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Division of Lands
and Forests

Livingston Unit Management Plan



New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation

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MEMORANDUM

June 12, 2000

TO: The Record

SUBJECT: Livingston Unit Management Plan

The unit management plan for the Livingston County State Forest and Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area has been completed. It is consistent with Department policy and procedure, involved public participation and is consistent with the Environmental Conservation Law, Rules and Regulations. The plan includes management objectives for a ten year period and is hereby adopted.

Handwritten signature of Frank M. Dunstan in black ink.

Frank M. Dunstan, Director
Division of Lands and Forests

Handwritten signature of Gerald A. Barnhart in black ink.

Gerald A. Barnhart, Director
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PREFACE

It is the policy of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to manage state lands for multiple benefits to serve the people of New York State. This Unit Management Plan is the first step in carrying out that policy. The plan has been developed to address management activities on this unit for the next 10 year period, with a review due in 5 years. Some management recommendations may extend beyond the 10 year period.

Factors such as budget constraints, wood product markets, and forest health problems may necessitate deviations from the scheduled management activities.

THE UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

New York State's management policy for public lands follow a multiple use concept established by New York's Environmental Conservation Law. This allows for diverse enjoyment of state lands by the people of the state. Multiple use management addresses all of the demands placed on these lands: watershed management, timber management, wildlife management, rare plant and community protection, recreational use, and aesthetic appreciation.

In this plan, an initial resource inventory and other information is provided, followed by an assessment of existing and anticipated uses and demands. This information is used to set goals and management objectives. Management actions tables provide an estimated cost and timetable for accomplishing these objectives.

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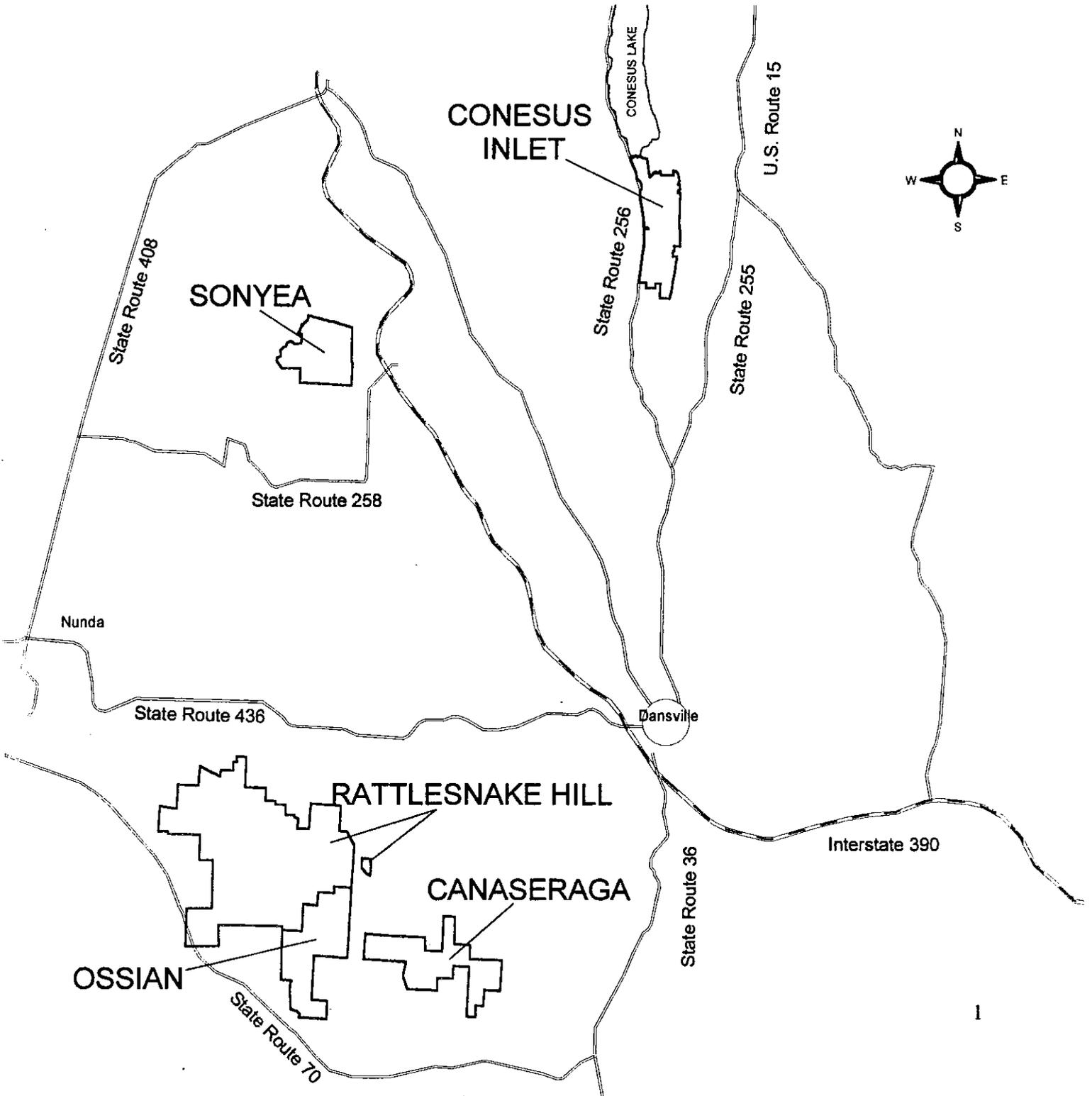
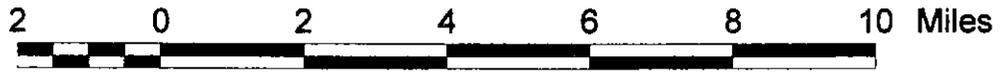
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LIVINGSTON UNIT LOCATION MAP



INTRODUCTION

HISTORY OF STATE FORESTS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Forest lands outside the Adirondack and Catskill regions owe their present character, in large part, to the impact of pioneer settlement. Following the close of the Revolutionary War, increased pressure for land encouraged westward expansion. Up to 91% of New York woodlands were cleared for cultivation and forage.

Early farming efforts met with limited success. As the less fertile soils proved unproductive, they were abandoned, and settlement was attempted elsewhere. The stage of succession was set and new forests of young saplings reoccupied the ground once cleared.

The State Reforestation Law of 1929 and the Hewitt Amendment of 1931 set forth the legislation which authorized the Conservation Department to acquire land by gift or purchase for reforestation purposes. These state forests consisting of not less than 500 acres of contiguous land, were to be forever devoted to "reforestation and the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber, and for recreation and kindred purposes". This broad program is presently authorized under Article 9, Title 5, of the NYS Environmental Conservation Law.

In 1930, Forest Districts were established, and the tasks of land acquisition and reforestation were started. In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was begun. Thousands of young men were assigned to plant millions of trees on the

newly acquired state forests. In addition to tree planting, these men were engaged in road and trail building, erosion control, watershed restoration, forest protection, and other projects.

During the war years of 1941-1945, little was accomplished on the reforestation areas. Plans for further planting, construction, facility maintenance, and similar tasks had to be curtailed. However, through postwar funding, conservation projects once again received needed attention.

The Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Act of 1960 and the Environmental Quality Bond Acts of 1972 and 1986 contained provisions for the acquisition of state forest lands. These lands would serve multiple purposes involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including the preservation of scenic areas, watershed protection, forestry, and recreation.

Wildlife management areas in New York, like state forests, have a varied history of acquisition. Many were gifted to the New York State by the Federal Government or other cooperating public or private organization. Some parcels were purchased with Bond Act funds or Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program funds. The latter which is commonly called the Pittman-Robertson Act is a federal fund supported by hunters from their purchase of hunting licenses, firearms and ammunition.

Today there are nearly 700,000 acres of state forests and over 200,000 acres of wildlife management areas throughout the state. The use of these lands is important to the economy and to the health and well-being of the people of the state.

HISTORY OF LIVINGSTON UNIT MANAGEMENT AREA

The Genesee Valley and adjacent highlands, including the state-owned lands of the Livingston Unit, were inhabited prior to the Revolutionary War by the Seneca Indians. The Senecas were nomadic hunters and farmers. During the Revolutionary War, General John Sullivan was commissioned to open the Genesee Valley to people of European descent. This began a series of skirmishes that eventually led to the removal of the Senecas from the valley. In 1779, Native Americans and Tories ambushed Sullivan's scouts at Groveland Hill near Sonyea State Forest. Fifteen scouts were killed and two were captured and tortured at a location near Geneseo called "Big Tree". In retaliation, Sullivan's army burned villages and crops, thereby effectively subduing the Seneca Nation. Many of Sullivan's soldiers, having observed the potential for agriculture from the Senecas, eventually settled in the valley and became farmers.

It is known that the upland portion of the Livingston Unit was almost completely forested in 1779. The Genesee Valley, in contrast, was largely grassland intermixed with small stands of predominantly oaks. This "oak opening", ecotype containing prairie grasses and oaks is more typical of the Midwestern states. The Senecas helped perpetuate the "oak openings" by burning them to maintain wildlife and agriculture.

By the late 1800's only 30% of the land area was forested, the remainder having been cleared for agriculture. The Industrial Revolution combined with soils poorly suited to long-term agriculture, began another change. By 1900, many agricultural farms in

the upland areas of Livingston County were abandoned. Over time these areas reverted back to forest land. Oak/chestnut forests were dominant in Livingston County.

In 1904, a fungal disease called chestnut blight was discovered in New York, having been accidentally imported from Europe. Within 30 years, it spread across the nation and virtually eliminated the American Chestnut. Evidence of American Chestnut can still be seen in the form of stumps and sprouts from root systems of chestnut. Overhead, the holes left by the death of the chestnuts has been filled by Red Maple, White Ash, hickories and oaks.

In response to the decline of agriculture and the demand that the abandoned and eroding farmlands be returned into productive activity, the New York State legislature passed the "Reforestation Law of 1929". Shortly afterwards, the nation was plunged into the Great Depression, accelerating the abandonment of agricultural lands.

OSSIAN AND CANASERAGA STATE FORESTS

In 1931, land acquisition for reforestation purposes in Livingston County began in the town of Ossian. These original acquisitions together with additional ones in 1947-48 and 1961, created Ossian State Forest and Canaseraga State Forest for a total of 2,590 acres.

SONYEA STATE FOREST

Sonyea State Forest, in the towns of West Sparta, Groveland and Mt. Morris has a somewhat different historical background. There is a debate over the origin of the name Sonyea. In Seneca Nation language it means "The Valley of the Eternal Sun". Others

believe Sonyea is derived from the first letters of State Of New York Epileptic Association.

The land occupied by Sonyea State Forest was purchased in 1804 by William Fitzhugh and Charles Carroll from the Pultney Association. They later split the property between them. William Fitzhugh gave the Sonyea area to his oldest son, Dr. Daniel Fitzhugh.

In 1836, Dr. Daniel Fitzhugh sold the Sonyea area of 1,670 acres to The Society of Christian Believers (Shakers) for \$92,000.

In 1894, the Shakers sold the property for \$115,000 to the State of New York for the Craig Colony Hospital for Epileptics. The land contained 30 buildings. The first patients were admitted in 1896. In 1968, the Craig Colony changed its focus to care for individuals with mental retardation.

In 1974, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene deemed the property surplus, and deeded 921 acres to the NYS DEC. under a "transfer of jurisdiction", thus becoming a state forest.

Sonyea State Forest contains remnants of the Nunda - Mt. Morris Canal. It was never used for traffic and was abandoned shortly after its construction due to periodic washouts and the advent of the railroad. It follows the course of the Keshequa Creek. A large section of the original canal and a lock are evident today. A more detailed history of the canal and railroad will be included in the Genesee Valley Greenway Trail Unit Management Plan.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

While the state of New York was purchasing properties for reforestation purposes in the 1930's, the federal government was also purchasing lands under the Federal Resettlement Administration.

Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area owes its origins to this legislation. For many years, NYS DEC management of the area was authorized by a lease. The majority of the area was formally transferred to NYS DEC in 1961. One small parcel was later given to the state, and additional parcels were purchased by the Environmental Bond Act of 1972 funding. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area totals 5,100 acres.

The majority of lands now known as the Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area was purchased by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in the late 1960's. An additional 83 acres were purchased in 1979. Now comprising 1,120 acres of marsh, swamp woodlands and open land, this area was purchased to protect wetlands, and provide hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation access.

Early management efforts began on the Livingston Unit properties during the 1930's. Among the early accomplishments were 2,000 acres of reforestation, 18 miles of access road construction and the creation of numerous ponds and water holes.

This work was carried out by the West Almond Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930's and the post-war crews immediately following World War II. A recent project, a large impoundment on Conesus Fish and Wildlife Management Area, was constructed in the early 1990's.

INFORMATION ON THE UNIT

IDENTIFICATION

The 9,669 acre Livingston Unit is comprised of three state forests and two wildlife management areas. For management purposes, each state forest is consecutively numbered in the order in which they were purchased.

Livingston Unit Management Plan includes the following:

Table 1 ACREAGE OF STATE LAND

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

NAME	ACREAGE
Canaseraga State Forest (Livingston #1)	1,287
Ossian State Forest (Livingston #2)	1,303
Sonyea State Forest (Livingston #3)	922
Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	3,544
Conesus Inlet Fish & WMA	1,120

ALLEGANY COUNTY

NAME	ACREAGE
Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	1,516

GEOGRAPHY

The Livingston Unit is located in the towns of Conesus, Groveland, Mt. Morris, Nunda, Ossian, and West Sparta in Livingston County and the Town of Grove in Allegany County. Conesus Lake, a 3,420 acre Finger Lake, is immediately north of the Livingston Unit's northern-most parcel. The villages of Dansville, Mt. Morris and Geneseo, lie within 20 miles of all parcels. The city of Rochester, the regions' largest population center, is about 45 miles north. The NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and

Historic Preservation manages Letchworth State Park, a popular 14,350 acre park 5 to 10 miles west of the Livingston Unit, and Stoney Brook State Park, a 577 acre park 3 miles south of Dansville. Interstate 390 is the main north-south travel corridor through Livingston County.

The Livingston Unit lies near the northern edge of the Allegheny Plateau. Elevations on the Unit range from approximately 600 feet in Sonyea State Forest to 2032 feet in the Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area.

CLIMATE

The average winter temperature is 25° Fahrenheit and the average daily minimum temperature is 16°F. In summer, the average high temperature is 76°F. Plateau summits are markedly cooler than the lowland farming areas.

Annual precipitation averages 30.5 inches. Precipitation is well distributed throughout the year and is usually adequate for all crops. Fifty-six percent (19") usually falls during the months of April through September.

Average seasonal snowfall is 65 inches. In winter, snow occurs frequently and covers the ground much of the time. Snow depths vary greatly with elevation, but on the average, there are 45 days that have at least one inch of accumulated snow. The number of such days varies greatly from year to year.

The average relative humidity in mid-afternoon is about 60%. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 83%.

Sunshine occurs for 65% of daylight hours in the summer and 30% in the winter.

The prevailing wind is from the west to southwest. Average wind speed is at its highest, 12 m.p.h., in February.

Climatic data is supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture(USDA) Soil Conservation Service.

ADJACENT LAND - EXISTING USES

The land adjacent to the Livingston Unit is largely owned by private landowners.

Absentee landowners and homeowners occupy a considerable acreage of real estate. A medium security prison, Sonyea State Prison, is immediately adjacent to Sonyea State Forest.

Agriculture, forestry, and recreation are major land uses. Although agriculture is traditionally the most common land use, it appears to be declining. As a result, the amount of land covered by forest is increasing. Commercial forest land now occupies approximately 60% of the land area of Livingston County. However, the average number of acres per ownership appears to be getting smaller.

The following recreational facilities can be found within 15 miles of the Livingston Unit: Letchworth State Park, Stony Brook State Park, Conesus Lake, Finger Lakes Trail, Swain Ski Center, Genesee Valley Greenway Trail, and the Holmes Trail on the Groveland Secondary railroad bed.

GEOLOGY

The Wisconsin Ice Sheet retreated from the area 10,000 years ago creating the Finger Lakes. Glaciation remains the dominant geological effect. The soils are glacial till in origin. The underlying parent materials are sedimentary deposits of sandstone and shale.

Most of the soils on the Livingston Unit are of the Mardin-Volusia-Lordstown associations. Specific soil series occurring on the Unit are described and mapped in the USDA publication, *Soil Survey of Livingston County, NY* and *Soil Survey of Allegheny County NY*. The major soil limitation affecting management is the depth of the soil to the hardpan. Major soil associations all have shallow hardpans that create seasonal wetness and restrict depth of rooting. The Conesus Fish and Wildlife Management Area

contains poorly drained muck soils and associated soils in the Wayland soil series.

VEGETATIVE TYPES AND STAGES

Livingston Unit vegetation is dominated by large diameter natural hardwood forests. Hardwood species include red maple, oaks, hickories, ash, aspen, and apple. The greatest concentration of large diameter hardwoods is located on the Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area. The majority of the softwood component consists of plantation species such as red pine and Norway spruce. Many of the hardwood forests have a softwood component of white pine and hemlock. White pine and hemlock also comprise the natural conifer stands.

Secondary vegetative types include,

transition hardwood forests on some upland portions of the Unit, and wetland vegetative types on lowlands. Many former agricultural fields have been replanted to conifers or reverted back to "pioneer" forest types.

The following table (Table 2) lists vegetative types and stages for the Livingston Unit. These records are estimated from the most recent inventories available. Although recent inventory data is available for state forests, it is not available for wildlife management areas. To account for the 20-year-old inventory on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area, trees were "grown" into the next size class. Consequently, the accuracy of the Livingston Unit summary is biased by the Rattlesnake Hill figures which make up over 50% of the total acreage.

Table 2 VEGETATIVE TYPES AND STAGES

Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	other	
Natural Forest Hardwood	953	1948	3412		65.3%
Natural Forest Conifer	46	57	83		1.9%
Plantation		718	865		16.4%
Wetland				920	9.5%
Ponds				27	0.3%
Open/Brush				384	4.0%
Other (Roads, Parking lots, etc.)				256	2.6%
Total (Acres)	999	2723	4360	1587	9669

WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES

AQUIFERS

The Livingston Unit is located within the Genesee River basin. Conesus Fish and Wildlife Management Area and Sonyea State Forest are located over large aquifers, and probably are a recharge area, especially during the wet part of the year. The other areas have surface and runoff infiltration, but are not a significant source of recharge for the underlying aquifers.

The aquifer under Conesus Fish and Wildlife Management Area is sand and gravel buried beneath Lacustrine Deposits, glacially deposited coarse material under fine material. The aquifer under Sonyea State Forest is a combination of surface sand and gravel, sand and gravel under finer deposits, and fine-grained Lacustrine deposits.

WETLANDS

According to maps produced pursuant to Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law (Freshwater Wetlands Act), the Livingston Unit contains four wetlands at least 12.4 acres in size which are protected by the Act. Their map designations and classifications according to 6 NYCRR, Part 664, Freshwater Wetlands Mapping and Classification Regulations are: OS-3 class II; CN-1, class I; CO-1, class I; and, OS-1, class II. Maps showing the location of NYS regulated wetlands are available from Regional NYS DEC Offices. OS-3 is a 28 acre open water emergent marsh, dominated by submergent and emergent aquatic plants. CN-1 is a 54 acre coniferous swamp and emergent marsh dominated by white cedar and cattails. CO-1 is an 900 acre emergent marsh dominated by cattails and open water.

OS-1 is a coniferous swamp 38 acres in size. It lies within Allegheny County.

Maps produced by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the National Wetlands Inventory indicate the presence of approximately 60 smaller wetlands protected under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. The Federally protected wetlands are described as forested, scrub-shrub, emergent, and organic-bottom wetlands of seasonal to permanent saturation. Many of these wetlands are man-made, constructed under the CCC program or more recent habitat improvement programs.

STREAMS

There are approximately 31 miles of streams within the state land of the Livingston Unit. Only 1.8 miles are classified as trout streams under the NYS Water Resources Regulations. Major named creeks consist of Keshequa Creek, Twomile Creek, Black Creek, Bennett Creek, Hoveys Brook, Canaseraga Creek, Sugar Creek, North and South McMillan creeks, and Conesus Inlet. The majority of these have intermittent or unknown fisheries resources. Known fish species include minnows, dace, and brook and brown trout.

PONDED WATERS

There are two named ponds on the Livingston Unit, Evergreen Pond on Ossian State Forest, and Swain Pond (also called Bullhead Pond) partially on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area. At least 17 other ponds are located on the Livingston Unit, and a 400 acre impoundment is found on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area.

SIGNIFICANT PLANTS AND PLANT COMMUNITIES

Rare plants and plant communities have been systematically surveyed by New York's Natural Heritage Program on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area and Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area, (*New York Natural Heritage Program, 1996 and 1997*). One significant community, a silver maple-ash swamp, was found on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area. This is a 420 acre, G3G4 S2S3 ranked, rare community. No significant communities were found at Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area, however, four small patches of a rich hemlock-hardwood peat swamp were noted. These patches were not of sufficient size to warrant listing according to current protocol. The State Forests in the unit have not been formally surveyed by the New York Natural Heritage Program and no rare plant communities have been identified.

No rare plants were found on the wildlife management areas. However, four species have been identified on Sonyea State Forest.

1. Giant Pine-drops (*Pterospora andromedea*) Endangered G5S1, 1920 record
2. Twin-leaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*) Rare, G5S2, 1989 record
3. Woodland Agrimony (*Agrimonia rostellata*) Rare, G5S2, 1989 record
4. Green Gentian (*Frasera caroliniensis*) Rare, G5S2, 1989 record

ROADS

The Livingston Unit is accessed by state, county and town roads (see location map,

page 1). Town maintained gravel roads comprise the majority of access routes. Many of these town roads are not maintained for winter travel.

The road system maintained by NYS DEC provides public and administrative access to the Livingston Unit. Roads are constructed to standards that will provide reasonably safe travel and keep maintenance costs at a minimum. There are two types of NYS DEC maintained roads - public access roads, and administrative roads - each provide different levels of access. Public access roads are constructed and maintained to accommodate motor vehicle traffic. Ditches and crown grades are regularly maintained for public safety. Administrative roads are more moderately built and maintained. Public motor vehicle use is not allowed. All administrative roads are gated and warning signs are posted.

NYSDEC maintains 33.3 miles of roads on the Livingston Unit. Public access roads maintained by NYS DEC total 19.5 miles in the Livingston Unit. These roads are open to public motor vehicle use. There are 13.8 miles of administrative roads on the Livingston Unit which are closed to general public use. (See Appendix D).

RECREATION

The Livingston Unit provides recreational opportunities within an hour drive of metropolitan Rochester, and less than a half-hour drive to the Villages of Dansville, Mt. Morris, and Geneseo. Consequently, recreational use can be seasonally concentrated and varied.

Recreation opportunities in the unit include:

- Hunting
- Hiking
- Trapping
- Nature study
- Berry and apple-picking, mushrooming, etc.
- Cross-country skiing
- Camping
- Bicycling
- Snowmobiling
- Fishing
- Horseback riding
- Mountain biking
- Canoeing / row boating
- Photography
- Bird watching

Different regulations apply to state forests and wildlife management areas. Overnight camping is allowed on state forests for groups less than 10 and for up to 3 days. Evergreen Pond on Ossian State Forest and Toadfest Point on Sonyea State Forest are heavily used for camping. Longer stays and/or larger groups are allowed to camp with a permit obtained from the NYS DEC Forest Rangers, at the Bath suboffice. Overnight camping is not allowed on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area. Camping is allowed at Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area by permit for organized groups but not during open hunting season. Camping permits for the two Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area camp sites are available from the NYSDEC wildlife office in Avon.

There is a network of hiking, skiing, and biking trails throughout the Livingston Unit. However, trail signs are currently in disrepair. Administrative access roads, public access roads and trails are available

and total over 40 miles.

Horseback riding is encouraged on state forests and on public access and administrative roads of Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area. Although not currently officially designated, these "horse trails", and other trails not intended for horses, receive extensive use by horseback riders.

Canoeing and boating are encouraged in Livingston Unit ponds and marshes. The use of vessels operated by mechanical power (gas and electric) is prohibited.

ATV use is not legal on State Forests or Wildlife Management Areas in the Livingston Unit. Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area has a mile of trail designated for use by people with mobility impairments using ATV under DEC permits.

Hunting is popular on all lands in the Livingston Unit. Small and big game hunting opportunities exist. White-tailed deer are the primary big game species. Archery, shotgun and muzzleloading seasons are open annually in the fall. Small game include wild turkey, ruffed grouse, pheasant, squirrel, cottontail rabbit and waterfowl. Trapping of furbearers is also encouraged. Winter seasons allow beaver, fox, and muskrat trapping, and to a lesser extent, coyote and mink.

