New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Lands and Forests

Halcott Mountain Wild Forest

Unit Management Plan

Towns of Lexington and Halcott
Greene County

August 2001

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Erin M. Crotty
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Record

SUBJECT: Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan

DATE: July 31, 2001

A Unit Management Plan for the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest has been completed. The Plan is consistent with the guidelines and criteria of the Catskill 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.

Erin M. Crotty, Commissioner

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PREFACE

The following plan provides information relative to existing natural and man-made resources, a historical perspective of the area, constraints and issues affecting the Unit, goals and objectives for future management, and a schedule of projects to fulfill these goals and objectives.

The plan represents management objectives and not a work plan of commitments. Actual accomplishments are contingent on sufficient staff and funds to carry them out. The goals and needs presented in this Unit Management Plan provide a framework upon which funding decisions can be made.

The Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan is a combined effort of the Unit Management Planning Team and the public. We appreciate the interest in and support for the plan and pledge to continue a working relationship with interested parties in carrying out management objectives over the life of the plan and in the plan's revisions when deemed necessary.

The plan is in keeping with the basic guidelines for the Wild Forest Classification set forth in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan and the Forest Preserve Unit Management Planning and Procedure Handbook.

INTRODUCTION

This UMP has been developed pursuant to, and is consistent with, relevant provisions of the New York State Constitution, the Environmental Conservation Law, the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, and applicable Department rules and regulations.

The State land which is the subject of this UMP is Forest Preserve protected by Article XIV, Section 1 of the New York State Constitution. This Constitutional provision, which became effective on January 1, 1895, provides in relevant part:

> The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

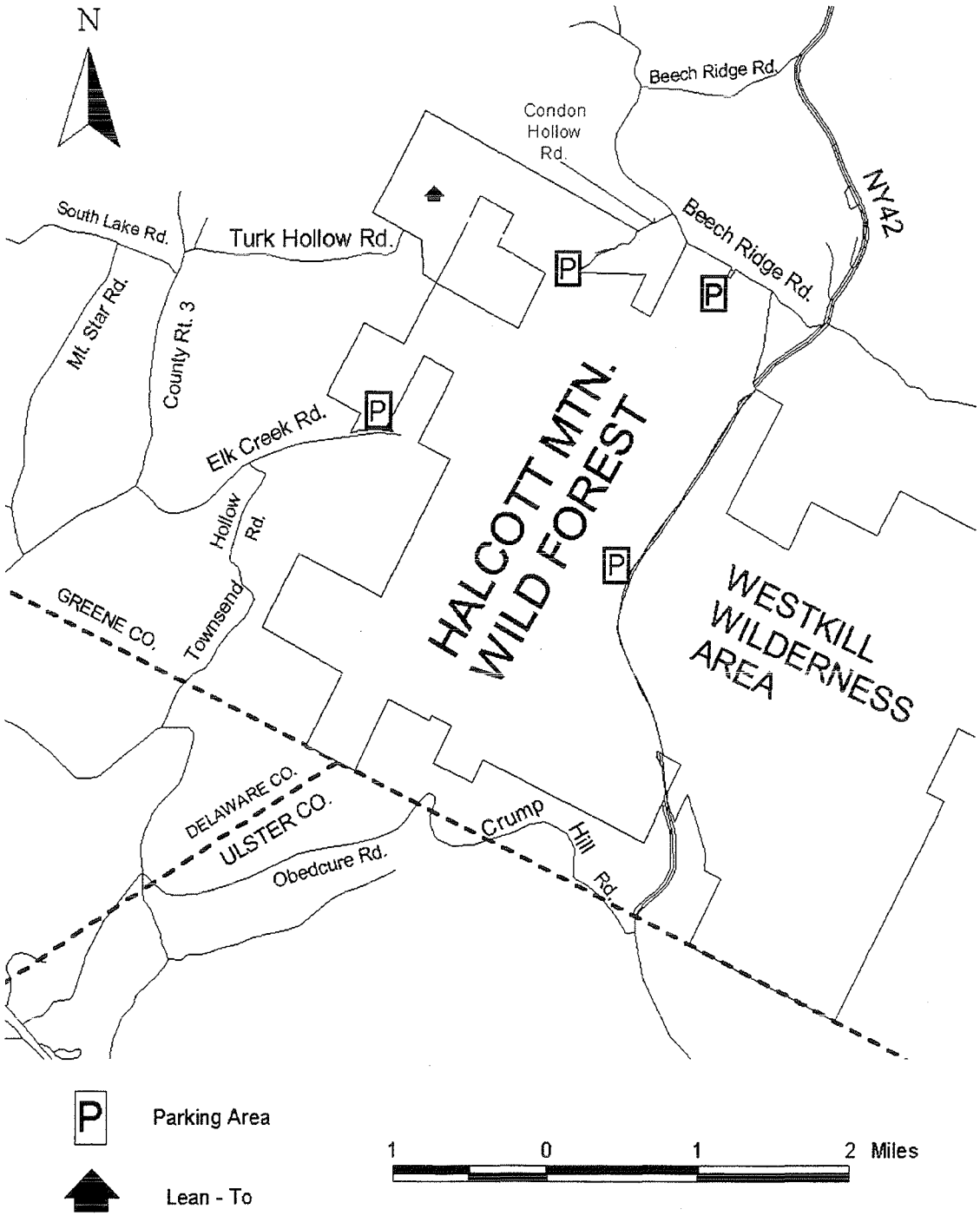
ECL §§3-0301(1)(d) and 9-0105(1) provide the Department with jurisdiction over Forest Preserve lands.

The Catskill Park State Land Master Plan ("Master Plan") was adopted in 1985 by the Department as policy, establishing the overall general framework for the development and management of State lands in the Catskill Park, including those State lands which are the subject of this UMP.

The Master Plan places State land within the Catskill Park into the following four classifications: Wilderness, Wild Forest, Intensive Use, and State Administrative areas, and sets forth management guidelines for the lands falling within each classification. The Master Plan classifies the Halcott Mountain planning unit as Wild Forest. Guidelines are set forth for such matters as: structures and improvements; ranger stations; the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft; roads, jeep trails and state truck trails; flora and fauna; recreation use and overuse; boundary structures and improvements; and boundary markings. By Department policy, actions by the State on lands covered by the Master Plan must be consistent with the provisions of the Master Plan.

Department policy, as set forth on page 14 of the Master Plan, also requires the Department to develop individual UMP's for each unit of land under the Department's jurisdiction which is classified in one of the four classifications set forth in the Master Plan. The UMP's must conform to the guidelines and criteria set forth in the Master Plan. Thus, UMP's implement and apply the Master Plan's general guidelines for particular areas of land within the Catskill Park.

Halcott Mountain Wild Forest



I. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF UNIT

Location

The Halcott Mountain Wild Forest is a designated management unit in the north-central part of the Catskill Park.

This Wild Forest is the most westerly unit of Forest Preserve in Greene County. It is located in the Towns of Lexington and Halcott and is bounded on the east by NYS Route 42 and the Deep Notch. On the south it is bounded by the Ulster County line and on the west by Beech Hill Road. Further north is the Vinegar Hill Wildlife Management Area and the Town of Lexington. The community of West Kill is situated just off the northeast corner of this Unit. On the east side of NYS Route 42 and the Deep Notch is the Westkill Mountain Wilderness Area.

There are approximately 4,760 acres in this mountainous Unit. The highest peak is Halcott Mountain at approximately 3541' above sea level. Three nameless peaks (all under 3500') form a ridge which traverses the Unit. Vly, Bearpen, and Roundtop, part of the same range, are mountains to the north and west of this Forest Preserve Unit but are still part of the same mountain range. To the south of Halcott and connected to this mountain range is Rose Mountain, part of the Shandaken Wild Forest Area. The only physical barrier that separates this Unit from the Westkill Mountain Wilderness Unit is the Deep Notch. If the gorge were not present, Halcott Mountain would be part of the Westkill Mountain Wilderness Unit.

Unit acreage by Town is as follows:
Town of Halcott - 531 +/- acres
Town of Lexington - 4,229 +/- acres

All water from this Unit drains into three New York City Reservoir systems. Tributaries from the western slopes of this Unit drain into the East Branch of the Delaware River and Pepacton Reservoir. Tributaries from the northern slopes flow into Schoharie Creek and Schoharie Reservoir. The tributaries from the eastern and southern slopes drain into the Esopus Creek and Ashokan Reservoir.

Access

Access to the Unit, while not as limited as on some other Forest Preserve units, is achieved mainly through the parking lots found on NYS Route 42, Condon Hollow Road, Beech Ridge Road, and Elk Creek Road. There is abundant frontage of State land along these roads, which provides access to the western, northern, and eastern portions of the Unit. There is currently no southern access.

Description

General

This Unit is very steep and rocky. The majority of it is mountaintop with various draws and streams. Views from the ridges are beautiful. On a clear day one can see down to Belleayre Mountain to the south, and to Hunter Mountain to the northeast. Game and non-game species of mammals, birds, wildflowers, and many other types of flora and fauna are easily found in the Unit.

History of Unit (including acquisitions)

The Towns of Halcott and Lexington were created from a portion of the Town of Windham in 1851 and 1813, respectively, and were originally part of the Hardenburgh Patent, entirely within Great Lot 21. This land was not easily settled by farming families. The lower sections show evidence of human habitation and an attempt to make a living from the land. Stone foundations, rock walls, small apple orchards, and other signs of habitation are easily found along the roads (current and abandoned) traversing this Unit. The lands in this Unit were purchased by the State in 17 separate transactions between 1898 and 1989.

II. INVENTORY, USE AND CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND USE

Natural Resources

Physical

Geology

The Catskill Mountains were not formed in the same fashion as most mountain ranges. They weren't created by volcanic activity, faulting or folding, or metamorphism(change by heat and pressure). Rather, the Catskill Region is a plateau of sedimentary rock laid down in a shallow sea some 395 million years ago in the Paleozoic Era of geologic history.

After the uplifting of the Catskill Delta, glaciation occurred and created the characteristic U-shaped profile of the valleys. V-shaped valleys were created by stream erosion. This provided a new valley floor and left streams "hanging," producing many beautiful waterfalls.

Geologic history has produced waterfalls, cloves, steep valley and mountain slopes, rock cliffs and terraces and gentle hills. All add to the appealing natural features that constitute the Catskills.

Soils

The soils found in the Halcott Wild Forest belong to the Halcott-Vly association. These soils are reddish silt loams with a larger portion of fragmented rock. Most of these soils are very shallow and are extremely acid with low water capacity. They are subject to extreme erosion and rock outcroppings occur frequently.

Specific soil types for this area are:
EmD - Elka-Channery Loam
VhC - Vly-Halcott Complex
VhD - Vly-Halcott Complex
VhF - Vly-Halcott Complex
LiD - LewBeach & Willowemoc Channery Loam

(Specifications for these particular soil types can be found in Appendix A.)

Terrain

Terrain on this Unit is steep with rock outcroppings. Elevations range from approximately 1700' to just over 3500'. Over 50% of the acreage on this Unit is above 2700' in elevation.

Water

There are several small seasonal streams, but no protected streams located within this Unit.

Wetlands

There are no State protected wetlands located within this Unit.

Biological

Vegetation

This Wild Forest Unit is entirely forested with a wide diversity of plant species determined by soils, topography, climate, man's past use and influence, natural disturbance, and chance distribution of seeds and spores.

The forest cover on this Unit is mostly northern hardwoods (beech, birch, and maple). There are a few acres that were planted with Norway spruce and red pine. These plantations are located in the Elk Creek Valley, on the western side of the mountain, and in Condon Hollow, which is located on the northern end. Occasionally patches of red oak can be found and are usually located on the north side of any east-west drainage. Old growth hemlock can be found on the Deep Notch side of Halcott Mountain along one of the eastern drainages. The sugar maples located on the mountain tops were severely defoliated by the forest tent caterpillar in the late 1980s and mortality is pervasive (evidenced by dead standing trees). Due to the defoliation, and increased heat

and light reaching the forest floor, the Rubus species (blackberry and raspberry) have increased dramatically.

Wildlife

The Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit lies along the northwestern edge of the Catskill Peaks ecozone. The area consists mostly of rugged, forested slopes. The habitat is predominantly mature northern hardwood forest with some pine plantations interspersed, which provide habitat for a variety of forest species. In general species which require open land and early successional forest stages would be less abundant in the Unit than species which use the mature age forest. There has never been a formal inventory of the animal species for this area. Chambers, in his handbook, Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management, (1983), compiled an extensive list of wildlife presumed to live within the Catskill Peaks ecozone, and further qualified his list by categorizing species by forest type, forest stage, and special habitat needs. Based on these criteria, 49 species of mammals, 13 species of reptiles and 20 species of amphibians may be found in the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest (Appendix B).

Records compiled from 1980-1985 for The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State, (1988), list 71 bird species for the area which included Halcott Mountain Wild Forest (Appendix B).

The area receives most of its recreational use from hunters. White-tailed deer are an important component of the Unit's fauna. The DEC collects data from returned tags of successful hunters statewide to determine the number of deer which are taken each hunting season. The five-year average buck take for the Town of Lexington was 1.96 bucks/square mile. Because of the mix of habitats and topography in the Town, the deer herd is not uniformly distributed. Fewer deer would be expected in the mature forest of the Unit than in the mixed open areas and forest land at lower elevations where they would find more understory browse.

The Unit is within the occupied portion of the Northern Catskill black bear range. Bears are regularly harvested by big game hunters on the Unit and adjacent lands. Overharvest is prevented by season timing and duration. Large tracts of State-owned land, such as the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit, are becoming more important to black bears as other areas become increasingly developed.

Fishers were transferred into the Catskills during a five year (1976-1980) trap and transfer program with the goal of establishing a self-perpetuating fisher population. Since the inception of a limited-bag trapping season in 1985, several fisher have been taken in adjacent Units.

Fisheries

The Unit is bounded or intersected by 12 watercourses totaling 7 miles of tributaries to the East Branch of the Delaware River, Esopus Creek in the Hudson River drainage, and the West Kill of the Mohawk River drainage. Unit waters may provide the spawning and nursery habitat for trout and may be inhabited by brown, brook, or rainbow trout, cutlips minnow, common shiner, blacknose dace, longnose dace, creek chub, white sucker, tessellated darter, and slimy sculpin.

Fishing in all waters of the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest area is regulated by statewide seasons, size and creel limits specified in 6NYCRR10 as authorized by §§11-1303, 11-1305, and 11-1307 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York.

Visual

Scenic Vistas - There are no formally established scenic vistas on this Unit. On the ridge tops there are some opportunities for views, but these are generally screened by the trees' foliage depending on the time of year. The best times of year to see these views are early spring, after the snow melts but before the leaves are out; or in the fall after leaf drop, but before the heavy snows.

Unique Areas

No known unique areas are listed for this Unit.

Critical Habitat

Several species listed as threatened or endangered for New York State (6NYCRR82.5) occur within the Unit. The Bald Eagle (threatened) probably frequents the general area year-round. They are, however, usually associated with aquatic environments. They nest on the nearby Pepacton, Schoharie, and Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoirs. The Red-Shouldered Hawk (threatened) may frequent the Unit.

The Eastern Blue Bird, a species of special concern, has been "confirmed" as a breeder either in or adjacent to the Unit by Breeding Bird Atlas personnel. Species of Special Concern are those which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented concern exists for their continued welfare in New York. No additional legal protection is derived from this listing. Other species of special concern which may occur in the Unit are so noted in Appendix B.

Wilderness

The Catskill Park State Land Master Plan mandates that all Wild Forest land above 2700' in elevation is to be managed as Wilderness (with some exceptions). This Unit has approximately 50% of its acreage over 2700'.

Facilities and Systems

Man-Made Facilities:

Barriers - none
Pit Privy - at the Lean-to off of Turk Hollow Rd
Parking Lots - 4
1- Elk Creek Rd
2 - Condon Hollow Rd
3 - Beech Ridge Rd #2
4 - NYS Route 42
Bridges - none
Fireplaces - 4 (1 in front of lean-to, 3 in surrounding area)
Lean-to - 1 near Turk Hollow Rd
Roads - Public roads bordering on or giving public access to the Unit:
1- Elk Creek Rd
2 - Condon Hollow Rd
3 - NYS Route 42
4 - Turk Hollow Rd
5 - Beech Ridge Road
Trail Registers - none
Dams - none
Telephone and Electric and Water - NYC Aqueduct line, power line right-of-way NYS Power Authority
Maintained Scenic Vistas - none
Miles of Boundary - 20 miles
Trails - There are no marked trails on this Unit.

Cultural Resources

Visual & Aesthetics

The area around the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest can be characterized as mostly wooded, with some low density residential housing.

There is a vista noted on the NY/NJ Trail Conference map, but the views are the best in the spring before leafout, or fall after the leaves are gone. The ridge line is the best place for long distance viewing. The Unit can also be viewed from NYS Route 28 (particularly from Belleayre Mountain), or from NYS Route 23A.

Zoning

The Halcott Mountain Wild Forest is designated as undeveloped forest land, and remains "Forever Wild" pursuant to Article XIV, § 1 of the New York State Constitution, and is classified as Wild Forest pursuant to the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

Archeological

Although no known archaeological sites are located in the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest, it is possible that Native Americans used at least part of the property.

There are old homestead sites located on the lower slopes of the mountains. These are usually within sight of old stone walls and are indicated by old foundations and other artifacts present.

Economic Impact

While it is clear that the existence and use of the Forest Preserve has a substantial impact on the economy of the Catskill region, through tourism and recreation, it is difficult to quantify. On the other hand, the economic benefits directly conferred on the region by the payment of property taxes by the state can be clearly seen.

Visitors are attracted to the area for a variety of recreational and cultural uses. This benefits regional hotels, motels, campgrounds, groceries, service stations, restaurants, and sporting goods stores. Greene County resorts benefit from the mountain scenery as it provides attraction for visitors and a setting for their recreational enterprises. Private campgrounds and resorts adjacent to public lands also benefit from their proximity to public lands.

All wild or forest lands within the forest preserve are subject to taxation in accordance with Section 532(a) of the Real Property Tax Law.

The state pays the same taxes on unimproved forest lands as private landowners. State government landholdings are assessed by local government assessors. The tax rate that is established by each local government jurisdiction is applied to the assessment and determines the taxes on the parcel. The procedure is the same for private landowners and the property tax must be comparable to rates on similar private landholdings.

The State pays full property taxes based on bare land value.
The latest available figures are:

Town	Halcott Mtn Wild Forest Acreage	Total Taxes 1998 ($)	Average Taxes/ Acre 1998 ($)
Halcott	531.1 acres +/-	8184.25	$15.41
Lexington	4229.45 acres +/-	83954.58	$19.85
Total	4760.55 acres +/-	92138.83	$17.63

Land Use Impacts

Impact of State Ownership on Adjacent Private Lands

Private lands adjacent to the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit have generally become desirable properties because of their relative privacy and solitude. Public lands offer a "backyard" of open space on which no maintenance costs or taxes need be paid, but which offer access to the bordering landowner. There is a limited adverse impact from traffic, cars parking, and noise, primarily during periods of high use (i.e. hunting season). Hunting season also may slightly increase the potential for conflict between private landowners and users of state lands.

Impact of Adjacent Private Lands on State Holdings

Fully developed private land adjacent to public lands may have a negative impact on these public lands. Problems of littering, trespass, boundary disputes, conflicts with public users, and dilution of recreational experience are all potential negative impacts. These potential impacts are minimal within this Unit, given the limited development in the surrounding area.

