a result, the fishery could have been closed for the remaining two months of the quarter if the Department did not direct that a small additional quantity of 50,000 bushels be available to be taken at a greatly reduced weekly rate of harvest. A prolonged closure of two months duration, expected if no action is taken to reduce weekly per vessel harvest limits and distribute the annual quota evenly among quarters, would be disruptive to markets and disadvantageous to all those who derive a livelihood from the harvesting and processing of this resource.

(9) Federal Standards:

There are federal government standards for the surf clam and ocean quahog fisheries in effect for the Federal waters of the EEZ (50 CFR Part 652). There are no federal government standards in effect for the surf clam and ocean quahog fisheries in New York's territorial seas within three miles of the coastline.

(10) Compliance Schedule:

Compliance with the proposed regulation is required upon the effective date of the regulation.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Effects On Small Business:

Shellfish harvesters utilizing mechanical means to undertake the harvest of surf clams from the waters of the Atlantic Ocean within three miles of shore and surf clam processors in New York will be affected. Under the terms of the rule making, weekly per vessel harvest limits will be decreased and the established annual quota will be evenly distributed among the four calendar quarters. The annual harvest quota will not be changed. Owners, Captains and crews of harvesting vessels will experience reduced weekly income as a result of decreased weekly harvest limits. However, annual income will not decrease, as fishing opportunity will continue through more of each calendar quarter before quotas are met. Some fishermen may be advantageously affected by the consistency provided by spreading the same income over a longer period of time, while others will be disadvantaged by being unable to most efficiently make use of longer periods of fishery closure to pursue other employment opportunities. Surf clam processing plants in New York State will be advantaged by being assured of a more even supply of surf clams through more of each quarter throughout the year. Such extension of the time in which fishing opportunity is available will be advantageous to employees of New York processing plants by maintaining jobs for a longer period, and of minimizing the time during which companies might lay off workers due to raw product for processing being unavailable.

Compliance Requirements:

Regulated parties wishing to harvest surf clams from New York's Atlantic Ocean will be required to comply with reduced weekly per vessel harvest limits.

Professional Services:

No professional services will be needed for small business to comply with the proposed rule.

Compliance Costs:

There is no capital cost associated with compliance with the proposed rule. Fishing interests will experience reduced weekly income, which will be offset by being afforded fishing opportunity through more of each calendar quarter. The duration of any fishery closures, during which time there is no revenue from harvest or processing operations, will be significantly reduced.

Small Business Participation:

Public comment received during the review of a related proposed rulemaking to impose limits on the entry of new vessels into the fishery overwhelmingly supports regulatory measures which will prolong the fishing season and minimize the duration of any fishery closures which may be necessary.

Minimizing Adverse Impact:

There will be no adverse impact on small businesses as a result of this rule making. A reduction in the quantity of surf clams which may be landed in a weekly period will serve to prolong the time during which surf clams may be harvested before quarterly quotas are met and fishing must be suspended until the next quarter. Surf clam harvesters, processing plant owners and processing plant employees will benefit by longer term employment resulting from extended harvesting time periods. The time period of unemployment which would result from fishery closure will be reduced by the extension of the fishing season resulting from this rule making that serves to slow down the harvest by reducing the quantity which may be taken in any weekly period.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION

Conservation Easement Lands

I.D. No. ENV-41-93-00020-A
Filing No. 643
Filing date: April 8, 1994
Effective date: April 27, 1994

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE State Administrative Procedure Act, NOTICE is hereby given of the following action:

Action taken: Amendment of section 190.0 and addition of section 190.12 to Title 6 NYCRR.

Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law, sections 3-0301(1)(d), 3-0301(2)(m) and 9-0105(1), (3) and (15)

Subject: Public use of conservation easement lands.

Purpose: To control public use of lands encumbered by Art. 49 conservation easements.

Text of final rule: Subdivision 190.0(a) is amended to read as follows:

Section 190.0 Introduction. (a) The provisions of this Part shall apply to all persons entering upon or using State lands which [is] *are* subject to the provisions of article 9, [or] *article 45, or article 49* of the Environmental Conservation Law or defined as [an] "unique areas", [or] "environmentally sensitive lands" *or "conservation easements"* in this section.

A new paragraph 190.0(b)(10) is added to read as follows:

(10) "Conservation easement" means an easement, covenant, restriction or other interest in real property, which limits or restricts development, management or use of such real property for the purpose of preserving or maintaining the scenic, open, historic, archaeological, architectural, or natural condition, character, significance or amenities of the real property in a manner consistent with the public policy and purpose set forth in section 49-0301 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

A new section 190.12 is added to read as follows:

190.12 Conservation Easements. (a) Applicability. This section applies only to conservation easement lands to which the public has a right of access. Unless specified otherwise in this section, the following sections of Part 190 apply to persons using conservation easement lands under the jurisdiction of the Department's Lands and Forests Division: Sections 190.0, 190.1, 190.2, 190.3, 190.4 and 190.8.

(b) General. Unless specified otherwise in this section, the following regulations also apply to persons using conservation easement lands.

(1) No person shall deface, mutilate, remove or destroy any sign or structure of the landowner, lessee or the Department.

(2) No person shall erect any sign, structure, gate, barrier or other improvement unless specifically authorized in the conservation easement.

(3) No person other than the landowner, its invitees, or lessees, or the Department shall operate a motor vehicle or snowmobile on any roads or trails except those roads and trails posted for such use.

(4) No person other than the landowner, its invitees, or lessees, or the Department shall occupy any structure except in conjunction with temporary camping.

(c) Specific regulations for individual conservation easement lands are set forth in the following subdivisions of this section and supersede the above general regulations in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section in the event of a conflict.

(d) Lyons Falls Pulp and Paper. Conservation easements have been acquired over the following three parcels of land as follows:

(1) North Lake Tract. Those lands located in the Town of Ohio, Herkimer County by indenture to the Nature Conservancy dated May 25, 1990 and recorded in Herkimer County on May 29, 1990 in Liber 775 of Deeds, Page 600, and subsequently assigned to The People of the State of New York acting through the Department by assignment dated December 19, 1990 and recorded in Herkimer County on January 17, 1991 in Liber 782 of Deeds, Page 668.

(2) John Brown Tract. Those lands located in the Town of Webb, Herkimer County and the Town of Croghan, Lewis County by indenture to The Nature Conservancy dated May 25, 1990 and recorded in Herkimer County on May 29, 1990 in Liber 775 of Deeds, Page 663, in Lewis County on May 25, 1990 in Liber 521 of Deeds, Page 209, and in Oneida County on May 29, 1990 in Liber 2528 of Deeds, Page 301, and subsequently assigned to The People of the State of New York acting through the Department by assignment dated December 19, 1990 and recorded in Herkimer County on January 17, 1991 in Liber 782 of Deeds, Page 668; in Lewis County on January 17, 1991 in Liber 531 of Deeds, Page 137, and in Oneida county of January 17, 1991 in Liber 2566 of Deeds, page 265.

(3) Three Lakes Tract. Those lands located in the Town of Webb, Herkimer County by indenture to the Nature Conservancy dated May 25, 1990 and recorded in Herkimer County on May 29, 1990 in Liber 775 of Deeds, Page 571, and subsequently assigned to The People of the State of New York acting through the Department by assignment dated December 19, 1990 and recorded in Herkimer County on January 17, 1991 in Liber 782 of Deeds, Page 668.

(4) Definitions

(i) "Landowner" shall mean Lyons Falls Pulp and Paper, Inc. or its successors or assigns.

(ii) "Motor Vehicle" shall mean automobiles, trucks, vans, jeeps, busses and mobile camping units but does not include all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, bulldozers, skidders, timber harvesters, or other mechanized devices used for the harvest of forest products.

(5) Prohibitions

(i) Parking is prohibited on these lands except at designated parking areas.

(ii) No person other than the Department or Landowner in conjunction with administrative duties shall operate an all-terrain vehicle or motorcycle on the lands described in this section at any time.