Fishing opportunities are provided by several small streams which contain trout and several small ponds which provide mostly warm-water fisheries. Two ponds on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area are each annually stocked with 200 brook trout fall fingerlings. Three streams, Canaseraga Creek, Hovey Gully, and Sugar

Creek provide fishing for trout. Sugar Creek is annually stocked with 700 brown trout fall fingerlings. Keshequa Creek, Conesus Inlet, the Main Marsh on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area and Bullhead Pond (at the southwest corner of Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area) are warm-water fisheries. The Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area area is dominated by the 400 acre impoundment created in 1987 when an earthen dike/dam was constructed immediately upstream from T2a of the Inlet just south of South McMillan Creek. The dike is oriented E-W and is about 3400' in length. Short segments of Conesus Inlet Tributaries 2b, 2c, 2d, 3, 3e, 3c, 3d, 3h, 3g, 3f, 3b, 3a, 2i, 2h, 2g, 2f and 2e are located within the Wildlife Management Area boundary just as they enter the impoundment. South McMillan Creek enters Conesus Inlet downstream from the impoundment as do tributaries 1, 1a and 2a. All of these waters are class C and all except Conesus Inlet are intermittent. The impoundment is known to contain some largemouth bass, northern pike, bluegills and assorted minnow species. It is unlikely that the impoundment provides significant angling opportunity. It is very shallow and is a good candidate for fish kills due to oxygen depletion under winter ice cover. In the spring of 1998, the main marsh on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area was stocked with 15 million walleye fry as an experimental stocking to see if they would grow to yearlings in the marsh and later contribute to the Conesus Lake fishery.

The south end of Conesus Lake is accessible to small car-top boats via a launch in Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area. Conesus Lake offers a variety of warm water fish such as northern pike, stocked tiger muskellunge, large and

small mouth bass, walleye, and panfish. Special regulations have been enacted on Conesus Inlet and North MacMillan Creek to protect spawning walleye and northern pike. Fishing is prohibited in this area from March 1 until the opening of walleye season in May. However, many people visit the Wildlife Management Area at this time of year to view the spawning runs by utilizing a new trail constructed for that purpose.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

Three wildlife viewing platforms and boardwalks exist on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area. A cartop boat launch to Conesus Lake is also available on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area. Two outhouses and three equipment sheds are found on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area.

A total of six educational outdoor display boards are found on the Livingston Unit. Five of these are located on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area.

Thirty parking lots are maintained throughout Livingston Unit. On wildlife management areas, a rules sign is posted in plain sight at each lot. There are various culverts, foot and vehicle bridges on the Livingston Unit. An abandoned barn on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area has been designated for surplus disposition.

MINERAL RESOURCES

OIL AND GAS

All of Livingston County has the potential for development of natural gas reserves.

The DEC Division of Mineral Resources has jurisdiction of leasing of mineral resources on DEC lands. Leases are competitively bid for DEC lands and Agreements are processed by the Office of General Services. A Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the Oil, Gas and Solution Mining Regulatory Program was published in July, 1992. SEQR review is required on all mining permits. Income from Gas Leases is directed to the General Fund Account.

There are no active gas leases on the Livingston Unit at this time.

MINING

There are no known sand, gravel, hard rock or mineral deposits of any size on the Livingston Unit. Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area and Rattlesnake Hill WMA have some potential for mining of Topsoil. Topsoil mining as a component of wetland habitat improvement is addressed in Fish & Wildlife & Habitat.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

On the Livingston Unit there are no known pre-European settlement archaeological sites. Much of the NYS DEC lands are on highlands. Although Native Americans occasionally used these lands for hunting and fishing, it is unlikely settlements were located on these upland areas.

HISTORIC SITES

There are signs of European settlements. A cemetery of unknown origin exists in Sonyea State Forest. Most of the 200 graves are only marked with numbered metal

markers, or as is the case with one, a painted wooden stake.

One exception is a granite gravestone for a woman named Charity Savage. Research indicates Charity entered Craig Colony Hospital in 1898 from New York City. She died in 1909 from pneumonia and other complications. The gravestone may have been placed by her family some time after her death, because the stone looks newer than 1909.

Savages' gravestone is an indication the cemetery was an early burial ground for Craig Colony patients from 1896 to 1910. After 1910, it appears Craig Colony patients were buried in the Craig Colony Cemetery located on the north side of Keshequa Creek. The local historical society is researching the archives of the NYS Department of Health archives to locate additional information.

The Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area, Ossian and Canaseraga State Forest complex has numerous historical sites related to area pioneering efforts. The land was largely unsettled as late as the Civil War. Then, from 1870 to 1900 much of the area was clear-cut for wood products including lumber, "chemical" wood to produce methyl alcohol, charcoal production and firewood for home heating. Large blocks of land were owned by railroad companies. Once the area was clear-cut, the companies sold land at very reasonable prices to settlers who established farms.

The area has numerous house foundations, an old sawmill site and charcoal pits. Remnants of a narrow gauge rail line to transport supplies on and off the "hill" exist. The clear-cutting, farming, and numerous fires started by steam railroad engines contributed to the current mix of vegetation

on the area. The fires and clear-cuts favored oak. Abandoned farmlands reverted to

pioneer hardwood or were planted with conifers.

NEEDS, ISSUES AND POLICY CONSTRAINTS

This plan strives to manage the diversity of the Livingston Units biological and social resources for multiple use to serve the needs of the people of New York State. In order to manage the Livingston Unit for multiple use, NYS DEC must manage the ecosystem in a holistic manner while reconciling the many and sometimes conflicting demands on the ecosystem. This must be done within the framework of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), rules and regulations, and department policies and procedures.

On the Livingston Unit, many issues including public needs form the basis for the objectives and management actions set forth in this plan. The NYS DEC recognizes that planning must be done today to ensure effective management in the future.

FUNDING

Currently NYS DEC's Bureau of Public Lands and Bureau of Wildlife have a limited budget to manage of all NYS DEC lands.

Funding is primarily derived from:

- Services in lieu of payment during commercial sales of forest products. (These services are limited to the specific location where the sale occurs.)
 - Capital construction account (State Legislature General Fund monies)
 - Rehabilitation & Improvement account (State Legislature General Fund monies)
 - Stewardship - Special Revenue Other (SRO) account. State forests only.
- Note: The primary source of revenue for the SRO account is from commercial sales of forest products listed above.

- Conservation Fund. Wildlife management areas only. A state fund consisting primarily of income from the sale of sporting licenses, fines from penalties from fish and wildlife law violations, sale of products off lands administered by the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources, and return a Gift to Wildlife donations.
- Wildlife Restoration Program Funds. These are federal funds commonly referred to as Pittman-Robertson Funds. This is a federal program established from money received from excise taxes on the sale of sporting guns and ammunition.

Regional allocations from these accounts must be shared by all NYS DEC lands within the region. There is no specific budget established to manage an individual site. Funding is distributed based on priorities for all areas within the region. Tasks listed in the work schedule may not be met due to lack of funds or higher priority projects within the region.

Cooperative partnerships using the "Adopt A Resource Program" with private conservation organizations or other interested parties can be used to complete projects on the Livingston Unit. These partnerships are a valuable supplemental source for providing needed services.

CURRENT KNOWN ILLEGAL USE

- ATV and dirt bike use
- Off road driving
- Dumping / littering
- Vandalism
- Construction of permanent blinds and/or tree stands
- Swimming on Wildlife Management Areas
- Poaching
- Underage drinking

SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED ISSUES

ACCESS

It is NYS DEC policy to provide appropriate public and operational access on the Livingston Unit. Access is necessary for both public use and land management. However, appropriate restrictions on access may positively contribute to the natural character of state lands.

This issue was noted by the variety of public comments received prior to the preparation of this plan. Some requested additional recreational amenities be added; others asked the Livingston Units' natural character be maintained. Additional and improved parking lots were requested specifically to accommodate today's larger horse trailers. Some wanted NYSDEC to increase marketing and publicity of these areas. Others suggested people on workfare could work on the marking of trails. Access-related comments can also be found in the Public Recreation and Use section.

Additional site-specific public comments were to maintain the public access road on

Sonyea State Forest to reach the abandoned railroad bed along the creek and the need for additional horse trails on Sonyea State Forest. There was both support and opposition to gate access roads into the interior of Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Plant communities are by nature dynamic and ever-changing. Young trees stands get older, and species composition changes with time. Disturbances from fire, wind, insects, disease, timber harvest, and other land-use practices have been an important part of the history of New York forests and have determined the composition and structure of today's forests. By applying different forest management or silvicultural practices, land managers can affect change in vegetative types and stages and associated use by wildlife.

The production of forest products is a clearly stated goal in the Reforestation Law of 1929 and is consistent with the proposed management actions in the Livingston Unit. But, it too is challenged by conflicting

opinions. The public expressed a desire for early successional types and stages of vegetation and the wildlife species they support. But, others expressed a desire for late or older forest types and stages. Concern was also noted about the immediate effects of logging the forest in terms of aesthetic appreciation.

Public comments support the protection of rare communities for the rare wildlife species that reside therein and for the value of the forest communities themselves. Some of these communities can be maintained only through logging and others only by the cessation of logging. Some commentators suggested the potential to showcase proper forest and wildlife management techniques. The sustainable sale of forest products was encouraged to provide income to accomplish additional maintenance and management.

Additional comments included: plant more food crops and apple trees, use selective cutting to open the forest, plant oak seedlings, remove red pine plantations and establish grasslands in their place, and open the forest for firebreaks and forage production. There was concern expressed that dead and downed wood in the forest is a fire hazard. Sustained yield through even-aged and uneven-aged cutting was supported, but so was allowing trees to grow without cutting. One recommended more farming be allowed on public land.

WATER RESOURCES

The Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) dictates that the State Forests within the Livingston Unit be managed for watershed protection. This is also clearly consistent with Wildlife Management Area objectives and sound conservation practices

and public desires. Best Management Practices are used for all silvicultural practices on state lands. These require specific conservation practices which protect soils and water quality during timber harvest. Well-managed water resources have multiple benefits, including quality fish and wildlife habitats, aesthetically pleasing sites, ground water protection, and flood water retention.

Public comments show an appreciation for water quality and a concern that freshwater wetland laws are overly restrictive. Comments from landowners and public officials noted water levels in Conesus Lake as a concern.

The northern pike spawning beds at the north end of the Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area were constructed by the US Army Corps of Engineers to compensate for the loss of northern pike spawning habitat by the flood control dam at the north end of Conesus Lake in the village of Lakeville. The spawning beds were designed to flood with water from the lake and from spring snow-melt runoff in early March. Northern pike migrate to shallow water at this time of year to spawn. Successful northern pike spawning requires that Conesus Lake be at elevation 819.0 ft NGVD by March. A guide curve of lake level management was developed and agreed upon by Conesus Lake interests at the time the spawning beds were designed. The US Army Corps of Engineers requires that the dam owner (DEC) and operator (Conesus Lake Compact) to maintain lake levels in accordance with this guide curve. Water flow inhibitors were recommended for the Conesus Lake inlets. Water pollution of Conesus Lake was also identified as a concern.

WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

Broad public support was noted for healthy wildlife populations as a source of a variety of recreations.

Habitat management for rare species and game species was requested. White-tailed deer, ruffed grouse, woodcock, wild turkey and ring-necked pheasant were specifically mentioned as preferred game. Freedom from nuisance caused by overabundant animals was desired by the agricultural community. The management of state lands as a showcase of effective wildlife habitat techniques for the public to apply to private lands was suggested. An increase in habitat diversity through timber harvest and grassland planting and management was supported. Expanding biodiversity surveys was recommended. A request to eliminate hunting and remove bears and coyotes were other comments.

FISH MANAGEMENT

The Division of Fish and Wildlife is charged by Environmental Conservation Law to maintain and improve the fisheries resource and develop and administer measures for making the resource accessible for the people of the state. Other public comments requested a deepening of the northern pike spawning beds on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area to allow lower lake levels in Conesus Lake, increasing the interpretation and education material available to users, and continuing fish stocking.

PUBLIC RECREATION AND USE

Public comments received from the first request for comments, and during years of managing on these lands, include a general encouragement to increase opportunities for hiking, camping, cross-country skiing, hunting, off-roading, fishing, snowmobiling and horseback riding. Additional comments include: eliminate target shooting and hunting, allow for passive use and low maintenance trails, designate shooting ranges for practice, and provide maps and signs. The establishment of cooperative agreements with horseback riding clubs to designate and maintain horse trails was suggested. Cooperation with the Village of Swain to promote cross country skiing, horseback riding and snowmobiling on the Unit was supported. One person proposed the development of an interpretive nature trail on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area.

There was also support for purchase of additional land near Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area for low maintenance trails for public use, and a suggestion to construct a hiking trail spur from the Genesee Valley Greenway to Keshequa Creek Gorge.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Required funds to maintain the 9,692 acre Livingston Unit are beyond current budgets. Public comments suggest that present conditions may be acceptable, although some support of parking lot improvements, and adding outhouses, for example. There is a need to identify additional funding and

actively search out cooperative agreements and partnerships to maintain roads and trails and other facilities in the Livingston Unit.

NYS DEC's formal cooperative program, called the Adopt-a-Natural-Resource Stewardship Program, encourages individuals and groups to undertake activities that meet management needs of state-owned natural resources. Multiple benefits of such partnerships have been identified; serving as a means to complete work that helps preserve, maintain and enhance natural resources at minimal cost to the New York State. It is also an opportunity for organizations, groups and individuals to show willing support for conservation efforts, large and small. Such efforts may involve the clean up of vandalism, litter pick up, establishment or maintenance of nature trails, providing interpretive services for school groups and other citizens, management of fish and wildlife habitats and other positive benefits to the site and natural resources.

OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION

New York State has been a leader in recognizing the value of open, undeveloped land. In 1998 Governor George Pataki issued a plan prepared by NYS DEC and the NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historical Preservation, entitled, "Conserving Open Space in New York State".

The Open Space Plan of 1998 characterizes the need for perpetuation, in a grand sense, of open space and natural landscapes as, "The quality and character of the lives of the people of New York depend

upon the quality and character of the land on which we live. These lands shape the way we spend our leisure time, affect the long term strength of our economy, determine whether we have clean air and water, support the web of living things of which we are a part, and affect how we think about ourselves and relate to other New Yorkers." The Open Space Plan outlines what open space should be saved and includes priorities and guidelines for public land acquisition this plan will be followed on the Livingston Unit.

AESTHETICS

In addition to providing open space and a place to experience wildlife and wild land, public lands should also be pleasing to the eye and soul. Scenic vistas, the use of natural materials, and attention to quality design and maintenance are important components of effectively managing the Livingston Unit. The challenge is to attract users to the site without destroying what has drawn them there in the first place.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The public comments supported the protection and enhancement of historic and cultural resources, readily identifiable as valued parts of the common heritage of New York's citizens. Comments specifically suggest providing more historical information about Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area and the cemetery in Sonyea State Forest. Others suggested identification and protection of archaeological sites and Seneca or pre-Seneca occupations.

POLICY CONSTRAINTS

The laws, regulations, and policies listed below provide broad guidelines within which this plan is prepared. The Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York is available to the public at local libraries, NYSDEC offices, from private vendors, and at www.dec.state.ny.us/website/regs/index.htm/ on the internet.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW (ECL)

- ECL Article 8 - Environmental Quality Review
- ECL Article 9 - Lands and Forests
- ECL Article 11 - Fish and Wildlife
- ECL Article 15 - Water Resources
- ECL Article 23 - Mineral Resources
- ECL Article 24 - Freshwater Wetlands
- ECL Article 33 - Pesticides
- ECL Article 51 - Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1972
- ECL Article 71 - Enforcement

NEW YORK CODE RULES AND REGULATIONS (6NYCRR)

- 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 VI - State Environmental Quality Review
 - Chapter VII - Subchapter A
 - Implementation of EQBA of 1972
 - Chapter X - Division of Water Resources

DEPARTMENT POLICIES

- Public Use
- Temporary Revocable Permits
- Motor Vehicle Use
- Timber Management
- Unit Management Planning
- Pesticides
- Prescribed Burns
- State Forest Master Plan
- Inventory
- Acquisition

Road Construction
Motor Vehicle Access for People with Disabilities Policy
Best Management Practices
General Freshwater Wetlands Permit for WMA Management Activities
Bureau of Fisheries Fish Stocking Policies
Walleye Management in NYS: A Plan for Restoration and Enhancement
US Army Corps of Engineers Manual for Conesus Lake Dam Operation

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

VISION

The vision of this plan is to ensure the biological integrity, improvement and protection of the Livingston Unit. This shall be done within the multiple use concept of management, which strives to serve the needs of the people of New York State by providing a broad based, biologically diverse ecosystem. Management will be considered over a broad geographical area, not only to ensure the biological diversity and protection of the ecosystem, but also to optimize the many benefits to the public that these lands provide.

NYS DEC lands within Livingston Unit are unique compared with most private properties in the surrounding landscape. Private landowners have differing management objectives and property size is generally much smaller. State lands provide large expanses open to public recreation. State land management horizons extend over a very long time frame. This allows for a commitment to provide forest land with large timber and to manage and enhance unique vegetative types.

To achieve the vision, this plan will provide specific management goals with measurable planning objectives. The objectives will be augmented and supported by a plan of action and a timetable.

ACCESS

The existing network of roads and parking lots is sufficient for intended uses. However, a need exists for two additional administrative roads, one in Ossian State Forest, the other in the Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area.

Restricted access to administrative roads by gates and signs will continue. The costs to upgrade administrative grade roads to public access roads is prohibitive. Access restrictions are needed to maintain the "backwoods" character of the land.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR ACCESS

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Identify need for additional access	1.0	Survey site(s)	As Needed
	1.1	Receive public comments	On-Going
	1.2	Solicit public comments	Every 10 yrs
2. Construct identified additional facilities	2.0	Complete construction of access road on Ossian State Forest.	One Time
	2.1	Complete construction of access road	

		and Construct Bridge/Culvert across Sugar Creek on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	One Time
3. Maintain roads	3.0	Inspect culverts	Annually
	3.1	Replace inoperable culverts	As Needed
	3.2	Public access roads - Grade and Maintain surface of 20.3 miles	Annually
	3.3	Administrative access roads - Grade and Maintain surface of 49.2 miles	Every 5 yrs
	3.4	Mow road right of way.	Annually
	3.5	Establish status of town roads	As Needed
4. Maintain parking areas.	4.0	Mow all parking areas.	As Needed
	4.1	Maintain curbing	Annually
	4.2	Post regulations signs	Annually
	4.3	Maintain surface	As Needed
	4.4	Litter removal.	As Needed
5. Control access.	5.0	Identify the need for gates and signs.	As Needed
	5.1	Construct gates and post signs	As Needed
	5.2	Maintain gates and signs.	Annually
	5.3	Enforce NYS DEC Policies	On-Going
	5.4	Construct gates on Ossian State Forest at: Trail on east boundary line; Hovey Access road; and Shay Farm road.	One time
	5.5	Barricade road/trail around Evergreen Pond.	One time
6. Identify state property boundaries.	6.0	Survey, paint, blaze, and post boundary lines.	Every 5 yrs
	6.1	Repair and replace area signs.	On-Going

TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND VEGETATION

The Livingston Unit Management Plan strives to maintain a balance of vegetative types and vegetative stages. This balance is intended to produce marketable forest resources and in enhance wildlife diversity and abundance. Presently, although a variety of vegetative types occur, a variety of vegetative stages does not. During state ownership, natural regeneration and tree planting since 1900 has resulted in the development of large acreage of sawtimber stage natural hardwoods and declining conifer plantations. Consequently, very young vegetative stages are lacking.

In order to create a better distribution of the vegetative stages over the entire unit, forest products will be sold. All sales over \$500, or with high demand, will be publically bid. All

sales will be administrated by a state forester. A core area of late stage vegetation will also be maintained on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area. This will be accomplished by a variety of silvicultural techniques such as altering rotation length, converting even-age stands to uneven-aged stands, establishing a no-harvest area, and reserving ecologically sensitive areas such as stream banks, wetlands, rare plant communities, and steep slopes from intensive management.

The establishment of conifers through planting and natural regeneration has created a significant conifer component, and it is important to maintain them as a component of the ecosystem. Natural regeneration often supply the necessary coniferous component. However, planting may be used to help maintain a conifer component.

Oak and chestnut are desirable tree species to have on the Unit, however, recent management and disease have discriminated against these species. The objective is to maintain and enhance these species in the Unit by using current knowledge of oak silviculture and employing new silvicultural techniques that develop from research. Should a treatment to control chestnut blight be developed efforts would be made to bring back the chestnut to the area.

Unique plant communities have been singled out for protection and maintenance. Management strategies in these stands will be directed towards perpetuating them. The rich hemlock-hardwood peat swamp on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area can be protected through Best Management Practices on timber sales. Additional information on regulating water levels to maintain the silver maple-ash swamp on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area is needed but it is believed current practices will favor this rare community.

Forest regeneration has been so complete on the Livingston Unit that a need exists to create and maintain at least a small portion of the Unit as grassland. Grassy vegetation provides valuable habitat for many popular game species and rare protected species and is also a desirable ecotype when soil protection is an objective. Clearing and reseeded through timber harvest contracts and additional service work can accomplish the establishment of grasslands. Maintenance through regular mowing roughly ever third year is also necessary.

Various endemic and epidemic occurrences of insect, diseases, fires and storms periodically impact the vegetative communities of the Livingston Management Unit. Infestations of introduced insects such as Gypsy Moth and Pine Shoot Beetle are of present concern and bear persistent monitoring. Native insect species such as Pear Thrips and Fall Cankerworms are cyclic in population and may be expected to impact vegetation at some time in the future as they have in the past.

Some levels of insect, disease and natural disaster are recognized as being a beneficial factor in shaping our vegetation, although quantifiable standards are not available presently.

We plan to continue to observe the effects of these factors which influence our vegetation. Management may be then able to ameliorate impacts which we feel are undesirable.

A forest inventory is recommended at a minimum of every 15 years.

See appendix E for a listing of forest management plans, by stand number.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR VEGETATION
(percent based on forest acreage)

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Maintain knowledge of forest stands.	1.0	Perform State Forest and Wildlife Management Area inventory.	Every 15 yrs
2. Maintain healthy vegetation	2.0	Practice Integrated Pest Management	On-Going
3. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area Develop the following balance:			
10% openings	3.0	Create a total of 405 acres of open land.	One Time
	3.1	Mow 135 acres (3 yr rotation)	Annually
20% No Cut (Protection)	3.2	Protect 1,097 acres.	On-Going
13% Uneven Aged silviculture, at a 17 yr cutting cycle.	3.3	Regenerate an average of 35 acres	Annually
15% Even Aged silviculture, at 150 yr rotation	3.4	Regenerate an average of 43 acres	Every 10 yrs
	3.5	Thin an average of 86 acres.	Every 10 yrs
32% Even Aged silviculture, at 100 yr rotation	3.6	Regenerate an average of 96 acres	Every 10 yrs
	3.7	Thin an average of 96 acres	Every 10 yrs
	3.8	Convert plantation to hardwood, Regenerate an average of 51 acres	Every 10 yrs
	3.9	Thin an average of 51 acres	Every 10 yrs
10% Even Aged plantation	3.10	Regenerate an average of 72 acres	Every 10 yrs
	3.11	Thin an average of 72 acres	Every 10 yrs
4. State Forest Develop the following balance.			
3% openings	4.0	Mow 33 acres (3 yr rotation)	Annually
7% No Cut (protection)	4.1	Protect 258 acres.	On-Going
30% Uneven Age silviculture, at a 17 yr cutting cycle.	4.2	Regenerate an average of 60 acres	Annually
60% Even Age silviculture, at 100 yr rotation.	4.3	Regenerate an average of 21 acres	Annually
	4.4	Thin an average of 21 acres.	Annually
5. Conesus Fish and Wildlife Management Area			
Mow or burn openings	5.0	Mow or burn 10 acres	Annually
	5.1	Mow or burn 30 acres	Every 3 yrs

WATERSHED AND WETLANDS PROTECTION

The ECL dictates that State Forests within this Unit be managed for watershed protection. This is also clearly consistent with Wildlife Management Area objectives and sound conservation practices and public desires. Watershed management is specifically mentioned in the Reforestation Act of 1929. Timber Harvesting Guidelines which are mandatory for all silvicultural practices on state lands, require specific conservation practices which protect soils and water quality. These guidelines are mandatory on all silvicultural practices on state forest lands. Compliance with the New York State Freshwater Wetlands Act (ECL Article 24) and the Protection of Waters Act (ECL Article 15) is required by NYS DEC when conducting management activities or construction projects that involve regulated activities within protected wetlands, water bodies, or streams. Regulated activities are such things as clear-cutting vegetation and construction of ponds or road crossings. Normal maintenance and repair of existing structures is generally exempt from permit requirements. Well-managed water resources have multiple benefits, including quality fish and wildlife habitats, aesthetically pleasing sites, ground water protection, and flood water retention.

Needs for small dug-outs and a larger wetland development is elicited in the objectives for "Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat".