Public Use of Area

There is an old roadbed which runs from Condon Hollow to Turk Hollow, but there are no marked trails within the Unit. The lean-to in Turk Hollow is used most often during the big game hunting season. Public access occurs primarily from NYS Route 42 in the Deep Notch, where there is a small undesignated parking area. NYS Route 42 is confined by the steep mountains on both sides of the road, limiting parking opportunities on that portion of the Unit. No use data is currently available for the other parking lot access points on this Unit, but it is believed that they are used less frequently than the NYS Route 42 lot.

Capacity of the Resource to Withstand Use

This area currently receives a minimal amount of public use, and except for the parking area shows minimal damage from use. Occasional abuses occur in the parking lot, such as littering, and defacing of trees. Some additional signage, patrol and policing of this area would alleviate these impacts.

III. MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

Past Management

Past management of Forest Preserve lands has been guided by the "forever wild" clause of Article XIV of the State Constitution (see Appendix E). Management activities have been concerned with fire control, protection of the forest, and fish & wildlife management (through seasonal bag and creel limits). Norway spruce and red pine plantations are present on the lower slopes from prior reforestation efforts. In 1985, the Department completed the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan which provided additional management guidelines as well as classifying Forest Preserve lands into four basic categories (Wilderness, Wild Forest, Intensive Use, and Administrative) (See appendix D).

Constraints and Issues Affecting the Planning Area

General Constraints

This Unit Management Plan has been developed within the constraints set forth by Article XIV of the New York State Constitution, the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, and the following laws, regulations and department policies:

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL):

Article 9:	Lands and Forests
Article 11:	Fish and Wildlife
Article 15:	Water Resources
Article 23:	Mineral Resources
Article 24:	Wetlands
Article 33:	Pesticides
Article 71:	Enforcement

New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) - Title 6:

Chapter I:	Fish and Wildlife
Chapter II:	Lands and Forests
Chapter III:	Air Resources
Chapter IV:	Quality Services
Chapter V:	Resource Management Services
Chapter X:	Division of Water Resources

Department Policies:

- Acquisition
- Administrative Use of Motor Vehicles on the Forest Preserve
- Boundary Line Maintenance
- Fish Species Management
- Motor Vehicle Access for People with Disabilities
- Public Use
- Temporary Revocable Permits
- Tree Cutting on Forest Preserve Lands

Division of Lands & Forests Policies:

- Fireplaces and Fire rings
- Foot bridges
- Foot trails

Division of Lands & Forests Policies (cont'd):

Primitive camping sites
Road barriers
Sanitary facilities
Trailheads

Specific Constraints

Wildlife

Cutting or burning of trees or other vegetation to modify habitat is not permissible within the Forest Preserve under the "Forever Wild" constraints of Article XIV of the New York State Constitution.

Natural succession is allowed to progress toward ecological climax on Forest Preserve lands. Some wildlife populations will be smaller under these conditions than if habitat manipulation was allowed. The Forest Preserve concept provides a strategy of land management that does not favor any particular species, but rather places emphasis on the protection of natural processes.

Use of Motor Vehicles

The Catskill Park State Land Master Plan prohibits public use of motor vehicles on the Forest Preserve except on roads marked for their specific use. This includes, but is not limited to: cars, trucks, ATVs, and snowmobiles. Snowmobiles may be used on designated snowmobile trails. There are no specifically marked trails on this Unit.

Goals and Objectives

Goals

- Protect the natural setting of the Wild Forest as defined by the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan.

- Provide diverse recreational opportunity to the public with safeguards to protect the resources from overuse, misuse, degradation and in keeping with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines and environmental constraints.

Objectives

Land Management

A. Maintain water quality in all 12 tributary stream systems and their respective watersheds in this Wild Forest.

B. In order to consolidate Forest Preserve holdings, protect natural features, enhance access and recreational opportunities, and minimize administrative problems, acquire lands and conservation easements from willing sellers pursuant to the Open Space Plan.

C. Maintain the present facilities, structures and systems of this Unit coordinating activities between the Divisions of the Department.

D. Maintain the trailless mountaintop of the Unit (Halcott Mountain, over 3500').

E. Educate the public on the proper uses of the Forest Preserve.

F. Pursue an active boundary line maintenance program to maintain the integrity of public ownership and discourage trespass on private lands adjacent to Forest Preserve holdings.

G. Explore the possibility of extending trails through future acquisitions connecting the Westkill Wilderness/Halcott/Bearpen as an extension of the Devil's Path.

Wildlife Management

A. Maintain all native wildlife species, primarily deer, at levels compatible with their natural environment.

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

Fisheries Management

No special fisheries management actions are needed or warranted at this time.

Public Use Management

A. Monitor the intensity, compatibility and impacts of permitted uses within the Unit. Take appropriate action to prevent overuse and degradation of the area particularly with respect to the lean-to. If there is overuse of the lean-to and/or the area around it, a decision will be made as to whether to move the lean-to or remove it altogether.

B. Educate users regarding appropriate ways of appreciating and enjoying public lands and scenic and unique resources, to prevent abuse of these important resources.

C. When education is unsuccessful, control adverse and illegal uses through law enforcement.

D. Maintain appropriate recreational facilities to facilitate access to, and enjoyment of, the Unit lands. This will be accomplished with existing staff and volunteers.

E. Provide for search and rescue operations as needed.

Water Quality Management

Protect the springs within the Unit, as they impact the aquatic communities and provide filterable water to hikers and campers. If funding becomes available, develop springs within the Unit. (See Appendix C for spring development plans).

IV. PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL

Facilities Development and/or Removal

❖Brush out and mark 2.2-mile trail from Condon Hollow Road parking lot, and along the old roadbed to the Turk Hollow lean-to .... $1000 (This project would be contingent on the acquisition of the inholding in the northwest section of the Unit).

❖Brush out and mark 2.1-mile trail from NYS Route 42 parking lot, across two streams to be forded by foot bridge or stepping stones, and along the old town roadbed (Pine Hill Road). (This trail will be made into a loop trail) $1000

❖Construct 6-car parking lot (60 feet x 24 feet) on Condon Hollow Road.

Clear trees and grade lot	$500
Install culvert	$500
Deliver, spread, grade stone (25 yards)	$1000
Deliver place rock bumpers	$300
Install sign	$200
TOTAL:	$2500

❖Construct 4-car parking lot just over Forest Preserve boundary, past town maintained portion of Turk Hollow Road (foot access for lean-to).

Clear trees and grade lot.....	$2500
Deliver, spread, grade stone ...	$1000
Install gate	$500
Install sign	$200
TOTAL	$4200

❖Construct 5-car parking lot on Beech Ridge Road at the power line right-of-way(with approval from the utility company).

Grade lot.....	$500
Deliver, spread, grade stone.....	$1000
Install gate.....	$500
Install sign.....	$200
TOTAL.....	$2200

❖Upgrade Turk Hollow Road from end of town maintained portion to parking lot.

Install culverts	$1000
Grade roadbed	$2500
TOTAL	$3500

❖As a future consideration, if the required land is acquired, brush out and mark an extension of the

Devil's Path to connect the Westkill Wilderness and extend through the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest, through Vly and Bearpen Mountains. Length and route to be determined at a later date. No cost estimate at this time.

Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities

❖Install signage on Turk Hollow Road - Forest Preserve Access $200

❖Install signage on Elk Creek Road - Forest Preserve Access (with possible directional arrow), and Public Access over Private Land - Foot Traffic Only $400

❖Maintain parking lot on Elk Creek Road (Similar to Condon Hollow Road lot) . . $2500

❖Maintain Turk Hollow Road lean-to

Replace roof $1000
Stain Lean-to $250
Repair fireplace at lean-to $100
TOTAL $1350

❖Parking lot on NYS Route 42

Graded, shaled, boulders $2000
Install sign $500
TOTAL $2200
(This project may be completed in cooperation with the NYS Department of Transportation. This parking area is on the State Route 42 right-of-way).

❖Brush out existing Beech Ridge Road parking lot, add boulders to eliminate access from private property $200

❖Litter Pickup - inmate labor

❖Trash in the saddle between Condon Hollow Road and Turk Hollow Road includes large-sized appliances and remains of a car. These items can be removed by Department employees using appropriate vehicles pursuant to Commissioner Policy #17, Administrative Use of Motor Vehicles and Aircraft in the Forest Preserve.

❖Boundary Line Maintenance - 20 miles on a seven year rotational schedule.

❖Acquire by fee title or easement available parcels of private land that will help fulfill the management objectives of providing access to and consolidation of Forest Preserve lands.

Notes:

1. All budget items are estimated cost only and are subject to budgetary constraints and limitations.

2. All construction projects will incorporate the use of Best Management Practices, including but not limited to such considerations as:

- Locating improvements to minimize necessary cut and fill;
- Locating improvements away from streams, wetlands, and unstable slopes;
- Use of proper drainage devices such as water bars and broad-based dips;
- Locating trails to minimize grade;
- Using stream crossings with low, stable banks, firm stream bottom and gentle approach slopes;
- Constructing stream crossings at right angles to the stream; and
- Limiting stream crossing construction to periods of low or normal flow.

Public Use Management and Controls

❖Install trail register at the Turk Hollow lean-to to monitor use by the public.

❖Install trailhead registers for two proposed trails

❖Continue Forest Ranger patrols to educate and control the actions of users.

Fish and Wildlife

Manage and protect wildlife species through enforcement of the Environmental Conservation Law and pertinent rules and regulations.

Because of constraints on traditional habitat management, active management of wildlife populations will be accomplished primarily through hunting and trapping regulations developed for broad Wildlife Management Units.

Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

There are no watercourses in this Unit classified under the provisions of Title 15, Article 27 of the Environmental Conservation Law (Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act).

Fire Management

The DEC is charged with providing protection from fire on all lands under its jurisdiction, pursuant to the provisions of Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Department policy is to extinguish all wild fires regardless of land classification. This policy will dictate the fire management program for this Unit.

Administrative

Staffing

In order to implement this plan, there are a specific number of staffing hours that are necessary. This time can come from current staff, out-sourcing (contracts), volunteers, or staff reassignment.

The Facilities Development and Maintenance sections in this Unit Management Plan address specific monetary budgets for materials and labor.

Additional staff time required is as follows:

- Facilities Development: approximately 100 hours of staff time (to include project application development and implementation.
- Enforcement and Patrol: approximately 100 hours of staff time (this can include the Assistant Forest Ranger program). This time would be needed when the trails are marked and maintained.
- Maintenance : approximately 360 hours (including but not limited to boundary lines, parking lots, trails, lean-to, and refuse removal). Volunteers should be utilized for the trail maintenance work whenever feasible, with DEC supervision.

Budgeting

Certain long term expenses such as Forest Ranger and Environmental Conservation Officer patrol are an integral part of the budget. Maintenance funds will be provided for through the annual appropriation and allocation process.

Anticipated projects listed within this plan may be paid for either from the annual allocation and appropriation (the annual work plan - usually maintenance and repairs), or from special projects funding from sources yet to be determined. As always, project completion is contingent on adequate funding.

Education

Develop a brochure describing the Unit, including a map and public use restrictions, sanitation and low-impact camping techniques. This brochure should be suitable for public distribution and posting at information boards/kiosks.

Fully utilize any information board/kiosk to dispense information about this Unit.

These actions are supplemental to the one-on-one interaction of the Forest Rangers and Assistant Forest Rangers with the public.

Land Acquisition

Parking and access on this Unit are somewhat limited. No public access exists on the south side. This situation could be remedied by either State acquisition of an easement or land in fee. This

would also improve the parking situation. Access on the west side could be improved by creating a parking lot. There is a large private in-holding in the northwest corner of the Unit, which would be an appropriate site for an additional parking lot. Obtaining any of these would be desirable, but their acquisition would be contingent upon funding, a willing seller, and a clear title.

Relationship of Unit to Other Forest Preserve and Adjacent Areas

The Westkill Wilderness is adjacent to the Halcott Unit on the east. The Vinegar Hill Wildlife Management Area is north of, but not directly adjacent to, the Halcott Mountain Unit, and is administered by the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources. Delaware-Greene Reforestation Area #1 lies to the northwest of this Unit. Reforestation Areas are actively managed for multiple uses including timber production. All parcels directly adjacent to the Unit (with the exception of the Westkill Wilderness) are privately owned.

PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

All projects are contingent upon adequate funding from the department. A schedule of projects in priority order follows:

Year 2001:
1. Install gate on Turk Hollow Road, just past the Forest Preserve boundary.
2. Install signage on Elk Creek Road.
3. Install signage on Turk Hollow Road.
4. Trail construction - NYS Rte 42 lot along old Pine Hill Road (approx. 2.1 miles). Possible loop trail construction.

Year 2002:
5. Parking lot maintenance - NYS Rte 42.
6. Parking lot maintenance - Elk Creek Rd.
7. Parking lot maintenance - Beech Ridge Rd.
8. Lean-to maintenance.

Year 2003:
9. Parking lot construction - Condon Hollow Road
10. Parking lot construction - Turk Hollow Road
11. Parking lot construction - Beech Ridge Road

Year 2004:
12. Lean-to maintenance.

Year 2005:
Any previously not completed projects.
Any projects not completed during their anticipated year will get pushed to the next year.

Projects contingent on certain land acquisitions:
13. Trail construction - Condon Hollow Road to Turk Hollow Road (approx. 2.2 miles)
14. Trail construction - connection to Westkill Wilderness and Bearpen/Vly Mountains. To be determined when circumstances permit.

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APPENDIX A

Soil Maps and Type Descriptions

(From: Soil Survey of Greene County, United State Department of Agriculture, 1993.)

Available water capacity: High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Surface runoff: Medium
Erosion hazard: Moderate

Use.—Most areas of this soil are used as woodland. A few areas are used for cultivated crops or pasture.

Crops and pasture.—This soil is generally unsuited to cultivated crops and is poorly suited to pasture. The stones on the surface, erosion, and a short growing season are the main limitations. Rotation grazing, proper stocking rates, applications of fertilizer, and weed control will increase forage yields.

Woodland.—The potential productivity of this soil for sugar maple is moderate. Few or no limitations affect woodland management.

Dwellings.—The slope is the main limitation. Special design will help to overcome this limitation. Maintaining the plant cover and using temporary erosion-control structures will help to prevent excessive soil loss on construction sites.

Local roads and streets.—The potential for frost action and the slope are the main limitations. Special design will help to overcome the slope. A coarse grained subgrade to frost depth will reduce the potential for frost action.

Septic tank absorption fields.—The restricted permeability and the slope are the main limitations. Enlarging the absorption fields or the trenches below the distribution lines will increase the rate at which the effluent is absorbed. installing the distribution lines on the contour and providing distribution boxes or other structures that promote the even distribution of effluent will help to overcome the slope.

Capability classification.—VIs

EmD—Elka channery loam, hilly, very stony. This soil is very deep and well drained. It is on the irregularly sloping sides of valleys at high elevations in the Catskill Mountains. It formed in glacial till derived from reddish sandstone and siltstone. Stones as much as 10 inches in diameter cover about 3 percent of the surface. Slopes range from 15 to 35 percent. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 75 acres in size.

Typically, the surface is covered by a layer of partly decomposed leaf litter about 3 inches thick. The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches, dark reddish brown channery loam that has 15 percent rock fragments

Subsoil:
8 to 14 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments
14 to 32 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has 25 percent rock fragments

Substratum:
32 to 60 inches, reddish brown channery very fine sandy loam that has 30 percent rock fragments

Inclusions.—Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Lewbeach, Willowemoc, and Onteora soils on the top of knolls and in valleys. Also included are a few areas of the moderately deep Vly soils and the shallow Halcott soils and areas of soils that are similar to the Elka soil but have bedrock at a depth of 40 to 60 inches. Included areas are as much as 5 acres each in size and make up 15 to 25 percent of the unit.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Surface runoff: Rapid
Erosion hazard: Severe

Use.—Most areas of this soil are used as woodland.

Crops and pasture.—This soil is generally unsuited to cultivated crops and pasture. The stones on the surface, the slope, a short growing season, and erosion are the main management concerns.

Woodland.—The potential productivity of this soil for sugar maple is moderate. The slope limits the use of equipment.

Dwellings.—The slope is the main limitation. Special design and grading will help to overcome this limitation. Maintaining the plant cover and using temporary erosion-control structures will help to prevent excessive soil loss on construction sites. Quickly establishing a plant cover after construction also helps to control erosion.

Local roads and streets.—The slope is the main limitation. Special design and grading will help to overcome this limitation.

Septic tank absorption fields.—The restricted permeability and the slope are the main limitations. Enlarging the absorption fields or the trenches below the distribution lines will increase the rate at which the effluent is absorbed. Installing the distribution lines on the contour and providing distribution boxes or other

structures that promote the even distribution of effluent will help to overcome the slope.

Capability classification.—VIIs

EmF—Elka channery loam, very steep, very stony. This soil is very deep and well drained. It is on the irregularly sloping sides of valleys at high elevations in the Catskill Mountains. It formed in glacial till derived from reddish sandstone and siltstone. Stones as much as 10 inches in diameter cover about 3 percent of the surface. Slopes range from 35 to 70 percent. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 200 acres in size.

Typically, the surface is covered by a layer of partly decomposed leaf litter about 3 inches thick. The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 8 inches, dark reddish brown channery loam that has 15 percent rock fragments
Subsoil:
8 to 14 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments
14 to 32 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has 25 percent rock fragments
Substratum:
32 to 60 inches, reddish brown channery very fine sandy loam that has 30 percent rock fragments

Inclusions.—Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Lewbeach, Willowemoc, and Onteora soils on the top of knolls and in valleys. Also included are a few areas of the moderately deep Vly soils and the shallow Halcott soils and areas of soils that are similar to the Elka soil but have bedrock at a depth of 40 to 60 inches. Included areas are as much as 5 acres each in size and make up 15 to 25 percent of the unit.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to moderately acid throughout the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Surface runoff: Very rapid
Erosion hazard: Very severe

Use.—Most areas of this soil are used as woodland.

Crops and pasture.—This soil is generally unsuited to cultivated crops and pasture. The stones on the surface, the slope, a short growing season, and erosion are the main management concerns.

Woodland.—The potential productivity of this soil for sugar maple is moderate. The slope limits the use of equipment.

Dwellings.—The slope is the main limitation. Special design and grading will help to overcome this limitation.

Local roads and streets.—The slope is the main limitation. Special design and grading will help to overcome this limitation.

Septic tank absorption fields.—The restricted permeability and the slope are the main limitations.

Capability classification.—VIIs

EnA—Elmridge very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is very deep, nearly level, and moderately well drained. It is on the smoother parts of sandy ridges on glacial lake plains. It formed in sandy lacustrine material. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 120 acres in size.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 9 inches, dark brown very fine sandy loam
Subsoil:
9 to 16 inches, yellowish brown fine sandy loam
16 to 21 inches, yellowish brown fine sandy loam that has light brownish gray mottles
21 to 28 inches, yellowish brown sandy loam that has light brownish gray mottles
Substratum:
28 to 60 inches, olive gray and olive brown silty clay that has light olive gray mottles

Inclusions.—Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of the somewhat poorly drained Shaker and Rhinebeck soils on the slightly lower parts of the plains. Also included are areas of the poorly drained and very poorly drained Madalin and Covington soils in depressions and shallow drainageways, areas of the shallow Nassau soils, areas of bedrock outcrop on the more sloping parts of the unit, and areas where the upper part of the soil has been stripped away for use as molding sand. Included areas are as much as 3 acres each in size and make up 15 to 20 percent of the unit.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: Moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil and slow or very slow in the substratum
Available water capacity: High
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the surface layer and subsoil and moderately acid to mildly alkaline in the substratum
Depth to the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 3.0 feet (November through May)
Flooding: None

Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface layer and subsoil and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet (October through May)
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Surface runoff: Medium
Erosion hazard: Moderate

Use.—Most areas of this unit are used as woodland. Some areas are used as pasture.