(iii) The use of aircraft or motorized watercraft for the purpose of ingress or egress on the following bodies of water is prohibited:

John Brown Tract"
USGS Quadrangle (15' Series) McKeever N43°30' W75°00'
Town of Webb
County of Herkimer

"Name"	"Latitude"	"Longitude"
Gull Lake	43°40'N	75°05'W

"North Lake Tract"
USGS Quadrangle (15' Series) Old Forge N43°30' W74°45'
Town of Ohio
County of Herkimer

"Name"	"Latitude"	"Longitude"
Hardscrabble Lake	43°33'N	74°53'W

"Three Lakes Tract"
USGS Quadrangle (15' Series) Number Four N43°45' W75°00'
Town of Webb
County of Herkimer

"Name"	"Latitude"	"Longitude"
Hitchcock Pond	43°47'N	75°05'W
Grass Pond	43°47'N	75°04'W
Moose Pond	43°47'N	75°04'W
Blue Pond	43°48'N	75°06'W

(iv) No person shall enter into any area which is posted closed by the Landowner for the purpose of forest management activities, except:

(a) for traversing certain Department marked and maintained trails found in areas designated as buffer zones, or

(b) for walk-in camping in the buffer zones around Hardscrabble Lake on the North Lake Tract; Gull Lake on the John Brown Tract and Hitchcock Pond, Grass Pond, Moose Pond and Blue Pond on the Three Lakes Tract.

(v) The lessees on the five (5) acre reservation on the Three Lakes Tract and on the five (5) acre reservation on the J. P. Lewis Tract are subject to these regulations except that the lessees may engage in activities permitted by their lease.

(vi) Unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, no person under 21 years of age shall possess alcoholic beverages.

(vii) The occupancy of designated primitive campsites will be limited to a maximum of three tents and eight people.

(viii) Open fires for any purpose are prohibited in harvested areas for a period of three years following the completion of harvesting.

(e) Yorkshire Timber. A conservation easement has been acquired over the following land:

(1) Those lands located in the Towns of Piercefield, Clifton and Colton, St. Lawrence County by deed from Yorkshire Timber to the People of the State of New York dated December 19, 1990 and recorded January 14, 1991 at Book 1046 of Deeds, Page 666 in the St. Lawrence County Clerks office.

(2) Definition. Landowner shall mean Yorkshire Timber Company or its successors assigns or lessees.

(3) Prohibitions

(i) No person other than the Landowner, its invitee or its lessee shall hunt during the period of September 1 through December 31 each year until after December 31, 2004.

(ii) No person other than the landowner, its invitee, its lessee or the Department shall operate a motor vehicle or snowmobile except on roads or trails specifically posted for such use; enter onto the property during the period beginning with the opening of the rifle season for deer and ending after December 31 each year until December 31, 2004; or enter into a closure zone posted by the landowner for logging purposes.

(f) Lassiter Properties. Conservation easements have been acquired over the following lands:

(1) "Aldrich East-Bald Mountain-Blue Swamp Tract." Those lands located in the Towns of Croghan and Diana, Lewis County by indenture to the Nature Conservancy by a deed dated December 23, 1988 and recorded December 30, 1988 in Book 504, Page 267 in the Lewis County Clerk's Office and by a subsequent Assignment from the Nature Conservancy to The People of the State of New York dated June 12, 1989 and recorded June 15, 1989 at Book 509 of Deeds, Page 310 in the Lewis County Clerk's office.

(2) "Kildare North and Kildare South." Those lands located in the Towns of Colton and Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County by indenture to The Nature Conservancy dated December 23, 1988 and recorded December 30, 1988 at Book 1025 of Deeds, Page 812 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office and by the subsequent Assignment from the Nature Conservancy to The People of the State of New York dated June 12, 1989 and recorded June 15, 1989 at Book 1030, Page 16 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office.

(3) "Roaring Brook Tract." Those lands located in the Town of Colton, St. Lawrence County by the Deed from Lassiter to The People of the State of New York dated December 23, 1988 and recorded December 30, 1988 at Book 1025 of Deeds, Page 874 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office.

(4) "Aldrich Tract." Those lands located in the Town of Fine, St. Lawrence County by indenture to The Nature Conservancy dated December 23, 1988 and recorded December 30, 1988 at Book 1025 of Deeds, Page 814 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office and by the subsequent Assignment of the Nature Conservancy to The People of the State of New York dated June 12, 1989 and recorded June 15, 1989 at Book 1030 of Deeds, Page 16 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office.

(5) "Preston Lot." Those lands located in the Town of Parishville, St. Lawrence County by the conveyance to The Nature Conservancy dated December 23, 1988 and recorded December 30, 1988 at Book 1025, Page 812 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office and by the subsequent Assignment from The Nature Conservancy to The People of the State of New York dated June 12, 1989 and recorded June 15, 1989 at Book 1030 of Deeds, Page 16 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office.

(6) "Webb-Beers and Cool Brook Tract." Those lands located in the Town of Edwards, St. Lawrence County by indenture to The Nature

Conservancy dated December 23, 1988 and recorded December 30, 1988 at Book 1025 of Deeds, Page 812 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office and by the subsequent Assignment by the Nature Conservancy to the People of the State of New York dated June 12, 1989 and recorded June 15, 1989 at Book 1030 of Deeds, Page 16 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office.

(7) "Cranberry Pond Tract." Those lands located in the Town of Edwards, St. Lawrence County by indenture to The Nature Conservancy dated December 23, 1988 and recorded December 30, 1988 at Book 1025 of Deeds, Page 812 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office and by the subsequent Assignment by the Nature Conservancy to the People of the State of New York dated June 12, 1989 and recorded June 15, 1989 at Book 1030 of Deeds, Page 16 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office.

(8) Definitions:

(i) "Landowner" shall mean Lassiter Properties, Inc. or its successors or assigns, leasees or invitees.

(ii) "Vehicle" shall mean all motor vehicles, bicycles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles and other similar forms of transport.

(9) Prohibitions

(i) No person shall expand or extend any existing structures, outbuildings, facilities, or dams or construct new ones.

(ii) No person shall operate a vehicle at any location other than on roads existing as of the date of the recording of the easement or roads constructed by the Department, except the Landowner when involved in business activities.

(iii) No person other than the Landowner, its invitee or its lessee shall hunt during the period of September 1 through December 31 each year until after December 31, 2019.

(iv) No person other than the Landowner, its invitee or its lessee or the Department shall enter onto a closure zone posted by the Landowner for logging purposes.

Final rule as compared with last published rule: Nonsubstantive revisions were made in Part 190.

Text of rule, the revised regulatory impact statement, if any, the revised regulatory flexibility analysis, if any, and the assessment of public comment, if any, may be obtained from: Tom Wolfe, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Rd., Rm. 412, Albany, NY 12233-4255, (518) 457-7433

Additional matter required by statute: A negative declaration has been prepared in compliance with Art. 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

Regulatory Impact Statement and Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Minor changes were made in the text of the proposed regulation. These changes were made to clarify the intent of the proposed regulation. All changes are minor and do not materially change the substance of the proposed regulation. Therefore, it was not necessary to revise the regulatory impact statement. A regulatory flexibility analysis was not done because the regulation will not have any adverse economic impact on nor impose any record keeping requirements on small businesses.

Assessment of Public Comment

The Adirondack Fairness Coalition objected to the fact that the proposed regulations were derived from the terms of conservation easements that had been negotiated absent public input. The Fairness Coalition would have preferred that the conservation easements that are the subject of this regulation were negotiated in a public forum.

The Fairness Coalition maintains that this sort of public negotiation is required by the enabling legislation of the 1990 Environmental Quality Bond Act. The Fairness Coalition recognized, however, that the conservation easements that are the subject of this regulation were all negotiated and finalized prior to the passage of this legislation. Discussions with the organization's Executive Director confirmed that the organization's comments expressed what it would have preferred; the organization recognized that the department was under no obligation to negotiate the terms of the conservation easements in public.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION

Weekly Per Vessel Harvest of Surf Clams

I.D. No. ENV-02-94-00026-A
Filing No. 667
Filing date: April 12, 1994
Effective date: April 27, 1994

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE State Administrative Procedure Act, NOTICE is hereby given of the following action:

Action taken: Amendment of Subpart 43-2 of Title 6 NYCRR.

Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law, section 13-0309, subd. 12, as amended by ch. 218, L. 1993

Subject: Weekly per vessel harvest of surf clams.

Purpose: To provide for a more consistent surf clam fishery at a reduced rate of harvest which will minimize the duration of any fishery closure which might be necessary if quarterly quotas are met.

Text was published in the notice of emergency/proposed rule making, I.D. No. ENV-02-94-00026-EP, Issue of January 12, 1994.

Final rule as compared with last published rule: No changes.

Text of rule, the revised regulatory impact statement, if any, the revised regulatory flexibility analysis, if any, and the assessment of public comment, if any, may be obtained from: Richard E. Fox, Department of Environmental Conservation, Bldg. 40, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356, (516) 444-0481

Assessment of Public Comment

The agency received no public comment.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION

Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis in White-Tailed Deer

I.D. No. ENV-05-94-00024-A
Filing No. 669
Filing date: April 12, 1994
Effective date: April 27, 1994

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE State Administrative Procedure Act, NOTICE is hereby given of the following action:

Action taken: Amendment of Part 153 of Title 6 NYCRR.

Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law, section 11-1905

Subject: Detection, control and eradication of the disease tuberculosis.

Purpose: To ensure that all captive deer herds held under a license issued by the department are in compliance with all regulations promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Markets to detect, control or eradicate tuberculosis to protect the people, domestic livestock and wild white-tailed deer herd in New York.

Text was published in the notice of proposed rule making, I.D. No. ENV-05-94-00024-P, Issue of February 2, 1994.

Final rule as compared with last published rule: No changes.

Text of rule, the revised regulatory impact statement, if any, the revised regulatory flexibility analysis, if any, and the assessment of public comment, if any, may be obtained from: Mary Kerwin, Special Licenses Unit, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Rd., Albany, NY 12233-4752, (518) 457-0689

Assessment of Public Comment

The agency received no public comment.

PROPOSED RULE MAKING HEARING(S) SCHEDULED

Pesticide Products

I.D. No. ENV-17-94-00014-P

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE State Administrative Procedure Act, NOTICE is hereby given of the following proposed rule:

Proposed action: Amendment of Part 326 of Title 6 NYCRR.

Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law, Art. 33, titles 3 and 7

Subject: Pesticide products.

Purpose: To enable applicants for pesticide product registration or exemptions from federal registration to know, prior to submitting an application, exactly what information is required by the department to adequately review the application.

Public hearing(s) will be held at: 1:00 p.m. on June 14, 1994, at Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 3 Sub-office, 200 White Plains Rd., 5th Fl., Tarrytown, NY; and 1:00 p.m. on June 15, 1994, at Colonie Town Library (William K. Sanford Library), 629 Albany-Shaker Rd., Loudonville, NY.

Accessibility: All public hearings have been scheduled at places reasonably accessible to persons with a mobility impairment.

Interpreter Service: Interpreter services will be made available to deaf persons, at no charge, upon written request submitted within reasonable

MEMORANDUM FROM
HERBERT E. DOIG, *Assistant Commissioner*
Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

TO: Ken Wich, Gordon Colvin, Gregory Sovas, Robert Bathrick, Gil Burns & Regional Supervisors of Natural Resources

SUBJECT: NR 90-1
Policy for the Administration of
Conservation Easements
FINAL POLICY

BACKGROUND

Conservation easements are a viable option for use by the State to acquire interests in real property. They are used when a fee purchase is not desired, not feasible or not negotiable.

Each easement is negotiated between the landowner and the State and subsequently each one is different in its own right. The 1986 Bond Act authorizes the purchase of easements and since its passage has resulted in 40,000 acres plus of conservation/development easements being purchased by DEC.

POLICY

Natural Resource Supervisors are responsible for the annual inspection of all lands under DEC jurisdiction over which DEC owns an easement. These inspections may be field inspections, aerial inspections or via other means deemed appropriate to record the land use at that point in time. More frequent inspections are authorized as needed.

Immediate local action must be taken on violations and the appropriate program Division Director must be simultaneously notified of the issue.

IMPLEMENTATION

Administrative procedures are attached as a supplement to this policy guideline.

Assistant Commissioner for Fish,
Wildlife & ~~Marine Resources~~

Attachment

Procedure for the Administration of Conservation and Scenic Easements

1. The Director of the Division of Lands and Forests shall by January 31 of each year notify each landowner, upon whose lands the Department is the grantee of a conservation easement, that the regional staff will be contacting him/her to arrange for an easement inspection.

2. Copy of each notification will direct the Regional Supervisor of Natural Resources or his/her designee to cause an inspection to be performed of each property encumbered by a conservation or scenic easement.

3. Inspections to determine grantor adherence to affirmative rights, grantor compliance with declared restrictions and grantor activities that do not exceed the scope of his/her reserved rights, should generally be carried out by the Forest Ranger within whose district the encumbered property(ies) lay. The Regional land manager will provide the ranger with copies of the easement, original inspection with photos and with the name, address and phone number of the landowner contact.

4. Properties that are encumbered by easements calling for specific natural resource management activities shall be inspected for compliance, by the Regional Forestry/ Wildlife Manager or other appropriate person.

   In the case of tidal wetlands, such inspection shall be performed by a person designated by the Division of Marine Resources.

5. The Regional Supervisor of Natural Resources shall prepare a report which summarizes the results of the easement inspection(s) and shall transmit said report to the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests no later than December 31 of the same year.

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TO: Regional Directors

RE: Natural Resources - NR-93-2 **REVISION DRAFT**
TOPIC: Public Motorized Access to State Lands Under Jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation for Mobility Impaired Persons

NOTE: text added is underlined; text deleted is in [brackets].

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to establish parameters under which mobility impaired individuals may access State lands under jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

BACKGROUND:

The issue of providing access for mobility impaired persons to State lands has been a subject of contention since the early 1970's. This issue arose in part as a result of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan's restrictions on mechanized access into forest preserve Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe areas. Additionally, the preceding two decades have been witness to increased social, political and legal efforts to mainstream people with disabilities into all aspects of society.

In the developed recreational facilities that it manages, such as campgrounds, the Department has been active in improving access for people with disabilities.

Generally speaking, on lands such as Reforestation and Multiple Use Areas, Wildlife Management Areas and the Forest Preserve, progress towards creating or improving recreational opportunities for people with disabilities has been achieved at a more gradual pace. To a large extent, this is due to two factors. The first is that the population of people with disabilities seeking recreational access to undeveloped Department lands is significantly smaller than that of people with disabilities wishing to avail themselves of the Department's developed facilities. Secondly, undeveloped Department lands present physical and, in the case of Forest Preserve lands, legal and policy conflicts in identifying and creating opportunities for enjoyment by people with disabilities.

Forest Preserve lands, due to their constitutional "forever wild" status, present a particular challenge when confronted with requests by mobility impaired individuals for access by motor vehicles. Forest Preserve lands classified as Wild Forest and Intensive Use, however, do offer selected opportunities to allow for this type of access.

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With this policy, the department is taking another step toward making those lands under its administration more accessible to all people and increasing the recreational opportunities for them. For both the department and the people for whom this policy is written, there is also an increase in the responsible stewardship of department lands. It should be understood by the applicant and the issuing department staff that all conditions of this policy and procedure are directed for the protection of the applicant, the staff of the department and the resource.

DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of this document, the following definitions shall apply:

a. **Certification/Certified** means a signed statement by a licensed physician, on his/her letterhead, or from a hospital, clinic or medical facility on its letterhead, certifying that the applicant has one or more impairments, disabilities or conditions which document the need for the [mobility impaired] applicant to use a motor vehicle [mechanized aid] and the nature, degree and term of the physical disability.

A physician's statement from out-of-state is acceptable provided it includes the physician's license or certification number and specifies the state in which the physician practices.

A photocopy of the physician's statement is acceptable.

All original and photocopies of original statements must be dated within one year prior to the date of application, unless previous letters or documents have proven that the disability is permanent.