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR WATERSHED AND WETLANDS

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Use watershed protection guidelines.	1.0	Utilize Best Management Practices (BMP's) for timber sales.	On-Going
	1.1	Control erosion through proper road maintenance.	On-Going
	1.2	Comply with the Protection of Waters and Freshwater Wetlands Acts.	On-Going
	1.3	Comply with General Stormwater SPDES Permit.	On-Going
	1.4	Use erosion control measures in standard Agricultural lease agreements	On-Going

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND HABITAT

The wildlife objectives for the Unit focus on: (1) enhancing overall species diversity and abundance by protecting rare and endangered species; (2) achieving the appropriate size for wildlife populations; (3) providing information about wildlife; (4) knowing the status and distribution of species; and, (5) employing and demonstrating wildlife habitat management techniques.

The preservation of rare and endangered species, objective 1, involves direct and indirect protection through law enforcement and critical habitat management efforts. Objective 2, determining

and achieving the appropriate size for populations, involves measures of public satisfaction with wildlife-related recreation and relief from nuisance and damage on adjacent properties. Achieving the appropriate size involves advocating public use of the resource as described in the following section, Public Recreation and Use; and improving habitat. Management objectives, season lengths and bag limits set for the Wildlife Management Units where Livingston Unit lands are found contribute to this objective.

Objective 3, meeting the public desire for information about wildlife, can involve on-site educational material and general extension material for mass distribution. The Department supports the use of state lands as living classrooms for all ages. The development of on-site educational material can involve considerations of aesthetics, cost of maintenance and vandalism. Guided tours and educational presentations are rarely given with the current level of staffing.

Objective 4, knowing the status of species, may involve samples or direct counts, during various seasons of the year. They may involve counts of animals, signs of activity, measures of presence or absence, distribution, density, productivity and mortality, or even user satisfaction.

Objective 5, habitat management activities, will involve creating habitat types that favor desirable species. Identifying which species are desirable is a rather complex process on public lands. We recommend a method described by the U. S. Forest Service (Salwasser and Unkel, 1981) called the management indicator species concept. Management indicator species are plant or animal species whose population parameters can be used to show the effects of land and resource management practices on themselves, other species, or an ecosystem. Four sets of management indicators are described: (1) recovery species, (2) featured species, (3) habitat indicators, and (4) ecological indicators.

Recovery species are those identified for population increase because they are listed as endangered species by State law (ECL 11-0535) or as rare by the Natural Heritage Program (11-0539). Red-shouldered hawk, timber rattlesnake, West Virginia white, Wehrle's salamander and pied-billed grebe are suggested recovery species. Additional surveys for rare species that are associated with habitats found on the Livingston Unit are recommended to further refine this list.

Featured species are those commonly hunted, fished or trapped, or of high value for non-consumptive recreational use. Preferred game is deer, wild turkey, waterfowl, ruffed grouse, cottontail rabbit, ring-necked pheasant, gray squirrel and woodcock. Muskrat, beaver, red fox and coyote are preferred furbearers. Great blue herons, many of the game species and birds, in general, are popular species for observation. Black bear might be added as a featured species for high value wildlife observation as it represents a deep woods, wilderness habitat valued by many outdoorsmen and women.

Habitat indicators are those with specific and potentially limiting habitat needs that may be significantly affected by forest management activities. In this case, indicators of the effects of forest fragmentation are recommended. The concept of fragmentation is a landscape ecology issue that recognizes the effects of shrinking and isolating habitat types. This applies in particular to those species that confine their activity to the inner core of a cover type. The forest management plan for

Rattlesnake Hill WMA is designed with interior species in mind, but a field measure of the effects of this design is beneficial. Ovenbird, red-shouldered hawk, pileated woodpecker, and black bear are good measures of fragmentation. They are also relatively easy species to survey.

Ecological indicators are those species that can be used to show the quality of habitats or ecosystems. Brook trout, mink, and stream and woodland salamanders are excellent ecological indicators.

These four categories of indicators are not mutually exclusive. Some species could be selected for more than one category. For example, a red-shouldered hawk is a recovery species, a habitat indicator, and possibly, a featured species. We recommend consolidation of these indicators to minimize the effort needed to run surveys. Game species can be surveyed by user satisfaction surveys. Ruffed grouse drumming surveys would add a measure of a featured species and an indicator of early successional forest regeneration. Ovenbird surveys would add to the red-shouldered hawk's measure of interior habitat.

The most significant wildlife habitat management practice that will be applied to Livingston Unit lands is timber harvest. About 20% of Livingston Unit forests will be maintained in a rotation that will create early successional forests to benefit wildlife, such as ruffed grouse, and deer. Protected forests will total 1,097 acres and provide habitat for forest-interior species..

Sixteen percent of the forests are conifer plantations and some of them are large, contiguous tracts greater than 50 acres. Such tracts often support unique species of wildlife. Surveys of these plantations are recommended to determine wildlife use. Management prescriptions can then be applied accordingly. Wintering deer, for example, are associated with conifer stands and adequate browse material. Vegetative management in conifer stands and nearby hardwood stands may enhance the required food and structural components of deer concentration sites. If plantations are not being used by deer, species richness might be increased by felling conifers to allow regeneration of preferred species.

Nesting and roosting sites found in tree cavities will also be managed. Cutting prescriptions of pole size timber should allow for the eventual establishment of cavity trees. Similarly, in older forest stands, existing cavity trees should remain in the stand at a rate of at least three hardwood and 2 softwood dens per acre. Where feasible, dead trees and snags will be left at a similar rate for all timber sales.

The creation of permanent openings in the forest is a practice known to favor wild turkey and deer. Turkeys benefit from a density of 3 to 5 acres of openings for every 100 acres of forest. Timber sales can be used to offset the cost of creating openings. Seeding recommendations are for a mix of a legume, such as clover, alfalfa, or vetch which will provide good fall and spring benefits; and a perennial grass for summer insect and seed production. A good mix for turkey and deer is: 10 lbs. Perennial Ryegrass, 4 lbs. Orchard Grass, 3 lbs. White Dutch Clover, and 4 lbs. Birdsfoot Trefoil.

Although the key to managing forest wildlife populations is the management of the forests

themselves, other wildlife habitat management practices do not involve timber sales. The creation of shallow water impoundments and the management of grasslands are examples. On Livingston Unit lands, shallow water impoundments shall be constructed and managed to provide exceptionally valuable habitat for wildlife species. Management practices shall include periodic drawdowns, level ditching and the creation of potholes. Construction designs will follow established guidelines for wildlife marshes. Erecting nest structures for cavity nesters is another recommended habitat management practice.

Grasslands will be created and maintained by clearing and grubbing, seeding suitable wildlife mixes of grasses and legumes, the addition of soil amendments, and periodic mowing after the nesting season or possibly burning for maintenance of an herbaceous state. Building brush piles as cover for cottontails is an additional effective habitat management technique. The release and care of wild apple trees is recommended for the production of soft mast.

Herbaceous cover is mandatory for the northern pike spawning marshes on Conesus Inlet FWMA. The marshes must be dry in the summer so they can be mowed annually. Mowing will favor the growth of cool season grasses and remove woody vegetation. A controlled burn is a possible alternative to annual mowing.

Cropland rental agreements on suitable soils will benefit wildlife management and site maintenance efforts. An agreement for 61.7 acres was entered into in 1995 on Conesus Inlet FWMA. By 1999, rented lands have declined to 23.2 acres. Public notices will be made to maximize agricultural use up to the original 61.7 acres at this site.

Species-specific management practices are recommended to build on and fine tune the effects of the forest management plan on wildlife. Ruffed grouse habitat improvement is a good example. Grouse habitat will be created by developing three serial stages of aspen blocks in a 6 to 10 acre area: (1) dense sucker stands less than 10 years old for brood cover; (2) sapling and pole stage stands 10 to 25 years old for adult wintering and breeding cover; and, (3) older aspen for food and wintering and nesting cover.

White-tailed deer and wild turkey will benefit from the timber harvest guidelines discussed earlier. Forest clearings to create wild meadows of herbaceous perennials, grasses or legumes will be well distributed on the Unit as described in Timber Management and Vegetation. Summer water sources shall be managed and enhanced to provide a distribution of at least one for every 160 acres throughout the Unit. Deer yards and turkey roosting sites will be identified and will receive additional management considerations.

Waterfowl use will be encouraged by management and construction of shallow water impoundments. Activities will include spring drawdowns to encourage succulent re-growth of preferred plants. Loafing areas will be created at a rate of 10 to 15 per acre of water. Nesting structures will be built and maintained to augment natural reproduction. The opportunities for topsoil sales in large wetlands with a lack of open water will be investigated. Vernal ponds as amphibian activity centers will be maintained. Seeps will be managed for amphibians, turkey and deer. A 3 acre shallow-water impoundment is desired for Ossian State Forest to provide emergent wetland

habitat in a woodland setting and facilitate administrative access.

Adult ring-necked pheasants are annually stocked on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area. Habitat improvement projects have also included shrub control, the application of soil amendments and herbicides to improve grasslands and the planting of switchgrass, a native grass that provides excellent cover.

The Bureau of Wildlife's plan for black bear management calls for re-location of orphaned bears to areas where there is suitable habitat. These re-located bears would be radio-collared and monitored, in part, to accomplish an educational objective of gaining public acceptance for bears. Livingston Unit lands offer suitable habitat for limited release of rehabilitated or orphaned bears if they become available.

Beaver activity can create valuable wetland habitat and also cause destruction of man-made impoundments. Beaver populations will be controlled through regulated trapping or possibly damage control permits.

Red-shouldered hawks are a threatened species in New York. Logging in the vicinity of nests is likely to have a negative impact, but site-specific information is needed. Possible sources of human disturbance near nests include early spring road maintenance, illegal off-road vehicle use, and spring turkey hunting. Management guidelines from Allegheny National Forest (Nelson and Titus 1989) are: (1) regularly survey the area for nests, (2) prohibit disturbances within 100 meters of each nest, (3) prohibit significant changes in the landscape within 200 meters of each nest, and (4) restrict activities that result in adverse disturbance to nesting birds within 400 meters of each nest. Further definition of what constitutes significant changes, and which disturbances are adverse, is needed.

Other rare species identified in a recent Natural Heritage survey of Conesus Inlet WMA and Rattlesnake Hill WMA include: West Virginia white (*Pieris virginiensis*), Wehrle's salamander (*Plethodon wehrlei*) and Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). Specific management recommendations need to be developed for West Virginia white and Wehrle's salamander. Pied-billed grebe will benefit from managed waterfowl impoundments (Gibbs and Melvin, 1992).

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR WILDLIFE

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Enhance species diversity.	1.0	Purchase and protect timber rattlesnake den lands.	One time
	1.1	Protect red-shouldered hawk nests from disturbance.	Annually
	1.2	Develop management recommendations for West Virginia white and Wehrle's salamander.	One time
	1.3	Relocate black bear.	As needed
	1.4	Maintain bluebird boxes.	Annually

	1.5	Advise Boy Scouts with placement of bluebird boxes on Sonyea State Forest.	As needed
	1.6	Protect great blue heron rookery.	On going
2. Achieve appropriate population size.	2.0	Receive assessments of hunter satisfaction.	On going
	2.1	Perform human use and satisfaction surveys.	Every 10 years.
	2.2	Provide relief from deer damage for neighboring farms.	As needed
	2.3	Monitor deer wintering and turkey roosting sites.	Annually
	2.4	Reduce disturbance, and improve habitat at deer wintering and turkey roosting sites.	As needed
3. Provide information.	3.0	Prepare educational material for kiosks.	Quarterly
	3.1	Develop and implement actions to convey information to the public.	As needed
4. Know status of wildlife.	4.0	Receive wildlife sighting records from the public.	On going
	4.1	Collect and analyze dead or moribund wildlife.	As needed
	4.2	Perform regular status surveys of rare and endangered species in suitable habitats.	Every 2 years
	4.3	Survey ruffed grouse breeding.	Every 2 years
	4.4	Survey forest interior birds or indicators.	Every 2 years
5. Manage woodland habitats.	5.0	Plant or manage small wildlife food plants and shrubs and cover along woodland edges.	On going
	5.1	Protect den trees during harvest to provide a minimum of 3 hardwood and 2 softwood dens per acre.	As needed
	5.2	Rejuvenate 5 apple trees.	Annually
	5.3	Regenerate 5 acres of aspen for ruffed grouse.	Annually
	5.4	Investigate methods for regenerating oak stands.	On going
6. Manage wetland habitats.	6.0	Develop at least one permanent water source for every 160 acres of woodland habitat.	On going

	6.1	Construct a shallow water impoundment on Ossian State Forest.	One time
	6.2	Maintain woodduck boxes, hen houses, mallard tripods, and other nesting structures.	Annually
	6.3	Develop channels or potholes in large expanses of cattail marsh.	Every 5 years
	6.4	Regulate water levels in diked marshes.	Annually
	6.5	Provide 10 to 20 waterfowl loafing sites per marsh acre.	On going
	6.6	Maintain water control boxes and mow dikes.	Annually
	6.7	Mow or burn cool season grasses in northern pike spawning marsh.	Annually
	6.8	Investigate sale of topsoil in cattail wetlands.	On time
7. Manage grassland habitats.	7.0	Monitor soil quality and assess fertilizer and lime requirements.	Every 5 years
	7.1	Rejuvenate switchgrass plantings via established methods.	As needed
	7.2	Plant 5 acres of switchgrass on suitable sites.	One time
	7.3	Rent crop land at identified sites.	Annually
	7.4	Create 3 brush piles.	Annually

PUBLIC RECREATION AND USE

One goal of the NYS DEC is to provide suitable opportunities for the public enjoyment of compatible recreational pursuits in a natural setting. We are charged under Environmental Conservation Law with guaranteeing that the "widest range of beneficial uses" of the environment is attained "without unnecessary degradation or other undesirable or unintended consequences." The public has an undeniable stake in identifying both "beneficial uses" and "undesirable consequences." Recreational program opportunities for people with disabilities will be planned in perspective with those available elsewhere in the Region on NYS DEC lands. At a minimum, parking will comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessible Guidelines.

Wildlife-related recreation, including hunting and trapping, is a dominant and important use of the NYSDEC lands in the Livingston Unit. Wildlife users adhere to standards of equitable distribution, humane treatment, fair chase, ethics and the maintenance of the variety and quality of

use. Additional recreational pursuits will continue to be allowed to the extent that they are compatible with wildlife use and habitat integrity and financial resources. Wildlife viewing is also encouraged according to standards of ethical treatment. Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area is highlighted in New York's Guide to Watchable Wildlife Sites. A boardwalk on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area could be extended to form a loop through wetland habitats as funds allow.

Administrative and public access roads add to existing trails and logging roads to form an excellent network to access recreational opportunities. The Genesee Valley Greenway, a 90-mile public natural resource corridor multi-use trail, is adjacent to the Sonyea State Forest. For more details on the Greenway and its public recreational uses and activities, contact the Friends of the Genesee Valley Greenway, Inc., PO Box 42, Mt Morris, NY 14510.

In keeping with current State Forest policy, camping and day use picnicking are acceptable recreational uses of Evergreen Pond on Ossian State Forest. There are no plans for increased recreational facilities at this location until financial resources are available to construct, maintain and supervise this site.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR RECREATION

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Assess users satisfaction with recreational opportunities.	1.0	Receive public opinion.	On-Going
	1.1	Survey users	On-Going
2. Identify additional recreation needs.	2.0	Receive public input.	On-Going
3. Coordinate with volunteer groups to construct and/or maintain existing and/or future recreational facilities.	3.0	Identify horseback riding clubs interested in riding, creating and/or maintaining designated horse trails.	On-Going
	3.1	Coordinate with Village of Swain officials to encourage cross-country skiing, horseback riding and snowmobiling activities.	On-Going
	3.2	Identify interested parties to create interpretive nature trail on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area.	On-Going
	3.3	Identify interested persons to establish and maintain designated practice target shooting range.	On-Going
	3.4	Coordinate with users to designate trails for different activities.	On-Going
	3.5	Identify resources and/or volunteer groups to form additional partnerships.	On-Going

4. Determine feasibility and/or compatibility of proposed additional recreational opportunities.	4.0	In house review of proposed projects	As Needed
	4.1	Negotiate with sponsoring volunteer groups.	As Needed
	4.2	Enter into agreements with volunteer groups to provide additional recreation.	As-Needed
5. Provide additional recreational opportunities.	5.0	Maintain and improve access for persons with disabilities.	On-Going
	5.1	Provide technical support for volunteer groups.	As-Needed
6. Construct additional recreational facilities.	6.0	Construct trail spur from Genesee Valley Greenway Trail to Keshequa Creek Gorge	One Time
	6.1	Construct a new lean-to on Toadfest Point on Sonyea State Forest.	One Time
	6.2	Construct barriers to discourage motorized use of skid trails and abandoned roads after logging operations.	As Needed
	6.3	Construct other new facilities as appropriate.	As Needed
	7.0	List and prioritize activities needed to be maintained.	On-Going
8. Maintain existing and future recreational facilities.	8.0	Maintain and repair trails, boardwalks, boat launches, Greenway spur and lean-to.	On-Going
	8.1	Establish a litter-free environment by promoting carry in/carry out policy.	On-Going
	8.2	Install, update, repair, and replace information on signs/kiosks	On-Going
	8.3	Enhance law enforcement efforts.	On-Going
9. Increase awareness of public recreation opportunities.	9.0	Provide brochures and maps for users.	Update Every 5 yrs
	9.1	Promote events and outreach opportunities.	On-Going
10. Enhance visual appeal	10.0	Create scenic vistas.	As-Needed
	10.1	Remove litter from state land.	As-Needed
	10.2	Construct wildlife viewing platform(s).	As-Needed
11. Advocate wildlife-based recreation	11.0	Allow hunting and trapping according to State regulations.	On-Going

11.1	Stock pheasants on suitable sites.	Annually
11.2	Extend boardwalk on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area.	As Needed
11.3	Erect "Watchable Wildlife Site" road signs to Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area	One time

UNIT MAINTENANCE AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

The goal is to maintain the facilities on the unit to ensure its integrity and character. This must be done within the resources available

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE AND FACILITIES

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Maintain constructed ponds/potholes.	1.0	Inspect for problems.	Annually
	1.1	Repair dykes, control boxes, etc	As Needed
	1.2	Mow dykes/dams	Every 3 yrs
	1.3	Excavate bottom of ponds.	As Needed
2. Solicit volunteer groups to help maintain facilities	2.0	Promote Adopt a Natural Resource Program.	On-Going
	2.1	Enter into agreements with volunteer groups.	On-Going

LAND ACQUISITION

It is not NYS DEC's goal to significantly enlarge the size of the state land. However, certain parcels will be considered for purchase if they contain rare, endangered or threatened species in NY; improve access; or consolidate public ownership by eliminating inholding. It should be clearly understood that the Department intends to acquire these parcels from willing sellers as funding becomes available.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Provide improved access to Livingston Unit.	1.0	Identify land acquisition needs.	On-Going
	1.1	Acquire desired properties from willing	

			sellers as funding permits.	On-Going
2. Consolidate public ownership by eliminating inholding.	2.0		Identify land acquisition needs.	On-Going
	2.1		Acquire desired properties from willing sellers as funding permits.	On-Going
3. Recreational opportunity.	3.0		Identify land acquisition needs.	On-Going
	3.1		Acquire desired properties from willing sellers as funding permits.	On-Going
4. Significant ecological areas.	4.0		Identify land acquisition needs.	On-Going
	4.1		Acquire desired properties from willing sellers as funding permits.	On-Going

MINERAL RESOURCES

Gas Leases are reviewed by the Bureau of Public Lands and Bureau of Wildlife. It is the Bureau's policy to recommend excluding drilling in areas with sensitive habitats or intensive recreational use. Sites to be excluded from drilling are listed in appendix G, Maps "Recommended Exclusions for Gas Drilling"

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR MINERAL RESOURCES

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Exclude drilling/mining from sensitive habitats.	1.0	Provide maps and explanations to the Division of Mineral Resources.	As-Needed
2. Exclude drilling/mining from recreation areas.	2.0	Provide maps and explanations to the Division of Mineral Resources.	As-Needed
3. Administrate seismic work and drilling	3.0	Provide TRP's to lease holders.	Every Lease
	3.1	Monitor drill/mine site(s)	As Needed
	3.2	Enforce site restoration specifications	As Needed

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

It is the goal of NYS DEC to avoid destroying any archaeological and/or historic sites on state

land.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS FOR HISTORICAL SITES

Management Objectives	Mgt. Action	Management Actions	Frequency of Action
1. Preservation of historical and archaeological resources.	1.0	Avoid any activity which may disturb any historical and/or archaeological resources.	On-Going
	1.1	Comply with state historic preservation act.	On-Going
4. Provide information on locations of historic/archaeological resources.	2.0	Post informational signs.	As-Needed
	2.1	Include in brochures/maps.	As Produced

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

INITIAL MAILING

Livingston County Unit Management Plan's citizen participation activities commenced with a March 17, 1998 mailing outlining management plan objectives. An attached mailer requested address corrections and a preliminary round of public comments due March 31, 1998.

The initial mailing's targeted audience consisted of previously identified:

- adjacent property owners,
- local government officials,
- recreational groups,
- forest industry groups,
- wildlife groups and
- other general environmental groups.

Of the 423 letters and attached mailers originally sent, about 20 were returned to DEC by the US Postal Service due to wrong address or for some other reason. Based on those returned and other public comments received, the mailing list was amended to add other interested parties and/or correct outdated names and addresses.

A summary of public comments received from the initial mailing is listed in Appendix B.

SECOND MAILING

Upon completion of the draft Livingston Unit Management Plan, a second fact sheet will be sent to those on the updated mail list, including the media, summarizing objectives of the draft plan, listing local document repositories and announcing a public meeting. A notice will also be posted in the Environmental Notices Bulletin (ENB) two weeks prior to the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING

One public meeting will be held near the Livingston Unit Management area to present the draft plan and receive comments on it. Following the end of a 30-day public comment period, any modifications based on public comment will be made and a responsiveness summary will be added as an appendix to the final plan.

FINAL NOTICE

Commentors and those on the updated mail list will receive a notice of availability of the final plan. Document repositories will again be identified and any significant modifications based on public

comment will be noted.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS SUMMARY

Priority codes:

C=Critical, Necessary to ensure public health and safety; To stabilize structures so as to not lose the money and time invested in them; Mandated by legislation.

H=High, Necessary for public use, and/or to improve habitat or other natural resources. Often this will be for new projects.

L=Low, Important for the enhancement of public use, habitats or other natural resources.