Crops and pasture.—This unit is generally unsuited to cultivated crops and pasture. The stones on the surface are the main limitation. They interfere with the use of farm equipment. Wetness delays planting in some years.

Woodland.—The potential productivity of this unit for sugar maple is moderate. Few or no limitations affect woodland management.

Dwellings.—Wetness is the main limitation, especially on sites for dwellings with basements. It can be reduced by installing subsurface drains around the foundations and backfilling with sand and gravel. Maintaining the plant cover and using temporary erosion-control structures will help to prevent excessive soil loss on construction sites.

Local roads and streets.—Wetness, the slope, and the potential for frost action are the main limitations. Raised fill of coarse grained material will reduce the wetness and the potential for frost action. Land shaping and grading or special design will help to overcome the slope.

Septic tank absorption fields.—Wetness and the restricted permeability are the main limitations. A drainage system around the absorption fields will reduce the wetness. It should include diversions, which can intercept runoff from the higher adjacent areas. Enlarging the absorption fields or the trenches below the distribution lines will increase the rate at which effluent is absorbed.

Capability classification.—VIIs

LID—Lewbeach and Willowemoc channery silt loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony. This unit consists of very deep, moderately steep soils on hilltops and hillsides at high elevations in the Catskill Mountains. The soils formed in firm glacial till derived from reddish sandstone, siltstone, and shale. Stones 10 to 24 inches in diameter cover as much as 3 percent of the surface. Slopes are generally convex, but some are short and irregular. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 3 to 250 acres in size. The total acreage of the unit is about 55 percent Lewbeach soil, 20 percent Willowemoc soil, and 25 percent other soils. Some areas consist mainly of well drained Lewbeach soil, some mainly of moderately well drained Willowemoc soil, and some of both. The soils were mapped together because they are used and managed in similar ways.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Lewbeach soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches, dark reddish brown channery silt loam that has 15 percent rock fragments
Subsoil:
6 to 18 inches, yellowish red channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments
18 to 28 inches, reddish brown, very firm and brittle channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments
28 to 50 inches, reddish brown, very firm and brittle channery loam that has 25 percent rock fragments
Substratum:
50 to 60 inches, dark reddish brown channery loam that has 15 percent rock fragments

Typically, the surface of the Willowemoc soil is covered by about 1 inch of leaf litter. The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches, dark reddish brown channery silt loam that has 25 percent rock fragments
Subsoil:
6 to 14 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments
14 to 18 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has brown and strong brown mottles
18 to 21 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has strong brown mottles
21 to 60 inches, a fragipan of reddish brown, very firm and brittle channery loam

Inclusions.—Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of the somewhat poorly drained Onteora soils in seepy spots and along drainageways. Also included are the poorly drained and very poorly drained Suny soils in depressions and shallow drainageways, the shallow Halcott and moderately deep Vly soils in the more sloping areas, areas that do not have stones and boulders on the surface, and eroded areas. Included areas are as much as 3 acres each in size.

Major properties of the Lewbeach soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer, moderately slow or moderate in the upper part of the subsoil,

and slow or very slow in the fragipan and the substratum
Available water capacity: Moderate
Soil reaction: Very strongly acid or strongly acid above the fragipan and very strongly acid to moderately acid in the fragipan and the substratum
Depth to the seasonal high water table: 2 to 4 feet (March through May)
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Surface runoff: Rapid
Erosion hazard: Severe

Major properties of the Willowemoc soil—

Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil and slow or very slow in the fragipan
Available water capacity: Moderate
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface layer and subsoil and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum
Depth to the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet (October through May)
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches
Surface runoff: Rapid
Erosion hazard: Severe

Use.—Most areas of this unit are used as woodland. Some areas are used as pasture.

Crops and pasture.—This unit is generally unsuited to cultivated crops and pasture. The stones on the surface, the slope, and the erosion hazard are the main management concerns. The stones interfere with the use of farm equipment. Wetness delays planting in some years.

Woodland.—The potential productivity of this unit for sugar maple is moderate. The slope limits the use of equipment.

Dwellings.—Wetness and the slope are the main limitations, especially on sites for dwellings with basements. The wetness can be reduced by installing subsurface drains around the foundations and backfilling with sand and gravel. Special design will help to overcome the slope. Maintaining the plant cover and using temporary erosion-control structures will help to prevent excessive soil loss on construction sites.

Local roads and streets.—The slope is the main limitation. Land shaping and grading or special design will help to overcome this limitation.

Septic tank absorption fields.—Wetness, the slope, and the restricted permeability are the main limitations. A drainage system around the absorption fields will reduce the wetness. It should include diversions, which can intercept runoff from the higher adjacent areas. Enlarging the absorption fields or the trenches below the distribution lines will increase the rate at which effluent is absorbed. Installing the distribution lines on the contour and providing drop boxes or similar structures will increase the efficiency of the system.

Capability classification.—VIIs

LmC—Lewbeach and Willowemoc channery silt loams, strongly sloping, very bouldery. This unit consists of very deep soils on hilltops and hillsides at high elevations in the Catskill Mountains. The soils formed in firm glacial till derived from reddish sandstone, siltstone, and shale. Boulders more than 24 inches in diameter cover as much as 3 percent of the surface. Slopes are generally convex, but some are short and irregular. They range from 3 to 15 percent. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 3 to 300 acres in size. The total acreage of the unit is about 55 percent Lewbeach soil, 20 percent Willowemoc soil, and 25 percent other soils. Some areas consist mainly of well drained Lewbeach soil, some mainly of moderately well drained Willowemoc soil, and some of both. The soils were mapped together because they are used and managed in similar ways.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Lewbeach soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches, dark reddish brown channery silt loam that has 15 percent rock fragments
Subsoil:
6 to 18 inches, yellowish red channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments
18 to 28 inches, reddish brown, very firm and brittle channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments
28 to 50 inches, reddish brown, very firm and brittle channery loam that has 25 percent rock fragments
Substratum:
50 to 60 inches, dark reddish brown channery loam that has 15 percent rock fragments

Typically, the surface of the Willowemoc soil is covered by about 1 inch of leaf litter. The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 6 inches, dark reddish brown channery silt loam that has 25 percent rock fragments
Subsoil:
6 to 14 inches, reddish brown channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments

Local roads and streets.—The depth to bedrock, the slope, and the potential for frost action are the main limitations. Special design will help to overcome the slope. A coarse grained subgrade will reduce the potential for frost action.

Septic tank absorption fields.—The depth to bedrock and the slope are the main limitations. A poor filtering capacity is a limitation, and contamination of the ground water is a hazard.

Capability classification.—IVe

VhC—Vly-Halcott complex, rolling, very rocky. This unit consists of gently sloping and moderately sloping soils on the top and sides of benches and bedrock-controlled ridges. Slopes are generally irregular and commonly occur as a series of steps. They range from 3 to 15 percent. Areas are long and narrow or broad and irregular in shape and range from 5 to 300 acres in size. They are about 40 percent moderately deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained Vly soil; 35 percent shallow, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained Halcott soil; and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrop. The rock outcrop covers 2 to 10 percent of the surface. The Vly and Halcott soils occur as areas so intricately intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Vly soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches, dusky red channery silt loam that has 25 percent rock fragments
Subsoil:
2 to 11 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has 35 percent rock fragments
11 to 21 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has 60 percent rock fragments
21 to 28 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has yellowish red mottles and 60 percent rock fragments
Bedrock:
28 inches. dark reddish brown, thinly bedded sandstone

Typically, the surface of the Halcott soil is covered by 1 inch of slightly decomposed leaf litter. The typical sequence, depth. and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 5 inches, dark reddish brown channery silt loam that has 30 percent rock fragments
Subsoil:
5 to 13 inches, dark reddish brown and dark red very channery silt loam that has 60 percent fragments
Bedrock:
13 inches. dark reddish brown, thinly bedded sandstone

Inclusions.—Included in this unit in mapping are areas of exposed bedrock. Also included are the somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, shallc Tor soils in seepy areas and on steps and benches very stony or very bouldery soils; and the very deep Lewbeach and Willowemoc soils. Included areas ar much as 3 acres each in size.

Major properties of the Vly soil—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throug the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Surface runoff: Medium
Erosion hazard: Moderate

Major properties of the Halcott soil—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid through the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 f
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Surface runoff: Medium
Erosion hazard: Moderate

Use.—Most of the acreage in this unit is woodland. few areas support brush or are used as permanent pasture.

Crops and pasture.—This unit is generally unsuited cultivated crops and poorly suited to pasture. The dep to bedrock and the ledges and outcrops are the major limitations. The available water capacity also is a limitation, especially in areas of the Halcott soil. Controlled grazing, rotation grazing, applications of fertilizer, and weed and brush control will increase forage yields.

Woodland.—The potential productivity is moderate sugar maple on the Vly soil and for northern red oak the Halcott soil. In areas of the Vly soil, seedling mortality is a hazard caused by the depth to bedrock and the available water capacity. Windthrow is a haza because the rooting depth is restricted.

Dwellings.—The depth to bedrock, especially in the Halcott soil, is the main limitation. Constructing above the bedrock and adding fill as needed will help to overcome this limitation. Maintaining the plant cover and using temporary erosion-control structures will help prevent excessive soil loss on construction sites.

Local roads and streets.—The depth to bedrock in the Halcott soil is the main limitation. The slope, the potential for frost action, and the depth to bedrock are limitations in areas of the Vly soil. A coarse grained subgrade will reduce the potential for frost action. Special design will help to overcome the slope.

Septic tank absorption fields.—The depth to bedrock is the main limitation. A poor filtering capacity is a limitation, and contamination of the ground water is a hazard.

Capability classification.—VIs

VhD—Vly-Halcott complex, hilly, very rocky. This unit consists of moderately steep and steep soils on the sides of benches and bedrock-controlled ridges. Slopes are generally irregular and commonly occur as a series of steps. They range from 15 to 35 percent. Areas are mainly long and narrow and range from 5 to 500 acres in size. They are about 40 percent moderately deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained Vly soil; 35 percent shallow, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained Halcott soil; and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrop. The rock outcrop covers 2 to 10 percent of the surface. The Vly and Halcott soils occur as areas so intricately intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Vly soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches, dusky red channery silt loam that has 25 percent rock fragments

Subsoil:
2 to 11 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has 35 percent rock fragments
11 to 21 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has 60 percent rock fragments
21 to 28 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has yellowish red mottles and 60 percent rock fragments

Bedrock:
28 inches, dark reddish brown, thinly bedded sandstone

Typically, the surface of the Halcott soil is covered by 1 inch of slightly decomposed leaf litter. The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 5 inches, dark reddish brown channery silt loam that has 30 percent rock fragments

Subsoil:
5 to 13 inches, dark reddish brown and dark red very channery silt loam that has 60 percent rock fragments

Bedrock:
13 inches, dark reddish brown, thinly bedded sandstone

Inclusions.—Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of exposed bedrock. Also included are the somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, shallow Tor soils in seepy areas and on steps and benches; stony or very bouldery soils; and the very deep Lewbeach and Willowemoc soils. Included areas are as much as 3 acres each in size.

Major properties of the Vly soil—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Surface runoff: Rapid
Erosion hazard: Severe

Major properties of the Halcott soil—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Surface runoff: Rapid
Erosion hazard: Severe

Use.—Most of the acreage in this unit is woodland. A few areas support brush or are used as permanent pasture.

Crops and pasture.—This unit is generally unsuited to cultivated crops and pasture. The slope, the depth to bedrock, and the ledges and outcrops are the major limitations. The available water capacity also is a limitation, especially in areas of the Halcott soil.

Woodland.—The potential productivity is moderate for sugar maple on the Vly soil and for northern red oak on the Halcott soil. The slope limits the use of equipment. In areas of the Vly soil, seedling mortality is a hazard caused by the depth to bedrock and the available water

capacity. Windthrow is a hazard because the rooting depth is restricted.

Dwellings.—The depth to bedrock, especially in the Halcott soil, and the slope are the main limitations. Constructing above the bedrock and adding fill as needed will help to overcome the depth to bedrock. Special design and grading and land shaping will help to overcome the slope. Maintaining the plant cover and using temporary erosion-control structures will help to prevent excessive soil loss on construction sites.

Local roads and streets.—The depth to bedrock in the Halcott soil and the slope are the main limitations. Special design will help to overcome the slope.

Septic tank absorption fields.—The depth to bedrock and the slope are the main limitations. A poor filtering capacity is a limitation, and contamination of the ground water is a hazard.

Capability classification.—VIIs

VhF—Vly-Halcott complex, very steep, very rocky. This unit consists of very steep soils on the sides of benches and bedrock-controlled ridges. Slopes are generally irregular and commonly occur as a series of steps. They range from 35 to 55 percent. Areas are mainly long and narrow or broad and irregularly shaped and range from 5 to 150 acres in size. They are about 40 percent moderately deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained Vly soil; 35 percent shallow, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained Halcott soil; and 25 percent other soils and rock outcrop. The rock outcrop covers 2 to 10 percent of the surface. The Vly and Halcott soils occur as areas so intricately intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Vly soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 2 inches, dusky red channery silt loam that has 25 percent rock fragments

Subsoil:
2 to 11 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has 35 percent rock fragments
11 to 21 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has 60 percent rock fragments
21 to 28 inches, reddish brown very channery loam that has yellowish red mottles and 60 percent rock fragments

Bedrock:
28 inches, dark reddish brown, thinly bedded sandstone

Typically, the surface of the Halcott soil is covered by 1 inch of slightly decomposed leaf litter. The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:
0 to 5 inches, dark reddish brown channery silt loam that has 30 percent rock fragments

Subsoil:
5 to 13 inches, dark reddish brown and dark red very channery silt loam that has 60 percent rock fragments

Bedrock:
13 inches, dark reddish brown, thinly bedded sandstone

Inclusions.—Included in this unit in mapping are small areas of exposed bedrock. Also included are the somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, shallow Tor soils in seepy areas and on steps and benches; stony or very bouldery soils; and the very deep Lewbeach and Willowemoc soils. Included areas are as much as 3 acres each in size.

Major properties of the Vly soil—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: 20 to 40 inches
Surface runoff: Very rapid
Erosion hazard: Very severe

Major properties of the Halcott soil—

Permeability: Moderate throughout the profile
Available water capacity: Very low
Soil reaction: Extremely acid to strongly acid throughout the profile
Depth to the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Depth to bedrock: 10 to 20 inches
Surface runoff: Very rapid
Erosion hazard: Very severe

Use.—Most of the acreage in this unit is woodland. A few areas support brush.

Crops and pasture.—This unit is generally unsuited to cultivated crops and pasture. The slope, the depth to bedrock, and the ledges and outcrops are the major limitations. The available water capacity also is a limitation, especially in areas of the Halcott soil.

Woodland.—The potential productivity is moderate for sugar maple on the Vly soil and for northern red oak on the Halcott soil. The slope limits the use of equipment. In areas of the Vly soil, seedling mortality is a hazard

caused by the depth to bedrock and the available water capacity. Windthrow is a hazard because the rooting depth is restricted.

Dwellings.—The depth to bedrock, especially in the Halcott soil, and the slope are the main limitations.

Local roads and streets.—The depth to bedrock in the Halcott soil and the slope are the main limitations. Special design and grading and land shaping will help to overcome the slope.

Septic tank absorption fields.—The depth to bedrock and the slope are the main limitations. A poor filtering capacity is a limitation, and contamination of the ground water is a hazard.

Capability classification.—VIIs

VoA—Volusia channery loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is very deep, nearly level, and somewhat poorly drained. It is on the plane parts of hilltops and foot slopes and in drainageways. It formed in glacial till derived from shale, siltstone, and sandstone. Areas are broad and irregular in shape and range from 5 to 50 acres in size.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:

0 to 7 inches, dark brown channery loam that has 20 percent rock fragments

Subsurface layer:

7 to 12 inches, olive gray channery silt loam that has 20 percent rock fragments

Subsoil:

12 to 28 inches, olive brown, very firm and brittle channery silt loam that has dark grayish brown mottles

28 to 60 inches, a fragipan of dark grayish brown, very firm, dense and brittle channery silt loam that has light olive brown and light brownish gray mottles

Inclusions.—Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of the moderately well drained Mardin soils on the slightly higher parts of the landscape, the poorly drained and very poorly drained Alden soils in depressions and drainageways, the shallow Tuller and Arnot soils, stony or very stony soils, and eroded soils. Included areas make up 15 to 25 percent of the unit and are as much as 3 acres each in size.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: Moderate in the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil and slow or very slow in the fragipan

Available water capacity: Low

Soil reaction: Very strongly acid to slightly acid in the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil and strongly acid to neutral in the lower part of the subsoil

Depth to the seasonal high water table: 6 inches to 1.5 feet (December through May)

Flooding: None

Depth to bedrock: More than 60 inches

Surface runoff: Slow

Erosion hazard: None or slight

Use.—Most areas of this soil are used as hayland or permanent pasture. Some areas are wooded.

Crops and pasture.—This soil is moderately suited to cultivated crops. Wetness is the main limitation. A conservation tillage system that leaves crop residue on the surface after planting will help to control erosion. A subsurface drainage system will reduce the wetness. Properly managing crop residue and adding other organic material will help to maintain good tilth.

This soil is well suited to pasture. Deferment of grazing during wet periods will help to keep the pasture in good condition. Rotation grazing, proper stocking rates, weed control, and applications of fertilizer will increase forage yields.

Woodland.—The potential productivity of this soil for northern red oak is moderate. Wetness limits the use of equipment and causes seedling mortality and windthrow.