At the discretion of the Regional land manager, the approval of the application and the issuance of the Temporary Revocable Permit may be made without a physician's certification of disability provided that

the disability is an obvious, visually identifiable permanent disability: for example, the loss of all or a portion of a leg. In this instance, a statement of compliance with certification requirements should be made by the Regional land manager.

The possession by the applicant of a Non-ambulatory Hunter Permit/Non-ambulatory Hunter Deer Permit is considered proof of certification. These documents are issued by the Special Licenses Unit of the department. See Appendix.

The possession of valid Disabled Person passenger vehicle license plates may also be considered proof of certification. This provision includes vans and pick-up trucks that are not used for commercial purposes. The vehicle must be registered in the name of the applicant.

b. Department means the Department of Environmental Conservation.

c. **Mechanized Aid** means a non-motorized or motorized wheelchair [or other mechanically powered assistance device] designed for indoor as well as outdoor use by an individual with mobility impairment.

d. **Motor Vehicle** means every wheeled or tracked vehicle or other device, other than a mechanized aid as defined herein, operated by any power other than muscle power, and includes, but is not limited to, automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, tractors, recreational vehicles (RV's), all-terrain vehicles (ATV's), motorboats, snowmobiles, snow travelers, electric propelled carts and scooters whether licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles or other state agency or not and operated either on or off the public highway.

e. **Mobility Impaired Person** means an individual who is non-ambulatory, except with the use of a mechanized aid, or is permanently unable to move except for short distances (less than 50 feet) without assistance from another person or without the use of a mechanized aid, a motor vehicle, or other artificial aids. It also means "non-ambulatory", "handicapped" or "disabled" in this policy and procedure.

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POLICY

It shall be the policy of the department to allow certified mobility impaired individuals access by a motor vehicle or mechanized aid to lands outside the Forest Preserve under its jurisdiction and to certain Forest Preserve lands. Those persons who want to access State land by motor vehicle can do so only through the issuance of a Temporary Revocable Permit.

On lands outside the Forest Preserve and on Forest Preserve lands classified as Wild Forest or Intensive Use, such use shall only be allowed on roads and established trails where, in the opinion of the Regional land manager, the use of motor vehicles will not have a deleterious effect on the road or trail or the area's natural character, is not in opposition to the contents of the State Land Master Plan for the Adirondack Park or will not unnecessarily conflict with other uses.

A Temporary Revocable Permit is not required to access State lands under this department's jurisdiction by a mechanized aid, as defined herein.

Such use shall be allowed on Tidal Wetlands pursuant to a permit issued per 6NYCRR, Part 46.

The riders shall be limited to the mobility impaired person and one other individual where permitted by the vehicle's design and where safe, prudent and legal. In general, ATV's may not be ridden by more than one person.

If the intent is to drive a road vehicle licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles, the vehicle must have valid handicapped person plates issued to the mobility impaired person or the mobility impaired person must have been issued a "Special Vehicle (Handicapped) Identification Parking Permit", MV664, pursuant to Section 1203a of the Vehicle and Traffic Law. The applicant must also present certification of their mobility impaired status. The operator of the vehicle must possess a valid driver's license.

The operators of other types of vehicles must possess proof that they have met the statutory requirements for their operation.

If the intent is to hunt from a motor vehicle, the applicant must have a permit issued under rules and regulations 6NYCRR 170.5 and Environmental Conservation Law, Section 11-0931(2) to possess a loaded firearm in or on a motor vehicle. He/she must also have a Non-ambulatory Hunter Permit, 41-10-2 and 82-20-162). If the individual also intends to take deer, a Non-ambulatory Hunter Deer Permit is required in addition to a Non-ambulatory

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Hunter Permit or a "Permit to Possess a Loaded Firearm in a Motor Vehicle".

The approved permit must be carried by the mobility impaired person. If appropriate, a copy must be displayed in the vehicle being used by the mobility impaired person or that which transported the mobility impaired person and the other motor vehicle or mechanized aid to be used by the mobility impaired person to the area described in the application.

If an ATV or mechanized aid is used to transport deer, only that deer legally obtained by the permittee shall be allowed. A permittee may not use an ATV to transport another person(s) (unless one other person is required to assist the mobility impaired person in movement off the ATV and where permitted by the vehicle's design and where safe, prudent and legal) and another person's goods. An ATV may not be used as a general purpose vehicle by another person(s) when operated by the mobility impaired person. An ATV may be used to transport a mobility impaired person and any deer he/she legally obtains. An ATV may not be operated without the presence of the permittee.

PROCEDURE:

1. A mobility impaired individual requesting permission to use a motor vehicle on Department lands, roadways or trails where such use is ordinarily not permitted must obtain a Temporary Revocable Permit.

2. The applicant must present certification of his/her mobility impairment. A copy of the certification or statement of compliance with certification shall be attached to the application and made a part of the Permit.[a copy of either a "Special Vehicle (Handicapped)" identification parking permit, its equivalent from another state or a mobility impaired hunter permit (82-20-162) and Card ID (41-10-2).]

3. The applicant must complete the Application for a Temporary Revocable Permit. In addition to the standard information required, the applicant will provide a description and [detailed] sketch map of the area in which the mobility impaired person wishes to travel. The applicant shall submit the application to the Regional land manager(s) for the area(s) on which the applicant wishes to travel.

4. The applicant fee and liability insurance required of usual recipients of Temporary Revocable Permits shall be waived by the Regional land manager, unless the

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applicant is involved in, promoting or managing a competitive event. In that case, the standard application fee for a Temporary Revocable Permit shall be charged.

5. When hunting from a motor vehicle is the intent, the applicant will provide a copy of a Non-ambulatory Hunter Permit 82-20-162 and Card ID 41-10-2 see Appendix. The requirement for pictures will be waived when the applicant presents the card ID. When requested by the applicant's doctor, the applicant release (a liability release) must be completed.

6. Additional restrictions or stipulations may be imposed as necessary by the Regional land manager [office].

7. The Regional land manager shall forward the application package along with the appropriate recommendation to the Central Office for requests involving Forest Preserve lands. The application package for other lands shall be processed [approved] at the regional office.

8. If the applicant wishes to travel by mechanized aid or motor vehicle in more than one region on State land under the jurisdiction of the department and appropriate for such use, he/she shall obtain approval from each region in which the applicant wishes to travel. The initial regional office issuing a permit shall facilitate this process.

9. The Temporary Revocable Permit may be approved for a period not to exceed one year from date of issue.

10. The Temporary Revocable Permit may be renewed without re-certifying the disability provided that the disability has been documented as permanent or is within the term of the disability as described in the original certification. In both of these cases, the request for renewal must be made prior to the expiration date of the Permit.

_____
Deputy Commissioner

cc: Natural Resources Division Directors
Regional Supervisors of Natural Resources

Addendum to
Memorandum of Understanding
Between the
Adirondack Park Agency
and the
Department of Environmental Conservation

WHEREAS, the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan was amended in 1986 to include guidelines for use of all-terrain bicycles on State land classified Wilderness, Primitive, Canoe, and Wild Forest, and;

WHEREAS, uniform implementation of the guidelines was to be accomplished through the completion of unit management plans and promulgation of appropriate rules and regulations, and;

WHEREAS, the completion of Wild Forest Unit Management Plans has not progressed as fast as anticipated and thus designation of bicycle trails has also not progressed as fast as anticipated, and;

WHEREAS, the lack of specific guidelines or criteria for designation of bicycle trails will further delay unit management plan completion, and;

WHEREAS, there is a need to clarify to the public where bicycles can and cannot legally be used.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE AGENCY AND THE DEPARTMENT AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Department shall move forward with a regulation prohibiting bicycle use in Wilderness areas and limiting use in Primitive and Canoe areas to Unit Management Plan approved designated roads as per the requirement of the State Land Master Plan.

2. The Department shall publish a list of roadways on Forest Preserve land opened to motorized use and thus also open to use of bicycles.

3. The Department shall submit a combined Unit Management Plan amendment designating bicycle trails for those Wild Forest areas which have completed plans.

4. For Wild Forest areas without unit management plans, bicycles will be allowed on existing trails and roads unless specifically prohibited due to environmental damage, user conflicts or safety concerns for a period of three years ending December 31, 1995.