Management Action Item		Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Access	1.0	Survey Site(s)	H	As Needed	10 Work Days	
	1.1	Receive public comments	H	On Going	10 Work Days	
	1.2	Solicit public comments	H	Every 10 yrs	15 Work Days	
	2.0	Complete construction of access road on Ossian State Forest	H	One Time	\$30,000	
	2.1	Complete construction of access road and Construct Bridge/Culvert across Sugar Creek on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	L	One Time	\$75,000	
	3.0	Inspect culverts	C	Annually	20 Work Days	
	3.1	Replace inoperable culverts	C	As Needed	\$50,000	

Management Action Item		Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Access	3.2	Public access roads - Grade and Maintain surface of 20.3 miles.	C	Annually	\$150,000	
	3.3	Administrative access roads - Grade and Maintain surface of 49.2 miles.	C	Every 5 years	\$150,000	
	3.4	Mow road right of way.	C	Annually	\$50,000	
	3.5	Establish status of Town roads	L	As Needed	5 Work Days	
	4.0	Mow all parking areas	C	Annually	\$75,000	
	4.1	Maintain curbing	H	Annually	\$10,000	
	4.2	Maintain regulation signs	H	Annually	\$7,500	
	4.3	Maintain parking surface	H	Annually	\$20,000	
	5.0	Maintain gates and signs.	H	Annually	\$16,000	
	5.1	Identify the need for more gates	C	As Needed	2 Work Days	
	5.2	Construct gates and post signs	L	As Needed	\$1,000	
	5.3	Enforce NYS DEC Policies	C	On-Going	\$250,000	
	5.4	Construct gates on Ossian State Forest at: Trail on east boundary line; Hovey Access road; and Shay Farm road.	L	One time	\$3,000	

Management Action Item			Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Access	5.5	Barricade road/trail around Evergreen Pond.	L	One time	\$500		
	6.0	Survey, paint, blaze, and post boundary lines.	H	Every 5 yrs	\$45,000		
	6.1	Repair and replace area signs.	H	On-Going	\$6,000		
Vegetation	1.0	Perform State Forest and Wildlife Management Area inventories.	H	Every 15 yrs	140 Work Days		
	2.0	Practice Integrated Pest Management	H	On-Going	20 to 50 Work Days		
	3.0	Create a total of 405 acres of open land.	H	One Time	\$53,000		
	3.1	Mow 135 acres (3 yr rotation)	H	Annually	\$27,000		
	3.2	Protect 1,097 Acres.	C	On-Going	--	--	
	3.3	Regenerate an average of 35 acres (at a 17 yr cutting cycle)	H	Annually		\$35,000	Based on \$100/Acre
	3.4	Regenerate an average of 43 acres (even, 150 yr)	H	Every 10 yrs		\$51,600	Based on \$1,200/Acre
	3.5	Thin an average of 86 acres.	H	Every 10 yrs		\$17,200	Based on \$200/Acre
	3.6	Regenerate an average of 96 acres (even, 100 yr)	H	Every 10 yrs		\$115,200	Based on \$1,200/Acre

Management Action Item		Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments	
Vegetation	3.7	Thin an average of 96 acres	H	Every 10 yrs		\$14,400	Based on \$150/Acre
	3.8	Convert plantation to hardwood, regenerate an average of 51 acres	H	Every 10 yrs		\$17,850	Based on \$350/Acre
	3.9	Thin an average of 51 acres	H	Every 10 yrs		\$5,100	Based on \$100/Acre
	3.10	Regenerate an average of 72 acres. (plantation, even, 70 yr)	H	Every 10 yrs	\$12,240	\$25,200	Based on \$350/Acre Planting costs: \$170/Ac
	3.11	Thin an average of 72 acres	H	Every 10 yrs		\$7,200	Based on \$100/Acre
	4.0	Mow 33 acres (3 yr rotation)	H	Annually	\$6,600		
	4.1	Protect 258 acres	C	On-Going	--	--	
	4.2	Regenerate an average of 60 acres (at a 17 yr cutting cycle.)	H	Annually		\$60,000	Based on \$100/Acre
	4.3	Regenerate an average of 21 acres (at 100 yr rotation.)	H	Annually		\$73,500	Based on \$350/Acre
	4.4	Thin an average of 21 acres.	H	Annually		\$16,800	Based on \$80/Acre
	5.0	Mow or burn 10 acres	H	Annually	\$2,000		
5.1	Mow or burn 30 acres	H	Every 3 yrs	\$1,800			
Watershed	1.0	Utilize Best Management Practices guidelines. (BMP's) for timber sales.	C	On-Going	--	--	

Management Action Item			Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Watershed and Wetlands	1.1	Control erosion through proper road maintenance.	C	On-Going	--	--	See Access
	1.2	Comply with the Protection of Waters and Freshwater Wetlands Acts.	C	On-Going	--	--	
	1.3	Comply with General Stormwater SPDES	C	On-Going	--	--	
	1.4	Use erosion control measures in standard Agricultural lease agreements	C	On-Going	--	--	
Fish and Wildlife and Habitat	1.0	Purchase and protect timber rattlesnake den lands.	C	One time	\$50,000		
	1.1	Protect red-shouldered hawk nests.	C	Annually	--	--	Some costs incurred by loss of timber sales.
	1.2	Develop management recommendations for West Virginia white and Wehrle's salamander.	C	One time	10 Work Days		
	1.3	Relocate black bear.	L	As needed	20 Work Days		According to management plan.
	1.4	Maintain bluebird nest boxes.	L	Annually	15 Work Days		Additional costs of materials.
	1.5	Advise Boy Scouts with placement of bluebird boxes on Sonyea State Forest.	L	As needed	3 Work Days		

Management Action Item		Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Fish and Wildlife and Habitat	1.5	Protect great blue heron rookery.	C	On going	5 Work Days	
	2.0	Receive assessments of user satisfaction.	H	On going	10 Work Days	
	2.1	Perform use and satisfaction surveys.	L	Every 10 years	10 Work Days	
	2.2	Provide relief from deer damage.	H	As needed	10 Work Days	
	2.3	Monitor deer wintering and turkey roost sites.	L	Annually	10 Work Days	
	2.4	Reduce disturbance, and improve habitat at deer wintering and turkey roost sites.	L	As needed	20 Work Days	
	3.0	Prepare educational material for kiosks.	L	Quarterly	10 Work Days	Additional costs for materials.
	3.1	Develop and implement actions to convey information to the public.	L	As needed	20 Work Days	Additional costs for printing or materials.
	4.0	Receive wildlife sighting records.	L	On going	5 Work Days	
	4.1	Collect and analyze dead or moribund wildlife.	H	As needed	10 Work Days	

Management Action Item			Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Fish and Wildlife and Habitat	4.2	Perform status surveys of rare and endangered species in suitable habitats.	H	Every 2 years	20 Work Days		
	4.3	Survey ruffed grouse breeding.	L	Every 2 years	10 Work Days		
	4.4	Survey forest interior birds or indicators.	H	Every 2 years	10 Work Days		
	5.0	Plant or manage small wildlife food plants, shrubs, and cover along woodland edges.	L	On going	15 Work Days		
	5.1	Protect den trees during harvest to provide a minimum of 3 hardwood and 2 softwood dens per acre.	L	As needed			Accomplished during timber marking
	5.2	Rejuvenate 5 apple trees.	L	Annually	20 Work Days		May be accomplished by in-kind service
	5.3	Regenerate 5 acres of aspen.	L	Annually	20 Work Days		Costs may be offset by fuelwood sales or cooperative agreement
	5.4	Investigate methods for regenerating oak stands.	H	On going	5 Work Days		
	6.0	Develop at least 1 permanent water source for every 160 acres of woodland habitat.	H	On going	\$50,000		

Management Action Item		Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Fish and Wildlife and Habitat	6.1	Construct a shallow-water impoundment on Ossian SF.	H	One time	\$12,000	
	6.2	Maintain woodduck boxes, hen houses, mallard tripods and other nesting structures.	H	Annually	20 Work Days	
	6.3	Develop channels or potholes in large expanses of cattail marsh.	H	Every 5 years	\$40,000; 10 Work Days	
	6.4	Regulate water levels in diked marshes.	H	Annually	5 Work Days	
	6.5	Provide 10 to 20 waterfowl loafing sites per marsh acre.	L	On going	15 Work Days	
	6.6	Maintain water control boxes and mow dikes.	C	Annually	\$2,000; 10 Work Days	
	6.7	Mow or burn cool season grasses in northern pike spawning marsh.	C	Annually	40 Work Days	
	6.8	Investigate sale of topsoil in cattail marshes.	L	One time	5 Work Days	
	7.0	Monitor soil quality and assess fertilizer and lime requirements.	L	Every 5 years	5 Work Days	

Management Action Item			Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Fish and Wildlife and Habitat	7.1	Rejuvenate switchgrass.	H	As needed	\$2,000; 20 Work Days		
	7.2	Plant 5 acres switchgrass on suitable sites.	L	One time	\$1,500; 5 Work Days		
	7.3	Rent cropland.	H	Annually	20 Work Days	\$1,200	
	7.4	Create 3 brush piles.	L	Annually	10 Work Days		
Public Recreation and Use	1.0	Receive public opinion.	C	On-Going	--	--	
	2.0	Solicit public input.	H	On-Going	10 Work Days		
	3.0	Identify horseback riding clubs interested in riding, creating and/or maintaining existing and/or future recreational designated horse trails.	L	On-Going	2 Work Days		
	3.1	Coordinate with Village of Swain officials to encourage cross-country skiing, horseback riding and snowmobiling activities.	L	On-Going	50 Work Days		

Management Action Item		Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments	
Public Recreation and Use	3.2	Identify interested parties to create interpretive nature trail on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area.	L	On-Going	50 Work Days		
	3.3	Identify interested persons to establish and maintain designated practice target shooting range.	L	On-Going	50 Work Days		
	3.4	Coordinate with users to designate trails for different activities.	L	On-Going	50 Work Days		
	3.5	Identify resources and/or volunteer groups to form additional partnerships.	L	On-Going	50 Work Days		
	4.0	In house review of proposed projects.	H	As Needed	100 Work Days		
	4.1	Negotiate with sponsoring volunteer groups.	H	As Needed	100 Work Days		
	4.2	Enter into agreements with volunteer groups to provide additional recreation.	H	As-Needed	100 Work Days		
	5.0	Improve access for persons with disabilities.	C	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.
	5.1	Provide technical support for volunteer groups.	H	As-Needed	?		Unable to predict costs.
6.0	Construct trail spur from Genesee Valley Greenway Trail to Keshequa Creek Gorge	L	One Time	\$25,000			

	Management Action Item	Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments	
Public Recreation and Use	6.1	Construct a new lean-to on Toadfest Point on Sonyea State Forest.	L	One Time	\$2,000		
	6.2	Construct barriers to discourage motorized use of skid trails and abandoned roads after logging operations.	C	As Needed	\$3,000		
	6.3	Construct other new facilities as appropriate.	L	As Needed	\$1,000 to \$100,000		
	7.0	List and prioritize activities needed to be maintained.	C	On-Going	5 Work Days		
	8.0	Maintain and repair trails, boardwalks, boat launches Greenway spur and lean-to.	C	On-Going	\$25,000		
	8.1	Establish a litter-free environment by promoting carry in/carry out policy.	H	On-Going	\$2,000		
	8.2	Install, update, repair, and replace information on signs/kiosks	H	On-Going	\$12,000		
	8.3	Enhance law enforcement efforts.	C	On-Going	30 Work Days		
	9.0	Provide brochures and maps for users.	H	Update Every 5 years	\$24,000		
	9.1	Promote events and outreach opportunities.	L	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.

Management Action Item		Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Public Recreation and Use	10.0	Create scenic vistas.	L	As-Needed	\$10,000	
	10.1	Remove litter from state land.	C	As-Needed	\$5,000	
	10.2	Construct wildlife viewing platform(s).	L	As-Needed	\$20,000	
	11.0	Allow hunting and trapping.	C	On going	--	--
	11.1	Stock ring-necked pheasants.	L	Annually	10 work days	Additional costs of raising birds
	11.2	Extend boardwalk on Conesus Inlet Fish and Wildlife Management Area.	L	One time	\$15,000; 20 Work Days	
	11.3	Erect "Watchable" Wildlife road signs.	L	One time	1 Work Day	DOT will accomplish
Unit Maintenance and Facility Management	1.0	Inspect for problems.	C	Annually	30 Work Days	
	1.1	Repair dykes, control boxes, etc.	C	As Needed	\$7,000	
	1.2	Mow dykes/dams	C	Every 3 yrs	\$40,000	

Management Action Item			Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Unit Maintenance and Facility Management	1.3	Excavate bottom of ponds.	L	As Needed	\$6,000		
	2.0	Promote Adopt a Natural Resource Program.	L	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.
	2.1	Enter into agreements with volunteer groups.	L	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.
Land Acquisition	1.0	Identify land acquisition needs. (Access)	H	On-Going	3 Work Days		
	1.1	Acquire desired properties from willing sellers as funding permits.	H	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.
	2.0	Identify land acquisition needs. (Eliminate in holdings)	L	On-Going	1 Work Day		
	2.1	Acquire desired properties from willing sellers as funding permits.	L	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.
	3.0	Identify land acquisition needs. (Recreation)	L	On-Going	3 Work Days		
	3.1	Acquire desired properties from willing sellers as funding permits.	L	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.
	4.0	Identify land acquisition needs. (Ecological)	H	On-Going	3 Work Days		

Management Action Item			Priority Code	Frequency of Action	Est. 10 yr Cost	Est. 10 yr Income	Comments
Land Acquisition	4.1	Acquire desired properties from willing sellers as funding permits.	H	On-Going	?		Unable to predict costs.
Mineral Resources	1.0	Provide maps and explanations to the Division of Mineral Resources.	C	As-Needed	2 Work Days		
	2.0	Provide maps and explanations to the Division of Mineral Resources.	C	As-Needed	2 Work Days		
	3.0	Provide TRP's to lease holders.	C	Every Lease	2 Work Days		Per Lease
	3.1	Monitor drill/mine site(s)	C	As Needed	10 Work Days		Per drill site
	3.2	Enforce site restoration specifications	C	As Needed	20 Work Days		Per drill site
Archaeological and Historic Resources	1.0	Avoid any activity which may disturb any historical and/or archaeological resources.	C	On-Going	\$5,000		
	1.1	Comply with state historic preservation act.	C	On-Going	\$2,000		
	2.0	Post informational signs.	L	As-Needed	\$2,000		
	2.1	Include in brochures/maps.	L	As Produced	--	--	See Recreation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A : ANIMALS ON LIVINGSTON UNIT

BIRDS

BY COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME & PROTECTIVE STATUS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROTECTIVE STATUS		BREEDING STATUS
		FEDERAL	STATE	
Pied-Billed grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	MBTA	Prot.-spec. conc.	Possible
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Green-backed Heron	<i>Buorides tiatus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Canada Goose	<i>Brania canadensis</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	MBTA	Game species	Possible
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Osprey	<i>Pandion halliaetus</i>	MBTA	Threatened	Confirmed
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	MBTA	Threatened	Possible
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	MBTA	Prot.-spec. conc.	Confirmed
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	MBTA	Threatened	Possible
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	UN	Game species	Confirmed
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	UN	Game species	Confirmed
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	UN	Game species	Possible
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	UN	Game species	Confirmed
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	UN	Game species	Confirmed
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	UN	Game species	Probable
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	UN	Game species	Confirmed
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	MBTA	Game species	Probable
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	MBTA	Game species	Confirmed
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidra macroura</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Eastern Screech Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Barred Owl	<i>Sirix varia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Eastern Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed

Easter Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Horned Lark	<i>Ermophila alpestris</i>	MBTA	Protected	
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus striata</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	MBTA	Prot. -spec. conc.	Confirmed
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Brown Thrasher	<i>Taxostoma rufum</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Cedar Warbler	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	UN	Unprotected	Confirmed
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Brewster's Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus x v. chrysoptera</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	MBTA	Prot. -spec. conc.	Probable
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savaannarum</i>	MBTA	Prot. -spec. conc.	Confirmed
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	MBTA	Prot. -spec. conc.	Possible
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Possible

Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Probable
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	MBTA	Protected	Confirmed
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	UN	Unprotected	Confirmed

MAMMALS

BY COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME & PROTECTIVE STATUS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROTECTIVE STATUS		OCCUR- RENCE
		FEDERAL	STATE	
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Smoky Shrew	<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Northern Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Least Shrew	<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Hairy-tailed Mole	<i>Parascalops brweri</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Star-nosed Mole	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Keen's Bat	<i>Myotis keenii</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Indiana Bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	END	END	Poss. Res.
Small-footed Bat	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	UN	Un-spec. concern	Poss. Res.
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasiyonycteris noctivagans</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Eastern Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Mink	<i>Mustel vison</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	UN	Game species	Trans.
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota morax</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	UN	Game species	Poss.
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Southern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	UN	Game species	Poss.
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Southern Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Woodland Vole	<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	UN	Game species	Res.
Southern Bog Lekking	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	UN	UN	Poss. Res.
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Woodland Jumping Mouse	<i>Napaeozapus ingignis</i>	UN	UN	Res.
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	UN	UN	Res.
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	UN	Game species	Res.

Carp
Cutlips Minnow
Common Shiner
Spottail Shiner
Satinfin Shiner
Spotfin Shiner
Bluntnose Minnow
Longnose Dace
Blacknose Dace
Creek Chub
Fallfish
River Chub
White Sucker
Northern Hogsucker
Brown bullhead
Margined Madtom
Troutperch
Rock Bass
Bluegill
Pumpkinseed
Largemouth Bass
Smallmouth Bass
Fantail Darter
Johnny Darter
Yellow perch
Walleye
Mottled Sculpin

Cyprinus carpio
Exoglossum maxillingna
Notropis cornutus
Notropis hudsonius
Notropis analostanus
Notropis spilopterus
Pimephales notatus
Rhinichthys cataractae
Rhinichthys atratulus
Semotilus atromaculatus
Semotilus corporalis
Nocomis micropogon
Catostomus commersoni
Hypentelium nigricans
Ictalurus nebulosus
Notrus insignis
Percopsis omnisomaycus
Ambloplites rupestris
Lepomis macrochirus
Lepomis gibbosus
Micropterus salmoides
Micropterus dolomieu
Etheostoma falabellare
Etheostoma nigrum
Perca flavescens
Stizostedion vitreum vitreum
Cottus bairdi

APPENDIX B : PUBLIC COMMENT

Written and verbal comments on the draft plan were received during the March 11, 1999 public meeting held at the Dansville High School. Written comments were accepted until 7/30/99. A summary of the comments and DEC responses follows:

WILDLIFE ISSUES

Comment: The deer management unit allows too many hunting permits to be issued because they are weighted by Allegany and Steuben County deer figures. The number of deer taken is exorbitant in the northern section (should be everything north of Rte. 70, instead of Rte. 436) and is detrimental to the area. Reduce the number of deer permits. Deer are driven out of the forests to eat adjacent corn in the farmlands. There is a need to plant more for wildlife, like clover for deer and buckwheat for turkeys. Do not duplicated what is being done by wildlife groups.

Response: Deer populations in both Wildlife Management Units around Rattlesnake Hill WMA are about 15% over their management objectives. Efforts to reduce the population will result in relatively liberal issuance of deer management permits for both WMUs. Once the populations are reduced to prescribed levels, the deer density will be 28% higher in Unit 9P, which covers Rattlesnake Hill WMA, than in Unit 8M, which is north of Route 436. Unit 9P has a buck take objective of 5.0 compared to 3.9 for 8M. So there is an advantage if higher deer numbers are what you desire, to being in Unit 9P. Remember also, that deer populations objectives are set by a public process, the Citizen's Task Force for Deer Management. Task forces are convened by NYS DEC to represent a broad range of public interests. They have to consider many issues that affect public tolerance of deer, including habitat availability, concerns of farmers, foresters, conservationists, the tourism industry, motorists, small businesses, and the interests of hunters.

The boundaries of WMUs are set by grouping lands with similar biological characteristics. Ecological zones and subzones have been the basis for setting unit boundaries. The ecological characteristics of an area tend to dictate many factors (i.e., habitat and land use) which influence deer population dynamics. Deer densities on a smaller scale can vary considerably within a WMU and result in a checkerboard of higher and lower densities. The higher densities are generally found where hunter access is limited. The lower densities are found where hunter access is readily available. The deer densities around Wildlife Management Areas, because of their heavy hunting pressure, are likely to always fall in the lower densities of the checkerboard. Reviews of WMU boundary lines occur on a 5-year timetable. The most recent revisions were made in 1999. Public comments, such as yours, are retained on file for the review process.

Deer would naturally move from forest browse to agricultural browse in different seasons. The challenge to keep deer up on the Hill may rely on the amount of timber harvest accomplished. Regeneration after timber harvest will make preferred browse available to deer. Management of perennial grasses and other plants grazed by deer, including clovers, is accomplished through

maintenance of a grassland component to the Rattlesnake Hill habitat. Planting annual crops to draw deer and turkey has not been a part of habitat management plans in the past, because their cost is high and they aren't available when critical food needs occur or during the desired open seasons. However, the habitat management plan calls for an increase in grassland components and an accelerated timber harvest schedule. I think you will see an improvement in deer use of the area as a result of the new objectives.

Comments: Why are Brook trout stocked in ponds in Rattlesnake when there is no chance of reproduction? Can they be stocked where they can reproduce?

Response: Brook trout are stocked in two ponds on Rattlesnake Hill WMA to provide recreational opportunity to anglers. These are preferred fish by many anglers for their catchability and table fare. Warm-water fish, such as bass, are not stocked, or even raised by New York State Fisheries. Fisheries biologists do not want to stock hatchery Brook trout in nearby creeks where they might reproduce because those creeks support native Brook trout. Their concerns are that the genetic composition of the native fish has evolved to fit the present ecological conditions and they do not want to compromise this gene pool with hatchery fish.

Comments: What's the impact/benefit of logging to wildlife?

Response: Logging or timber harvest, can be used to manage wildlife habitat. In "Managing Small Woodlands for Wildlife", written by members of the Department of Natural Resources at Cornell University, the relationship between timber harvest and wildlife is described in this way..."Animal communities respond to changes in plant communities. For example, meadowlarks and meadow voles, common in grassy fields, are replaced by song sparrows and rabbits in the shrub-grass stage. As the land begins to support trees, fox and gray squirrels find conditions favorable. Thus, we can predict which wildlife species are likely to inhabit a given habitat. Furthermore, because wildlife species require different habitats, we can manipulate habitats to favor desired species. Ruffed grouse habitat management, as described briefly in this Livingston Unit Management Plan's wildlife section, is an excellent example of a wild animal with specific habitat needs that can be created through timber harvest.

Comment: Most revenue for wildlife management units comes out of hunting licenses. I want to see more habitats, but I am told there's no money. Where's the money coming from? Could you address the funding issue?

Response: The funding sources for the areas are described in the plan. The Federal Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson) provides the most reliable source for maintenance on the Wildlife Management Areas. Conservation Fund money, generated from the sale of hunting licenses and other sources, contributes more to the comprehensive wildlife management program of the NYSDEC than any other single source. The current arrangement on Wildlife Management Areas allows nearly half of the income derived from the sale of forest products on the areas to be used on the areas, the remainder is deposited in the conservation Fund to be used on the wildlife program throughout New York. On occasion, private conservation organizations, such as The National Wild Turkey Federation and The Ruffed Grouse Society,

contribute funds used for habitat improvement projects. The management of upland habitats is accomplished primarily through timber harvest and the mowing of open fields. Only rarely are plantings made. The preferred method is to regenerate different mixes of natural vegetation. Wetland management can be more expensive. The construction of potholes or shallow-water impoundments are accomplished with the same mix of funds.

TRAIL AND RECREATIONAL ISSUES

Comment: Horses are allowed to ride north of Ebert Road after October 15 when hunting season begins. This is a safety issue and the horses also punch up the trails after freezing. Horses shouldn't be riding there during hunting season. Permits issued should make it clear where horses can be ridden and where they cannot be ridden.

Response: Yes, as you have noted, horses are allowed to ride throughout Rattlesnake Hill WMA in all seasons. A map of approved horse trails is attached to all camping permits granted to horseback riding groups, and these camping permits are not issued during open hunting seasons. As a result of your comments, and similar comments by others, we will meet with horseback riding groups to develop a network of trails suitable for horse use. These trails will be marked in the field and riders will be required to stay on them. We expect riding groups will offer to help maintain trails that are made impassable by hoof prints. At this time, we believe that hunting and horseback riding are compatible forms of recreation and seasonal restrictions to day-use by horseback riders during open season is not planned.

Comment: On Rattlesnake Hill, volunteers widen trails and form partnerships with groups. Can an individual maintain a trail? Can DEC manage groups if we provide manpower, like the advertised work days for the Finger Lakes Trail?

Response: Yes, DEC will seek partnerships with groups and individuals to help maintain the areas. A formal Adopt-A-Natural Resource program exists for groups. Other cooperative projects can be accomplished by individuals. We welcome the help!

Comment: There's a group of volunteers at Sonyea.

Response: We have six organizations that have adopted trails in our region, and we get additional help from volunteers, scouts and other groups for specific projects.

Comment: I'm the committee chair for Canaseraga, do you have information on Adopt-A-Resource?

Response: We will be glad to send you the forms and discuss projects in your area.

Comment: As a horse person, designate certain trails for certain things and we need more policing.

Response: As discussed earlier, we will meet with horseback riding groups to develop a network of trails suitable for horse use. These trails will be marked in the field and riders will be required to stay on them. We expect riding groups will offer to help maintain trails that are made impassable by hoof prints. An expanded presence by Law Enforcement personnel, Environmental Conservation Officers and Forest Rangers will be requested as a result of comments given during the Livingston Unit Management Planning process.

Comment: Representing the Rochester Mycological Association, we wish to continue to collect mushrooms from these areas.

Response: The Rochester Mycological Association is welcome to use Livingston Unit Management Area lands by issuance of a Temporary Revocable Permit obtained from the Regional Wildlife Manager, Avon for Wildlife Management Areas and from the Regional Forester, Bath for State Forests. We appreciate the records that have been sent to the Bureau of Wildlife about fungi found on Rattlesnake Hill WMA. The opportunity to collect mushrooms can be afforded to the group to the extent that it will not detrimentally effect the mushrooms or other people's enjoyment of mushrooms.

Comment: Signage and parking areas in Wildlife Management Areas need work.

Response: Upkeep of the parking areas on the WMAs is currently accomplished by Green Thumb workers. The Green Thumb program is carried out through a contract with Green Thumb Environmental Beautification, Inc., which provides opportunities for senior citizens below a certain income threshold to help care for public facilities. This is a money-saving program for NYSDEC. Our current budget and workload allows for periodic mowing and litter pick-up during the growing season. Graveling of the parking lots is accomplished at a lower priority than the roads, but one or two a year have been upgraded. Signs on the WMAs are kept to a minimum due to vandalism. Informational and educational material placed on the existing signboards will be updated more frequently than they have been.

Comment: I like the signs at Hi Tor.

Response: We can try similar signs at Rattlesnake Hill and Conesus WMAs. Our concerns of vandalism have prevented us from acting on this idea to date.

Comment: I like to ride horses. I'm not a hunter. On Rattlesnake, I have to ask a person with a gun what they are hunting. Could you put up in the kiosk what is being hunted at what time of year?

Response: We can post information to that effect in the kiosks. The information is also available on the Department's webpage at www.dec.state.ny.us and in most newspapers. That information is also available in hunting regulations guides which are available wherever licenses are sold (Town Halls, sporting goods stores, etc.), and at DEC Regional offices.

Comment: If you open up Rattlesnake, you're asking for conflict. Keep it as a Wildlife

Management Unit. I do not want bike trails or anything to inhibit hunting. For example, consider a farm near Letchworth. New houses go in, and a vocal minority asks for the farm to close.