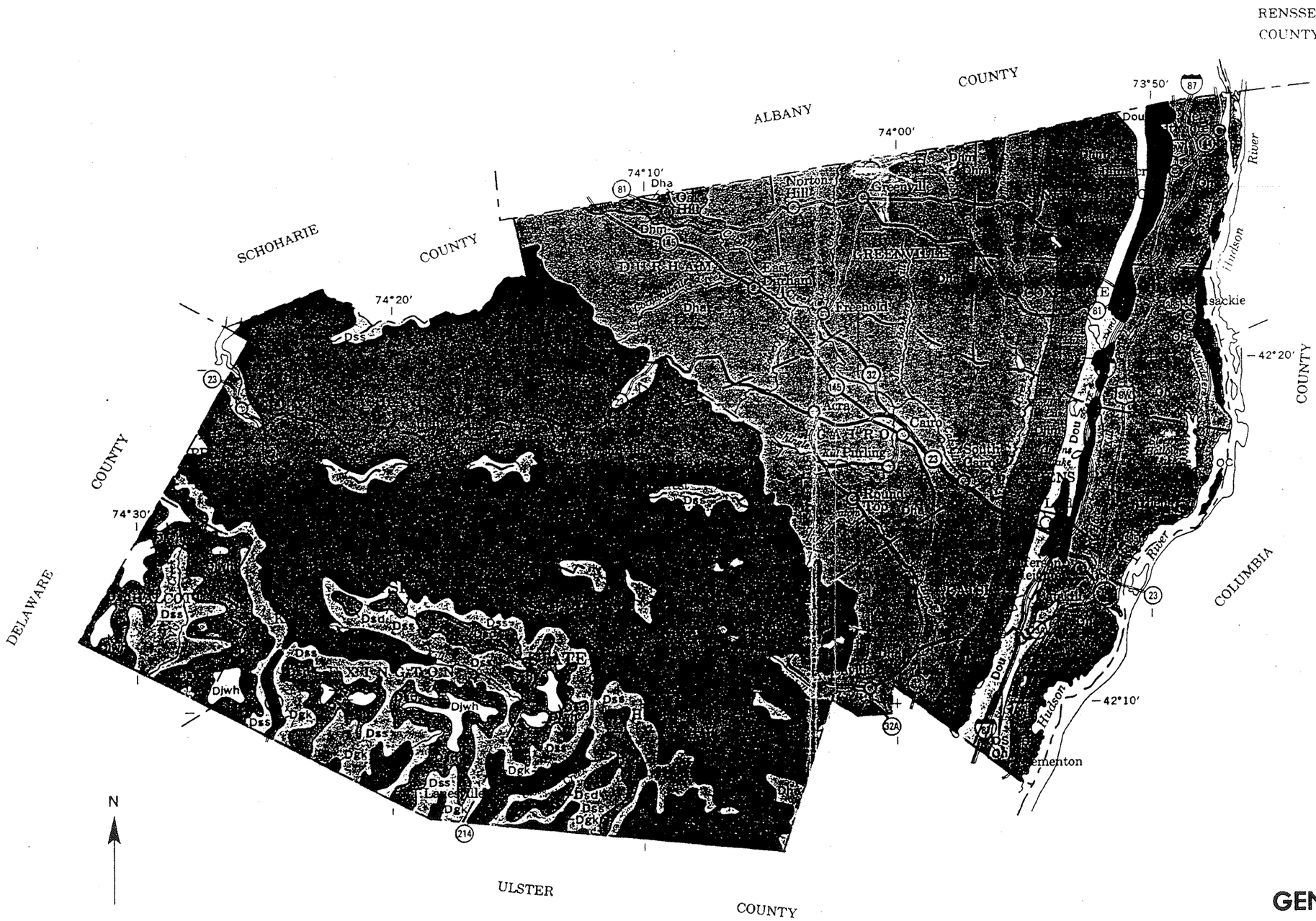
Dwellings.—Wetness is the main limitation. Grading so that surface water moves away from the dwellings, installing interceptor drains that divert water from the higher adjacent areas, and installing drains around footings and foundations will reduce the wetness.

Local roads and streets.—Wetness and the potential for frost action are the main limitations. A coarse grained subgrade or base material to frost depth will reduce the potential for frost action. Raised fill material and a drainage system will reduce the wetness.

Septic tank absorption fields.—Wetness and the restricted permeability are the main limitations. A drainage system around the absorption fields will reduce the wetness. It should include diversions, which can intercept runoff from the higher adjacent areas. Enlarging the absorption fields or the trenches below the distribution lines will increase the rate at which effluent is absorbed.

Capability classification.—IIIw

VoB—Volusia channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is very deep, gently sloping, and somewhat poorly drained. It is on the plane parts of hilltops and foot slopes and in drainageways. It formed in glacial till derived from shale, siltstone, and



LEGEND

- Oneonta Formation — Sh, Ss
- Djwh — Upper Katsberg Formation — Sh, Ss, Cgl
- Dss — Stony Clove Formation — Ss, Cgl, Sh
- Lower Katsberg Formation — Ss, Sh, Slst
- Lower Hamilton Group — Sh, Slst
- Dha — Kiskatom Formation — Sh, Ss
- Dsd — Helderberg Group and Undifferentiated Silurian Rocks — Sh, Ls, Ss
- Dou — Onondaga Limestone; Schoharie Formation — Sh, Ls, Ss
- Unadilla, Laurens, New Lisbon and Gilboa Formations — Sh, Slst, Ss
- Lower Ordovician and Upper Cambrian Clastics — Taconic Area — Sh, Ls, Ss
- Normanskill Formation — Gwke, Sh, Chrt, Sl
- Helderberg Group — Ls

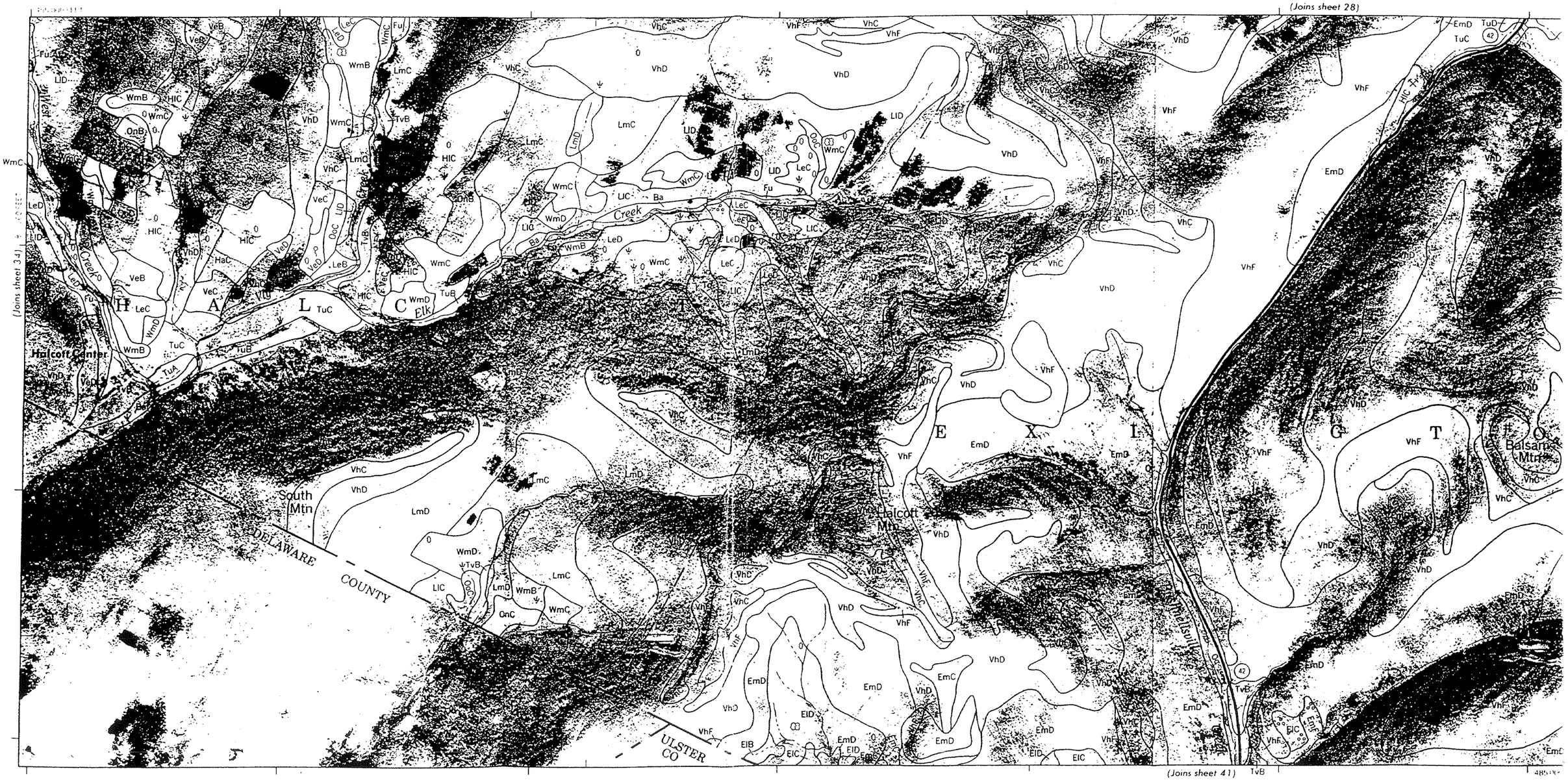
GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

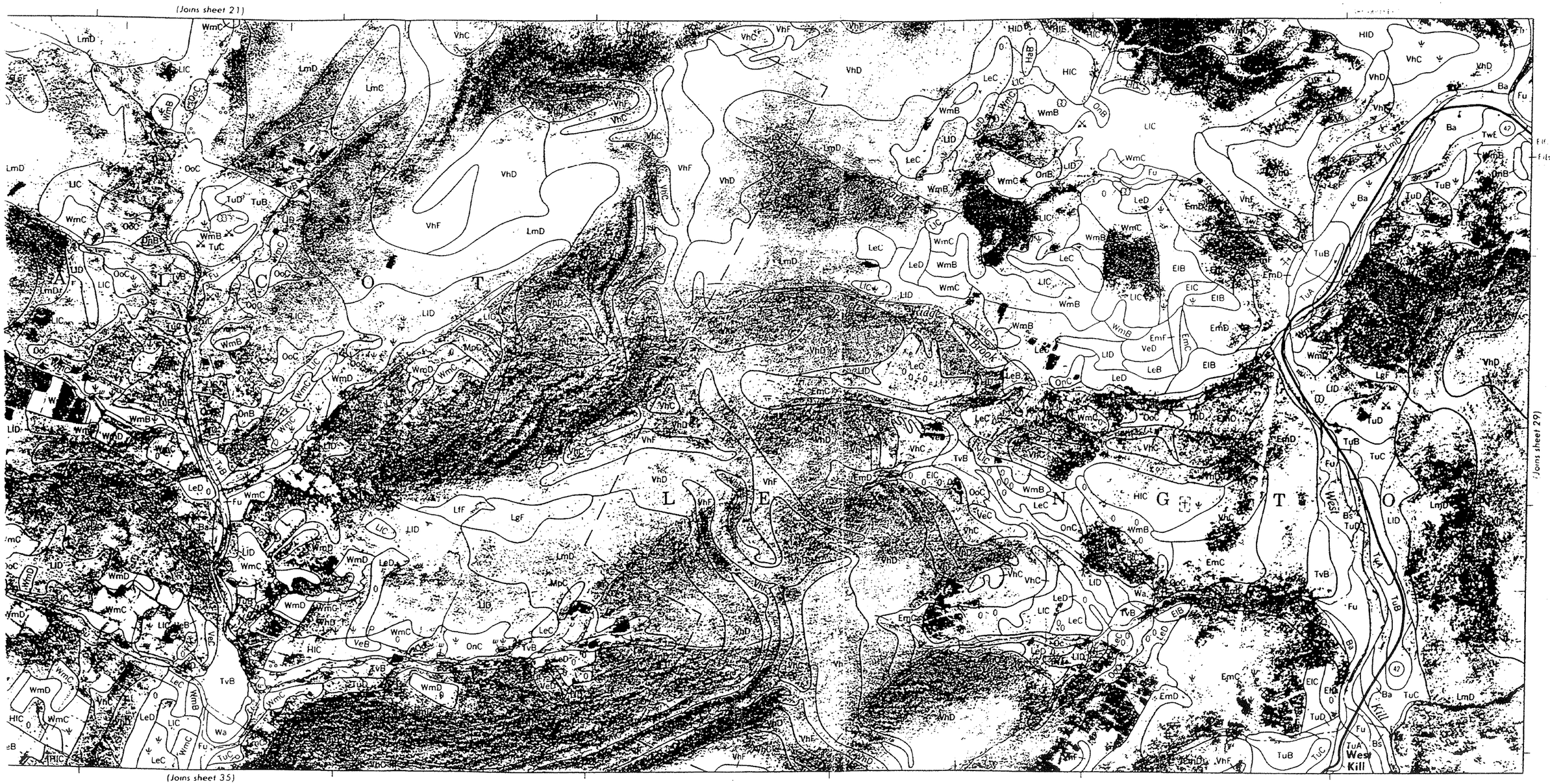
Scale 1:253,440

1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

1 0 4 8 Km



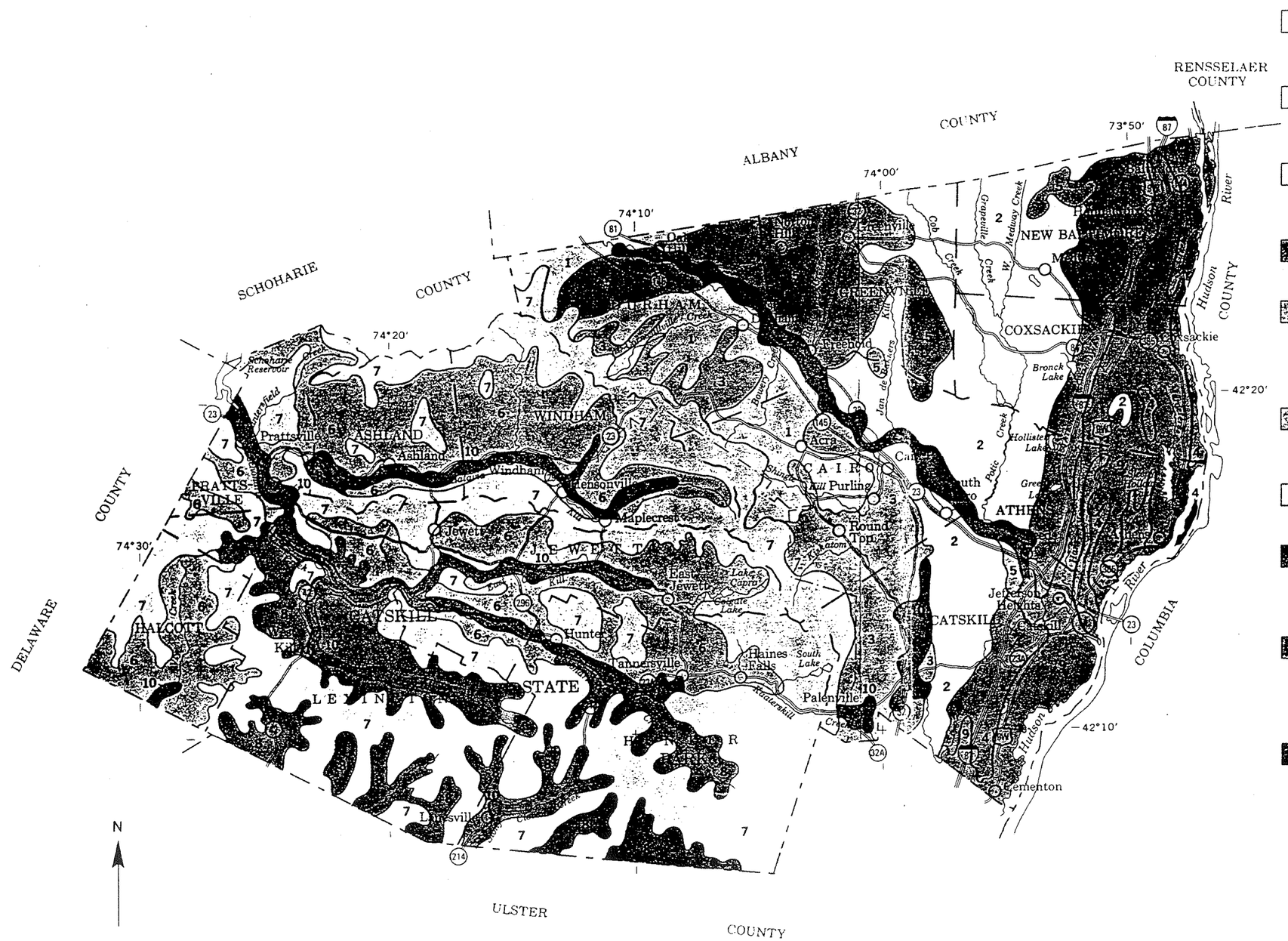
1 3/4 1/2 1/4 0 1 2 MILES



1 3/4 1/2 1/4 0 1 2 MILES

1 0.5 0 1 2 KILOMETERS

SCALE 1:24 000



LEGEND

MEDIUM TEXTURED AND MODERATELY FINE TEXTURED SOILS FORMED IN GLACIAL TILL ON UPLANDS

1 — WELLSBORO-OQUAGA-MORRIS: Very deep and moderately deep, nearly level to steep, somewhat excessively drained to somewhat poorly drained, medium textured soils on the foothills of the Catskill Mountains

2 — ARNOT-LORDSTOWN: Shallow and moderately deep, nearly level to very steep, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained, medium textured soils on the Catskill Mountains and their foothills

3 — ARNOT-OQUAGA: Shallow and moderately deep, nearly level to very steep, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained, medium textured soils on the foothills of the Catskill Mountains

4 — NASSUA-FARMINGTON: Shallow, gently sloping to very steep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, medium textured soils on hills and ridges

5 — BURDETT-NUNDA-LYONS: Very deep, nearly level to steep, moderately well drained to very poorly drained, moderately fine textured soils on till plains

MEDIUM TEXTURED SOILS FORMED IN GLACIAL TILL AT THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

6 — LEWBEACH-WILLOWEMOC-ONTEORA: Very deep, gently sloping to very steep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained, medium textured soils on hills and valley sides

7 — VLY-HALCOTT: Moderately deep and shallow, gently sloping to very steep, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained, medium textured soils on ridges and mountainsides

8 — ELKA: Very deep, gently sloping to very steep, well drained, medium textured soils on the sides of valleys

FINE TEXTURED SOILS FORMED IN LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS ON LAKE PLAINS

9 — KINGSBURY-RHINEBECK-HUDSON: Very deep, nearly level to very steep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, fine textured soils on ridges and side slopes

MEDIUM TEXTURED SOILS FORMED IN ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS ON FLOOD PLAINS

10 — BARBER-WAYLAND-BASHER: Very deep, nearly level, well drained, moderately well drained, and poorly drained, medium textured soils on flood plains

Compiled 1989

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

GENERAL SOIL MAP

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Scale 1:253,440

1 0 1 2 3 4 Mi

1 0 4 8 Km

Each area outlined on this map consists of more than one kind of soil. The map is thus meant for general planning rather than a basis for decisions on the use of specific tracts.

APPENDIX B

Wildlife

(From: Integrating Timber and Wildlife management, by Robert E. Chambers, 1983.)

NOTE: The Halcott Mountain Wild Forest lies in both the Catskill Peaks and Schoharie Hills ecozones. Users should be sure to reference both ecozones in the following table in order to best determine the likelihood of a particular species' presence on the unit.

APPENDIX III. 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) | | |

APPENDIX IV. 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.

APPENDIX I. 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.