5. Such use will allow the Department to study bicycle use in the Adirondack Forest Preserve and fully assess the environmental and social impacts of bicycles, as well as the physical constraints on their safe use.

6. The Department will also assess use patterns, use level and user preferences.

7. The result of the study will be a set of guidelines or criteria for trail designation which will be jointly adopted by the Agency and the Department, and a network of trails which meet these criteria.

8. The work program for this study will be developed by the Department in consultation with Agency staff.

9. To the extent possible public, semi-public and private interest groups will be encouraged to assist the Department in undertaking this study.

This Addendum to the April 1985 MOU between the Adirondack Park Agency and the Department of Environmental Conservation will take effect upon its execution by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Chairman of the Adirondack Park Agency.

John R. Collins, Jr., Chairman
Adirondack Park Agency

January 20, 1993
Date

Thomas C. Jorling, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

Feb. 11, 1993
Date

PUBLIC COMMENTS

A considerable amount of public input was received as a result of the August 1992 draft plan. Although every relevant issue was considered in the preparation of this plan, the following comments need clarification beyond that which could be provided in the text of the plan. The replies are offered as a clarification of the reasoning underlying the decisionmaking process and should not be misconstrued as criticism.

Parking Lots/Deer Yards

Some concern was expressed concerning the location of the proposed new parking lots on the Streeter Lake Road (campsite 5) and at South Creek Lake as they are adjacent to or near deer yards. In the first instance the writer seemed concerned with a possible reduction of browse while no reason was given for the second.

Reply: In both cases, the small lots are located on unplowed roads which would negate any use of the facility during that part of the year when their use would be in conflict with deer survival. The reduction of browse would be minimal due to the mature overstory presently at each site, the small size of the lots (600 sq. ft. at the most) and the actual increase in available browse caused by the construction due to the creation of more edge. Using the generally accepted figure of 16 1/2 lbs. of necessary browse per adult deer per day puts this concern into perspective.

South Creek Lake Road

1. A cost analysis should be developed.

Reply: Projects included in a unit management plan are intended to meet management goals. The cost effectiveness of a project is more appropriately considered in the prioritization of projects in the budgetary process.

Although $80,000 is a significant amount (plus $10,000 each for the Dodds Road and Jayville Road), the proposal to perform this level of work at one time is meant to be more cost effective than a piecemeal approach. Once these roads are brought up to acceptable standards, annual maintenance should be possible within traditional budgetary limitations.

2. The road is not needed.

Reply: The development of motorized access to this part of the forest after 72 years of public ownership is intended to accomplish the following:

Administrative Uses

a. Law Enforcement. Curtailment of:

- illegal ATV use.
- further theft of firewood
- vandalism
- illegal camps
- fishing and hunting law violations

b. Maintenance

- boundary lines (an expensive resurvey of the boundary lines at South Creek Lake had to be undertaken in 1991-92 because the original 1920 survey was not kept up).
- repair acts of vandalism (in past years the gates at South Creek Lake and on the South Creek Lake Road were left damaged for long periods of time due to the difficult access).
- Scuttle Hole Snowmobile/ATV Trail.
- Round Lake Foot Trail.
- General cleanup.

c. Management

- DEC staff must have access to undertake fishery, wildlife and public use management activities.

Public Uses

a. Provide fishing access to South Creek Lake, Round Lake, the Gulf, Scuttlehole Pond, Fish Creek and Gulf Stream.

b. Provide hunting access to the interior of the area instead of along the periphery where the potential for conflict with adjacent owners is greater. This access will serve a much greater area when the reserved hunting rights expire on the Oswegatchie Easement Lands in 2019.

c. Hiking access to Round Lake, the Gulf and the Oswegatchie Easement Lands.

d. Canoe access to Round Lake and Fish Creek.

e. Camping, trapping, snowmobile and bicycle access to the Oswegatchie Easement Lands and Lassiter Purchase.

3. The risk of fire will be increased.

Replies: Probably not, because camping will become more supervised and law enforcement will increase with improved access.

Fire suppression will become possible.

4. Private camps will be subject to theft and vandalism.

Replies: Hopefully this probability will be diminished by the increased presence of witnesses and law enforcement personnel.

A gate will be installed at the turnoff to the camps at South Creek Lake to help screen them.

The road will be extended to the Scuttle Hole to lessen the congregation of users at South Creek Lake.

5. More trash will be left on the area.

Reply: With access, it can be removed.

6. South Creek Lake will be polluted.

Reply: With the concurrence of adjacent property owners, DEC would develop regulations to prohibit the use of motors on the lake to improve its overall quality.

7. South Creek Lake cannot withstand additional fishing pressure.

Reply: With public access to the lake it becomes more feasible to increase fish management in the lake.

8. The area will become overhunted.

Reply: Present game laws, properly enforced, should minimize this possibility.

9. The loons and ducks on South Creek Lake will be disrupted.

Replies: If the adjacent landowners concur with the prohibition on motors, this situation should improve.

(Refer to the Titus and VanDruff and McIntyre references in the bibliography for a definitive study of this subject).

10. Approximately thirty years ago this proposed road was closed by DEC because of the increased use of gasoline engines and their impact on the forest preserve, yet the number and types of vehicles that would be used today is much greater.

Replies: The closure of this road was more likely caused by a lack of maintenance funding as well as questionable public access rights which were clarified by appropriation in 1967.

Refer to the State Land Master Plan's basic guideline 6 for wild forests (page 26) which states: "When public access to and enjoyment of the wild forest areas are inadequate, appropriate measures may be undertaken to provide improved access to encourage public use consistent with the wild forest character."

11. The Kalurah Road is too unsafe to carry the additional traffic which the opening of this road will create.

Reply: It is hoped that the Town of Pitcairn will continue to upgrade this road to minimize this risk.

Foot Trails

Comments concerning the need for foot trails have been deferred until the five year revision of this plan as it was felt that the pattern of public motorized access had to be established before feasible foot trails could be located and constructed.

Canoeing

1. DEC really needs a recreation plan for use of the Middle Branch covering access and campsites. Then the UMP's would be written to conform to this plan.

Reply: Canoeing is presently a minor recreational activity within this forest. Access to the Middle Branch and campsite designation have been addressed within the context of overall management activities.

2. The management plan should specify some approximate dates when the Bryants Bridge gate will be opened/closed.

Reply: DEC does not control this private gate. The date for opening in the spring is determined by frost conditions and it is generally closed in the fall prior to the opening of big game season.

§15-2707. Classes of river areas includable in system, criteria; management objectives.

1. The following types of river areas are eligible for inclusion in the system. All state agencies are hereby directed to pursue policies with respect to their respective activities, functions, powers and duties which are designated to enhance the conditions of designated rivers in accordance with the criteria set forth for such rivers in this section.

2. All rivers in the system shall be relatively free of pollution and the water quality thereof of a standard sufficiently high to meet the primary management purposes enumerated herein.

a. Wild river. Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of diversions and impoundments, inaccessible to the general public except by water, foot or horse trail, and with river areas primitive and undeveloped in nature and with development, if any, limited to forest management and foot bridges.

(1) The minimum length of any one section shall be five miles.

(2) In general, the minimum distance from the river shore to a public highway or a private road open to the public for motor vehicle use, shall be one-half mile except where a physical barrier exists which effectively screens the sight and sound of motor vehicles.

(3) Management of wild river areas shall be directed at perpetuating them in a wild condition as defined herein.

b. Scenic river. Those rivers, or sections of rivers, that are free of diversions or impoundments except for log dams, with limited road access and with river areas largely primitive and largely undeveloped or which are partially or predominantly used for agriculture, forest management and other dispersed human activities which do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of the rivers and their shores.

(1) There shall be no minimum length of any one section.

(2) Management of scenic river areas shall be directed at preserving and restoring the natural scenic qualities of such rivers.

c. Recreational river. Those rivers, or sections of rivers, that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have development in their river area and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

(1) There shall be no minimum length of any one section.