Response: Multiple use on the Wildlife Management Areas will not be encouraged if it interferes with the use of the area by wildlife or people's enjoyment of wildlife.

Comment: In the last six year, usage has really increased. I don't want to see more destruction on the trails.

Response: We hope that the newly designated horse trails will withstand more use without damage. We will located them on sites better suited for horse use. Perhaps by locating them on drier sites, or by improving the trail base, or even building bridges over perennial problem sites, horse trails will be better suited for hikers too. Keep in mind, that some trails will be designated solely for hikers.

Comment: Do you have a decent map available of Rattlesnake?

Response: We have fair maps available for all areas. They are simple, black & white, brochure-style maps.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Comment: What percent of no-cut is for Rattlesnake Hill? You do a good job of managing land, but I hate to see old growth timber cut.

Response: The no-cut zone for Rattlesnake Hill WMA is proposed to be 20% of the total area, or 1,020 acres. In addition, a core area of late stage vegetation will also be maintained on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area. This will be accomplished by a variety of silvicultural techniques such as altering rotation length, and converting even-age stands to uneven-aged stands, in addition to the establishment of a no-harvest area. Ecologically sensitive areas, such as stream banks, wetlands, rare plant communities, and steep slopes will be excluded from intensive management.

Comment: Do you literally mean a no-cutting zone?

Response: Yes, no-cutting means no-cutting.

Comment: The blowdowns in Cranberry lake are tough for people to get to and you're losing an economic factor.

Response: Cutting in the Adirondack Park is prohibited by the New York State Constitution and is beyond the scope of this meeting.

Comment: On Rattlesnake, there is a lot of nature pine. By not having it clearcut a lot, nothing lives there but squirrels.

Response: Conifers can fulfill a variety of special functions for many wildlife species. Radiant heat loss is lower in most conifer types than in hardwood stands. So, they stay warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Consequently, species such as deer, grouse, cottontails, and a variety of songbirds use conifers as thermal cover during the colder winter months and as escape cover on a year-round basis. Wild turkeys also shift from deciduous tree to coniferous tree roosts as a response to thermal requirements. Deer frequently spend the winter in conifer plantations because snow depths are more favorable. Management of coniferous plantations on Rattlesnake Hill WMA is planned to include some removal and some thinning which will reduce the amount of plantations by approximately 5 acres per year. Even without active removal, many plantations have significant blow-downs and are experiencing natural regeneration of early successional hardwoods.

Comment: Which timber will be harvested? Stay away from the old growth.

Response: Except for areas designated as "Protection" or "no cut", virtually all forest land will be harvested to achieve the vegetation management goals explained on page 22. The "old growth" you refer to is probably a part of the no-cut zone on Rattlesnake. Please check the map on page 69.

Comment: Do you have any plans for invasive plant species?

Response: The only current plan is to deal with purple loosestrife in marshes. We have also worked to control invasive plants that threaten rare plants or biotic communities, but this is not a problem within the UMP area. Invasive plants, which also includes a few native species, such as hay-scented fern, threaten the reproduction of native trees or the structure of the forest we may require use of control measures as a part of a timber sale.

Comment: In the past 15 years, the tree-cutting program and the 1991 ice storm have left our woods in a complete mess. I believe things should be left well enough alone and maintain the forests as they now exist.

Response: The pine plantations were planted at about the same time and many are now mature or over mature. Life doesn't stand still and these aging plantations will eventually die or be blown down. Ignoring the situation won't stop the process. The people that planted the trees so many years ago knew they were growing a crop and it has always been the plan that the crop be harvested. The harvest will provide the state with some revenue, but more importantly, it will allow us the opportunity to deliberately manage the land to achieve wildlife goals and return the land to native forest.

LANDOWNERS CONCERNS (also see law enforcement)

Comment: Why are you telling us there will be barriers put up, yet it will be open for more recreation? This seems to be a meeting geared just for recreational concerns. Let's get someone to listen to the landowners who have to put up with the every-day living near a State Forest.

Response: This meeting's purpose is to get public comments on all aspects of the management of lands in the Livingston Management Unit. We will be happy to note your concerns as an adjoining landowner and answer your questions.

Barriers are designed to exclude vehicles, not people. Pedestrians are allowed everywhere on the area. Barriers and gates are set-up on roads that are not suitable for the public to drive on, to reduce littering or underage drinking, or to protect the wild character of the land, which is what attracts most recreational users to the State's land.

Comment: I'm concerned about Sonyea boundary signs. Check the posters to see where the boundaries are.

Response: The boundary lines at Sonyea and elsewhere in the Unit Management Area are marked with yellow paint and signs. Boundary lines are remarked every seven years on average.

Comment: Is it necessary to have more roads? We pick up bottles and litter; there are more vehicles, more parties. Why not close off the areas?

Response: All of the roads on Rattlesnake Hill WMA that can be legally gated and locked are currently gated. There are no plans to expand public access roads through either of the WMAs. The problem of littering and partying is something that our Law Enforcement Division has been working on for many years. You can help them catch lawbreakers by reporting violations when you see them.

We intend to gate off the Evergreen Pond campsite area on Ossian State Forest to reduce litter and parties. The gate on the administrative access road into the Keshequa Gorge has reduced parties and litter in that location. We also intend to gate the Administrative Access Road on Ossian State Forest.

Comment: How many new trails will you put in Ossian, Rattlesnake Hill and will they connect to other trail systems.

Response: That will be determined at a later date, after consultation with horseback riding groups and perhaps snowmobile clubs. Expansion of trails will be minimal. Emphasis on the maintenance of current trails will be a higher priority. Perhaps some trails will be connected to form a circular route, or snowmobile trails will be connected to the Allegany County trail

system.

Comments: I have policing concerns. You should close the road built in Ossian between Bonner Road and Scovil Road. There are pot parties and loud music at the pond.

Response: We can't close that road as it gives access to private land. We will close the access road to the campsites at the pond, however. If you know illegal acts are occurring, please report them to the police immediately.

Comment: More recreation is great for those who respect the land, but for the last seven years, there has been garbage, broken glass wherever cars can get to. Some visitors may have been living in a trailer for over a month. Keep the land the way it is.

Response: If we keep the land the way it is, we will keep some of the problems the same, too. Gating off some of the problem areas will reduce some of the problems you described. Most of the measures we have described are designed to improve the quality of recreational use. Our aim is not necessarily just to bring in more users.

Comment: I disagree with the recreational plans for Rattlesnake State Forest, Canaseraga and Ossian State Forest, which are public hunting areas. In my opinion, we do not need trails for public recreation. These areas were meant for public hunting and fishing.

Response: Thank you. Ossian and Canaseraga State Forests were acquired beginning in 1931 under Article 9-0501 of Environmental Conservation Law, the lands could be acquired "which are adapted for reforestation and the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber and other forest products, and for recreation and kindred purposes" latter acquisitions were based on the multiple use principle.

Rattlesnake is a wildlife management area, which was acquired, and managed primarily as wildlife habitat for wildlife resources. However, it has long been DEC policy for:

The management emphasis on most lands in Wildlife Management Areas (uplands), Reforestation, State Forest Areas and Multiple-Use Areas is to optimize the public use of these areas. Public use activities cover such things as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, skiing, vehicle use (snowmobiles), horseback riding, fisheries, wildlife, timber and fuelwood management. The development of management plans for these areas will respect these uses, and other uses will not permanently infringe upon them.

Source: State Land Use Guidelines 1984.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SAFETY ISSUES

Comment: I question the figures in the forest product sales. Sonyea State Forest hasn't been clearcut in six years. There are a lot of tree tops from the ice storm. It's a fire hazard. When were these figures compiled?

Response: The figures in the plan are for future management actions and were compiled within the last year. We don't think the tops and limbs that fell from the ice storm constitute an abnormally high fire hazard, as fuel loadings/acre are not extreme or any worse than for other forestland in this area. Most of the tops are from the 1991 ice storm and have decayed beyond the point of being a fire hazard.

Comment: The map on page 26 doesn't even show a road which gives entry into the state and (Sonyea State Forest). Union Corners Road is the only way in and out at this time. Emergency vehicles don't know how to get there. There is a barricade shutting off the main portion of the forest going down to the railroad trail. This is not used by anyone but hunters because it is so hard to get down the hill. There is no way an emergency vehicle could get down to this spot! There doesn't seem to be any concern for the safety of the individuals and property in this area.

Response: There is a great deal of concern for the safety of the public. That is why we closed the road into the Keshequa Gorge to the public.

Several years ago, flooding washed away much of the old railroad bed that formed the trail at the bottom of the gorge. We have no intention of letting the public drive down the steep slope onto the undercut remnants of the old railroad bed. The road was closed with a gate at the top of the gorge and can be opened by our Forest Rangers or emergency personnel.

The old road provides pedestrian and limited emergency vehicle access to the gorge. Any other roadway designed to go down the cliff at another location would be expensive and dangerous to build and maintain. It would also change the character of a scenic natural area. As an alternative to provide better access to the gorge, we have attempted to buy a property to the south of the gorge where the banks are much lower and would provide safe access to the south end of the gorge and the Genesee Valley Greenway Trail.

Thank you for noticing that Union Corners Road was omitted from the map. We will add this feature to the final plan and our maps for recreationalists.

Comments: A 16 year-old boy was killed in a car (coming out of Sonyea woods) after drinking and doing drugs.

Response: A person was killed in an auto accident on Union Corners Road. I have checked with our law enforcement people and they have not confirmed that drugs, alcohol, or state land was involved.

Unfortunately, drug and alcohol abuse can be found just about everywhere, including our

schools, even behind prison walls. There has been no previous complaints about drug use on Sonyea or any area listed in this unit management plan. Forest Rangers do patrol these areas, and I will request additional night patrols, especially near graduation time.

Comment: At the Swain end of Rattlesnake, I'm concerned about traffic, garbage, trash. Campers don't pick up; break-ins have occurred. A kitchen table was destroyed in a cabin that was left unlocked. A horsetrailer jack-knifed on Route 70 and blocked the road.

Response: Again, we acknowledge the concerns of neighbors for expanding law enforcement activity on the area.

Comment: I'm concerned about increased usage. My (Conesus Lake) neighbor's house was shot. It's not safe for children to go outside. There's a need to balance recreation, hunting and hiking activities.

Response: We're concerned about illegal acts, too. The house-shooting must have resulted in thorough review by our Division of Law Enforcement, and hopefully prosecution of the offenders. The NYS Conservation Law prohibits the discharge of firearms from within 500 feet of a dwelling without permission. Other safety laws include regulated hunting hours, restrictions on types of firearms and ammunition, and special rules for younger hunters. Mandatory hunter education is an additional requirement to participate in the sport of hunting. The DEC has set up a toll-free line for the public to report conservation Law violations; it is 1-800-TIPP-DEC. Local Conservation Officers can also be contacted directly through a radio dispatcher at the Avon Office, at their home-offices listed in the phone book and the Hunting and Fishing Regulations Guide, or through the State Police.

Despite this one incident, hunting remains exceptionally safe for participants and even more safe for non-participants. Hunting has a lower injury rate than just about any other recreational activity. For instance, bicycling has an injury rate over 100 times higher than hunting; swimming is three times more likely than hunting to result in a fatal accident. Furthermore, the safest years in history of hunting in New York have been the past 5 years. Non-hunters are typically not involved in hunting accidents. In 1990, three non-hunters were killed in hunting accidents in the United States. In the same year, there were 95 fatal lightning strikes.

The following public comments were received as a result of the March 17, 1998, mailing from:

A) Adjacent Property Owners

- Clearcut old pine timber to make room for new growth and fields;
- Consider a co-op of some kind;
- Keep the wildlife; eliminate hunting or target practice;
- Plant more food crops and apple trees;

- Use selective cutting to open the forest for new growth and cover;
- Provide more historical information of Rattlesnake Hill;
- People don't know about Rattlesnake Hill; it is under utilized;
- Give adjacent property owners information on conservation programs to aid in planting and maintaining trees and shrubs;
- Deepen spawning beds on the north side of Slicker Hill to help lower lake levels, causing less erosion and ice damage;
- Include historical information on cemetery in Sonyea state forest;
- Encourage public usage activities like, hiking, camping, hunting and recreational vehicle usage;
- Dead wood in state forest is a fire hazard;
- Maintain the access road to reach the railroad bed along the creek;
- There are too many deer in the area; we can not harvest enough corn and oats to feed our animals;
- We can no longer ride our horses in the state land because there are only dead-end roads or the prison; young couples get stuck in the road late at night and come to our house to use the phone or to get pulled out;
- The imposition of wetland status on the Ames canal with its 100 foot buffer zone has severely impeded development of the 47+ acre Ames parcel and should be revoked or abandoned.
- Add hardwood seedlings, such as white and red oak, et al; extend management of forest acreage;
- Clear cut some of red pine blocks to establish as grassy areas;
- Education and monitoring of hunter practices in the field, re: the law, safety, responsibility;
- Selective cutting of forest in areas to provide open areas for forage and fire break;
- There is a lack of law enforcement and less funding for management actions such as mowing.

B) Local Government

- From a Public Works Director, lake levels are an issue with the sewer district; resulting lake discharge will continue to be a high priority; the district's goal is to demonstrate that the discharge is greater than originally estimated and look forward to related benefits in discharge parameters;
- As historians, we are interested in preservation issues, especially the protection of archaeological sites-Seneca or Pre-Seneca occupations;
- We need to put a higher priority on keeping our natural resources intact;
- Livingston County Environmental Management Council is interested in learning more about the plan;
- consider roads and parking areas, plantings and harvest plans, recreational amenities, water and ponds;
- In the area of Conesus Lake Inlet area, it is my understanding that the Town of Conesus may be looking into the possibility of purchasing approximately 48 acres of property which was previously owned by John Ames and is now for sale. The

objective is to make this land suitable as a "passive parkland/lake access area" with low maintenance trails for use by the public. I am in favor of this proposal.

C) Recreational Groups

- Place waste barrels for volunteers to pick up (like DOT's adopt a road program);
- Provide a more user friendly environment for snowmobilers and horses in summer;
- Tie usage into Town of Swain for cross country skiing, horseback riding and snowmobiling; (also adjacent property owners)
- There is a need for day parking, adequate and safe for today's horse trailers;
- Provide restrooms near parking areas;
- Re-open existing well;
- Getting interested parties and organizations ideas is vital in long range goals and objectives of plan development;
- We are interested (Last Chance Riders) in any plans for designated areas for trail riding our horses. We have been riding at Rattlesnake for 2 generations (over the past 30 years). As an individual and a member of several horse riding clubs, we are very interested and would volunteer to help in any way possible... I am also involved in the 4-H horse program and teaching about horse care.

D) Forest Industry Groups

- Continue to manage forest under multiple use-sustained yield concept, through both even aged and uneven aged management techniques;

E) Wildlife Groups

- Would like plan to allow trees to grow to maturity without harvesting them;
- Would like a program to increase in turkey and pheasant populations on state lands;
- Plant plots of food for birds and animals on suitable soil; trim and maintain existing apple trees;
- Produce undisturbed nesting areas (switch grass) and more diversity;
- Provide more logging and clearcutting to produce more revenue and open areas;
- Allow more farming on public land;

- Designate shooting ranges for practice; shotgun areas and long rifle areas;
- Provide for multiple use including harvesting forest products especially mature aspen;
- Increase habitat for ruffed grouse and woodcock;
- Harvest for the benefit of humans, wildlife and the forests themselves;
- Include maps of these areas;
- All properties within 1,000 feet of the lake shall be mandated to hook on the sewer line;
- Do not allow burial of dead fish, animals or garbage within 1,00 feet of the lake;
- Water flow inhibitors (mini brook brakes) in creeks feeding into Conesus Lake should be installed to control water flow;

- Establish food plots (clover) to improve the nutrition of the resident herd, along roadsides and in 2-3 places along the "cut" made a few years ago;
- F) Other environmental groups, private citizens or unknown category
- State should continue to own, maintain and expand state forests; do not sell the lands to private individuals;
 - Would like to expand fungal inventories and education to other areas of the state;
 - We need to find better ways to market these forests and wildlife management areas;
 - Have workfare people in counties mark trails;
 - Include information about the fish and wildlife;
 - Provide off-road parking;
 - Provide maps, signs and legible information;
 - Increase camping areas and cabin rentals;
 - We need an up-to-date map, new signs (not a half-mile apart) and complete descriptions of each management area, game, terrain, etc.;
 - Evaluate the pheasant population;
 - Install a hiking/nature trail in Conesus Inlet Management area;
 - Don't put bears/coyote in the area and remove those that are there;
 - Continue fish stocking programs;
 - Help with forestry and pollution of Conesus Lake;
 - The Nature Conservancy encourages the Department to manage the Rattlesnake Hill and Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Areas with special attention to the recommendations in the biodiversity inventory reports prepared by the New York State Natural Heritage Program. In its 1997 report on Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area, the Heritage program found one rare natural community-- a rich hemlock-hardwood peat swamp--and three rare animals --West Virginia white (a butterfly), red-shouldered hawk, and Wehrle's salamander. In its 1996 report on Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area, the Heritage program found one rare natural community, a silver maple-ash swamp. Specific management recommendations were made in each of these reports.
 - Also, the Conservancy encourages the Department to conduct inventories for rare species and significant natural communities on state forest land. There is documented occurrence, for example, of a red-shouldered hawk nest on Ossian State Forest. Having more information about the locations of sensitive species may help the state determine appropriate management techniques.



DALE M. VOLKER
59TH DISTRICT
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON CODES

John E. - FYI

THE SENATE
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY 12247

PLEASE RESPOND (45)

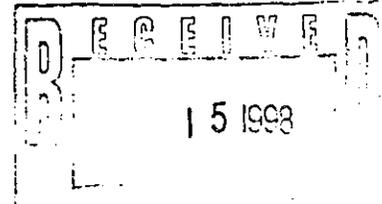
ALBANY OFFICE:
ROOM 708
LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12247
518-455-3471

DISTRICT OFFICE:
620 MAIN STREET
EAST AURORA, NEW YORK 14052
716-655-0993

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 109
LIVINGSTON COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
GENESEO, NEW YORK 14454
716-243-7589

June 8, 1998

JOHN CAHILL, COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
50 WOLF RD
ALBANY, NY 12233



Dear Commissioner Cahill:

I would like to go on record as strongly supporting your agency's efforts at acquiring additional acreage located adjacent to the present southern boundary of the Sonyea State Forest. Having represented this area of Western New York State for over 25 years, I know first hand how beautiful this preserve is and what a treasure it represents.

I know that you and the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation have been working with the Friends of the Genesee Valley Greenway group with a common goal of making this environmental dream a permanent reality. I applaud this effort and know that it reflects the Governor's long range vision on matters relating to green space and protecting our natural resources in general.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

Dale M. Volker

DALE M. VOLKER

DMV:jdb
cc: Frances S. Gotcsik

(43)

ALLEGANY COUNTY BOARD OF LEGISLATORS

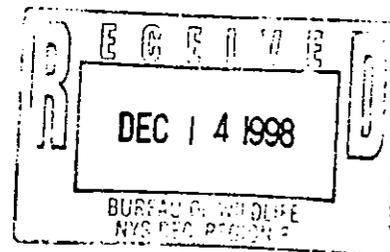
COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING * 7 COURT STREET
BELMONT, NEW YORK 14813-1083
TELEPHONE 716-268-9222 * FAX 716-268-9446

JOHN W. WALCHLI, JR.
CHAIRMAN

LINDA J. CANFIELD
CLERK

December 9, 1998

Jim Eckler
New York State DEC
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, New York 14414



Re: Snowmobile Trails

Dear Mr. Eckler:

I am writing in behalf of the Allegany County Federation of Snowmobilers. The Federation would like permission to traverse the Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area from South to North.

The Allegany County Federation of Snowmobilers presently has about 600 + miles of NYS-OPRHP approved snowmobile trails that contain some 247 miles of State approved corridor Snowmobile Trails.

The Federation has been working with Region 9 NYSDEC and has several approved miles on wildlife management areas and forest lands. The main contact person has been Senior Forester, Mr. Ron Abraham, of the Belmont Dec office. Please feel free to contact Ron at 268-5392 if you have any DEC related questions.

The Federation contact person for the proposed trail would be:

Mr. Brian Wellman
8343 Bishopville Road
Hornell, New York 14843
(607) 295-7251

Attached please find a Rattlesnake Map reflecting corridor #C3D on which the Federation would like permission to ride snowmobiles, sign and groom said trail.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

William G. Dibble
Legislator

cc: Brian Wellman

March 22, 1999

To: Gretchen Helfinstine, NYS DEC

From: Harry Dieter
217 Rush Mendon Townline Road
Honeoye Falls, NY 14472

Re: Livingston Unit Management Plan Comment

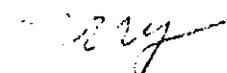
Canaseraga Creek (possibly the source?) passes thru Rattlesnake Hill State Wildlife Management Area on the west side of Newville Road. Livingston County Maps list this as a Brown Trout Habitat.

At various times over past years, beaver have occupied large portions of the stream within the Management Area.

I feel this resource should be mentioned in the plan and actively managed as a fishing resource if possible including management of beaver population.

We own the adjoining property on the west border of Rattlesnake (west side of Newville Road).

Respectfully,


Harry Dieter

ALLEGANY COUNTY BOARD OF LEGISLATORS **RECEIVED**

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING * 7 COURT STREET
BELMONT, NEW YORK 14813-1083
TELEPHONE 716-268-9222 * FAX 716-268-9446

JUN 1 1999

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
BATH, NY 14810

JOHN W. WALCHLI, JR.
CHAIRMAN

BRENDA R. HOTCHKISS
CLERK

May 28, 1999

Mr. Mark Keister
NYS DEC
Livingston Unit Management Plan
7291 Coon Road
Bath, NY 14810

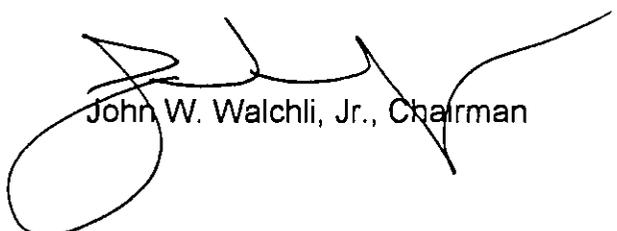
Dear Mr. Keister:

Following our discussion last Tuesday, I ask that you submit our comments on the proposed Livingston Unit Management Plan concerning Rattlesnake Hill and surrounding areas into the record.

In the further development of Swain Ski Area into a year-round recreational facility, utilization of nearby state and county lands will be of the utmost importance. Development of trails to be utilized by cross country skiers and snowmobilers in the winter and hikers, horseback riders, and mountain bikers in the summer will encourage economic development in the adjoining areas. Hotels, restaurants, and shops are just some of the possible businesses that will develop. Though we need to protect the environment, we must also allow its use by our residents and visitors. These trails would allow people to enjoy the tremendous beauty that Allegany County has to offer.

We would be glad to work with the DEC, the Town of Grove, and any other interested parties to see these plans come to fruition.

Sincerely,


John W. Walchli, Jr., Chairman

JWW/bh

cc: Michael Johnson, Town of Grove Supervisor
Phil Saunders, Swain LLC Member



May 25, 1999

Minutes from second Swain Development Meeting

- I. Phil Saunders, Swain Ski & Snowboard Center, started the meeting with the issue of lower property taxes needed for Swain. Asked about the possibility of a "Pilot" Program for Swain Ski & Snowboard Center, LLC. John Walchli, Legislator, suggested Phil meet with Mickey Martell from the IDA on this matter. Mickey's telephone number in Wellsville is 716-593-2040.
- II. If Swain Ski & Snowboard Center is to expand & grow, income for more than 3-4 months is needed. In order to do this the town, county & state must all help. Discussed the development of Rattlesnake Hill, Ossian State Forest, and the State forest land in Canaseraga (total 8000 acres) for year round recreation. For example:

- Cross Country Skiing
- Snowmobiling
- Horseback Riding
- Hiking
- Mountain Bike Trails

Make Swain a trailhead to Rattlesnake hill with a trail along the south side of Route 70N about 8-10 feet wide.

III. Mark Keister, NYSDEC, Livingston Unit Management Plan

Explained that any comments or ideas for Rattlesnake Hill and State Forests must be in the plan for approval. Comments for the plan from Allegany County can be made at this time. They will accept comments for about 3 more weeks. Comments should be in written form. Last opportunity to comment before print and publication.

Rattlesnake Hill was purchased with Federal money. Goal-Wildlife Inhabitant.

State Forests (Ossian & Canaseraga) purchased under the reforestation Act of 1929. Goal-provide water shed and timber production:

Three major issues of the Livingston Unit Mgmt. Plan in regards to this area are:

1. Gaining Access
2. Maintenance of Trails
3. Public vandalism & inability to control it

DEC not opposed to providing public access but funding the construction and maintenance is a problem. 8000+ acres of state land is key ingredient to Allegany Economic Development.