		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
Virginia Opossum (Didelphis virginiana)	Hunted Trapped																																							0.25-58.0A
Masked Shrew (Sorex cinereus)																																								0.10A
Smoky Shrew (Sorex fumeus)																																								
Longtail Shrew (Sorex dispar)																																								
Northern Water Shrew (Sorex palustris)																																								0.62A
Pygmy Shrew (Microsorex hoyi)																																								
Least Shrew (Cryptotis parva)																																								
Shorttail Shrew (Blarina brevicauda)																																								0.50-1.26A
Starnose Mole (Condylura cristata)																																								0.99A
Eastern Mole (Scalopus aquaticus)																																								0.69-2.70A
Hairytail Mole (Parascalops breweri)																																								0.25A
Little Brown Myotis (Myotis lucifugus)																																								
Keen Myotis (Myotis keenii)																																								
Indiana Myotis (Myotis sodalis)	Endangered*																																							
Small-footed Myotis (Myotis subulatis)	Special Concern																																							
Silver-haired Bat (Lasionycteris noctivagans)																																								
Eastern Pipistrelle (Pipistrellus subflavus)																																								
Big Brown Bat (Eptesicus fuscus)																																								
Red Bat (Lasiurus borealis)																																								
Hoary Bat (Lasiurus cinereus)																																								
Black Bear (Ursus americanus)	Hunted																																							15 mi rad.
Raccoon (Procyon lotor)	Hunted Trapped																																							0.5 mi rad.
Marten (Martes americana)	Trapped																																							0.25-1.0 mi²
Fisher (Martes pennanti)	Trapped																																							4.0-7.4 mi rad.
Shorttail Weasel (Mustela erminea)	Trapped																																							30.0-40.0A
Longtail Weasel (Mustela frenata)	Trapped																																							30.0-40.0A
Mink (Mustela vison)	Trapped																																							0.5-5.0 mi rad
River Otter (Lutra canadensis)	Trapped																																							1.0-15.0 mi rad.
Striped Skunk (Mephitis mephitis)	Hunted Trapped																																							0.23-5.0 mi²
Coyote (Canis latrans)	Hunted Trapped																																							6.2-26.2 mi²
Red Fox (Vulpes fulva)	Hunted Trapped																																							1.5 mi rad.
Gray Fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus)	Hunted Trapped																																							0.5-2.5 mi rad.
Bobcat (Lynx rufus)	Hunted Trapped																																							2.0-7.0 mi rad.
Woodchuck (Marmota monax)	Hunted																																							0.12-0.25mi rad
Eastern Chipmunk (Tamias striatus)																																								0.5-1.0A

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

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

APPENDIX I. (Continued)

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

Breeding Bird Atlas Instructions

New York State
Breeding Bird Atlas

The enclosed data from the New York State Breeding Bird Atlas represents a cumulative effort from 1980-1985. These data are the result of on-site surveys within each block conducted by numerous volunteers. The intensity level and effort in data collecting varies throughout the State. Some blocks have been more thoroughly searched than others. For these reasons, we cannot provide a definitive statement concerning the absence of a breeding record for a species not listed in a block. We can only provide a listing of species known to be breeding or suspected of breeding in each block.

The highest level of confirmation of breeding recorded during the Atlas was retained in this listing. For example, a record of probable nesting "T2" (Bird Holding Territory) in 1983 would be retained over a possible nesting "X1" (Species Observed in Possible Nesting Habitat) in 1984 and over a probable nesting "P2" (Pair Observed in Suitable Nesting Habitat) in 1985 since "T2" is the highest level of breeding evidence in this example.

Atlas block boundaries can be identified by the New York Transverse Mercator (NYTM) grid, a modification of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid. Coordinates for the block are included in the heading on page 1 of each printout. These coordinates correspond to tick marks found on United States Geological Survey (USGS) and New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) 7.5' quadrangles. In New York west of 78 degrees longitude and in extreme eastern Long Island, east of 72 degrees longitude (Montauk Point and Mystic quadrangles) the NYTM grid differs from the UTM grid. In these areas tick marks are accurate only on the NYSDOT quadrangles. Do not use USGS quadrangles to identify Atlas block boundaries in these areas.

Political jurisdiction(s) within each Atlas block are also included in the heading on page 1. County(ies) and Town(s) or City(ies), American Indian lands, neighboring states and/or Canada are listed if more than five percent (5%) of the area within the block occurs in the jurisdiction. In addition, an estimated percentage of the block area within each jurisdiction is included.

Definitions of the New York State legal status and the Natural Heritage Program (NHP) State ranking are provided on the enclosed sheet entitled "New York State Breeding Bird Atlas Species Status." The NHP rank reflects "believed" rarity within the State. It does not confer any legal protection to the species and is meant only as a "working" list, subject to frequent changes based upon the most recent data available.

Explanation of the breeding code category can be found on the enclosed sheet entitled "New York State Breeding Bird Atlas Key to Breeding Evidence."

Questions concerning these data may be addressed to:

Significant Habitat Information Services
N.Y.S.D.E.C.
Wildlife Resources Center
700 Troy-Schenectady Road
Latham, NY 12110

Copies of the published book "The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State", Andrle, Robert F. and Janet R. Carroll, Editors, may be purchased directly from Cornell University Press. Call toll free 1-800-666-2211 to order and have billed to your charge card.

New York State Breeding Bird Atlas
Species Status

New York State Legal Status

Endangered - any species which meet one of the following criteria:

1) Any native species in imminent danger of extirpation or extinction in New York.

2) Any species listed as endangered by the United States Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

Threatened - any species which meet one of the following criteria:

1) Any native species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in New York.

2) Any species listed as threatened by the United States Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11, and not listed as endangered in New York.

Protected-Special Concern - those species which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented concern exists for their continued welfare in New York and are Federally protected wild birds.

Protected-Game Species - species classified as small game in New York by Environmental Conservation Law, may have an open season for part of the year and are protected at other times.

Protected - those species listed as wild game, protected wild birds, and endangered species as defined in the Environmental Conservation Law.

Unprotected - species which may be taken at any time without limit; however, a license to take may be required.

Natural Heritage Program State Ranks

S1 - Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or some other factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable in New York State.

S2 - Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable in New York State.

S3 - Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream in New York State.

S4 - Apparently secure in New York State.

S5 - Demonstrably secure in New York State.

SH - Historically known from New York State, but not seen in the past 15 years.

SX - Apparently extirpated from New York State.

SE - Exotic, not native to New York State.

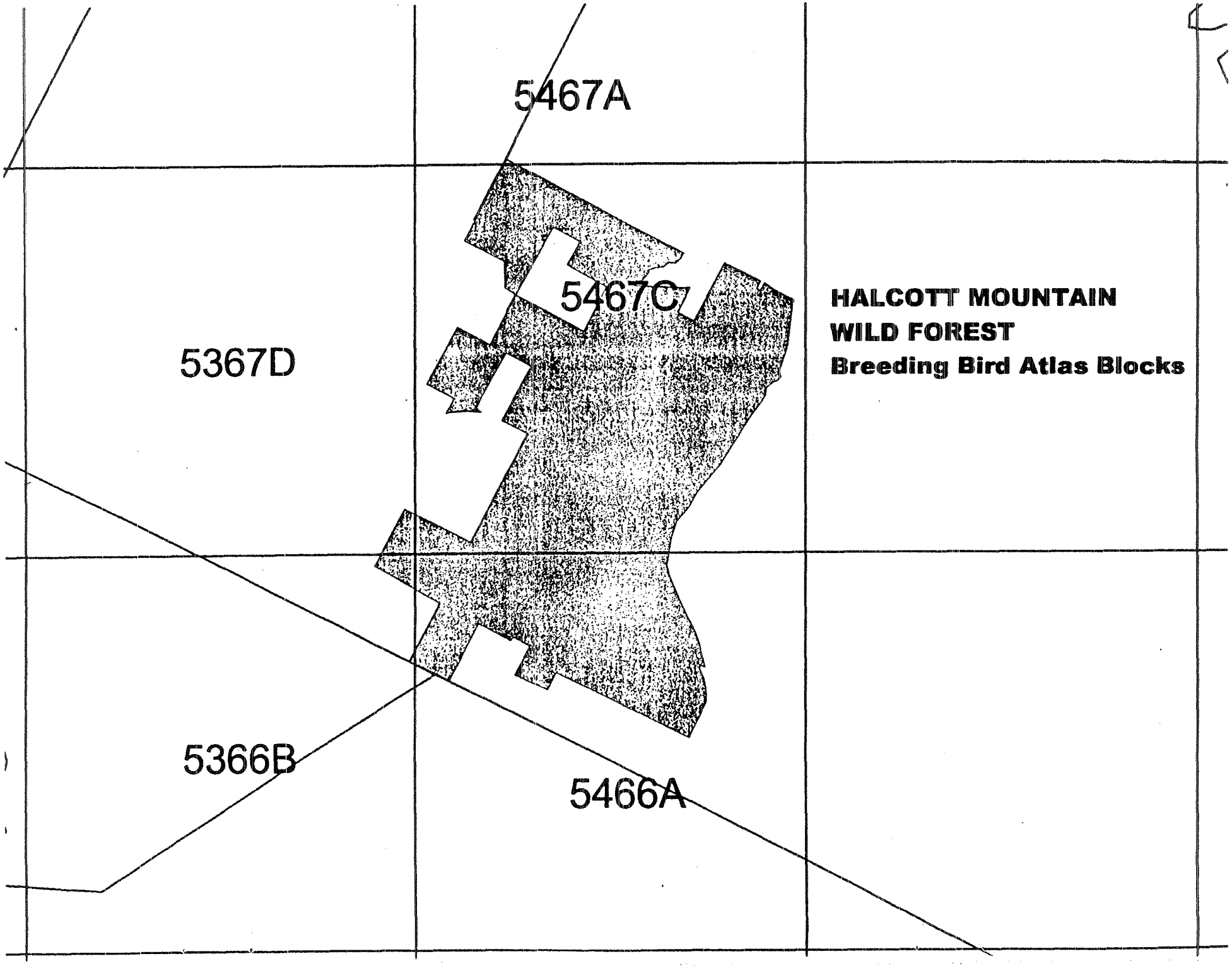
SR - State report only, no verified specimens known from New York State.

SU - Status in New York State is unknown.

NR - Not ranked, usually a hybrid species.

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
KEY TO BREEDING EVIDENCE

CODE	DEFINITION OF CRITERIA
Possible Breeding	
X1	Species observed in possible nesting habitat but no other indication of breeding noted, or singing male(s) present (or breeding calls heard), in breeding season (based upon one visit).
Probable Breeding	
P2	Pair observed in suitable habitat in breeding season.
S2	Singing male present (or breeding calls heard) on more than one date in the same place.
T2	Bird (or pair) apparently holding territory.
D2	Courtship and display, agitated behavior or anxiety calls from adults suggesting probable presence nearby of a nest or young; well-developed brood-patch or cloacal protuberance on trapped adult. Includes copulation.
N2	Visiting probable nest site. Nest building by wrens and woodpeckers.
B2	Nest building or excavation of a nest hole.
Confirmed Breeding	
DD	Distraction display or injury-feigning.
UN	Used nest found.
FE	Female with egg in the oviduct.
FL	Recently fledged young (including downy young of precocial species - waterfowl, shorebirds).
ON	Adult(s) entering or leaving nest site in circumstances indicating occupied nest.
FS	Adult carrying fecal sac.
FY	Adult(s) with food for young.
NE	Identifiable nest and eggs, bird setting on nest or eggs, identifiable eggshells found beneath nest, or identifiable dead nestling(s).
NY	Nest with young.



HALCOTT MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST
Breeding Bird Atlas Blocks

New York State Breeding Bird Atlas
Breeding Species for Block Number(s):

5466A, 5467C

Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Class	Year	New York Legal Status	Heritage State Rank
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	X1	85	Protected	S4
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	X1	81	Protected	S5
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	X1	81	Protected	S5
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	X1	85	Game Species	S5
Wild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo	FL	85	Game Species	S5
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	X1	85	Game Species	S5
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	X1	81	Protected	S5
Barred Owl	Strix varia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica	X1	81	Protected	S5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	P2	82	Protected	S5
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	X1	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	P2	84	Protected	S5
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	FL	81	Protected	S5
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	NY	85	Protected	S5
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	X1	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	FY	81	Protected	S5
Acadian Flycatcher	Empidonax virescens	X1	84	Protected	S3
Least Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	NE	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	FY	85	Protected	S5
Great Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus	X1	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus	P2	84	Protected	S5
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	X1	82	Protected	S5
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	FL	81	Protected	S5
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	X1	85	Protected	S5
Common Raven	Corvus corax	P2	85	Protected	S4
Black-capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus	FL	81	Protected	S5
Tufted Titmouse	Parus bicolor	FL	82	Protected	S5
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	FL	81	Protected	S5
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana	X1	85	Protected	S5
Winter Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	FL	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	X1	85	Protected	S5
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	FL	81	Protected	S5
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	T2	84	Protected	S5
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	FY	85	Protected	S5
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	FY	81	Protected	S5
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	FY	85	Protected	S5
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	X1	85	Protected	S5

Note: For reports covering multiple blocks, only the record containing the most recent year for the highest level of breeding recorded for each species is shown

Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Class	Year	New York Legal Status	Heritage State Rank
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	FY	81	Unprotected	SE
Solitary Vireo	Vireo solitarius	FL	82	Protected	S5
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	FY	82	Protected	S5
Yellow Warbler	Dendroica petechia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	FY	85	Protected	S5
Magnolia Warbler	Dendroica magnolia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	T2	85	Protected	S5
Black-throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens	D2	84	Protected	S5
Blackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	T2	85	Protected	S5
Black-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia	FL	81	Protected	S5
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	FL	81	Protected	S5
Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapillus	FL	84	Protected	S5
Louisiana Waterthrush	Seiurus motacilla	FL	84	Protected	S5
Mourning Warbler	Oporornis philadelphia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	FL	82	Protected	S5
Canada Warbler	Wilsonia canadensis	T2	85	Protected	S5
Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea	FY	85	Protected	S5
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis	X1	84	Protected	S5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	FL	85	Protected	S5
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea	D2	82	Protected	S5
Rufous-sided Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	P2	85	Protected	S5
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	FL	81	Protected	S5
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	T2	85	Protected	S5
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	FL	81	Protected	S5
White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	X1	82	Protected	S5
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	FL	81	Protected	S5
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	FY	85	Protected	S5
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	FY	84	Protected	S5
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	FL	81	Protected	S5
Northern Oriole	Icterus galbula	FL	81	Protected	S5
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus	P2	84	Protected	S5
Pine Siskin	Carduelis pinus	X1	85	Protected	S5
American Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	P2	84	Protected	S5
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	P2	84	Unprotected	SE

Total Species 71

Note: For reports covering multiple blocks, only the record containing the most recent year for the highest level of breeding recorded for each species is shown.

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
COMPLETE BLOCK LISTING

NYTM COORDINATES IN METERS
NORTH : 4670000 SOUTH : 4665000 EAST : 550000 WEST : 545000

JURISDICTION (COUNTY-TOWN/CITY,PERCENT)
1) Greene Co. - Lexington 50% 2) Ulster Co. - Shandaken 48%

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREEDING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	X1	81	Protected	S4
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	X1	81	Protected	S5
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	X1	81	Protected	S5
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	X1	81	Protected	S5
Barred Owl	Strix varia	X1	82	Protected	S5
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica	X1	81	Protected	S5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	P2	82	Protected	S5
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	X1	84	Protected	S5
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	X1	81	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	P2	84	Protected	S5
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	FL	84	Protected	S5
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	FL	81	Protected	S5
Eastern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus	P2	84	Protected	S5
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	FL	82	Protected	S5
Acadian Flycatcher	Empidonax virescens	X1	84	Protected	S3
Least Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	T2	84	Protected	S5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	FY	81	Protected	S5
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	X1	82	Protected	S5
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	FL	81	Protected	S5
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	X1	81	Protected	S5
Black-capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus	FL	81	Protected	S5
Tufted Titmouse	Parus bicolor	FL	82	Protected	S5
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	FL	81	Protected	S5
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana	X1	84	Protected	S5
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	X1	81	Protected	S5
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	FY	81	Protected	S5
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	FL	84	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
COMPLETE BLOCK LISTING

lermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	T2	84	Protected	S5
/eery	Catharus fuscescens	FL	81	Protected	S5
:edar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	X1	81	Protected	S5
:uropean Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	FY	81	Unprotected	SE
;olitary Vireo	Vireo solitarius	FL	82	Protected	S5
?ed-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	FY	82	Protected	S5
3lack-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia	FL	81	Protected	S5
lagnolia Warbler	Dendroica magnolia	X1	84	Protected	S5
3lack-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	T2	84	Protected	S5
3lack-throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens	D2	84	Protected	S5
3lackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	T2	84	Protected	S5
:hestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	FL	82	Protected	S5
)venbird	Seiurus aurocapillus	FL	84	Protected	S5
.ouisiana Waterthrush	Seiurus motacilla	FL	84	Protected	S5
:ommon Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	FL	82	Protected	S5
:anada Warbler	Wilsonia canadensis	P2	84	Protected	S5
\merican Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	FL	81	Protected	S5
louse Sparrow	Passer domesticus	P2	84	Unprotected	SE
?ed-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	FY	81	Protected	S5
\orthern Oriole	Icterus galbula	FL	81	Protected	S5
:ommon Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	FY	84	Protected	S5
3rown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	FL	81	Protected	S5
;carlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea	FL	81	Protected	S5
\orthern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis	X1	84	Protected	S5
?ose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	FL	81	Protected	S5
[ndigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea	D2	82	Protected	S5
?urple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus	P2	84	Protected	S5
\merican Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	P2	84	Protected	S5
?ufous-sided Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	X1	81	Protected	S5
)ark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	FL	81	Protected	S5
:hipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	FL	81	Protected	S5
?ield Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	X1	81	Protected	S5
\hite-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	X1	82	Protected	S5
;ong Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	FL	81	Protected	S5

BLOCK : 5467C

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
COMPLETE BLOCK LISTING

NYTM COORDINATES IN METERS

NORTH : 4675000 SOUTH : 4670000 EAST : 550000 WEST : 545000

JURISDICTION (COUNTY-TOWN/CITY,PERCENT)

.) Greene Co. - Lexington 72% 2) Greene Co. - Halcott 28%

:OMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREED-ING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
'urkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	X1	85	Protected	S4
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	X1	85	Game Species	S5
Vild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo	FL	85	Game Species	S5
Barred Owl	Strix varia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	X1	85	Protected	S5
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	X1	85	Protected	S5
'ellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	X1	85	Protected	S5
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	NY	85	Protected	S5
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	X1	85	Protected	S5
Great Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus	X1	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	FY	85	Protected	S5
Least Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	NE	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	X1	85	Protected	S5
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	X1	85	Protected	S5
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	X1	85	Protected	S5
Common Raven	Corvus corax	P2	85	Protected-Special Concern	S4
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	X1	85	Game Species	S5
Black-capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus	X1	85	Protected	S5
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	X1	85	Protected	S5
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana	X1	85	Protected	S5
Winter Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	FL	85	Protected	S5
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	FY	85	Protected	S5
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	X1	85	Protected	S5
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	FY	85	Protected	S5
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	X1	85	Protected	S5
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	T2	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	X1	85	Protected-Special Concern	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
COMPLETE BLOCK LISTING

Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	X1	85	Protected	S5
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	X1	85	Unprotected	SE
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	T2	85	Protected	S5
Black-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia	T2	85	Protected	S5
Yellow Warbler	Dendroica petechia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Magnolia Warbler	Dendroica magnolia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	T2	85	Protected	S5
Black-throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens	X1	85	Protected	S5
Blackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	T2	85	Protected	S5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	FY	85	Protected	S5
Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapillus	X1	85	Protected	S5
Louisiana Waterthrush	Seiurus motacilla	X1	85	Protected	S5
Mourning Warbler	Oporornis philadelphia	X1	85	Protected	S5
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	T2	85	Protected	S5
Canada Warbler	Wilsonia canadensis	T2	85	Protected	S5
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	T2	85	Protected	S5
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	FY	85	Protected	S5
Northern Oriole	Icterus galbula	X1	85	Protected	S5
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	X1	85	Protected	S5
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	X1	85	Protected	S5
Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea	FY	85	Protected	S5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	FL	85	Protected	S5
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea	T2	85	Protected	S5
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus	X1	85	Protected	S5
Pine Siskin	Carduelis pinus	X1	85	Protected	S5
American Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	X1	85	Protected	S5
Rufous-sided Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	P2	85	Protected	S5
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	X1	85	Protected	S5
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	X1	85	Protected	S5
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	T2	85	Protected	S5
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	T2	85	Protected	S5