(2) Management shall be directed at preserving and restoring the natural scenic and recreational qualities of such river areas.

d. Exceptions. Limited existing exceptions to the criteria for all three classes of rivers will not automatically exclude rivers from designation. Rather, the river area shall be examined as a whole with its overall worthiness for inclusion being the deciding factor.

§15-2709. Administration of the system.

1. The wild, scenic and recreational rivers system shall be administered in accordance with their respective jurisdictions by the commissioner or the agency according to policies and criteria set forth in this title upon establishment of the boundaries of each river area in accordance with section 15-2711 of this chapter. The commissioner or agency shall make and enforce regulations necessary for the management, protection, and enhancement of and control of land use and development in the wild, scenic and recreational river areas. No regulations shall be promulgated unless a publicized public hearing is held in the environmental conservation region encompassing the affected area by the commissioner or agency. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protecting ecological, recreational, aesthetic, botanical, scenic, geological, fish and wild life, historical, cultural, archeological and scientific features of the area. In connection with such administration, the commissioner or the agency may provide for the preparation and

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implementation of management plans for individual river areas or significant portions thereof.

2. After inclusion of any river in the wild, scenic and recreational rivers system, no dam or other structure or improvement impeding the natural flow thereof shall be constructed on such river except as expressly authorized in paragraphs b and c of this subdivision. Notwithstanding anything herein contained to the contrary, existing land uses within the respective classified river areas may continue, but may not be altered or expanded except as permitted by the respective classifications, unless the commissioner or agency orders the discontinuance of such existing land use. In the event any land use is so directed to be discontinued, adequate compensation therefor shall be paid by the state of New York either by agreement with the real property owner, or in accordance with condemnation proceedings thereon. The following land uses shall be allowed or prohibited within the exterior boundaries of designated river areas depending on the classification of such areas:

a. In wild river areas, no new structures or improvements, no development of any kind and no access by motor vehicles shall be permitted other than forest management pursuant to forest management standards duly promulgated by regulations.

b. In scenic river areas, the continuation of present agricultural practices, the propagation of crops, forest management pursuant to forest management standards duly promulgated by regulations, limited dispersed or cluster residential developments and stream improvement structures for fishery management purposes shall be permitted. There shall be no mining, excavation, or construction of roads, except private roads necessary for residential, agricultural or forest management purposes, and with the further exception that public access through new road construction may be allowed, provided that there is no other such access within two land miles in either direction.

c. In recreational river areas, the lands may be developed for the full range of agricultural uses, forest management pursuant to forest management standards duly promulgated by regulations, stream improvement structures for fishery management purposes, and may include small communities as well as dispersed or cluster residential developments and public recreational areas. In addition, these river areas may be readily accessible by roads or railroads on one or both banks of the river, and may also have several bridge crossing and numerous river access points.

3. In addition to the provisions of article 70 of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, the rules and regulations adopted by the department pursuant to this title to implement its processing of permit applications, modifications, suspensions and revocations shall govern permit administration by the department under this title.

§15-2710. Moratorium on development along the Beaverdam Creek.

(REPEALED, Eff.6/21/93,Ch.119,L.1993)

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2. Scenic rivers

a. Ampersand brook--Approximately eight miles from Ampersand pond to the confluence with the Raquette river.

b. Ausable river--Approximately nine miles from Marcy swamp to St. Hubert's.

c. Boreas river--Approximately eleven and one-half miles from Cheney pond to the confluence with the Hudson river.

d. Bouquet river--Approximately six miles of the North Fork from the headwaters on Dial mountain to the bridge on route 73. Approximately five and one-half miles of the South Fork from the headwaters to the bridge on route 73.

e. Cedar river--Approximately five miles from the Hamilton County line to the confluence with the Hudson river.

f. Hudson river--Approximately nine miles from the hamlet of Newcomb to the confluence with the Cedar river and approximately four miles from the confluence with the Boreas river to a point one mile north of the hamlet of North river.

g. South branch of the Moose river--Approximately eighteen miles from the east boundary of the state land immediately west of Little Moose lake to the west boundary of state land near Rock Dam and approximately six and one-half miles from the east boundary of state land just north of Woodhull mountain downstream to the state land boundary near the confluence with the middle branch of the Moose river.

3. Recreational rivers

a. West branch of Ausable river--Approximately five miles from the state boundary along the River road east of Big Cherry Patch pond downstream to the state boundary immediately west of High Falls.

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§15-2714. Additional designations.

In addition to the rivers designated in section 15-2713 of this chapter, the following rivers are included in the system, being classified by the criteria stated in section 15-2707:

1. Wild rivers

a. Cedar river - Approximately seven and three-tenths miles from the outlet of Cedrar lakes to a point where a road crosses the river approximately one and one-half miles upstream of Cedar river flow.

b. Kunjamuk river - Approximately eight miles from the outlet of South pond to a fish barrier dam near the southwest boundary of lot 9, township 31, Gorton Tract.

c. Main branch of the Oswegatchie river - Approximately eighteen and one-half miles from the Partlow Mill dam to the southernmost boundary between private and state land at Inlet.

d. Middle branch of the Oswegatchie river - Approximately fourteen and one-half miles from the north boundary of lot 27, Watson's East Triangle to a point one mile downstream of the confluence with Wolf creek.

e. Piseco outlet - Approximately four and one-fifth miles from a point one-half mile east of the route 10 bridge crossing to the confluence with the West Branch of the Sacandaga river.

f. West branch of the Sacandaga river - Approximately nine miles from the source near Silver lake mountain to the Silver lake wilderness boundary near route 10 and approximately two and seven-tenths miles from the confluence with Cow creek to the confluence with Piseco outlet.

g. South branch of the West Canada creek - Approximately five and nine-tenths miles from the headwaters near T-Lake falls to a footbridge crossing located approximately one mile upstream of the Floe.

2. Scenic rivers

a. Black river - Approximately seven and eight-tenths miles from the point where Farr road crosses the river to the point where the river intersects the Adirondack park boundary.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Basic guidelines

1. No river or river area will be managed or used in a way that would be less restrictive in nature than the statutory requirements of the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, Article 15, title 27 of the Environmental Conservation Law, or than the guidelines for the management and use of the land classification within which the river area lies, but the river or river area may be administered in a more restrictive manner.

2. Rivers will be kept free of pollution and the water quality thereof kept sufficiently high to meet other management guidelines contained in this section.

3. No dam or other structure impeding the natural flow of a river will be constructed on a wild, scenic or recreational river, except for stream improvement structures for fisheries management purposes which are permissible on recreational and scenic rivers only.

4. The precise boundaries of the river area will be determined by the Department of Environmental Conservation, will be specified in the individual unit management plans for the river area or the unit of state land through which the river flows, and will normally be one-half mile from the mean high water mark of the river, but in any case will not be less than one-quarter mile.

Wild rivers

1. Wild rivers and their river areas will be managed in accordance with the guidelines for wilderness areas except that no new, reconstructed or relocated structures or improvements will be permitted other than: foot and horse trails, foot trail bridges constructed of natural materials, primitive tent sites with fire rings, and pit privies. Existing lean-tos in wild river areas may be maintained for the balance of their useful lives. Such lean-tos will not be reconstructed or replaced and will ultimately be phased out in favor of primitive tent sites as specified in individual unit management plans.

2. Such structures and improvements, other than foot and horse trails and foot trail bridges, will be located so as to be completely screened by vegetation or topography from view from the river itself.