IV. Railroad Crossing

Railroad was temporarily fixed last December. Returning in July to finish job. County will be adding a sluice pipe near railroad & re-paving road.

V. Complying with the Law

Restaurant owned and operated by Andy Robinson is in compliance with the Town of Grove but not in compliance with the health department. Sewage capacity is not compatible with the number of seats in restaurant or hot dog stand.

VI. Zoning Issues

Need to clean up the town of Swain

Force people to live by standards

Possibility of zoning the small hamlet of Swain differently, either as a Village or Business District
Town of Grove enforcing Outdoor Storage Law, issued a number of tickets relating to junk cars, mobile homes, etc.

Town of Grove slob issue - no law stating you have to paint your house

VII. Town of Grove Projects & Issues

1. Clean up town of Grove - better zoning, help is also available from the county, 40% homeowner and 60% County for housing projects (Julie Marshall)
2. Town Hall Property - Possibility of Swain Ski Center acquiring property for parking lot
3. Support from the Town to create a business district
4. Liaison between Town, County & State to help in future project is needed

VIII. County Projects & Issues

1. Make people comply with laws
2. Economic Development - What funds are available for us?
3. Work with DEC on Rattlesnake Hill & State Forest possibilities
4. Elect a coordinator to interface with Town, DEC and others
5. Continue with possible development of sewage plant

Quote from County-"Allegany County does support the development of Swain."

IX. Tourism

Allegany County very interested in working with Swain.

Julie Marshall, Director of Economical Development, suggested meeting with Jesse Case to find out about I LOVE NY & County money available to subsidize marketing & show costs.

Allegany County has attended both Cleveland & Toronto Ski Shows in the past.

X. Facilitator

Discussed the need for someone to be put in charge to start the economic development of Swain.

John Walchli, Chairman, Board of Legislators, suggested Mickey Martell to fill this position.

XI. Fishing

Swain Trout Stream - possible trophy trout stream

Bleiers Ponds (swamp) - Bass fishing tournament

What is the possibility of Jim Bleier donating the property as part of a Nature Conservancy and what would his benefits be? Contact would be Jack Dowel, Region A Fishery Office in Olean.

XII. Summary

If anyone plans to make Swain a tourist attraction it needs more than just the Swain Lodge & Ski Trails. Allegany County must assist and help out in order for Swain Ski Center to build Swain & become successful. They need to assess what is in the county as a draw. If Swain does not get response, one option is to run the ski area as is for about ten years and then close the doors if development of Swain doesn't take place. Economic development requires governmental coordination between local, County, State, Federal and DEC.

Attendance

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Phil Saunders	Swain Ski Area Management, LLC Member
Doug Holler	Swain General Manager
Amy Weidman	Swain Guest Services
Chris Davis	Swain Marketing, Allegany Tourism Board
Art Schultz	Town of Grove Councilman
Richard Morris	Town of Grove Tax Assessor
Michael Johnsen	Town of Grove Supervisor
Gary Rouleau	Governors Office
Glenn Meteer	NYS DOT, Real Estate Officer
Mark Keister	NYS DEC, Livingston Unit Management Plan
John Walchil	Legislator, District IV Chairman, Board of Legislators
Brent Reynolds	Allegany County Legislator, Community Liaison
Julie Marshall	Director of Economic Development
Robert Heineman	Allegany County Legislator
Rodney Bennett	Majority Leader of County Legislator
H. Keir Dirlam	Regional Environmental Analyst
Jim Crawford	Owner, Sierra Restaurant, Swain



Area Development Meeting, at Swain Ski & Snowboard Center
25-May-99 2:30 PM

Attending Invitees

Allegany County

^	Rodney Bennett	716.567.8273 O	Majority Leader of County Legislature
		716.567.8816 H	
	Jesse Case	716.268.9929	Director of Economic Development
^	Robert Heineman	607.587.9285 H	Allegany County Legislator
		607.871.2870 O	
^	Julie Marshall	716.268.9929	Director of Economic Development
^	Brent Reynolds	607.587.8289	Allegany County Legislator, Community Liason
^	John Walchli	716.268.9222	Legislator, District IV Chairman, Board of Legislators

New York State

	Tim Doolittle	716.847.7110	Upstate Regional Director
^	Mark Keister	607.776.2165x35	NYS DEC, Livingston Unit Management Plan
^	Glenn Meter	607.324.8492	NYS DOT, Real Estate Officer
	Jim Peek	607.776.2165x36	NYS DEC, Livingston Unit Management Plan
	Mark Schuerman	716.325.1944	Regional Director, Empire State Development
	Luke Rich	716.856.8111	Empire State Development
^	Gary Ruleau	716.847.7110	Governors Office

Town of Grove

^	Michael Johnsen	716.476.5682	Town Supervisor
^	Richard Morris	716.476.2214	Tax Assessor
^	Art Schultz	716.476.2325	Town Councilman

Ski & Snowboard Area Management, LLC

^	Gary Profetta	716.292.0580	Swain LLC Member
^	Phil Saunders	716.235.4790	Swain LLC Member
	Doug Weins	716.259.7700	Swain LLC Member

Swain Ski & Snowboard Center

^	Chris Davis	607.545.6511	Swain Marketing, Allegany Tourism Board
^	Doug Holler	607.545.6511	Swain General Manager
^	Amy Weidman	607.545.6511	Swain Guest Services

Dave...
2/25/99
15
file
(44)
Page 1 of 1 pages
County Attorney *[Signature]*

TITLE: REQUESTING NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION TO INCLUDE USE OF RATTLE SNAKE HILL AREA FOR CERTAIN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Offered by: Resource Management and Ways and Means Committees

WHEREAS, the State of New York owns State forests and other property in the Town of Grove which is suitable for recreational activities, and

WHEREAS, the availability of outdoor recreational activities is of benefit to the citizens of Allegany County and visitors to the County and is important to the economic development of Allegany County, and

WHEREAS, hiking, mountain biking, horse back riding, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling are activities enjoyed by the citizens of Allegany County and those visiting the County and such state lands in the Town of Grove are suitable for such activities, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED:

1. That the State of New York acting through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation include in the Rattle Snake Hill Wildlife Management Area Management Plan, provisions for the development of trails for hiking, mountain biking, horse back riding, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling.

2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

I, Brenda R. Hotchkiss, Clerk of the Board of Legislators of the County of Allegany, State of New York do hereby certify that the foregoing constitutes a correct copy of the original on file in my office and the whole thereof of a resolution passed by said Board on the 12th day of July, 19 99.

Brenda R. Hotchkiss Dated at Belmont, New York this 12th day of July, 19 99
Clerk, Board of Legislators, Allegany County

Moved by Graffano Seconded by Reynolds VOTE: Ayes 14 Noes 0 Absent 1 Voice _____
absent: Nielsen

APPENDIX C : TAXES

School and Town general taxes for 1996.

Canaseraga State Forest, in the town of Ossian, \$26,708.01 on 1,287.34 Acres.
Ossian State Forest, in the town of Ossian, \$20,296.19 on 1,303.21 Acres.

APPENDIX D : FACILITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS ROAD

	<u>Site</u>	<u>Miles</u>
1.	Ossian State Forest	3.1
2.	Canaseraga State Forest	4.2
3.	Sonyea State Forest	1.2
4.	Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	1.7
5.	Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	12.5
	Total	22.7

MAN-MADE PONDS

	<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1.	Ossian State Forest	3
2.	Canaseraga State Forest	1
3.	Sonyea State Forest	-
4.	Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	4
5.	Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	11
	Total	19 Ponds

MAN-MADE POTHoles

	<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1.	Ossian State Forest	1
2.	Canaseraga State Forest	-
3.	Sonyea State Forest	-
4.	Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	13
5.	Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	43
	Total	57 Potholes

UNPAVED PARKING LOTS

	<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1.	Ossian State Forest	-
2.	Canaseraga State Forest	1
3.	Sonyea State Forest	1
4.	Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	11
5.	Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	19
	Total	32

BUILDINGS

	<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1.	Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	3
	Total	3

BOARDWALKS

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	5
Total	5

KIOSKS

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	5
2. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	1
Total	6

WASTE WATER SYSTEM

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	2
Total	2

METAL GATES

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Sonyea State Forest	1
2. Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	2
3. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	13
Total	16

BRIDGES

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	1
Total	1

EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	6
2. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	19
Total	25

WILDLIFE STRUCTURES (Bird boxes)

<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	72
2. Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area	25
Total	97

BOAT LAUNCH RAMP -

	<u>Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
1.	Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area	1
	Total	1

**APPENDIX E : TIMBER MANAGEMENT
STANDS DESIGNATED PROTECTION MANAGEMENT**

Area	Stand #	Acres
Canaseraga State Forest	B-7	14
	C-9	8
	D-3	3
	D-12	3
	D-14	5
Ossian State Forest	A-1	4
	B-3	17
	B-13	12
	C-8	7
	C-13	37
Sonyea State Forest	A-1	38
	A-3	14
	A-6	32
	B-7	46
Total		248 Acres

STANDS DESIGNATED EVEN AGED

AREA	STAND	ACRES
Canaseraga State Forest	A-1	15
	A-2	5
	A-4	7
	A-5	25
	A-6	22
	A-8	20
	A-9	6
	A-10	2
	A-11	9
	A-13	30
	B-1	12
	B-2	25
	B-3	8
	B-4	1
	B-5	3
	B-6	13
	B-8	95
	B-9	8
	B-10	7
	B-12	13
	B-13	9
	B-14	9
	B-15	27
	B-16	19
	B-17	21
	B-18	7
	C-1	30
	C-2	7
	C-3	7
	C-7	7
	C-8	27
	C-12	22
	C-13	8
	C-14	10
	C-16	5
	C-17	3
	C-18	5
	D-1	4
	D-2	20
	D-4	61
	D-5	15
	D-6	5
	D-7	31
D-8	4	
D-10	18	
D-13	10	

AREA	STAND	ACRES
Canaseraga State Forest	D-15	30
	D-18	14
	D-19	3
	D-20	3
Ossian State Forest	A-2	46
	A-3	21
	A-6	12
	A-7	15
	B-1	30
	B-2	24
	B-4	7
	B-5	24
	B-9	18
	B-10	15
	B-11	14
	C-1	28
	C-2	14
	C-5	60
	C-6	18
	C-7	60
	C-12	12
	C-14	32
	C-15	27
	D-1	13
	D-2	61
	D-3	60
	D-4	60
D-5	11	
D-6	9	
D-7	4	
D-8	18	
Sonyea State Forest	A-2	8
	A-4	6
	A-5	6
	A-7	10
	A-8	4
	A-9	4
	A-11	8
	A-12	11
	A-13	18
	A-14	97
	A-15	5
	A-16	32
	A-17	5
A-18	17	

AREA	STAND	ACRES
Sonyea State Forest	A-19	16
	A-20	11
	A-21	4
	A-22	2
	A-23	6
	B-4	12
	B-5	7
	B-6	51
	B-8	69
	B-9	14
	B-11	44
	B-12	46
	B-13	50
	B-14	11
	B-15	52
TOTAL		2106

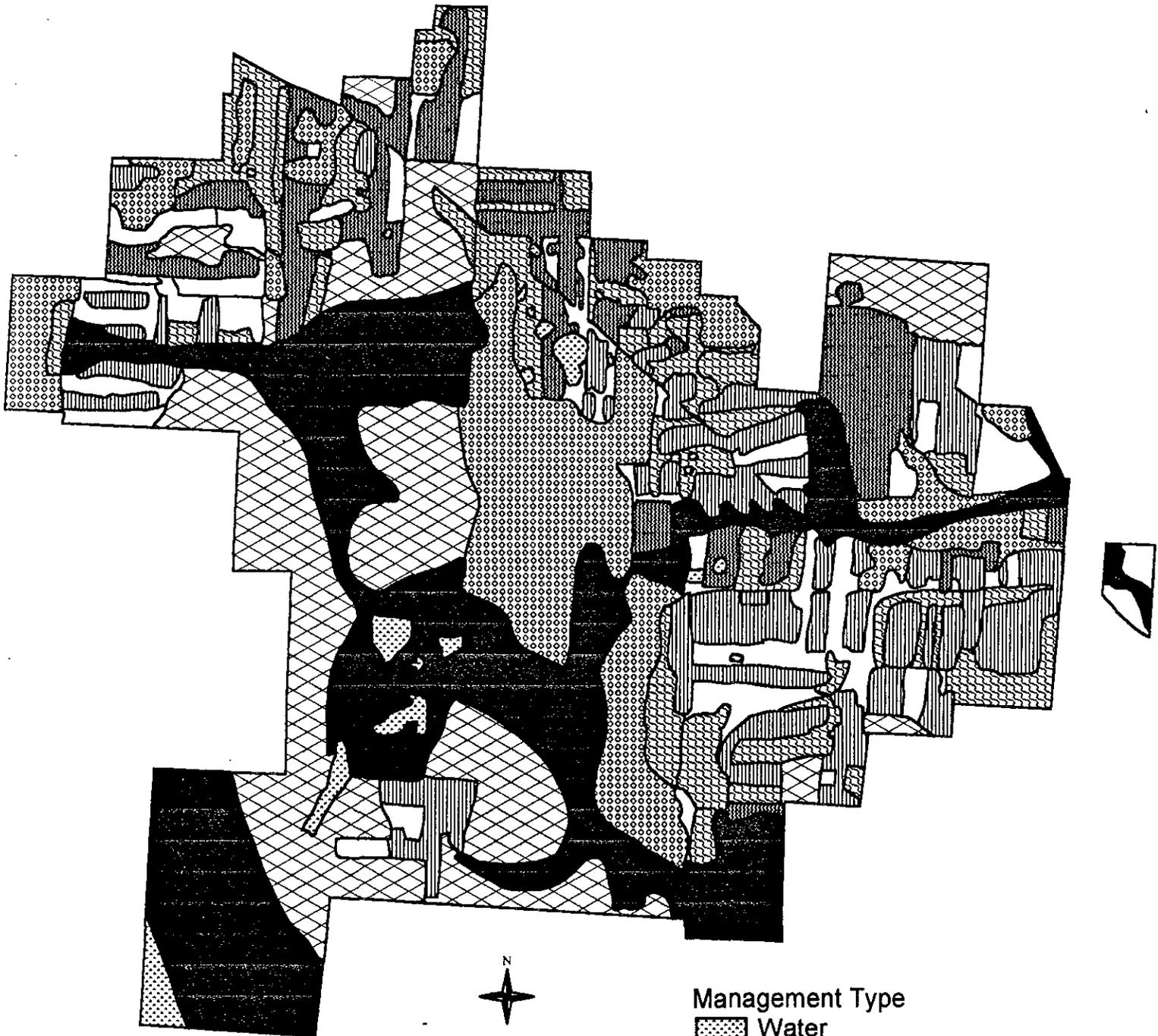
STANDS DESIGNATED UNEVEN AGED

AREA	STAND	ACRES
Canaseraga State Forest	A-3	50
	A-7	30
	A-12	50
	B-11	53
	C-4	7
	C-5	16
	C-6	14
	C-10	11
	C-11	19
	C-15	62
	C-19	53
	D-9	50
	D-11	10
	D-16	33
	D-17	8
Ossian State Forest	A-4	8
	A-5	14
	A-8	12
	A-9	118
	A-10	14
	A-11	55
	A-12	7
	A-13	22
	B-6	51
	B-7	23
	B-8	12
	B-12	30
	C-3	34
	C-4	16
	C-9	9
	C-10	48
	C-11	14
C-16	26	
Sonyea State Forest	B-10	69
TOTAL		1048

STANDS DESIGNATED OPEN LAND

AREA	STAND	ACRES
Sonyea State Forest	A-10	18
	B-1	24
	B-2	32
	B-3	23
TOTAL		97

RATTLESNAKE HILL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA STAND DESIGNATIONS



0.5 0 0.5 Miles

Management Type

-  Water
-  Protection
-  Uneven aged
-  Even aged, 150 yr rotation
-  Even aged, 100 yr rotation
-  Plantation, 70 yr rotation
-  Plantation, convert to hardwood
-  Open Field

APPENDIX F : WATER RESOURCES STREAMS

Sonyea State Forest

Name	Key	Miles	Class	Fisheries Resource
Keshequa Creek	ONT 117-66-3	1.5	A	SMB*, Minnows
Trib. La of Keshequa	ONT 117-66-3-1a	0.1	C	Intermittent
Twomile Creek	ONT 117-66-8-3	0.8	C	Unknown
Trib. La of Twomile	ONT 117-66-8-3-1a	1.1	C	Intermittent

*1926 survey reports a few smallmouth bass in larger pools.

Canaseraga State Forest

<u>Name</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Fisheries Resource</u>
Black Creek	ONT 117-66-30	1.3	C	Dace
Bennett Creek	ONT 117-66-32	0.2	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-32-1-1	0.5	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-32-1-1-2	0.3	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-32-1a	0.2	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-32-1a-1	0.8	C	Intermittent

Ossian State Forest

<u>Name</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Fisheries Resource</u>
Hoveys Brook	ONT 117-66-39	0.4	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-41	1.3	C(T)	Brook Trout (?)
	ONT 117-66-41-2	0.5	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-41-2-2	0.3	C	Intermittent
Trib. of Sugar Creek	ONT 117-66-28-6	1.2	C	Intermittent

Rattlesnake Wildlife Management Area

<u>Name</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Fisheries Resource</u>
Canaseraga Creek	ONT 117-66	0.5	C(TS)	Brown Trout
	ONT 117-66-47	1.8	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-47a	0.5	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-47-1	0.8	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-48	1.0	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-48-a	0.8	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-48-a-1	0.5	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-49	0.6	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-49a	0.1	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-P5392-P104-2	0.3	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-P5392-P104-2-10.2		C	Intermittent

Hoveys Brook	ONT 117-66-41	3.7	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-41-4	0.8	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-41-5	0.9	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-41-5a			
Sugar Creek	ONT 117-66-28	0.3	C	Brown Trout
Hoveys Brook	ONT 117-66-28-7	1.4	C	Minnnows(?) Intermittent above T2
	ONT 117-66-28-7-1a	0.7	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-28-7-2	0.8	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-28-7-2-a	0.5	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-28-7-3	0.6	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-28-9	0.7	C	Intermittent
	ONT 117-66-28-9-5	0.1	C	Intermittent

Conesus Inlet Wildlife Management Area

<u>Name</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Fisheries Resource</u>
Conesus Inlet	ONT 117-40-P67-10	2.8	C	

Short portions of Tributaries 26, 2c, 2d, 3, 3c, 3d, 3h, 3g, 3f, 3e, 3a, 2i, 2g, 2f and 2e of Conesus Inlet enter the Wildlife Management Area upstream from the large DEC earthen dike near the north end of the area. The dike impounds about 400 acres of Conesus Inlet and its attendant wetland.

PONDED WATERS

Sonyea State Forest

None

Canaseraga State Forest

None

Ossian State Forest

<u>Name</u>	<u>P#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Natural or Manmade</u>	<u>Fish Species</u>
Evergreen Pond	P5334	?	Manmade	Unknown

Additionally, several tiny ponds appear on the 1964 USGS Canaseraga Quadrangle just north of P5334. It appears that they may have been beaver ponds at the time the map was created. It is not known if they sustain fish life or if the ponds even exist at this time.

Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area

<u>Name</u>	<u>P#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Natural or Manmade</u>	<u>Fish Species</u>
Swain Pond	P104	137 ¹	?	LMB, BkC, BGS, PS, suckers ²
	P5226	?	?	?
Pond 125' NE of P5226	None	?	?	?
Rattlesnake Hill Pond #1	P5225 ³	1	Manmade	(Stocked) Brook trout
Rattlesnake Hill Pond #2	P5224 ⁴	1.2	Manmade	(Stocked) Brook trout
Pond below P5224	None	~0.5	?	?
Two ponds 2000' south from P5224	None	~1.75 total	?	?
Pond 625' NW of P5224	None	~0.3	?	?
	P5223	~10	?	?
	P5222	~1	?	?
Six ponds within 1000' of P5223	None	~7 total	?	?
Pond at headwaters of T5 and T9 of Sugar Creek	None	~0.75	?	?
Pond at headwaters of T1 and Ta of T48 of Canaseraga Ck	None	~0.5	?	?
	P5216			
	P5217			
3 Ponds 600' SE from P5217	None	~3 total	?	?

¹Only a small portion of Swain Pond lies within the Wildlife Management Area boundary.

²Authority Joe Evans, Region 9 Fisheries

³Formerly P102c a.k.a. Rattlesnake Hill Pond #1

⁴Formerly P103a a.k.a Rattlesnake Hill Pond #2

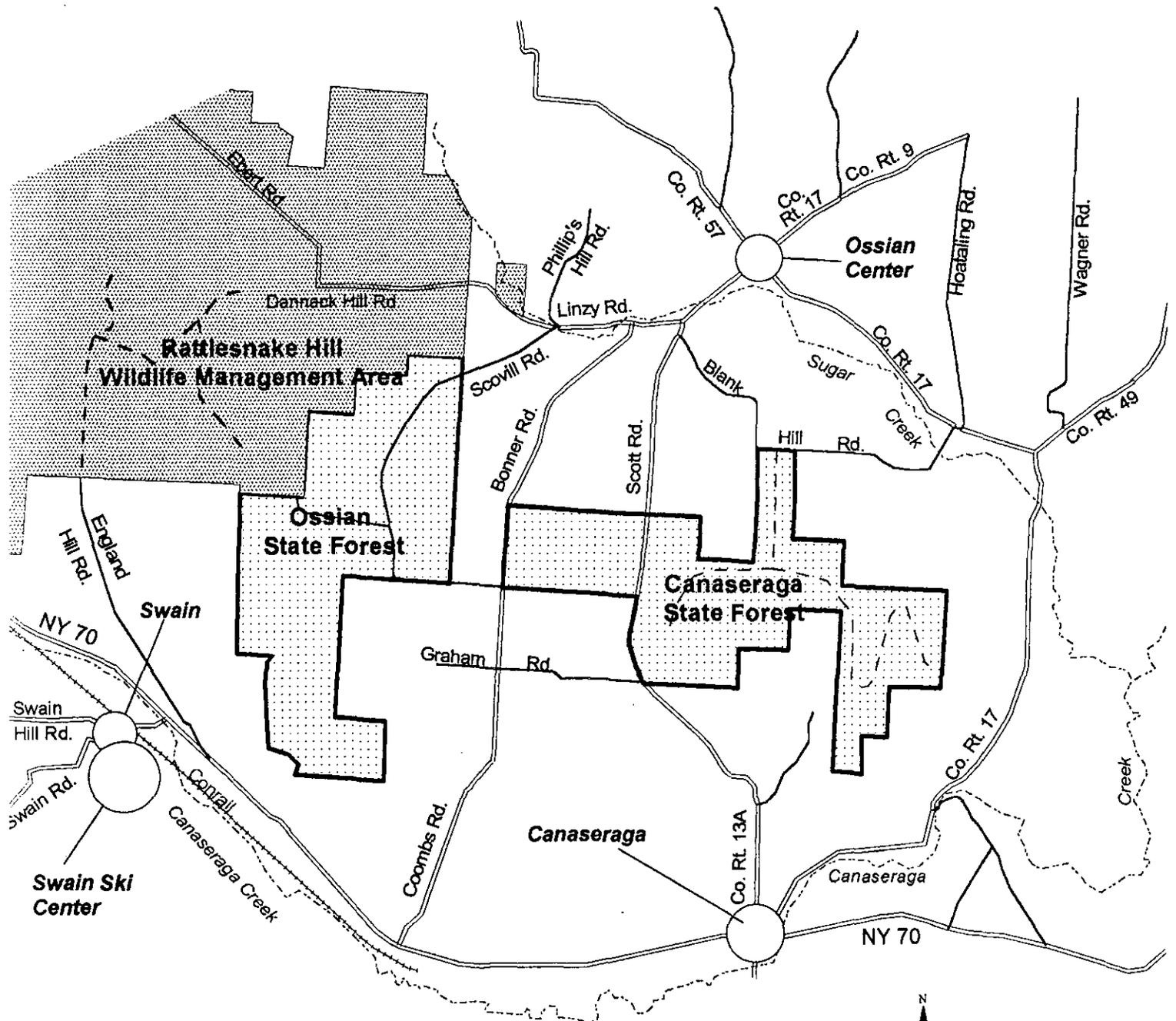
STREAMS AND PONDED WATERS

Conesus Lake Wildlife Management Area

<u>Name</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Fisheries Resources</u>
Conesus Inlet	ONT 117-40-P67-10	2.8	Walleye, northern pike, suckers, minnow, bluegills
South McMillan Ck	ONT 117-40-P67-10-2	0.5	Walleye, suckers*

*Intermittent but utilized by fish from Conesus Lake seasonally.