BLOCK : 5367D

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
COMPLETE BLOCK LISTING

---------- NYTM COORDINATES IN METERS ----------
NORTH : 4675000 SOUTH : 4670000 EAST : 545000 WEST : 540000

---------- JURISDICTION (COUNTY-TOWN/CITY,PERCENT) ----------
.) Greene Co. - Halcott 87% 2) Greene Co. - Lexington 9%

:OMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREED-ING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
:reat Blue Heron	Ardea herodias	X1	84	Protected	S5
lallard	Anas platyrhynchos	X1	84	Game Species	S5
'urkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	X1	84	Protected	S4
:ed-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	X1	84	Protected	S5
ımerican Kestrel	Falco sparverius	FL	85	Protected	S5
:uffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	X1	84	Game Species	S5
:ing-necked Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus	X1	84	Game Species	SE
/ild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo	X1	84	Game Species	S5
ımerican Woodcock	Scolopax minor	X1	84	Game Species	S5
:potted Sandpiper	Actitis macularia	X1	84	Protected	S5
:ock Dove	Columba livia	NY	84	Unprotected	SE
lourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	X1	84	Protected	S5
:astern Screech-Owl	Otus asio	X1	84	Protected	S5
:reat Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus	X1	84	Protected	S5
:uby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	D2	84	Protected	S5
lorthern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	X1	84	Protected	S5
'ellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	X1	84	Protected	S5
lairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	X1	84	Protected	S5
lowny Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	ON	84	Protected	S5
:astern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus	FL	85	Protected	S5
:reat Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus	X1	84	Protected	S5
:astern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	UN	84	Protected	S5
ılder Flycatcher	Empidonax alnorum	X1	84	Protected	S5
/illow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii	T2	84	Protected	S5
.east Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	X1	84	Protected	S5
:astern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	X1	84	Protected	S5
'ree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	X1	84	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
COMPLETE BLOCK LISTING

)arn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	NY	84	Protected	S5
:liff Swallow	Hirundo pyrrhonota	X1	84	Protected	S5
)lue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	X1	84	Protected	S5
ımerican Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	X1	84	Game Species	S5
)lack-capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus	T2	84	Protected	S5
/hite-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	X1	84	Protected	S5
louse Wren	Troglodytes aedon	X1	84	Protected	S5
;ray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	X1	84	Protected	S5
)rown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum	B2	84	Protected	S5
ımerican Robin	Turdus migratorius	FY	84	Protected	S5
/ood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	X1	84	Protected	S5
;ermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	T2	85	Protected	S5
'eery	Catharus fuscescens	T2	84	Protected	S5
;astern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	X1	84	Protected-Special Concern	S5
:edar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	X1	84	Protected	S5
:uropean Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	NY	84	Unprotected	SE
:ed-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	X1	84	Protected	S5
/arbling Vireo	Vireo gilvus	X1	84	Protected	S5
)lack-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia	X1	84	Protected	S5
:olden-winged Warbler	Vermivora chrysoptera	X1	84	Protected	S4
'ellow Warbler	Dendroica petechia	P2	84	Protected	S5
)lack-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	X1	84	Protected	S5
'ellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata	X1	84	Protected	S5
)lackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	B2	84	Protected	S5
:hestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	FL	85	Protected	S5
)venbird	Seiurus aurocapillus	S2	85	Protected	S5
:ommon Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	X1	84	Protected	S5
ımerican Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	P2	84	Protected	S5
louse Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NY	84	Unprotected	SE
)obolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	X1	84	Protected	S5
:ed-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	FL	85	Protected	S5
/orthern Oriole	Icterus galbula	UN	84	Protected	S5
:ommon Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	FL	85	Protected	S5
)rown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	FL	85	Protected	S5
/orthern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis	P2	84	Protected	S5
:ose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	X1	84	Protected	S5
'ndigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea	X1	84	Protected	S5
'urple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus	P2	84	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
COMPLETE BLOCK LISTING

louse Finch	Carpodacus mexicanus	X1	84	Protected	SE
ımerican Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	P2	84	Protected	S5
Rufous-sided Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	P2	84	Protected	S5
)ark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	T2	84	Protected	S5
:hipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	B2	84	Protected	S5
'ield Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	X1	84	Protected	S5
/hite-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	X1	84	Protected	S5
;wamp Sparrow	Melospiza georgiana	FY	84	Protected	S5
;ong Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	S2	85	Protected	S5

APPENDIX C

Springs Development and Maintenance

(From: Environmental Sanitation, by Joseph A. Salvato, John Wiley and Sons, 1958.)

Since dug wells are relatively wide they have a large storage capacity. But because the water level lowers during drought, they are often unreliable, especially where modern plumbing is used. Being relatively shallow, they are more liable to surface water pollution.

In areas where drilled wells yield unsatisfactory water or very little of it, an owner may have to rely on a properly developed dug well.

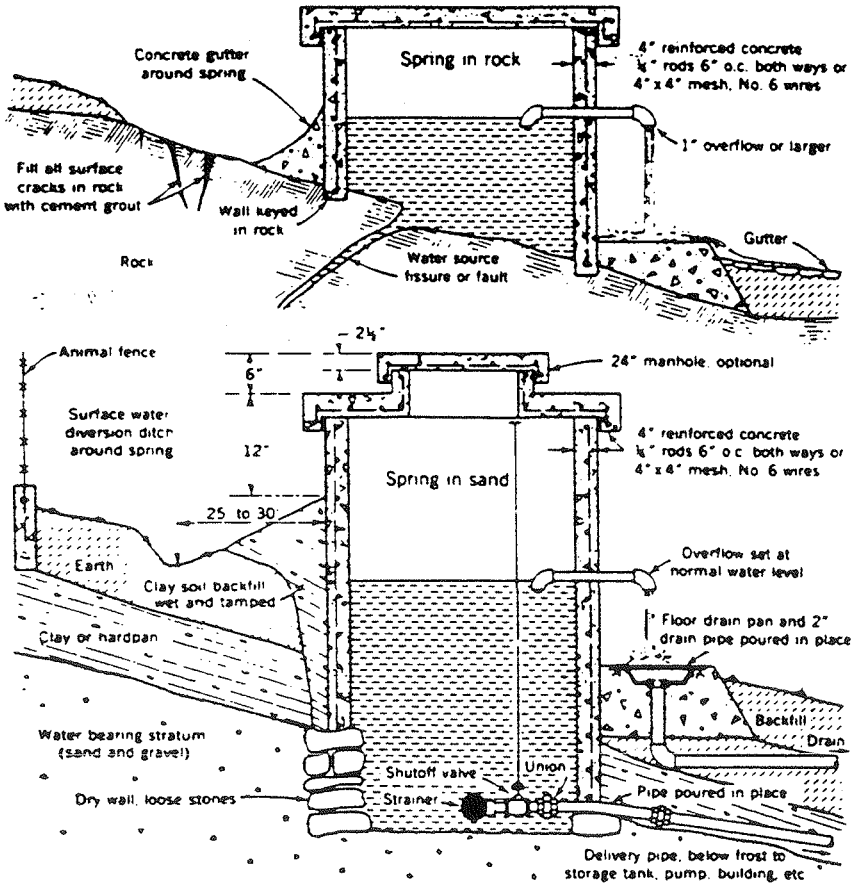


Figure 5. PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED SPRINGS

(Reprinted, with permission, from *Environmental Sanitation*, Joseph A. Salvato, Jr., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., copyright, 1958.)

Springs. Springs are broadly classified as rock or earth springs, depending on the source. For satisfactory water one must find the source and develop it properly. Animals must be kept away from the spring and surface water must be diverted from the immediate area. Precautions in construction and protection are illustrated in Figure 5.

It is often difficult to find the true source of a spring. When spring basins are not constructed over the true source, the yield is limited and pollution is common, no matter how well the spring basin itself is constructed.

Springs in limestone introduce major hazards because limestone is characteristically channeled and fractured, and pollution can travel long distances without being purified. Bacteriological sampling of the water reveals pollution at the time of sampling, but continuous sampling is impractical. Limestone spring supplies are dangerous; even chlorination may not counteract heavy doses of pollution. Drilled well supplies are preferable.

Infiltration galleries. A satisfactory infiltration system can be developed in a water-bearing sand and gravel formation at least 20 feet from a lake or stream, if the health department approves. An infiltration system consists of perforated or porous pipe draining to a receiving well. The collecting pipe is laid in 12 inches of clean gravel, covered by 24 inches of clean coarse sand in trenches 30 inches wide and about 10 feet deep. This sand is covered with the original soil, tamped as it is placed. Sometimes the ground water supply to a lake or stream is intercepted; sometimes the supply is from the lake or stream, filtered through the intervening soil. Such systems require special study and protection. In any case all water pumped should be chlorinated, using approved equipment.

Cisterns. Sometimes cisterns are built to supplement inadequate well supplies. Rain water from the roof is collected in gutters and conducted to a tank in the basement or under ground. The water is soft.

Some cisterns have filters to remove dust, dirt and bird droppings washed off the roof. In any case, if the water is available at a tap for drinking, the cistern must be disinfected after each rain (Page 46). The cistern needs a tight and rodent-proof cover. If it is underground it should be at a higher level and at least 50 feet from any sewer and 100 feet from any sewage leaching system. The health department has details on constructing cisterns and filters. Cistern supplies should not connect to the regular drinking water supply.

APPENDIX D

Catskill Park State Land Master Plan: Definition, Management Guidelines, and Designation of Wild Forest Areas

B. Wild Forest

The largest component of the Catskill Park Forest Preserve lands is classified wild forest. The management objective for wild forest is to accommodate present and future public recreation needs in a manner consistent with Article XIV of the State Constitution. Within the bounds of many wild forest areas are smaller parcels where fragile resources or other factors require the same degree of protection as wilderness areas. Generally these areas are located at higher elevations and can be adequately provided for by proper planning.

1. Definition

A wild forest area is a section of Forest Preserve where the resource can sustain a somewhat higher degree of human use than a wilderness area. It may contain, within its bounds, smaller areas of land or water that are essentially wilderness in character, where the fragility of the resource or other factors require wilderness management. A wild forest area is further defined as an area which lacks the sense of remoteness of wilderness areas and which permits a wider variety of outdoor recreation.

2. Guidelines for Management and Use

a. Basic Guidelines

The primary wild forest management guideline will be to protect the natural wild forest setting and to provide those types of outdoor recreation that the public

can enjoy without impairing the wild forest atmosphere or changing the character of fragile areas within wild forest boundaries.

In wild forest areas, wilderness guidelines will apply to all lands and waters over 2700 feet in elevation unless specified otherwise in the following guidelines.

In wild forest areas:

1) no additions or expansion of existing nonconforming uses will be permitted and
2) existing nonconforming uses will be phased out as rapidly as possible by the Department and in all cases within three years of adoption of this plan. An exception is the High Peak-Roundtop snowmobile trail. While portions of this trail are above the 2700 foot elevation, the local terrain places the fragile and critical area above the trail.

No new nonconforming uses will be permitted in any designated wild forest area.

Public use of motor vehicles will not be encouraged and there will not be any increase in the number or length of roads and trails open to motorized use.

Incompatible uses such as snowmobiling and ski touring or horseback riding will be located in separate areas.

When public access to and enjoyment of wild forest areas is inadequate, appropriate steps to improve access will be taken to encourage public use consistent with the wild forest character.

b. Structures and Improvements

All structures and improvements permitted under the guidelines covering wilderness areas will be allowed in wild forest areas. In addition, the maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of the structures and improvements listed below will be allowed:

- existing nonconforming structures of a permanent nature located above 2700 feet in elevation that are deemed necessary for administrative purposes by the Department such as fire towers and appurtenances. These may be maintained for as long as needed for protection of the forest resource or recreational, educational and informational purposes.
-existing lean-tos on mountain tops above 2700 feet in elevation or elsewhere above 3500 feet in elevation may be maintained until major rehabilitation or replacement is necessary
-small groupings of Adirondack type lean-tos and individual tent sites with fire rings, below 2700 feet in elevation
-nature and interpretive trails
-Nordic ski trails

-trailhead construction and related parking facilities adjacent to public highways or public access lanes, including fisherman parking near streams.

-cartop boat access sites adjacent to public highways

-communication systems necessary for administrative purposes of the Department of Environmental Conservation

-rustic buildings necessary for administrative purposes below 2700 feet in elevation

-motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft as set forth below;

-roads and State truck trails as set forth below

-snowmobile trails as set forth below

-horse trails as set forth below.

c. Motor Vehicles, Motorized Equipment and Aircraft

All uses of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft permitted under wilderness guidelines will also be permitted in wild forest areas.

In addition, the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft will be allowed as follows:

1) by administrative personnel where necessary to reach, maintain and construct permitted structures and improvements, for rescues, or for other appropriate

law enforcement and general supervision of public use

2) by the general public, subject to basic guidelines set forth above, but only on;

-existing public roads, maintained by the State Department of Transportation or local governments

-designated roads now open to the public at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

-rivers, lakes and ponds now or hereafter designated by the Department as suitable for such motorized uses

3) by snowmobiles on trails designated by the Department in accordance with the guidelines for such trails specified below.

d. Road and State Truck Trails

1) Continued use of existing roads, and State truck trails by administrative personnel will be permitted, as necessary to reach, maintain and construct permitted structures and improvements and conduct approved fish and wildlife research and management projects.

Existing roads officially open to the public may remain open for motor vehicle use, compatible with the wild forest character of the area, at the discretion of the Department.

2) No new roads will be constructed. No new State truck trails will be constructed unless such construction is absolutely essential to protect or administer an area

and there will be no material adverse effect on the wild forest character of the area by the proposed construction.

e. Snowmobile Trails

Snowmobile trails and appurtenances should be designed and located in a manner which will not adversely affect adjoining private landowners or the wild forest environment. In particular:

- existing snowmobile trails located above 2,700 feet in elevation will be closed to snowmobile use with the exception of the High Peak-Roundtop Trail as previously noted in a.2) of this section.
- any existing mileage of snowmobile trail or open roadway lost in the designation of wilderness or lost due to elevation limitations may be replaced in wild forest areas utilizing abandoned woods roads. New trail cutting may occur where necessary to create desired loops. Such cutting will be in accordance with Department organization and delegation memorandum 84-06 and Division of Lands and Forests policy statement LF-84-2 Cutting and Removal of Trees in the Forest Preserve.
- appropriate opportunities to improve or expand the snowmobile trail system may be pursued below 2700 feet in elevation where the impact on the wild forest environment will be minimized. Examples of such opportunities include:

(i) placing snowmobile trails adjacent to but screened from public highways within the Park to aid access between communities where alternative routes are not available, (ii) combining snowmobile and horse trails or in some instances, foot trails, provided such combining is safe and does not require additional cutting of trees.

-trails will not run through deer wintering yards and other important areas of ecological significance, such as the habitats of endangered species.

-appurtenances to snowmobile trails such as bridges will be constructed of natural materials.

f. Horse Trails

Horse trails and appurtenances will be designed and located in a manner which will not adversely affect the wild forest environment. In particular:

-appropriate opportunities to improve and expand the horse trail system will be pursued where the impact on the wild forest environment will be minimized, such as, (i) designating suitable abandoned woods roads as horse trails (ii) designating suitable existing snowmobile trails as horse trails (iii) occasional cutting of new trails to establish the desired loops for new trails in accordance with Department organization and delegation memorandum 84-06 and Division of Lands and Forests policy statement LF-84-2, Cutting and Removal of Trees in the Forest Preserve.

-appurtenances to horse trails such as bridges and hitching rails will be constructed of natural materials.

-adequate parking for vehicles with horse trailers will be provided near the trail head.

g. Flora and Fauna

Wilderness area guidelines will apply, although exceptions may be made in accordance with sound biological management practices, particularly where such practices will enhance resident fish and wildlife resources.

h. Recreational Use and Over-Use

All types of recreational uses considered appropriate for wilderness areas are compatible with wild forest. In addition, limited and regulated snowmobiling, motorboating and travel by other vehicles are permitted if they will not materially increase existing motorized uses and will not adversely affect the essentially wild character of the land.

Certain wild forest areas offer better opportunities for a more extensive horse trail system than wilderness areas. Horse trails and associated facilities in these areas will be considered where appropriate.

Although the nature of most wild forest areas indicates that they are not as sensitive to recreational over-use as wilderness areas, care must nonetheless be taken to avoid over-use. The relatively greater intensity of use allowed by the wild forest guidelines should not be interpreted as permitting or encouraging unlimited or unrestrained use of wild forest areas.

3. Designation of Wild Forest Areas

The application of the wild forest definition and criteria described above results in the initial designation under the Master Plan of about 155,000 acres of wild forest land, comprising approximately 60 percent of the Forest Preserve within the Catskill Park. A wide variety of terrain and ecosystems is represented in these areas.

Wild forest areas are listed and described in section IV AREA DESCRIPTIONS AND DELINEATIONS.

APPENDIX E

Article XIV, Section 1, NYS Constitution

Article XIV New York State Constitution

Section 1. **The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed . . .**

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the state from constructing, completing and maintaining any highway heretofore specifically authorized by constitutional amendment, . . .

. . . nor from constructing and maintaining not more than twenty-five miles of ski trails thirty to two hundred feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, provided that no more than five miles of such trails shall be in excess of one hundred twenty feet wide, on the north, east and northwest slopes of Whiteface Mountain in Essex County,

. . . nor from constructing and maintaining not more than twenty-five miles of ski trails thirty to two hundred feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, provided that no more than two miles of such trails shall be in excess of one hundred twenty feet wide, on the slopes of Belleayre Mountain in Ulster and Delaware counties . . . (1947, further amended 1987)

. . . and not more than forty miles of ski trails thirty to two hundred feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, provided that no more than eight miles of such trails shall be in excess of one hundred twenty feet wide, on the slopes of Gore and Pete Gay mountains in Warren County,

. . . nor from relocating, reconstructing and maintaining a total of not more than fifty miles of existing state highways for the purpose of eliminating the hazards of dangerous curves and grades, provided a total of no more than four hundred acres of forest preserve land shall be used for such purpose and that no single relocated portion of any highway shall exceed one mile in length . . . (1957)

Section 3.2. **As to any other lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve referred to in section one of this article, but outside the Adirondack and Catskill parks as now fixed by law, and consisting in any case of not more than one hundred contiguous acres entirely separated from any other portion of the forest preserve, the legislature may by appropriate legislation, notwithstanding the provisions of section one of this article, authorize: (a) the dedication thereof for the practice of forest or wildlife conservation; or (b) the use thereof for public recreational or other state purposes or the sale, exchange or other disposition thereof; provided, however, that all moneys derived from the sale or other disposition of any of such lands shall be paid into a special fund of the treasury and be expended only for the acquisition of additional lands for such forest preserve within either such Adirondack or Catskill park. (Formerly § 16 of Art. 7. Renumbered and amended by Constitutional Convention of 1938 and approved by vote of the people November 8, 1938; further amended by vote of the people November 5, 1957; November 6, 1973.)**

APPENDIX F

SEQRA -Long Environmental Assessment Form

617.20
Appendix A
State Environmental Quality Review
FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Purpose: The full EAF is designed to help applicants and agencies determine, in an orderly manner, whether a project or action may be significant. The question of whether an action may be significant is not always easy to answer. Frequently, there are aspects of a project that are subjective or unmeasurable. It is also understood that those who determine significance may have little or no formal knowledge of the environment or may not be technically expert in environmental analysis. In addition, many who have knowledge in one particular area may not be aware of the broader concerns affecting the question of significance.