3. The wild character of the river and its immediate shoreline will be preserved and enhanced.

4. Motorboat usage of wild rivers will be prohibited.

Scenic rivers

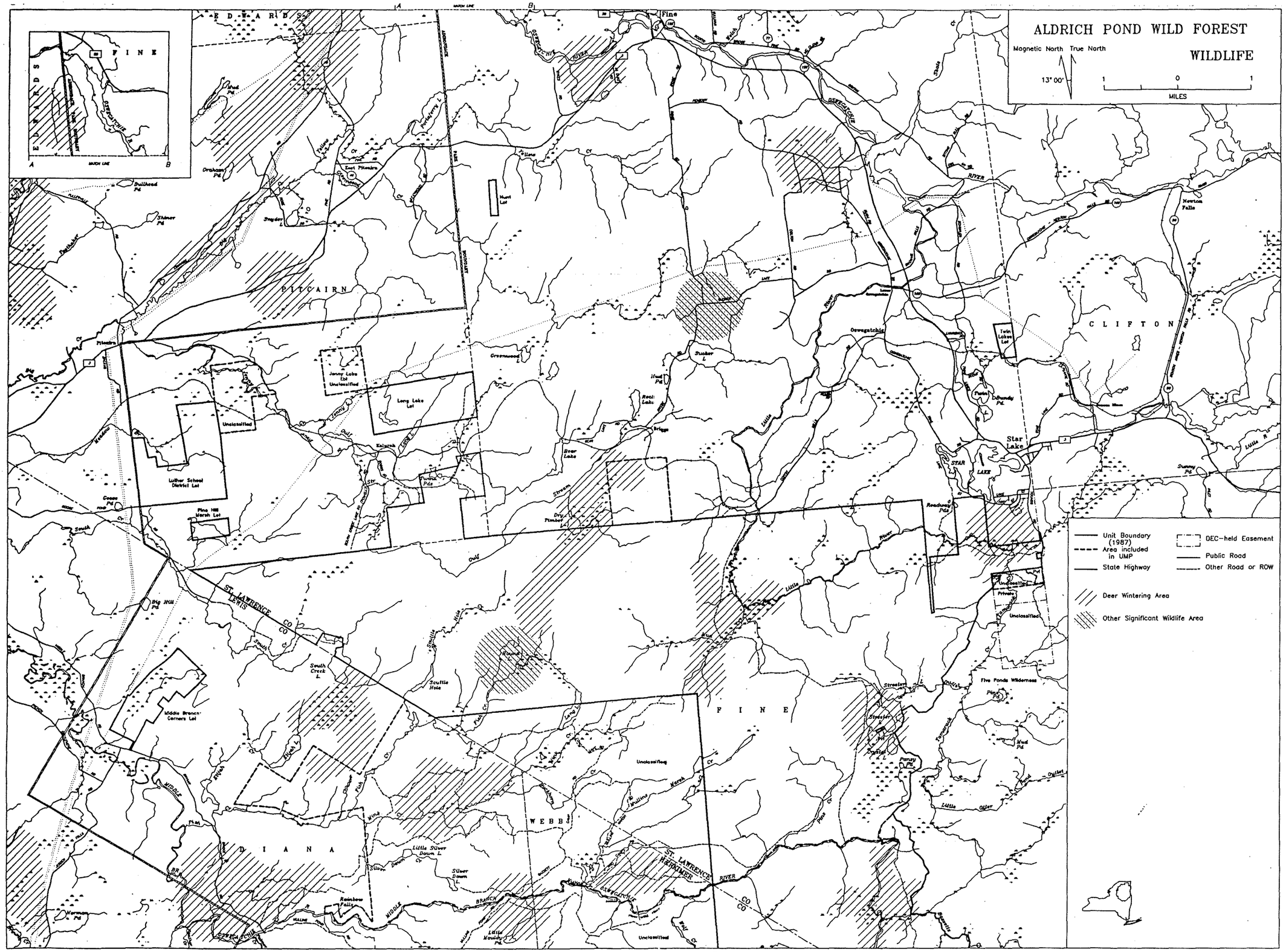
1. Scenic rivers and their river areas will be managed in accordance with the guidelines for the management of wild forest areas (except where such rivers flow through wilderness, primitive or canoe areas, where the more restrictive guidelines of the particular area will apply) and with the following additional guidelines.

2. Access points to the river shore or crossings of the river by roads, fire truck trails or other trails open to motor vehicle use by the public or administrative personnel will normally be located at least two miles apart.

3. Other motor vehicle roads or trails in the river area will not be encouraged and, where permitted, will normally be kept at least 500 feet from the river shore and will be screened by vegetation or topography from view from the river itself.

4. The natural character of the river and its immediate shoreline will be preserved.

5. The following structures and improvements may be located so as to be visible from the river itself:
-- fishing and waterway access sites;
-- foot and horse trails and foot and horse trail bridges crossing the river; and,
-- motor vehicle bridges crossing the river.


ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
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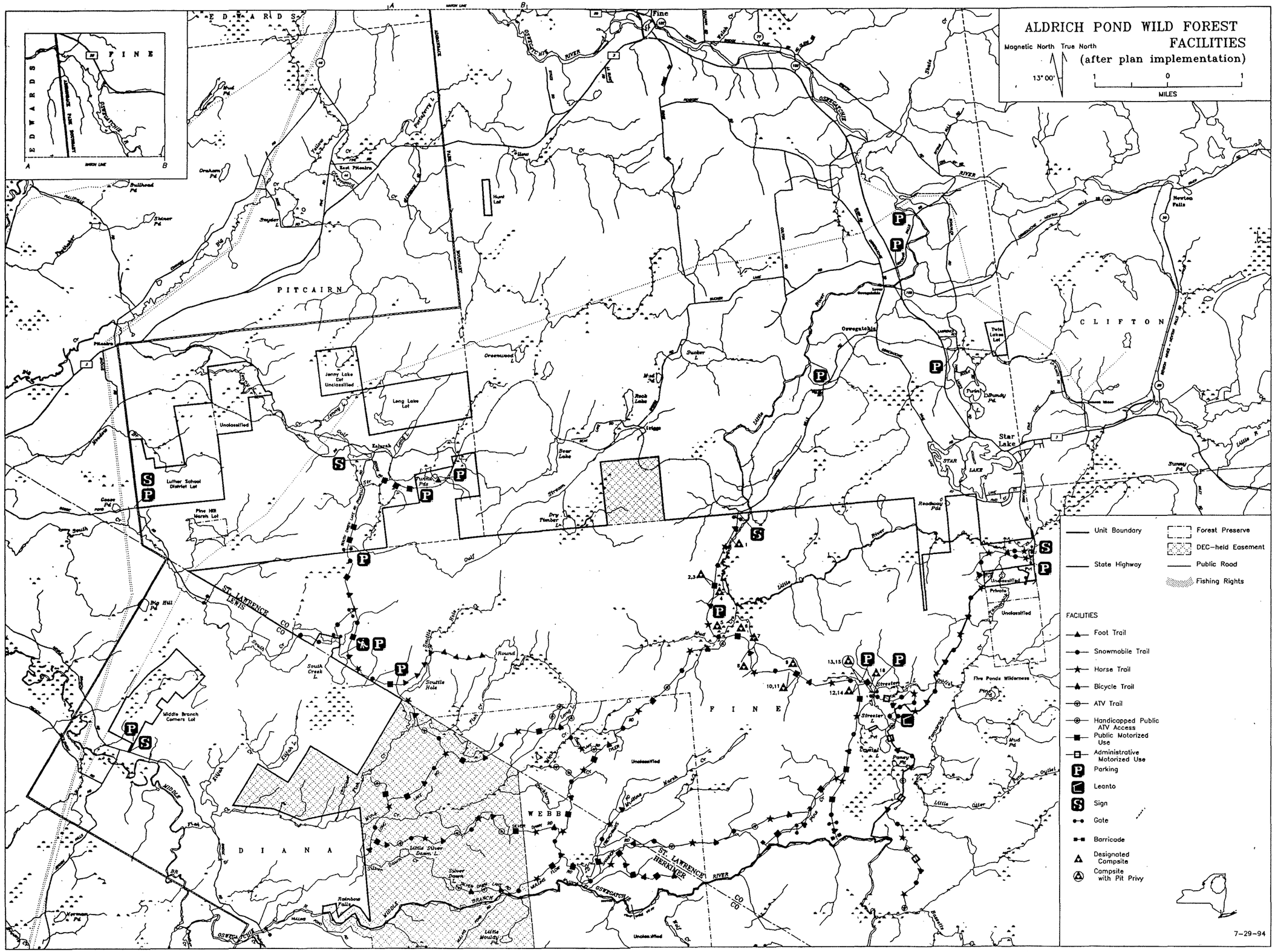
MILES
Unit Boundary (1987)
Area included in UMP
State Highway
DEC-held Easement
Public Road
Other Road or ROW
Deer Wintering Area
Other Significant Wildlife Area
EDWARDS
FINE
PITCAIRN
CLIFTON
DIANA
WEBB
ST. LAWRENCE CO
LEWIS CO
HERKIMER CO
OSWEGATCHIE RIVER
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
Fine
Star Lake
Newton Falls
Oswegatchie
Five Ponds Wilderness
Rainbow Falls
Unclassified
Luther School District Lot
Pine Hill Marsh Lot
Middle Branch Corners Lot
Long Lake Lot
Jenny Lake Lot Unclassified
Twin Lakes Lot
Hunt Lot
Dry Timber
Round
Streeter
South Creek L.
Scuttle Hole
Little Silver Down L.
Silver Down L.
Little Moodley Pd.
Big Hill Pd.
Bullhead Pd.
Shiner Pd.
Graham Pd.
Snyder L.
Pickerry L.
East Pitcairn
Greenwood
Stucker L.
Rock Lake
Bear Lake
Kalurah
Flume Pd.
Cross Pd.
Norman Pd.
Mud Pd.
Sunny Pd.
Readings Pd.
Pond
Panther L.
Panther Pd.
Mud Pd.
Little Pd.
Pine Pd.
Unclassified
Private


ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
FACILITIES
(after plan implementation)
Magnetic North
True North
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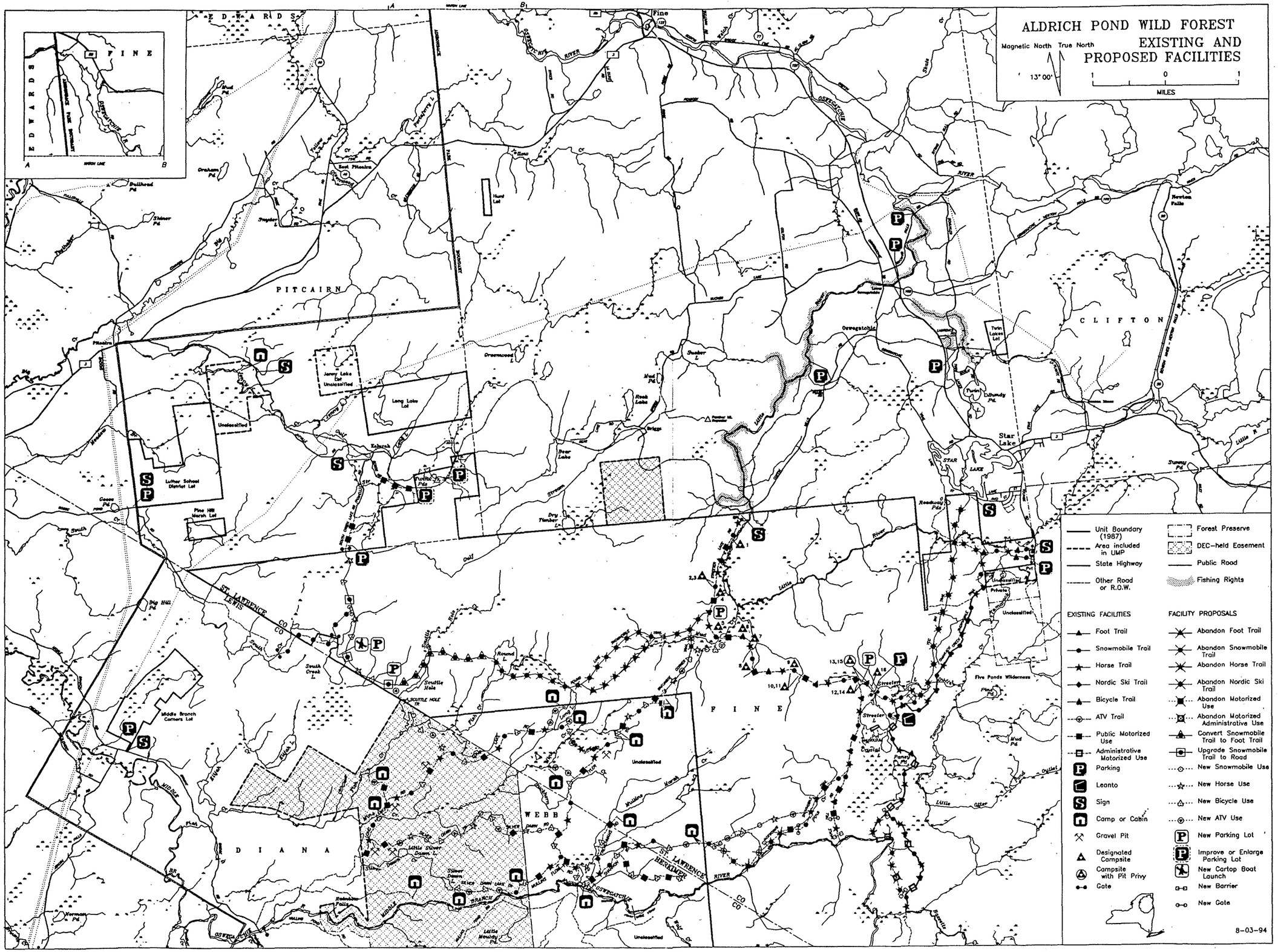
MILES
Unit Boundary
State Highway
Forest Preserve
DEC-held Easement
Public Road
Fishing Rights
FACILITIES
Foot Trail
Snowmobile Trail
Horse Trail
Bicycle Trail
ATV Trail
Handicapped Public ATV Access
Public Motorized Use
Administrative Motorized Use
Parking
Leanto
Sign
Gate
Barricade
Designated Campsite
Campsite with Pit Privy
7-29-94
EDWARDS
FINE
PITCAIRN
CLIFTON
DIANA
WEBB
Star Lake
Newton Falls
Oswegatchie
Five Ponds Wilderness
Unclassified
Private
Streeter
Jenny Lake Lot Unclassified
Long Lake Lot
Luther School District Lot
Pine Hill Warm Lot
Hunt Lot
Twin Lakes Lot
Middle Branch Corners Lot
Rainbow Falls
Little Moulds Pd.
Silver Dam L.
Little Silver Dam L.
Round L.
South Creek L.
Scuttle Hole
Bear Lake
Dry Timber Ln.
Rock Lake
Shaker L.
Mud Pd.
Star Lake
Stony Pd.
Readburg Pd.
Twin Lakes
Streeter L.
Dashel L.
Pomeroy Pd.
Little Otter
Otter Outlet
Little Moulds Pd.
Vernon Pd.
Big Hill Pd.
Cooper Pd.
South
Pitcairn
Oswegatchie River
Little Oswegatchie River
St. Lawrence River
Herkimer Co
Lewis Co
St. Lawrence Co
Adirondack Park Boundary
Blue Line
Green Line
Yellow Line
Red Line
Orange Line
Purple Line
Brown Line
Black Line
Pink Line
Gray Line
Tan Line


ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
EXISTING AND PROPOSED FACILITIES
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ST. LAWRENCE CO
LEWIS CO
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Unclassified
Unit Boundary (1987)
Area included in UMP
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Other Road or R.O.W.
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DEC-held Easement
Public Road
Fishing Rights
EXISTING FACILITIES
Foot Trail
Snowmobile Trail
Horse Trail
Nordic Ski Trail
Bicycle Trail
ATV Trail
Public Motorized Use
Administrative Motorized Use
Parking
Leanto
Sign
Camp or Cabin
Gravel Pit
Designated Campsite
Campsite with Pit Privy
Gate
FACILITY PROPOSALS
Abandon Foot Trail
Abandon Snowmobile Trail
Abandon Horse Trail
Abandon Nordic Ski Trail
Abandon Motorized Use
Abandon Motorized Administrative Use
Convert Snowmobile Trail to Foot Trail
Upgrade Snowmobile Trail to Road
New Snowmobile Use
New Horse Use
New Bicycle Use
New ATV Use
New Parking Lot
Improve or Enlarge Parking Lot
New Cartop Boat Launch
New Barrier
New Gate
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