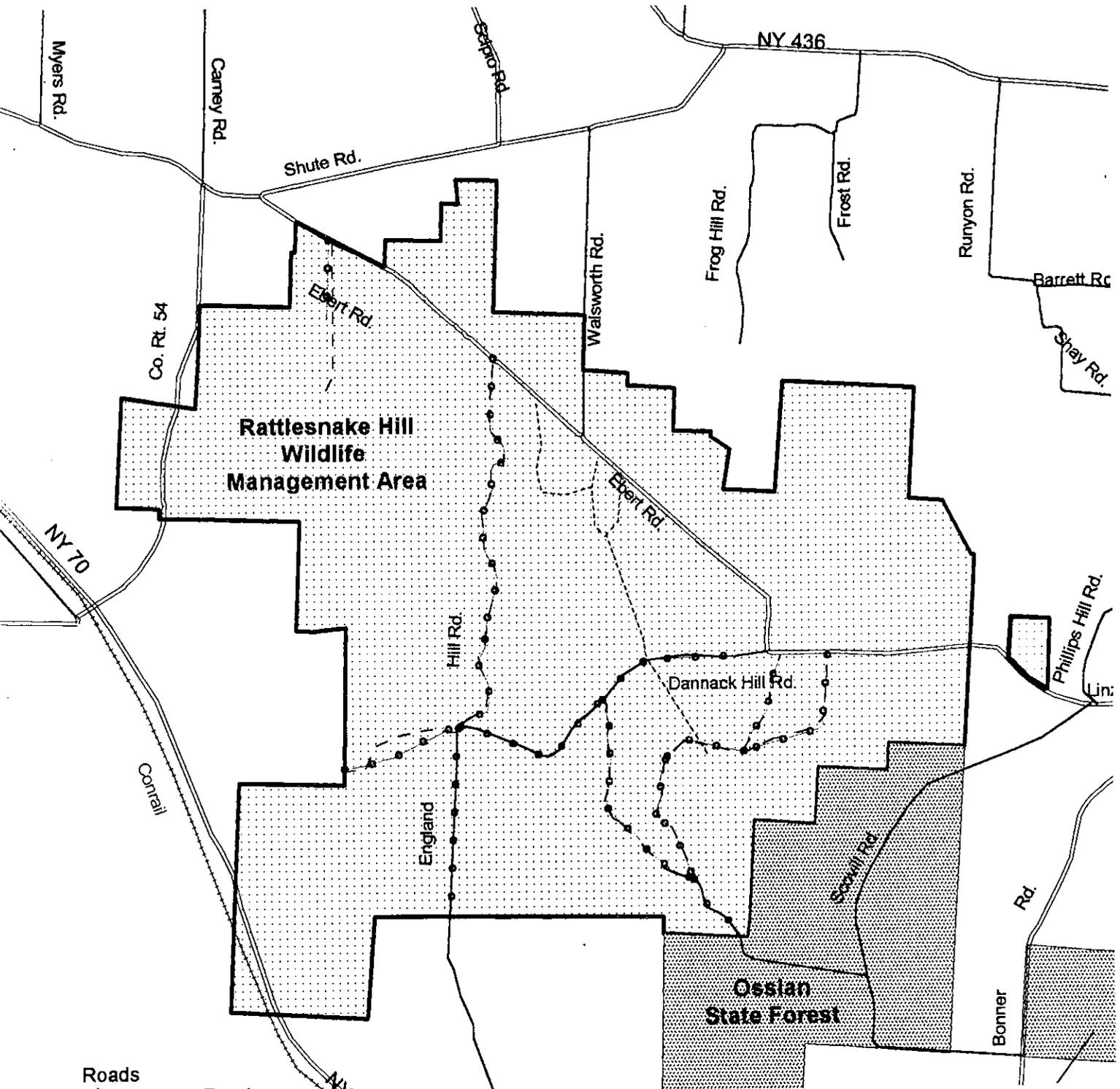
APPENDIX G: MAPS ACCESS / LOCATION



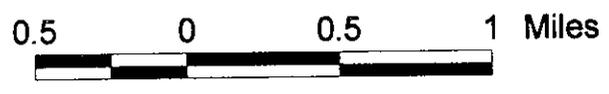
- Roads**
-  Access Roads
 -  Major Roads
 -  Secondary Roads
 -  Trail
 -  State Forest



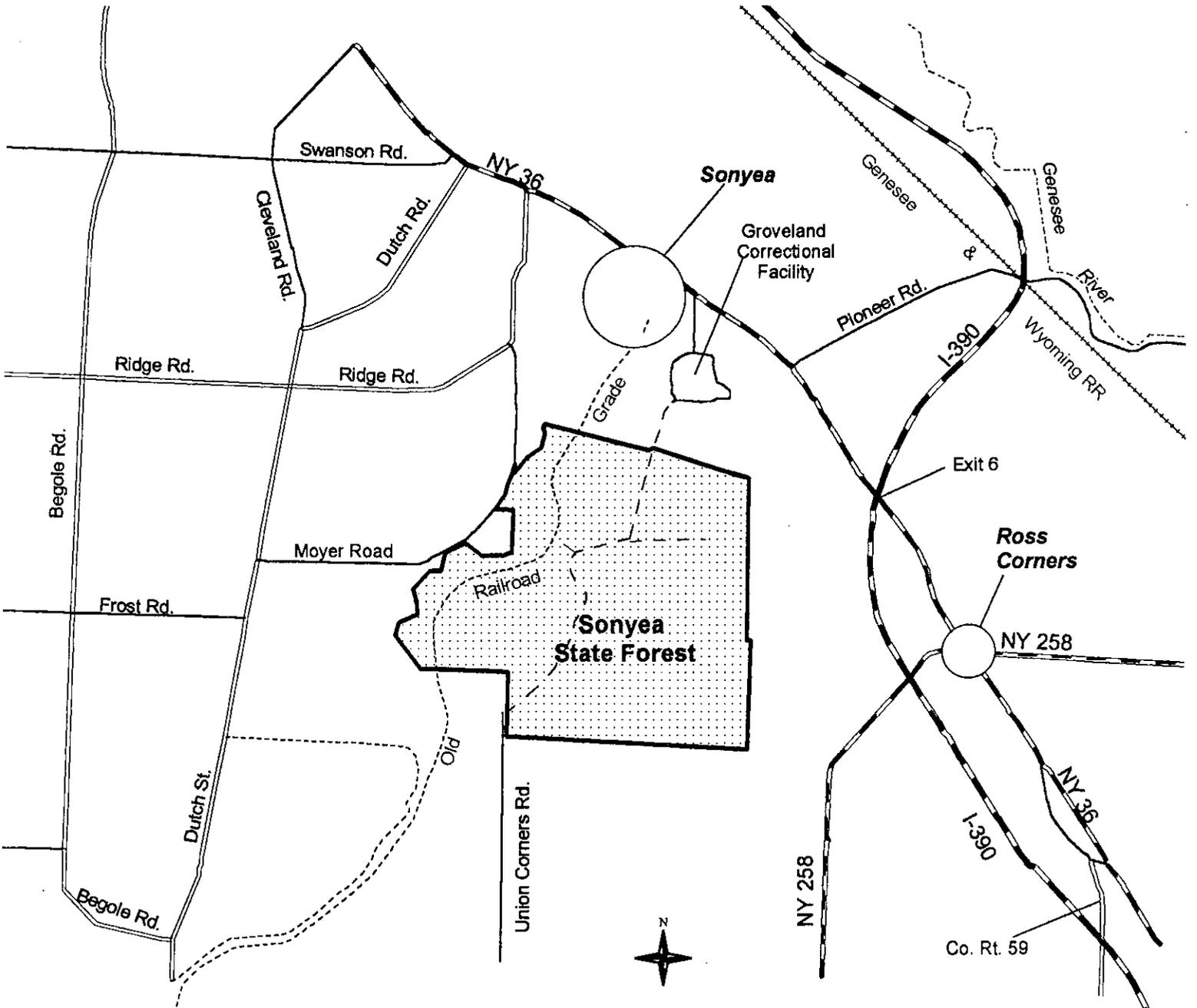
ACCESS / LOCATION



- Roads**
- Access Road
 - Primary Roads
 - Secondary Roads
 - Trail
 - Handicap Access Trail
- State Lands**
- CANASERAGA
 - OSSIAN
 - RATTLESNAKE HILL
 - Railroad

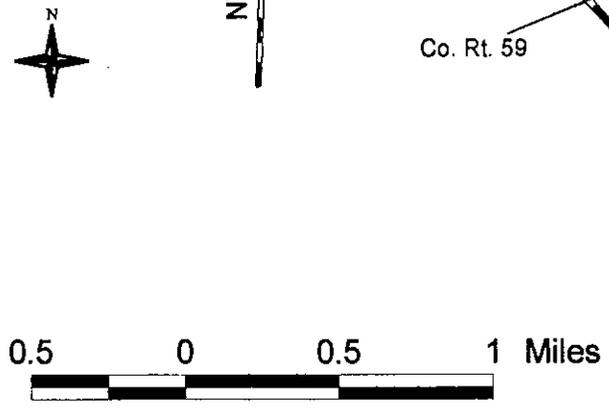


ACCESS / LOCATION

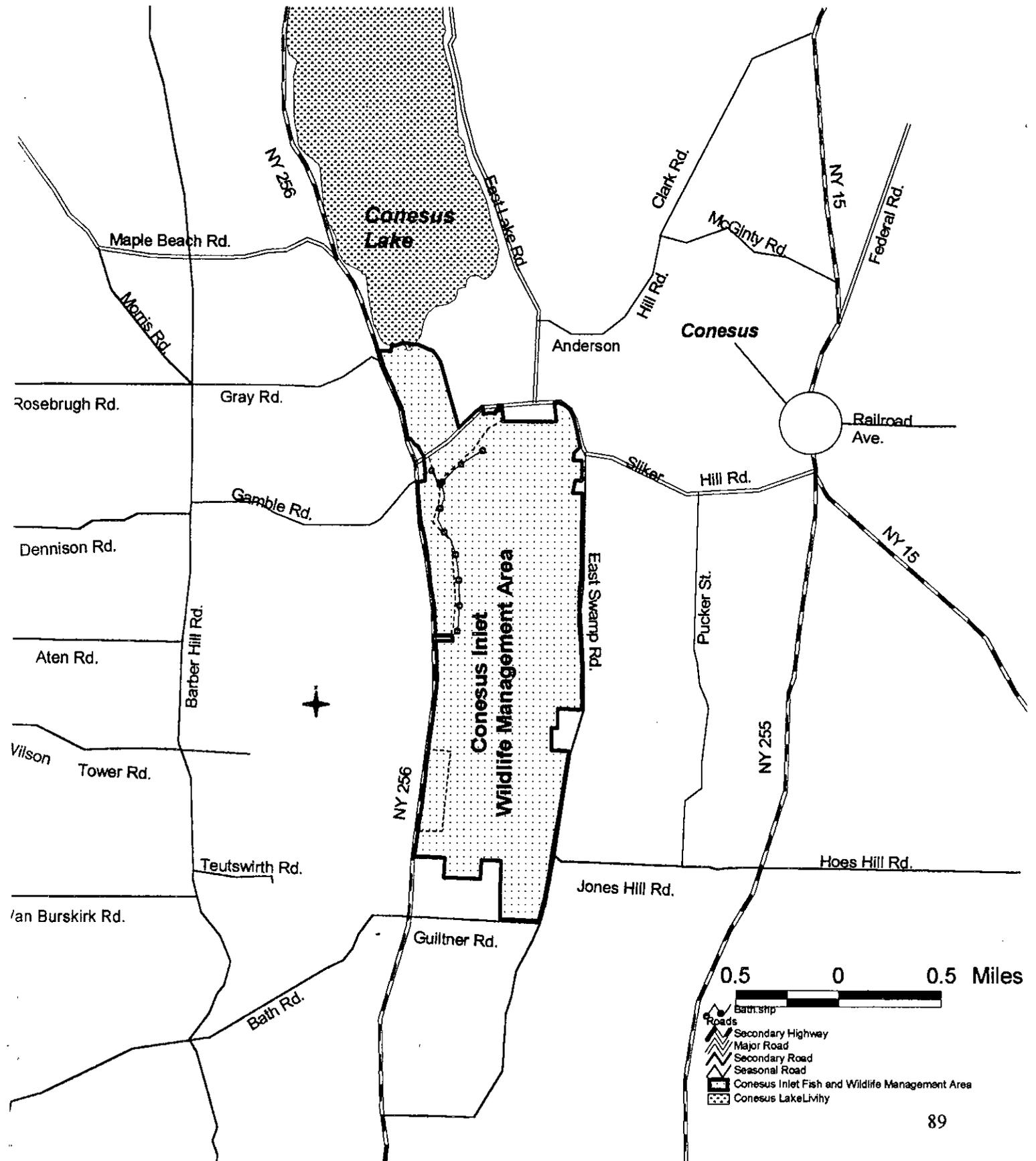


Roads

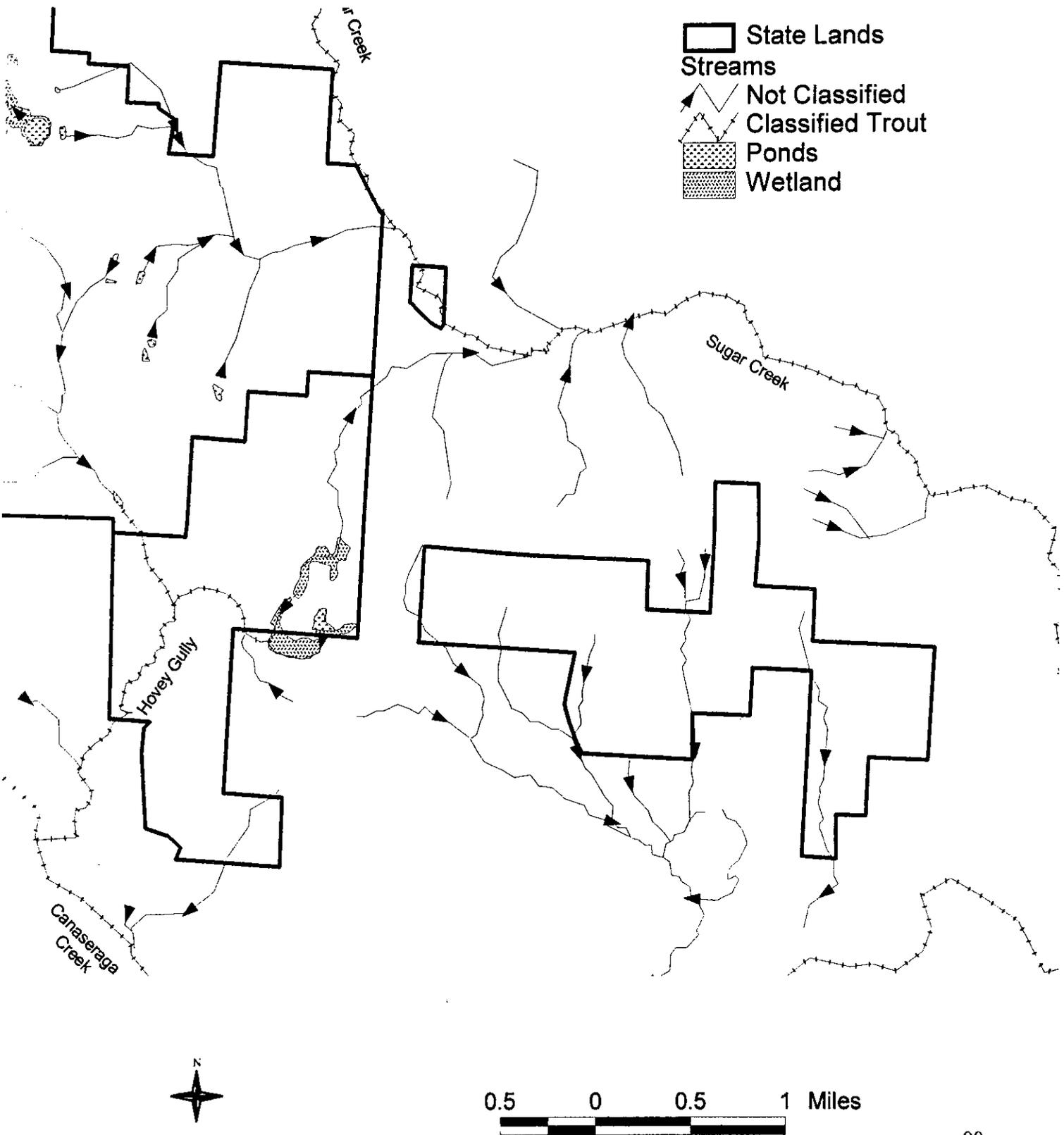
-  Access Road
-  Major Highways
-  Major Roads
-  Other
-  Secondary Highwa
-  Secondary Roads
-  Trail
-  Railroad
-  State Land