The full EAF is intended to provide a method whereby applicants and agencies can be assured that the determination process has been orderly, comprehensive in nature, yet flexible enough to allow introduction of information to fit a project or action.

Full EAF Components: The full EAF is comprised of three parts:

Part 1: Provides objective data and information about a given project and its site. By identifying basic project data, it assists a reviewer in the analysis that takes place in Parts 2 and 3.

Part 2: Focuses on identifying the range of possible impacts that may occur from a project or action. It provides guidance as to whether an impact is likely to be considered small to moderate or whether it is a potentially-large impact. The form also identifies whether an impact can be mitigated or reduced.

Part 3: If any impact in Part 2 is identified as potentially-large, then Part 3 is used to evaluate whether or not the impact is actually important.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE -- Type 1 and Unlisted Actions

Identify the Portions of EAF completed for this project: [X] Part 1 [X] Part 2 [ ] Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1 and 2 and 3 if appropriate), and any other supporting information, and considering both the magnitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined by the lead agency that:

[X] A. The project will not result in any large and important impact(s) and, therefore, is one which **will not** have a significant impact on the environment, therefore **a negative declaration will be prepared.**

[ ] B. Although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect for this Unlisted Action because the mitigation measures described in PART 3 have been required, therefore **a CONDITIONED negative declaration will be prepared.***

[ ] C. The project may result in one or more large and important impacts that may have a significant impact on the environment, therefore **a positive declaration will be prepared.**

*A Conditioned Negative Declaration is only valid for Unlisted Actions

Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan
Name of Action

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Name of Lead Agency

Peter Innes
Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Regional Forester
Title of Responsible Officer

Peter Innes
Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

Barbara L. Richardson
Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

8.14.2001
Date

PART 1--PROJECT INFORMATION
Prepared by Project Sponsor

NOTICE: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire form, Parts A through E. Answers to these questions will be considered as part of the application for approval and may be subject to further verification and public review. Provide any additional information you believe will be needed to complete Parts 2 and 3.

It is expected that completion of the full EAF will be dependent on information currently available and will not involve new studies, research or investigation. If information requiring such additional work is unavailable, so indicate and specify each instance.

NAME OF ACTION **Application of the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan**		
LOCATION OF ACTION (INCLUDE STREET ADDRESS, MUNICIPALITY AND COUNTY) **Halcott Mountain Wild Forest, Greene County, Towns of Lexington and Halcott**		
NAME OF APPLICANT/SPONSOR **NYS Dept of Environmental Conservation - Region 4**	BUSINESS TELEPHONE **(607)652-7365**	
ADDRESS **Route 10 HCR1 Box 3A**		
CITY/PO **Stamford**	STATE **NY**	ZIP CODE **12167**
NAME OF OWNER (IF DIFFERENT)	BUSINESS TELEPHONE **( )**	
ADDRESS		
CITY/PO	STATE	ZIP CODE
DESCRIPTION OF ACTION **Implementation of Unit Management Plan on the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest, located in Greene County, towns of Lexington and Halcott within the Catskill Park. These lands are designated as Forest Preserve. Refer to the plan for a review of the proposed management actions.**		

Please Complete Each Question--Indicate N.A. if not applicable

A. SITE DESCRIPTION

Physical setting of overall project, both developed and undeveloped areas.

1. Present Land Use: [ ] Urban [ ] Industrial [ ] Commercial [ ] Residential (suburban) [ ] Rural (non-farm)
   [X] Forest [ ] Agriculture [ ] Other _____

2. Total acreage of project area: **4760** acres.

	PRESENTLY	AFTER COMPLETION
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE	acres	acres
Meadow or Brushland (Non-agricultural)	acres	acres
Forested	**4760** acres	**4759.5** acres
Agricultural (Includes orchards, cropland, pasture, etc.)	acres	acres
Wetland(Freshwater or tidal as per Articles 24,25 of ECL)	acres	acres
Water Surface Area	acres	acres
Unvegetated (Rock, earth or fill)	acres	acres
Roads, buildings and other paved surfaces	acres	acres
Other (Indicate type) **Trails & parking lots**	acres	**0.5** acres

3. What is predominant soil type(s) on project site? **Elka-Channery Loam, Vly-Halcott Complex, Lewbeach & Willewemoc Chennery Loam**
   a. Soil drainage: [ ] Well drained _____ % of site [X] Moderately well drained **10** % of site.
   [X] Poorly drained **90** % of site
   b. If any agricultural land is involved, how many acres of soil are classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System? **NA** Acres (see 1NYCRR 370).
4. Are there bedrock outcroppings on project site? [X] YES [ ] NO
   a. What is depth to bedrock? (in feet) 0-4 feet
5. Approximate percentage of proposed project site with slopes: [X] 0-10% **1** % [X] 10-15% **4** %
   [X] 15% or greater **95** %
6. Is project substantially contiguous to, or contain a building, site, or district, listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places? [ ] YES [X] NO
7. Is project substantially contiguous to a site listed on the Register of National Natural Landmarks? [ ] YES [X] NO

8. What is the depth of the water table? 0-6 (in feet)

9. Is site located over a primary, principal, or sole source aquifer? ☐ YES ☒ NO

10. Do hunting, fishing or shell fishing opportunities presently exist in the project area? ☒ YES ☐ NO

11. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal life that is identified as threatened or endangered? ☐ YES ☒ NO

According to: _____

Identify each species: _____

12. Are there any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, other geological formations? ☐ YES ☒ NO

Describe: _____

13. Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If yes, explain: Recreation: hunting, hiking, camping

14. Does the present site include scenic views known to be important to the community? ☐ YES ☒ NO

15. Streams within or contiguous to project area: **12 tributary streams draining the area**

a. Name of Stream and name of River to which it is tributary: **Esopus Creek in the Hudson River watershed, East Branch of the Delaware River, West Kill of the Mohawk River watershed.**

16. Lakes, ponds, wetland areas within or contiguous to project area:

a. Name: **None**

b. Size (in acres): _____

17. Is the site served by existing public utilities? ☐ YES ☒ NO

a. If **YES**, does sufficient capacity exist to allow connection? ☐ YES ☐ NO

b. If **YES**, will improvements be necessary to allow connection? ☐ YES ☐ NO

18. Is the site located in an agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? ☐ YES ☒ NO

19. Is the site located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL, and 6 NYCRR 617? ☐ YES ☒ NO

20. Has the site ever been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes? ☐ YES ☒ NO

B. Project Description

1. Physical dimensions and scale of project (fill in dimensions as appropriate).

a. Total contiguous acreage owned or controlled by project sponsor **4760** acres.

b. Project acreage to be developed: **0** acres initially; **0.5 acres** acres ultimately.

c. Project acreage to remain undeveloped **4759.5** acres.

d. Length of project, in miles: **4.3 +/-** (if appropriate)

e. If the project is an expansion, indicate percent of expansion proposed **NA** %

f. Number of off-street parking spaces existing _____; proposed _____

g. Maximum vehicular trips generated per hour **0** (upon completion of project)?

h. If residential: Number and type of housing units:

	One Family	Two Family	Multiple Family	Condominium
Initially				
Ultimately				

I. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure _____ height; _____ width; _____ length.

J. Linear feet of frontage along a public thoroughfare project will occupy is? **NA** ft.

2. How much natural material (i.e. rock, earth, etc.) will be removed from the site? 0.25 +/- tons/cubic yards.

3. Will disturbed areas be reclaimed? ☒ N/A ☐ YES ☐ NO

a. If yes, for what intended purpose is the site being reclaimed? _____

b. Will topsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

c. Will upper subsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. How many acres of vegetation (trees, shrubs, ground covers) will be removed from site? 0.25 acres.

5. Will any mature forest (over 100 years old) or other locally-important vegetation be removed by this project? [ ] YES [X] NO

6. If single phase project: Anticipated period of construction _____ months, (including demolition)

7. If multi-phased:
   a. Total number of phases anticipated **5** (number)
   b. Anticipated date of commencement phase 1 **August** month **2000** year, (including demolition)
   c. Approximate completion date of final phase **July** month **2005** year.
   d. Is phase 1 functionally dependent on subsequent phases? [X] YES [ ] NO

8. Will blasting occur during construction [ ] YES [X] NO

9. Number of jobs generated: during construction **0** ; after project is complete **0**

10. Number of jobs eliminated by this project **0**

11. Will project require relocation of any projects or facilities? [ ] YES [X] NO
    If yes, explain: _____

12. Is surface liquid waste disposal involved? [ ] YES [X] NO
    a. If yes, indicate type of waste (sewage, industrial, etc) and amount _____
    b. Name of water body into which effluent will be discharged _____

13. Is subsurface liquid waste disposal involved? Type _____ [ ] YES [X] NO

14. Will surface area of an existing water body increase or decrease by proposal? [ ] YES [X] NO
    If yes, explain: _____

15. Is project or any portion of project located in a 100 year flood plain? [ ] YES [X] NO

16. Will the project generate solid waste? [ ] YES [X] NO
    a. If yes, what is the amount per month _____ tons
    b. If yes, will an existing solid waste facility be used? [ ] YES [ ] NO
    c. If yes, give name _____ ; location _____
    d. Will any wastes not go into a sewage disposal system or into a sanitary landfill? [ ] YES [ ] NO
    e. If yes, explain: _____

17. Will the project involve the disposal of solid waste? [ ] YES [X] NO
    a. If yes, what is the anticipated rate of disposal? _____ tons/month.
    b. If yes, what is the anticipated site life? _____ years.

18. Will project use herbicides or pesticides? [ ] YES [X] NO

19. Will project routinely produce odors (more than one hour per day)? [ ] YES [X] NO

20. Will project produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels? [X] YES [ ] NO

21. Will project result in an increase in energy use? [ ] YES [X] NO
    If yes, indicate type(s) _____

22. If water supply is from wells, indicate pumping capacity **NA** gallons/minute.

23. Total anticipated water usage per day **NA** gallons/day.

24. Does project involve Local, State or Federal funding? [X] YES [ ] NO
    If yes, explain: **New York State annual appropriation and allocation**

25. Approvals Required:

			TYPE	SUBMITTAL DATE
City, Town, Village Board	[ ] YES	[X] NO		
City, Town, Village Planning Board	[ ] YES	[X] NO		
City, Town Zoning Board	[ ] YES	[X] NO		
City, County Health Department	[ ] YES	[X] NO		
Other Local Agencies	[ ] YES	[X] NO		
Other Regional Agencies	[ ] YES	[X] NO		
State Agencies	[X] YES	[ ] NO	NYS DEC Commis. - Plan Appl	

Federal Agencies [ ] Yes [X] No _____ _____

C. Zoning and Planning Information

1. Does proposed action involve a planning or zoning decision? [X] Yes [ ] No

   If Yes, indicate decision required:

   [ ] Zoning amendment [ ] Zoning variance [ ] New/revision of master plan [ ] Subdivision

   [ ] Site plan [ ] Special use permit [X] Resource management plan [ ] Other _____

2. What is the zoning classification(s) of the site? **Wild Forest**

3. What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the present zoning?

Wild Forest

4. What is the proposed zoning of the site? Wild Forest

5. What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the proposed zoning?

Wild Forest

6. Is the proposed action consistent with the recommended uses in adopted local land use plans? [X] Yes [ ] No

7. What are the predominant land use(s) and zoning classifications within a ¼ mile radius of proposed action?

Rural, and rural residential

8. Is the proposed action compatible with adjoining/surrounding land uses with a ¼ mile? [X] Yes [ ] No

9. If the proposed action is the subdivision of land, how many lots are proposed? **NA**

   a. What is the minimum lot size proposed? _____

10. Will proposed action require any authorization(s) for the formation of sewer or water districts? [ ] Yes [X] No

11. Will the proposed action create a demand for any community provided services (recreation, education, police, fire protection? [ ] Yes [X] No

    a. If yes, is existing capacity sufficient to handle projected demand? [ ] Yes [ ] No

12. Will the proposed action result in the generation of traffic significantly above present levels? [ ] Yes [X] No

    a. If yes, is the existing road network adequate to handle the additional traffic. [ ] Yes [ ] No

D. Informational Details

Attach any additional information as may be needed to clarify your project. If there are or may be any adverse impacts associated with your proposal, please discuss such impacts and the measures which you propose to mitigate or avoid them.

E. Verification

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

Applicant/Sponsor Name **Barbara L Richardson** Date 8.14.2001

Signature Barbara L. Richardson Title **Senior Forester**

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

PART 2 - PROJECT IMPACTS AND THEIR MAGNITUDE

Responsibility of Lead Agency

General Information (Read Carefully)

- In completing the form the reviewer should be guided by the question: Have my responses and determinations been **reasonable?** The reviewer is not expected to be an expert environmental analyst.
- The **Examples** provided are to assist the reviewer by showing types of impacts and wherever possible the threshold of magnitude that would trigger a response in column 2. The examples are generally applicable throughout the State and for most situations. But, for any specific project or site other examples and/or lower thresholds may be appropriate for a Potential Large Impact response, thus requiring evaluation in Part 3.
- The impacts of each project, on each site, in each locality, will vary. Therefore, the examples are illustrative and have been offered as guidance. They do not constitute an exhaustive list of impacts and thresholds to answer each question.
- The number of examples per question does not indicate the importance of each question.
- In identifying impacts, consider long term, short term and cumulative effects.

Instructions (Read carefully)

a. Answer each of the 20 questions in PART 2. Answer **Yes** if there will be **any** impact.

b. **Maybe** answers should be considered as **Yes** answers.

c. If answering **Yes** to a question then check the appropriate box(column 1 or 2)to indicate the potential size of the impact. If impact threshold equals or exceeds any example provided, check column 2. If impact will occur but threshold is lower than example, check column 1.

d. Identifying that an Impact will be potentially large (column 2) does not mean that it is also necessarily **significant**. Any large impact must be evaluated in PART 3 to determine significance. Identifying an impact in column 2 simply asks that it be looked at further.

e. If reviewer has doubt about size of the impact then consider the impact as potentially large and proceed to PART 3.

f. If a potentially large impact checked in column 2 can be mitigated by change(s) in the project to a small to moderate impact, also check the **Yes** box in column 3. A **No** response indicates that such a reduction is not possible. This must be explained in Part 3.

IMPACT ON LAND

1. Will the Proposed Action result in a physical change to the project site? ☐ NO ☒ YES

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Construction on land where the depth to the water table is less than 3 feet.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Construction of paved parking area for 1,000 or more vehicles.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Construction on land where bedrock is exposed or generally within 3 feet of existing ground surface.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Construction that will continue for more than 1 year or involve more than one phase or stage.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change	
• Excavation for mining purposes that would remove more than 1,000 tons of natural material (i.e., rock or soil) per year.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Construction or expansion of a sanitary landfill.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Construction in a designated floodway.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Other impacts Construction of 3 parking lots and 4.3 miles of trail requiring disturbance and clearing of approx 0.5 acre	☒	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
2. Will there be an effect to any unique or unusual land forms found on the site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, geological) ☒ NO ☐ YES	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Specific land forms: _____	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No

IMPACT ON WATER

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change	
3. Will Proposed Action affect any water body designated as protected? (Under Articles 15, 24, 25 of the Environmental Conservation Law, ECL) ☒ NO ☐ YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Developable area of site contains a protected water body.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Extension of utility distribution facilities through a protected water body.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Other impacts _____	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
4. Will Proposed Action affect any non-protected existing or new body of water? ☒ NO ☐ YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Other impacts _____	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
5. Will Proposed Action affect surface or groundwater quality or quantity? ☒ NO ☐ YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Proposed Action will require a discharge permit.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed (project) action.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Construction or operation causing any contamination of a water supply system.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action will adversely affect groundwater.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action would use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change	
• Proposed Action will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action will require the storage of petroleum or chemical products greater than 1,100 gallons.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action will allow residential uses in areas without water and/or sewer services.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action locates commercial and/or industrial uses which may require new or expansion of existing waste treatment and/or storage facilities.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Other impacts _____	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
6. Will Proposed Action alter drainage flow or patterns, or surface water runoff? ☒ NO ☐ YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Proposed Action would change flood water flows	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action may cause substantial erosion.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action is incompatible with existing drainage patterns.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action will allow development in a designated floodway.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Other impacts _____	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
IMPACT ON AIR				
7. Will Proposed Action affect air quality? ☒ NO ☐ YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Proposed Action will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in any given hour.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Emission rate of total contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action will allow an increase in the amount of land committed to industrial use.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Proposed Action will allow an increase in the density of industrial development within existing industrial areas.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Other impacts _____	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS				
8. Will Proposed Action affect any threatened or endangered species? ☒ NO ☐ YES				
Examples that would apply to column 2				
• Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near the site, or found on the site.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Application of pesticide or herbicide more than twice a year, other than for agricultural purposes.	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
• Other impacts _____	☐	☐	☐ Yes	☐ No
9. Will Proposed Action substantially affect non-threatened or non-endangered species?				

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change
[X] NO [ ] YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed Action would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish, shellfish or wildlife species.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Proposed Action requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years of age) or other locally important vegetation.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES			
10. Will Proposed Action affect agricultural land resources? [X] NO [ ] YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• The Proposed Action would sever, cross or limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Construction activity would excavate or compact the soil profile of agricultural land.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• The Proposed Action would irreversibly convert more than 10 acres of agricultural land or, if located in an Agricultural District, more than 2.5 acres of agricultural land.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• The Proposed Action would disrupt or prevent installation of agricultural land management systems (e.g., subsurface drain lines, outlet ditches, strip cropping); or create a need for such measures (e.g. cause a farm field to drain poorly due to increased runoff).	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] [ ]
• Other impacts _____	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
IMPACT ON AESTHETIC RESOURCES			
11. Will Proposed Action affect aesthetic resources? (If necessary, use the Visual EAF Addendum in Section 617.20, Appendix B.) [X] NO [ ] YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed land uses, or project components obviously different from or in sharp contrast to current surrounding land use patterns, whether man-made or natural.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Proposed land uses, or project components visible to users of aesthetic resources which will eliminate or significantly reduce their enjoyment of the aesthetic qualities of that resource.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Project components that will result in the elimination or significant screening of scenic views known to be important to the area.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Other impacts _____	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
IMPACT ON HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
12. Will Proposed Action impact any site or structure of historic, prehistoric or paleontological importance? [X] NO [ ] YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed Action occurring wholly or partially within or substantially contiguous to any facility or site listed on the State or National Register of historic places.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Any impact to an archaeological site or fossil bed located within the project site.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Proposed Action will occur in an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NYS Site Inventory.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No
• Other impacts _____	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] Yes [ ] No

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change
IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION			
13. Will Proposed Action affect the quantity or quality of existing or future open spaces or recreational opportunities? ☐ NO ☒ YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• The permanent foreclosure of a future recreational opportunity.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• A major reduction of an open space important to the community.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Other impacts Recreationists will have easier access to public lands.	☒	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
IMPACT ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS			
14. Will Proposed Action impact the exceptional or unique characteristics of a critical environmental area (CEA) established pursuant to subdivision 6NYCRR 617.14(g)? ☒ NO ☐ YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed Action to locate within the CEA?	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource?	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will result in a reduction in the quality of the resource?	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will impact the use, function or enjoyment of the resource?	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Other impacts	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION			
15. Will there be an effect to existing transportation systems? ☒ NO ☐ YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will result in major traffic problems.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Other impacts	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
IMPACT ON ENERGY			
16. Will Proposed Action affect the community's sources of fuel or energy supply? ☒ NO ☐ YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed Action will cause a greater than 5% increase in the use of any form of energy in the municipality.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences or to serve a major commercial or industrial use.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Other impacts	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
NOISE AND ODOR IMPACT			
17. Will there be objectionable odors, noise, or vibration as a result of the Proposed Action?			

	1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change
☐ NO ☒ YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will remove natural barriers that would act as a noise screen.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Other impacts Temporary noise during parking lot construction	☒	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH			
18. Will Proposed Action affect public health and safety? ☒ NO ☐ YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• Proposed Action may cause a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (i.e. oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation, etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there may be a chronic low level discharge or emission.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action may result in the burial of "hazardous wastes" in any form (i.e. toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive, irritating, infectious, etc.)	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquefied natural gas or other flammable liquids.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action may result in the excavation or other disturbance within 2,000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Other impacts	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD			
19. Will Proposed Action affect the character of the existing community? ☒ NO ☐ YES			
Examples that would apply to column 2			
• The permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located is likely to grow by more than 5%.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• The municipal budget for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a result of this project.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will conflict with officially adopted plans or goals.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will cause a change in the density of land use.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures or areas of historic importance to the community.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Development will create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire, etc.)	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will set an important precedent for future projects.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Proposed Action will create or eliminate employment.	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
• Other impacts	☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No

1	2	3
Small to Moderate Impact	Potential Large Impact	Can Impact be Mitigated by Project Change

20. Is there, or is there likely to be, public controversy related to potential adverse environment impacts?

[X] **NO** [ ] **YES**

If Any Action in Part 2 Is Identified as a Potential Large Impact or

If you Cannot Determine the Magnitude of Impact, Proceed to Part 3

APPENDIX G

SEQR - Negative Declaration

State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Identifying # 2001-PL/FP-4-28

Project Number _____ **Date** 8-1-01

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The Department of Environmental Conservation, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed action described below will not have a significant effect on the environment and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action: Halcott Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan

SEQR Status:
- Type I [X]
- Unlisted [ ]

Conditioned Negative Declaration:
- [ ] Yes
- [X] No

Description of Action: The plan identifies the various natural and man-made resources located throughout the 4,760-acre Halcott Mountain Wild Forest, located within the Catskill Forest Preserve. It recognizes constraints and issues, and develops goals and objectives which will govern future management and protection of the unit over the five year period following its adoption by the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation. Specific actions (projects) are proposed to fulfill these goals and objectives. Actions include: maintaining two six-car parking lots; maintaining one lean-to and associated pit privy and fireplaces; maintaining 20 miles of boundary line; removing trash and an abandoned vehicle; installing six signs; installing 3 trail registers; constructing one four-car parking lot, one five-car parking lot, and one six-car parking lot; installing two gates; installing culverts and grading approximately 200 feet of gravel road; brushing and marking 4.3 miles of foot trail; and acquisition of inholding property.

Location: (Include street address and the name of the municipality/county. A location map of appropriate scale is also recommended.)

Greene County, Towns of Lexington and Halcott. (see attached map).

Reasons Supporting This Determination: (See 617.6(g) for requirements of this determination; see 617.6(h) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

The unit will be managed in accordance with the Wild Forest guidelines established in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan as well as constraints set forth in Article XIV of the NYS Constitution and Section 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Management activities proposed in the plan are covered under the Final Environmental Impact Statements from the Forest Preserve Interior Recreation Program (11-9-91) and the plan for Conserving Open Space in New York State (6-19-92).

Commissioner's Organization & Delegation Memo 84-06 regarding tree cutting on Forest Preserve lands shall be strictly adhered to when constructing new facilities or modifying existing facilities. Current projects are mostly maintenance oriented and focus on the "Forest Preserve Access" parking lots. Construction of new parking lots and trails will be carried out in accordance with guidelines established in the Division of Operations Handbook for building trails, parking areas, bridges and lean-tos. Proposed parking areas have been sited in such a manner that their construction will not cause significant alteration to drainage or surface flow of water, and will disturb less than one quarter-acre of land. The Department will remove the least amount of vegetation necessary to construct the parking lots.

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Archaeological Inventory Map shows no known historic or archaeological site within the boundaries of the unit. Prior to site disturbance on any project, an updated archaeological and historic review will be sought.

Proposed projects will have no significant effects on known habitat of any Threatened or Endangered species. Updated reviews of habitat data will be sought in each instance of new construction before projects are initiated.

Water and erosion control devices such as water bars, culverts and ditches will be used in all new trial construction to mitigate soil erosion. Trails will be sited such that risk of erosion due to slope is minimized.

If Conditioned Negative Declaration, provide on attachment the specific mitigation measures imposed.

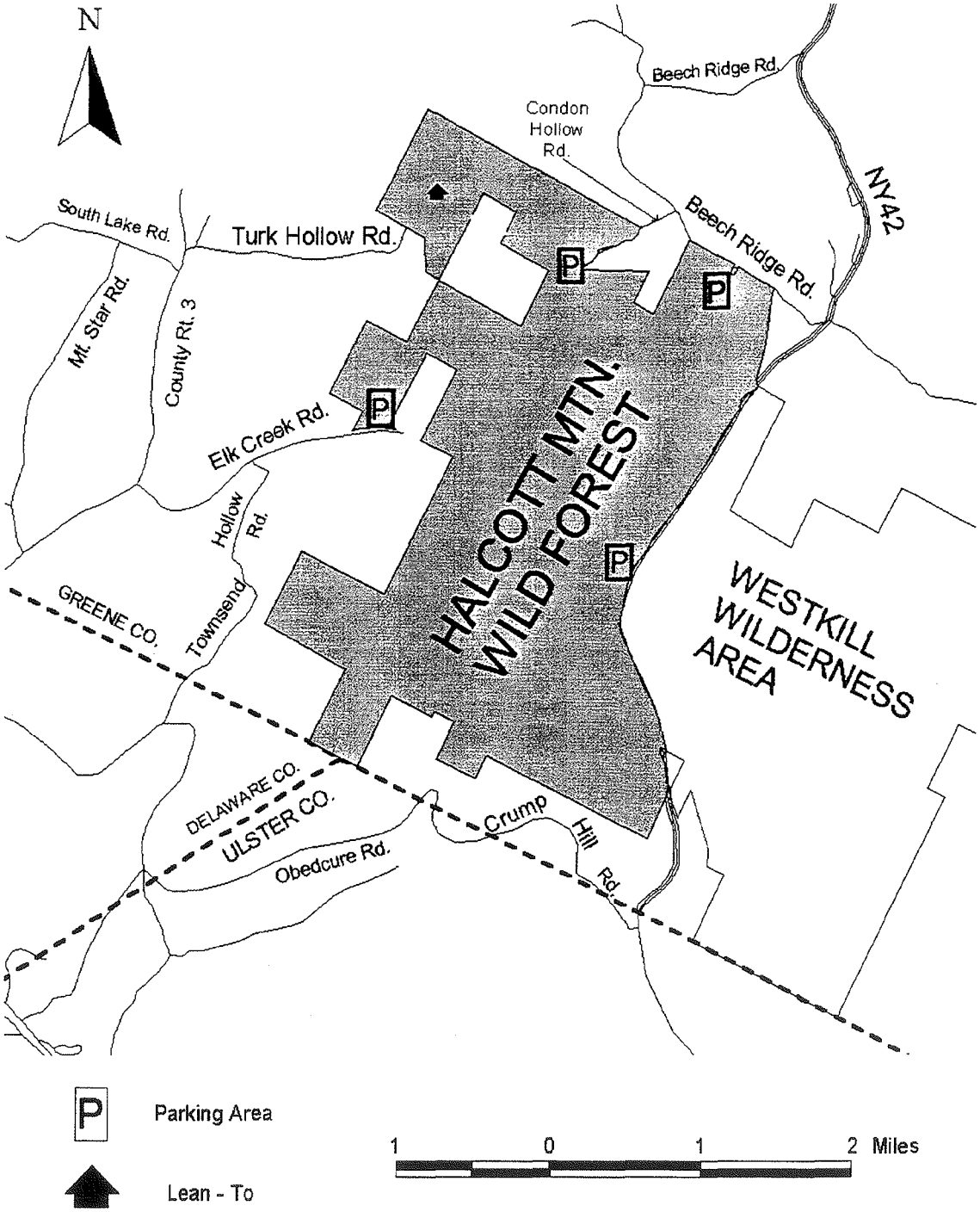
For Further Information:

Contact Person: Barbara Richardson, Senior Forester
Address: NYSDEC - Lands & Forests, Route 10 HCR1 Box 3A, Stamford, NY 12167
Telephone Number: (607) 652-3694

For Type I Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice Sent to:
Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-0001; Appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation; Office of the Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located.

Applicant (if any)
Other involved agencies (if any) None

Halcott Mountain Wild Forest



APPENDIX H

Public Comment and Responses by the Department

COMMENTS RECEIVED REGARDING THE HALCOTT WILD FOREST DRAFT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN DURING PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING ON 10/26/2000 AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ENDING 12/1/2000

- **Maps**

Comment: Draft Unit Management Plan lacked a Facilities map.

Department response: This was inadvertently omitted in the draft. A complete facilities map will be included with the final version of the plan.

- **Parking**

Comment: Proposals all seem good. Parking areas should be stabilized with gravel, or seed and mulch.

Comment: Clearings should be kept to the minimum necessary to complete the project.

Comment: If possible, there should be parking on Upper Birch Creek Road, Elk Creek Road, and Turks Hollow Road (Greene County).

Comment: Who will plow up to the parking lot when it's constructed?

Comment: The Beech Ridge Road parking lot seems to be under-utilized, vehicles are often parked down the road at the power line right-of-way.

Department response: There are currently four parking areas for the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest: State Route 42, Beech Ridge Road, Condon Hollow Road, and Elk Creek Road. A proposal adds one at the end of Turk Hollow Road. Upper Birch Creek Road is not adjacent to this Unit. Clearings will be kept to a minimum and graded and stabilized. DEC will not plow up to the Turk Hollow parking lot when it's constructed (The Town of Halcott may want to take responsibility for it. DEC will ask town officials about this issue). A parking lot at the power line right-of-way has been added to the plan with appropriate signage.

- **Litter**

Comment: Litter pickup should include the remains of a car and several old appliances at the ridge top where Turk Hollow Road and Condon Hollow Road meet.

Department response: The Department agrees that the trash should be removed from this location and will include it with the Operations unit work plan for the next fiscal year.

- **Non-conforming structures**

Comment: There is a non-conforming structure on the property, referenced on page 277 in the book "Hiking the Catskills" by MacAllister and Ochman.

Department response: The author states that this building was on private land on the south side of the mountain, probably somewhere between Gooding Road and Upper Birch Creek Road.

- **Summit canisters**

Comment: Retain the canister at the summit of Halcott Mountain, change it to a less intrusive color.

Department response: The canister will remain as it now exists. While the canister may seem obtrusive, its

color allows hikers to find it easily. This aids in reducing human impacts on the site, as it lessens hikers' searching around the summit to find the canister.

- **Devil's Path extension**

Comment: The Devil's Path is traditionally a ridge top trail over mountain summits. Thus, the proposal to extend it to Halcott and beyond to Vly and Bearpen, as land is purchased, implied that the extension will cross North Dome, Sherill, Halcott, Vly and Bearpen, all five of which are now trail less. Such a trail over presently trail less summits should not be proposed, much less built. All these areas are largely trail less, so many people would like them kept that way.

Department response: This proposal is heavily contingent on land acquisitions in the area between Halcott and Delaware-Greene Reforestation Area # 1. If these are acquired, an extension of the Devil's Path could be proposed. The trail would be laid out to conform with all Department policies, and Rules & Regulations. While the existing Devil's Path is a ridge line oriented trail, the final route of the extension could be laid out such that it would not alter the trail-less nature of currently trail-less peaks.

- **Newly marked trails**

Comment: No objection to marking a trail using abandoned parts of old town roads. Road design was good and allows for only small amounts of erosion in one section which would need some maintenance work.

Department response: Water bars or other erosion control measures will be utilized on the proposed new trails.

- **Excluding motor vehicles**

Comment: Use trail markers that specifically say "Foot Trail," and include the posting of "Motor Vehicles Prohibited" signs. Also, leave a blowdown across the trail with a small metal sign mounted on it stating that it is to prevent vehicle access.

Comment: How can Turk Hollow Road be cut off to prevent vehicles from using it?

Department response: A gate with appropriate signage will be erected just past the proposed parking area past the end of Turk Hollow Road. Administrative access to the lean-to will be retained The Town of Lexington portion of Turk Hollow Road/Condon Hollow Road was abandoned in the 1960's, therefore, the road reverts to the owners of adjacent property. The State does not maintain their portion of this old town road. Leaving blowdown across a trail would create a barrier to people with disabilities. The gate will be constructed so as to allow wheelchair access, but not access to motor vehicles.

- **Halcott lean-to**

Comment: The lack of signs directing anyone to the lean-to makes it the most unknown and least used of Catskill lean-tos. At present jeeps and trucks can drive right to the lean-to, as no signs prohibit motor vehicle access at present. It is an ideal party spot for those "in the know." Creation of parking. Road improvements and signage will likely encourage partying. Hunters will no doubt continue their modest and legitimate usage of this lean-to. Study of relocation should be planned for first revision of the UMP to evaluate usage.

Comment: The draft UMP proposes to eliminate a number of lean-tos apparently without replacement. The principle of an approximate 1-for-1 replacement of stream side lean-tos should be applied, within a 1/4 mile of the former lean-to.

Department response: The section of road on state lands will only be upgraded to the new parking lot. A gate will be installed to restrict traffic to the lean-to. Usage will be studied to determine placement or elimination. There is no proposal to eliminate the current lean-to on the Wild Forest unit.

- **Budget**

Comment: Previous UMP's from Region 4 and elsewhere have had a budget for five years, including staff costs. The present format is less desirable. Some maintenance costs, such as clearing blowdown from trails, recur annually, as do staff costs. Hence the five year budget is a valuable planning tool.

Department response: - A "budget" type of layout would detail all the costs associated with managing a Forest Preserve unit over the cost of a particular year. Certain costs, staffing mainly, are provided for in the yearly allocation. Special projects often get funding from other sources. Projects specifically mentioned can be included in a future year's work plan. Volunteers can be utilized to keep maintenance costs down. Allocations don't always allow a schedule to be adhered to. By prioritizing projects, as funds become available, important construction/maintenance can be accomplished.

- **Snowmobiling**

Comments were received both opposing and supporting snowmobiling.

Department response: No current snowmobile trails exist on this unit. Due to the topography and the prevalence of acreage over 2700' in elevation, no trails are planned. (The "2700 foot rule" applies Wilderness management to any Forest Preserve acreage over 2700' in elevation regardless of original designation).

- **Road improvements**

Comment: Any culvert installations involving watercourses must receive a Crossing, Piping or Diversion Permit from NYCDEP according to Watershed Regulations.

Department response: The Department shall comply with all local and other ordinances and regulations when completing projects on the work schedule.

- **Camping permits**

Comment: Much of what has been termed "overuse" of the area is actually misuse of the resource by a minority of poorly educated campers. Limits on the numbers of campers per group, a ban on campfires, and the requirements that cooking be done on portable gas stoves would be beneficial.

Department response: Currently camping permits are only required for a stay of more than 3 days in the same place, or with a group of more than 9 persons. These may change if the Draft Revision of the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan is approved.

- **Campsites**

Comment: Maintain the approximate level of camping opportunities that already exist, retain the ban on camping above 3500' from March through December.

Department response: Camping is prohibited from Dec.21 - March 21 above 3500' . There are no plans for designated sites, but the lean-to is available, and there are several fireplaces near it which could be utilized by tent campers.

- **Campfires**

Comment: The use of portable stoves should be encouraged throughout the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest. Open fires should be prohibited except in an emergency.

Department response: The use of portable stoves is always encouraged by the Department. Campfires are only prohibited on areas over 3500' in elevation. 6 NYCRR 190.1 AND 190.3 address specific campfire rules and regulations. The department does not feel that current use levels warrant the further restriction of campfires at

this time.

- **Sanitation**

Comment: The disposal of human waste has become a serious problem in the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest. The NYSDEC should consider composting privies for high-use areas where pit privies are inappropriate.

Department response: There is a pit privy at the lean-to. There are no true "high use" areas in this unit.

- **Party size limits**

Comment: The NYSDEC should use the number of 12 for both day hike and camping parties.

Department response: The current Draft Revision to the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan suggests a group limit of 20 persons for camping. The current Catskill State Land Master Plan does not limit party size for camping or other activities.

- **Canisters**

Comment: The removal of the small, unobtrusive registers will not be to the detriment of the visual environment of the "trail less" summits. No new trails should be allowed within ½ mile of a 3500' trail less peak.

Department response: The current Catskill Park State Land Master Plan only states that "trail less peaks over 3500' shall remain so," and does not specify a land measure around the summit. The trail less peak canisters can remain with the signing of an Adopt A Natural Resource agreement.

- **Land acquisition**

Comment: The enhancement of the Halcott Mountain Wild Forest through the protection of additional lands with outstanding wilderness values should be pursued. It is further recommended that the use of scenic and conservation easement programs with private landowners be on a voluntary basis as the preferred method of conserving forest land for the protection of watersheds and sensitive habitat areas and the reservation of viewsheds.

Department response: The consolidation of lands and boundary lines is always a priority. The protection of both watershed and recreation values through fee simple title and conservation easements are both acceptable. All land acquisition and/or easement purchases are conducted only with willing sellers.

- **ATV use**

Comment: ATV use on this unit has become widespread, both on old town roads, and the power line ROW.

Department response: This is an enforcement problem. Making the local Forest Ranger and Environmental Conservation Officer aware of problems in the area allows them to patrol more frequently where it's needed.

- **Hunter access**

Comment: There is concern about hunter access to the Wild Forest, that they are reckless, irresponsible and trespass onto adjacent private land.

Department response: This is an enforcement problem. Making the local Environmental Conservation Officer aware of problems in the area allows them to patrol more frequently where it's needed. As land managers, the Department has a duty to provide a diverse range of opportunities to the public, within the constraints of the Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, and the Rules and Regulations. Hunting is a valid part of this recreation spectrum.

- **Access to landlocked inholding**

Comment: There is a private land inholding in the northwest corner of the unit. They do not currently have access via Turk Hollow Road or Condon Hollow Road.

Department response: It is the policy of the State of New York to prohibit motor vehicle use in the Forest Preserve. The owners of the inholding can access their land via foot or horse access. Use of motor vehicles would have to be pursued through litigation.