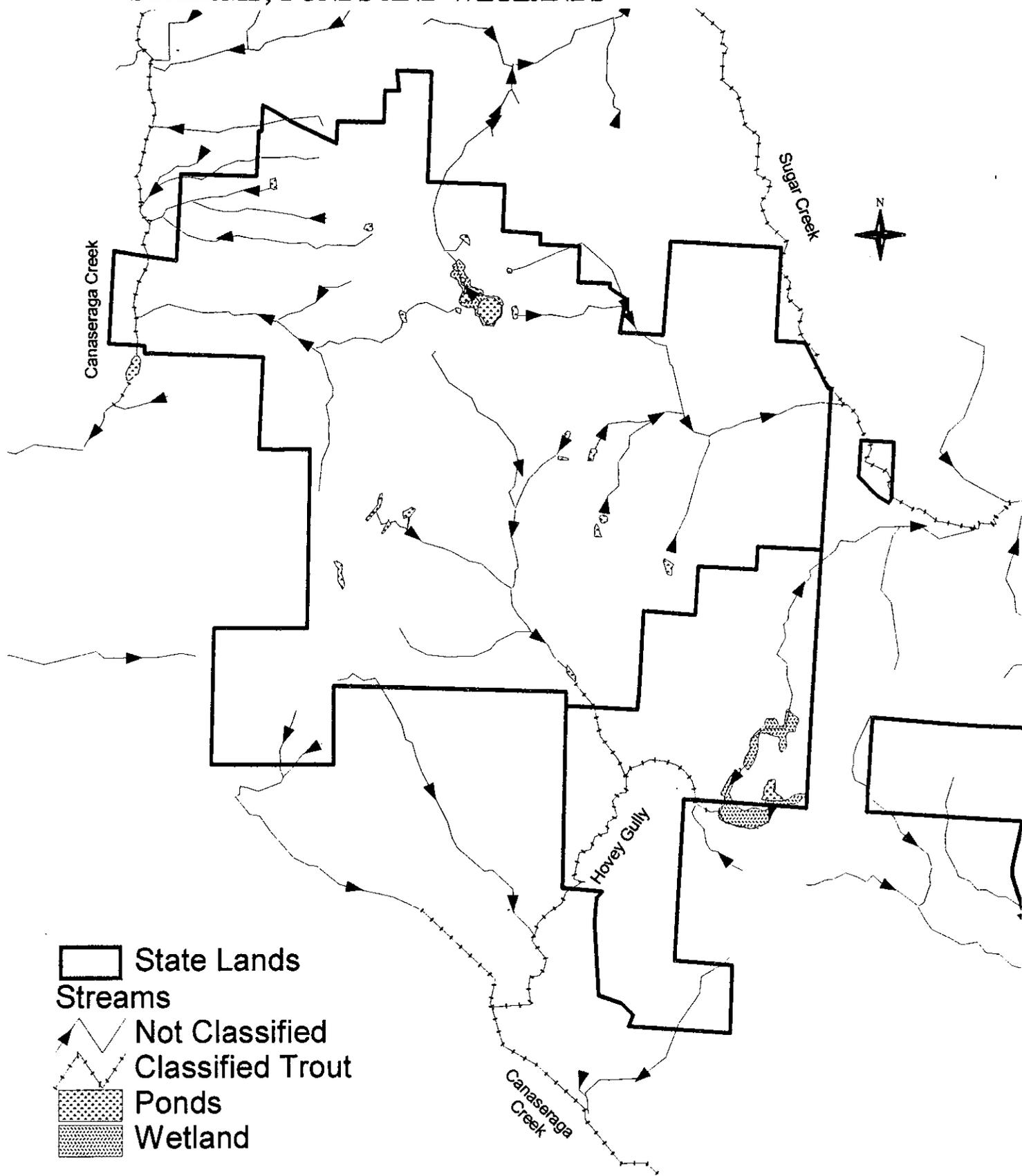
ACCESS / LOCATION



STREAMS, PONDS AND WETLANDS

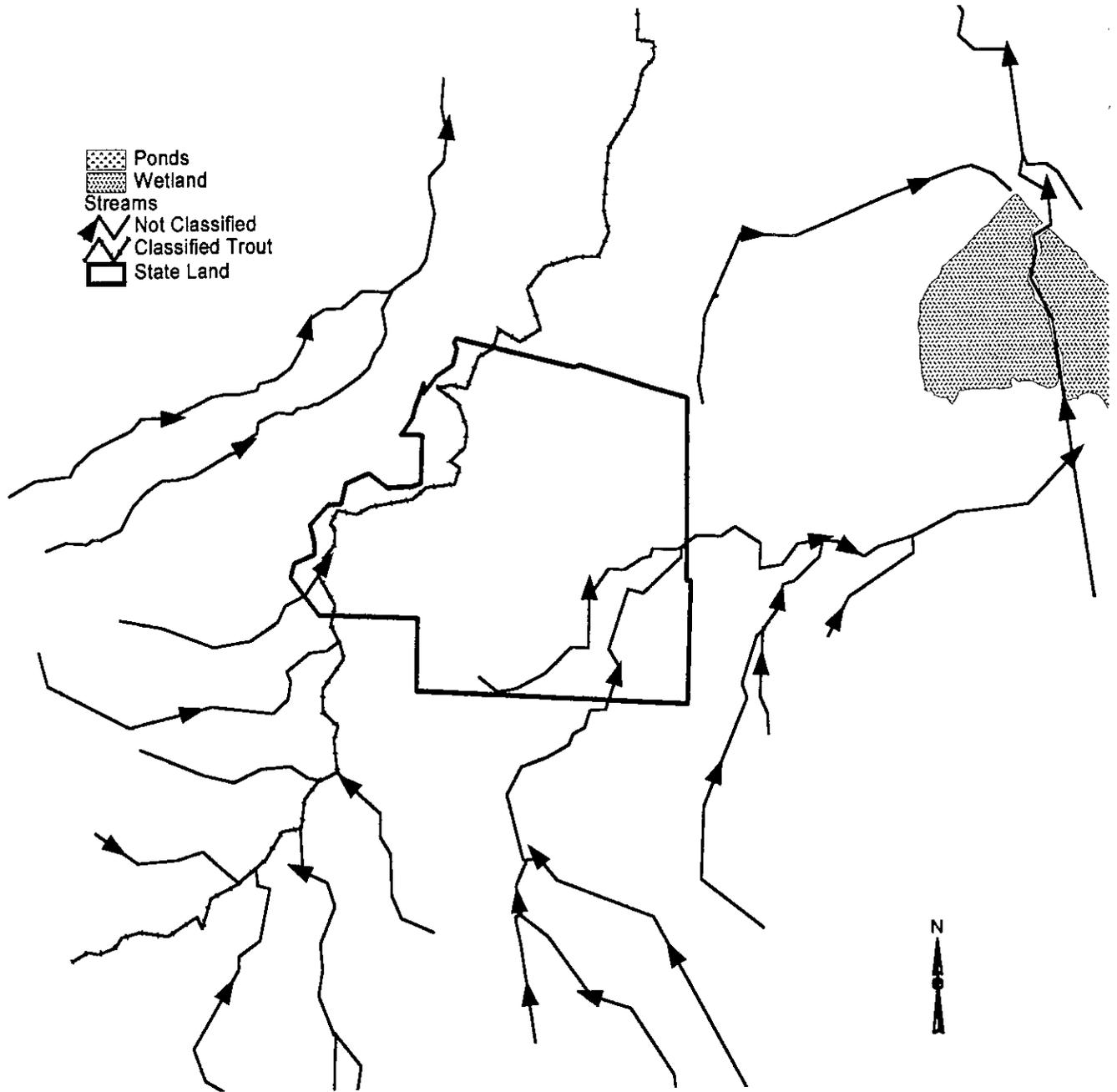


STREAMS, PONDS AND WETLANDS



STREAMS, PONDS AND WETLANDS

Sonyea State Forest

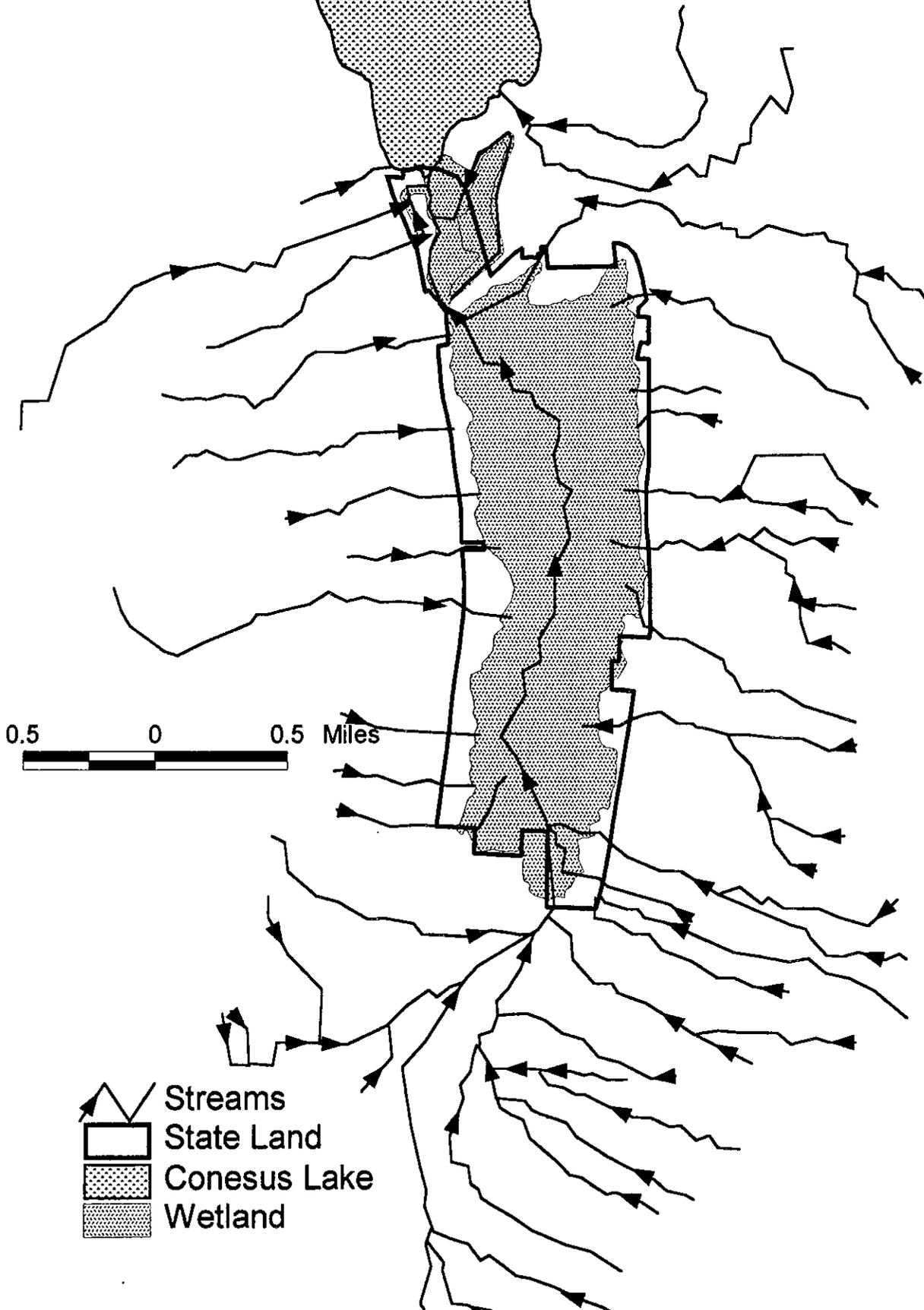


0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



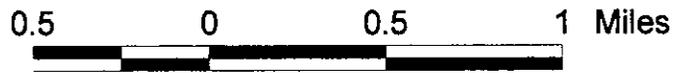
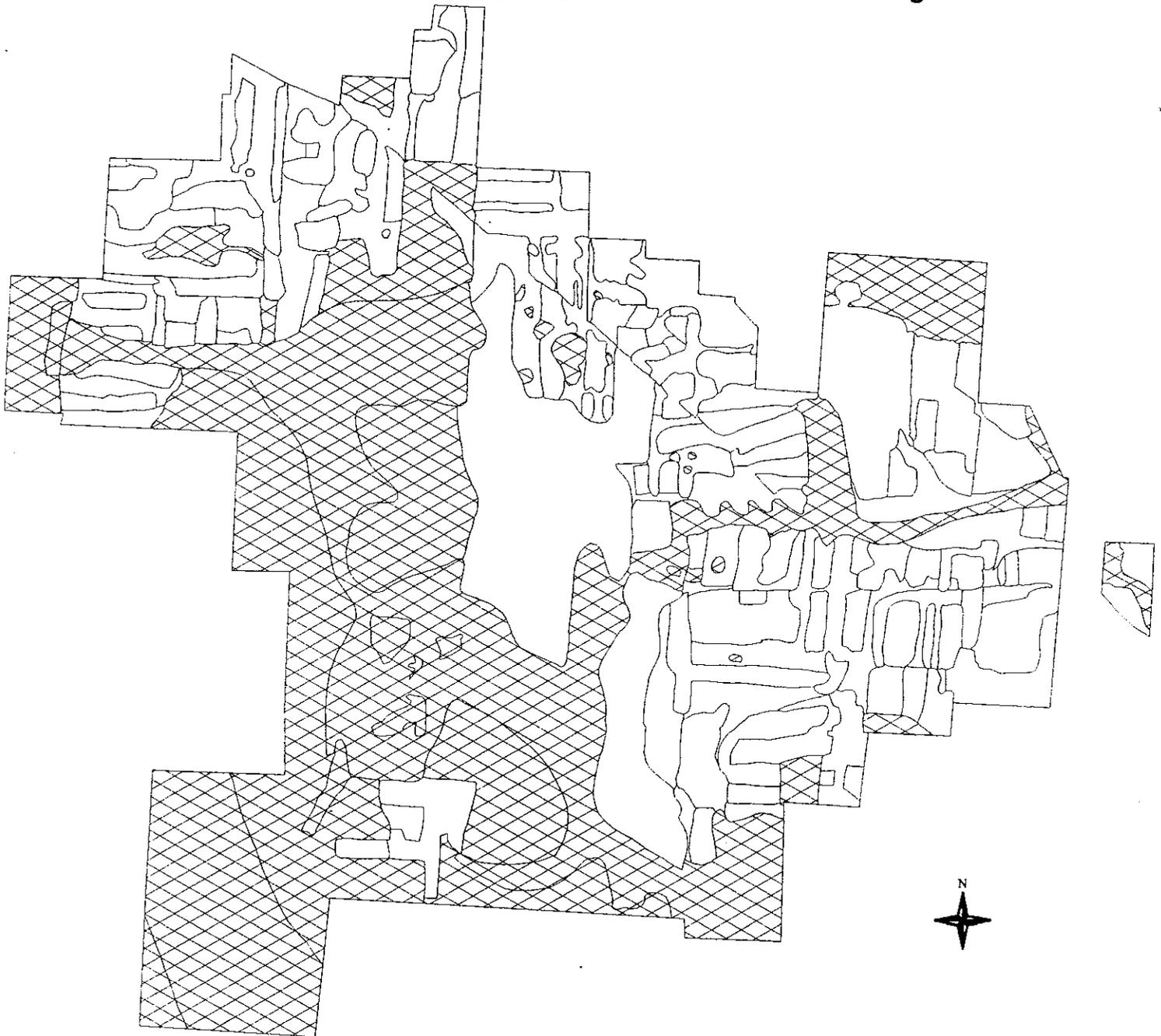
STREAMS, PONDS AND WETLANDS

Conesus Inlet
Fish and Wildlife Management Area



RECOMMENDED EXCLUSIONS FROM GAS DRILLING

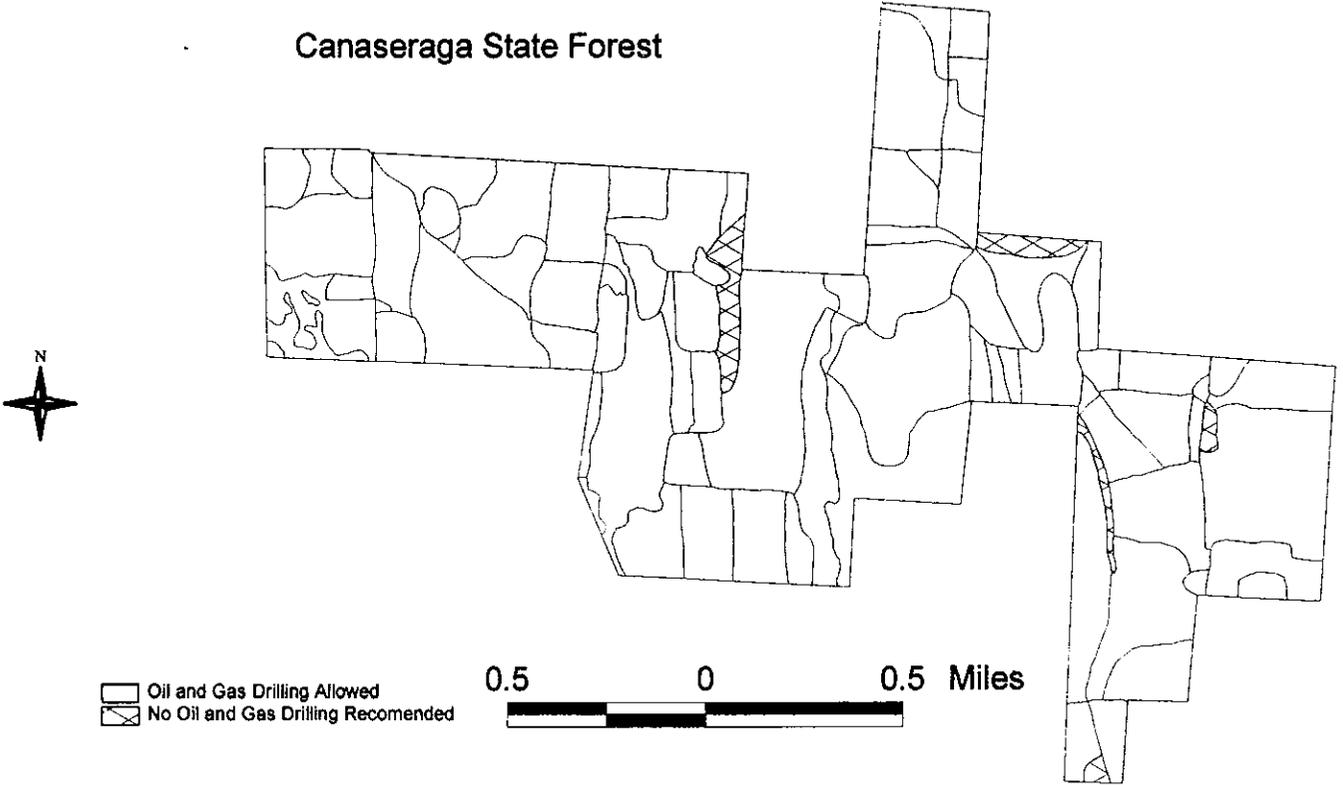
Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area



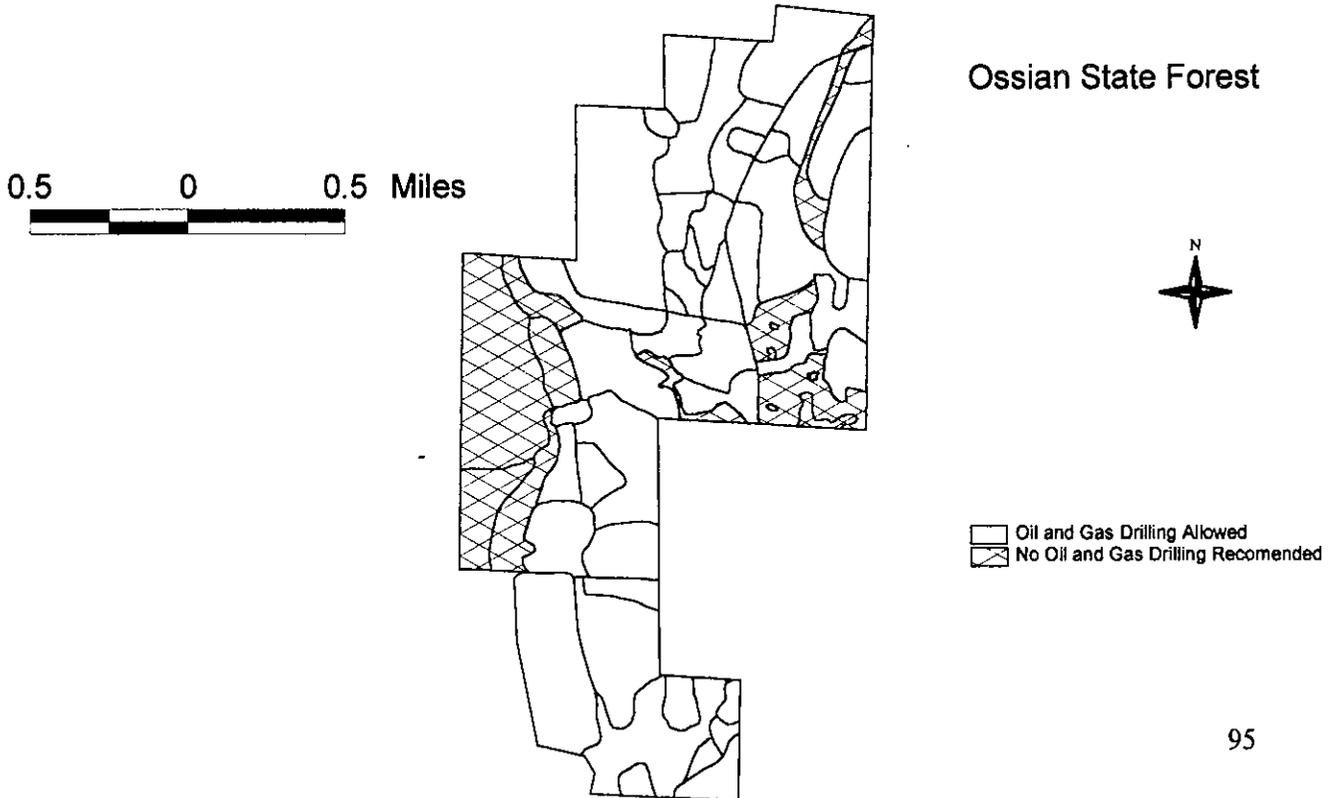
-  Oil and Gas allowed
-  No oil or gas drilling allowed

RECOMMENDED EXCLUSIONS FROM GAS DRILLING

Canaseraga State Forest

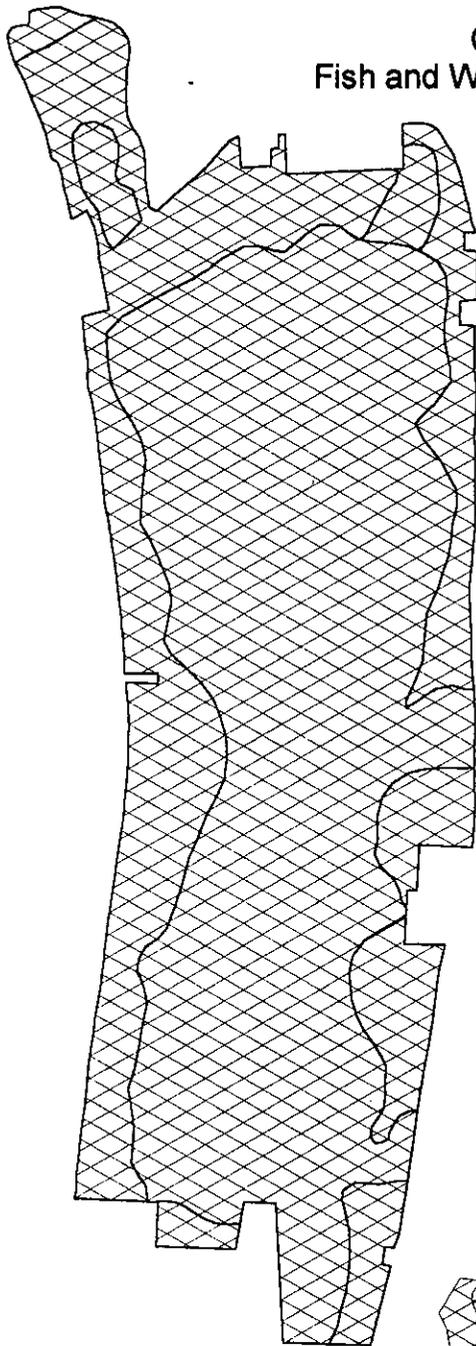


Ossian State Forest



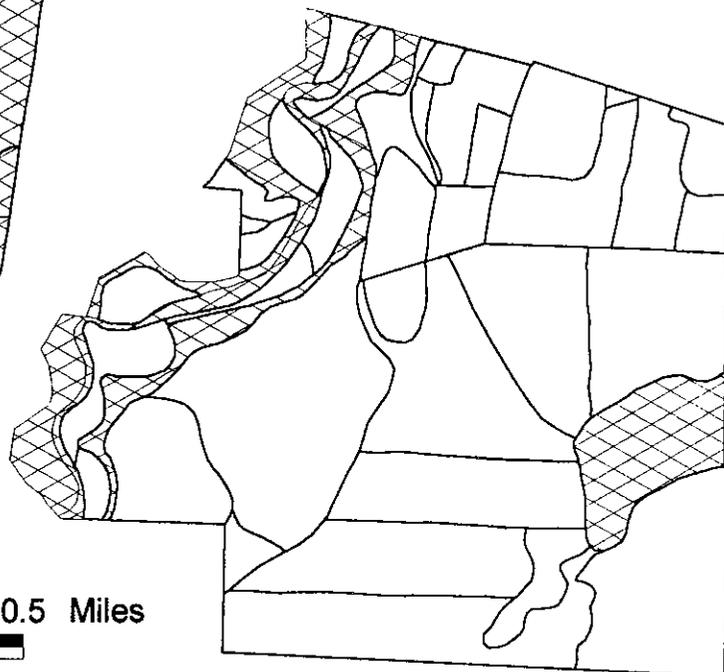
RECOMMENDED EXCLUSIONS FROM GAS DRILLING

Conesus Inlet
Fish and Wildlife Management Area



-  Oil and Gas Drilling Allowed
-  No Oil and Gas Drilling Recommended

Sonyea State Forest



GLOSSARY

Adirondack Style Lean-To - A small, open fronted, log shelter used for overnight camping.

Buffer Strips - A strip of vegetation used to protect sensitive areas from soil erosion and siltation.

Classified Water Bodies - A system whereby water bodies are protected under Environmental Conservation Law.

Conifer - Needle bearing trees.

Conifer/Conifer Hardwood Forest - A forest stand in which either of the two leading species is a conifer.

Conifer Stand - A forest stand containing 50% or more conifer species.

D.B.H. - (diameter at breast height) - The diameter of a tree at roughly breast height or 4½ feet from the ground.

Dug-Out - A 500 square foot by 3 feet deep pot hole constructed of earth and containing water.

Early Successional Wildlife Species - Animal species which require early vegetative stages such as grass, brush, Aspen.

Ecological Diversity - The number of species living in an ecosystem.

Ecological Subzone - A geographic area containing fauna and flora which are adapted to that particular area.

Ecosystem - A complex of living organisms and their environment.

Erosion - To wear away by the action: water, wind, or ice.

Even Aged - A forest in which all of the trees are essentially the same age.

Fragipan - An impervious subsurface soil layer (sometimes known as "hardpan") which restricts rooting and internal soil drainage.

Hardwood Forest - A forest stand in which each of the two predominant species by percent is a hardwood.

Hardwoods - Broadleafed trees.

Herbaceous Opening - A non-forest vegetative type consisting of grasses and forbs.

Large Coarse Woody Debris - The accumulation of dead woody material, both standing and fallen, which occurs in a forest stand.

Log Landing - An area to which logs are skidded and then loaded for removal.

Multiple Use - A management philosophy by which many uses are derived for a specific land area.

Natural Regeneration - The regrowth of a forest stand by natural means.

Natural Forest - A forest established by natural regeneration.

Plantation - A forest established by planting.

Pole Sized - A young tree with a DBH of 6 to 11 inches.

Regeneration - To reestablish a forest stand.

Rotation - The length of time between the establishment and the harvest of a forest stand.

Silviculture - The establishment, development, care, and reproduction of forest stands.

Softwoods - Needle bearing trees, conifers

Species Diversity - The occurrence of a variety of plants and animals.

Stand - A group of plants with similar characteristics that are treated as a single unit in a management plan.

Stand Analysis - A systematic method of evaluating stands to determine the need for treatment.

Stand Treatment - Work done in a stand which is directed towards the management of the stand.

State Forest - Lands owned by the state of New York and administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation which are managed for the establishment and maintenance of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber, and for recreation and kindred purposes.

Sustained Yield - The maintenance of a continuous flow of a particular product.

Temporary Revocable Permit - A permit to use state forest land for a specific purpose for a prescribed length of time.

Top Lopping - The cutting of limbs from the tops of felled trees to reduce fire danger and improve visibility. On state forests top lopping of conifers is required by law.

Uneven Aged - A forest containing trees of two or more age classes.

Vegetative Stage - A description of a plant community based on the age of the component plants.

Vegetative Type - A description of a plant community based on species composition.

Water Hole - A laid up stone cistern built by C.C.C. volunteers and originally used for water for fire protection purposes.

Watershed - The land area from which a stream receives its water.

Wetland - Transition areas between upland and aquatic habitat.

Yield - The production of a commodity such as; forest products, water, or wildlife.

617.21

Appendix F

State Environmental Quality Review

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Identifying # 99-PL/SF-9-80

Project Number _____ Date November 10, 1999

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 NYS 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: Adoption of the Livingston Unit Management Plan

SEQR Status: Type 1 X
Unlisted _____

Conditioned Negative Declaration: _____ Yes
 X No

Description of Action: The Livingston Unit Management plan sets forth the proposed goals, objectives, management actions and associated costs for the management of 9,669 acres of State Forest Land and Wildlife Management Areas within Livingston County and northeastern Allegany County. The plan details management activities for a 10-year period, from 2000 - 2010. A review and amendment process will take place at the end of the fifth year. Public participation has been sought via mailings and a public meeting on March 11, 1999. Full consideration for public input will be sought prior to completion of the final draft.

Management activities planned for this unit include: The general maintenance of the facilities, forest, wildlife management and land acquisition. The partial construction of access roads on Ossian State Forest and the construction of access roads on the Rattlesnake Hill Wildlife Management Area, which would include a culvert/bridge over Sugar Creek and the placement of gates or other barriers to motorized traffic on the Livingston Unit; creating and maintaining up to 483 acres of open fields and logging up to 378 acres annually; creating a 3 acre shallow water impoundment on Ossian State Forest and other smaller permanent water sources throughout the unit; in large areas of cattails, marsh channels and potholes will be constructed. In excavating the bottoms of existing ponds, the resulting topsoil could be sold. Up to 61 acres of cropland will be leased.

Proposed recreation improvements include: The construction of an interpretive nature trail, a practice target shooting range, a trail connecting the Genesee Valley Greenway trail to Keshequa Creek Gorge, construction of a lean-to at Toadfest Point in the gorge, construction of wildlife viewing platform(s), extending the boardwalk on Conesus Inlet FWMA, and creating scenic vistas.

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

Three State forests and two Wildlife Management Areas located in: Livingston County - Towns of Conesus, Groveland, Mt. Morris, Nunda, Ossian, and West Sparta; Allegany County - Town of Grove.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

(See 617.6(g) for requirements of this determination; see 617.6(h) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

Activities planned for the unit will be covered by the following Generic Environmental Impact Statements:

State Forest Commercial Product Sales Program, Wildlife Management Program, Red Pine Plantation Clearcut Program, Conserving Open Space in New York State, and State Forest Recreation Management Program.

If after the public review process, activities are added to the plan to provide better management of the unit and are not covered by this Negative Declaration or cited Generic Environmental Impact Statements, DEC will undertake a site specific environmental review for such activities.

Prior to the use of herbicides or pesticides for site preparation, a site specific environmental review will be undertaken.

Activities in the plan will be performed in accordance with the standards and policies and procedures set forth in the following DEC documents:

Continuous Forest Inventory Handbook, State Forest Multiple Use Management Plan, Unpaved Forest Road Handbook, and the Timber Management Handbook.

In addition, activities in the plan will be guided by the Environmental Conservation Law, best management practices, the expertise of foresters and biologists, and the views expressed by the participating public.

Construction of new facilities shall include building public

access roads. The project will entail: clearing, grading, ditching, installation of culverts, and graveling. This will improved public access and safety. The construction of the hiking trail, boardwalk and observation platform(s) is in response to increased public demand for these facilities. This project will cause minimal disturbance such as removal of brush and tree limbs and the installation of wooden observation platform(s). The construction of one shallow water impoundment and many small water holes designed to increase the acreage of wetlands which are presently concentrated on one property of the unit. This will entail construction of a small dike and impounding about 3 acres of water. The only soil disturbance will be a 0.1 acre earthen dike. The aesthetic resources will be protected by law enforcement activities, screening of logging activities, and by limiting disturbance in sensitive areas along gullies and bogs. There will be a favorable impact on energy resources, in that timber management will produce fuelwood. The noise impact of construction and logging will occur so briefly as to be inconsequential. These actions will not have a significant impact on the environment.

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

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Mark Keister

Address: NYS DEC
7291 Coon Road
Bath, NY 14810

Telephone Number: (607)776-2165 ext. 35

For Type 1 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)

