

## COVER SHEET

### **Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS)**

**Title:** Second Pond Boat Launch Reclassification Action and Unit Management Plan Approval

**Name of Co-Lead Agencies:** NYS Adirondack Park Agency (APA) and NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

**Location:** Town of Harrietstown, Franklin County

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## **I. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

The New York State Adirondack Park Agency (APA) and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) propose an integrated series of related actions for the area known as the Second Pond Boat Launch Intensive Use Area (SPA).

The DEC proposes a Unit Management Plan (UMP) for the SPA. This plan proposes the reconstruction of the boat launch and parking area.

The APA proposes amendments of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (SLMP) to reclassify 5.6 acres of Wilderness to Intensive Use and 6.8 acres of Intensive Use to Wilderness based on DEC recommendations developed in the SPA UMP. The reclassification is a revision to the SLMP and requires approval by the Governor. Subsequent to the Governor's approval of the reclassification, the DEC Commissioner may approve the final UMP.

## **II. PURPOSE**

In January 2012, the APA received from the DEC a draft UMP for the SPA to review for conformance with the SLMP. In addition to the proposed management actions, the UMP proposed the reclassification of 6.8 acres of Intensive Use land to Wilderness and 5.6 acres from Wilderness to Intensive Use. This proposed reclassification will result in a net increase of 1.2 acres of lands classified as Wilderness. In addition, the UMP will propose changes to the existing parking lot, protect the site and surrounding lands and waters of the Forest Preserve, provide for safety of users and vehicular traffic on Route 3, improve access for visitors with disabilities, and provide efficient use of the boat launch.

## **III. PUBLIC NEEDS AND BENEFITS**

### Wilderness

With close to 80 million people within a day's drive of the Adirondack Park, the potential demand for Wilderness is tremendous. Of the entire Wilderness system within the Northeast (MA, ME, NH, NJ, PA, VA, VT, WV), 64 percent of lands designated Wilderness are in the Adirondack Park (See map in Appendix A). These areas constitute nearly 20% of all designated Federal and State Wilderness east of the Rocky Mountains. Lands classified as Wilderness within the Adirondack Forest Preserve make up approximately 19 percent of the Park and three percent of NY State.

### Intensive Use

Within the Adirondack Park, some state lands are classified under the SLMP as Intensive Use. The SLMP defines these areas as “areas where the state provides facilities for intensive forms of outdoor recreation by the public” (SLMP, pg 37). Throughout the park, these areas include boat launching sites, campgrounds, and ski centers. Within the Adirondack Park, the total acreage of lands classified as Intensive Use is 22,705 acres or less than ½ of a percent of the total acreage of the park.

#### **IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The Adirondack Park was created in 1892 by the State of New York amid concerns for the water and timber resources of the region and the creation of public parks. Today the Park is the largest publicly protected area in the contiguous United States, greater in size than Yellowstone, Everglades, Glacier, and Grand Canyon National Park combined. The boundary of the Park encompasses approximately 6 million acres, nearly half of which belongs to all the people of New York State and is constitutionally protected to remain “forever wild” Forest Preserve. The remaining half of the Park is private land which includes farms, timber lands, businesses, homes, and camps.

The SPA is located in the north-central portion of the Adirondack Park in the Town of Harrietstown, Franklin County. This unit is comprised of one Forest Preserve parcel covering approximately 10.5 acres. The circumference of the boundary line is approximately .6 miles. The unit is located within the Lake Champlain watershed and the lesser watershed of the Saranac River. The area is bounded on the north by the Route 3, on the south and west by the High Peaks Wilderness Area, and on the east by Second Pond. The Saranac Lakes Wild Forest is also another nearby Forest Preserve unit.

#### **V. ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION**

Proposed alternatives include:

1. Reclassify 5.6 acres of Wilderness to Intensive Use and 6.8 acres of Intensive Use to Wilderness.
2. SEQR regulations require an assessment of the “no action” alternative. In this case, the no action alternative would be defined as the Agency taking no immediate procedural steps to review provisions of the State Land Master Plan. Under this alternative, existing facilities outside the boundary of the Intensive Use area and inside the boundary of the Wilderness area would be removed. Any additional expansion of the facility would only occur within the existing Intensive Use classification.

## VI. BASIS AND PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION

(Note: The following is an excerpt from the *Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan* describing the APA's classification of state land.)

*The Adirondack Park Agency Act requires the Agency to classify the State lands in the Park according to "their characteristics and capacity to withstand use." This section of the master plan will describe the factors which the Agency has taken into account in formulating the classification system set forth in the balance of this chapter and will explain the basic purpose of the system and the guidelines for management and use which follow. This classification system reflects the work of the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks as refined by additional field work and analysis by the Agency at the time the master plan was first prepared in 1972. In addition, a special Department of Environmental Conservation task force set up in 1972 provided extremely valuable assistance in the formulation of this system. Many years of experience under the master plan and considerable additional field work have led to certain additional refinements but the basic classification system remains intact.*

*A fundamental determinant of land classification is the physical characteristics of the land or water which have a direct bearing upon the capacity of the land to accept human use. Soil, slope, elevation and water are the primary elements of these physical characteristics and they are found in widely varied associations. For example, the fertility, erosiveness and depth of soil, the severity of slopes, the elevational characteristics reflected in microclimates, the temperature, chemistry, volume and turnover rate of streams or lakes, all affect the carrying capacity of the land or water both from the standpoint of the construction of facilities and the amount of human use the land or water itself can absorb. By and large, these factors highlight the essential fragility of significant portions of the State lands within the Park. These fragile areas include most lands above 2,500 feet in altitude, particularly the boreal (spruce-fir), sub-alpine and alpine zones, as well as low-lying areas such as swamps, marshes and other wetlands. In addition, rivers, streams, lakes and ponds and their environs often present special physical problems.*

*Biological considerations also play an important role in the structuring of the classification system. Many of these are associated with the physical limitations just described; for instance many plants of the boreal, subalpine and alpine zones are less able to withstand trampling than species associated with lower elevation life zones. Wetland ecosystems frequently are finely balanced and incapable of absorbing material changes resulting from construction or intensive human use. In addition, wildlife values and wildlife habitats are relevant to the characteristics of the land and sometimes determine whether a particular kind of human use should be encouraged or prohibited, for example the impact of snowmobiles on deer wintering yards, the effect of numbers of hikers or campers near the nesting habitat of rare, threatened or endangered species like the bald eagle or spruce grouse, or the problems associated with motorized access to bodies of water with wild strains of native trout.*

*In addition, another significant determinant of land classification involves certain intangible considerations that have an inevitable impact on the character of land. Some of these are social or psychological--such as the sense of remoteness and degree of wildness available to users of a particular area, which may result from the size of an area, the type and density of its forest cover, the ruggedness of the terrain or merely the views over other areas of the Park obtainable from some vantage point. Without these elements an area should not be classified as Wilderness, even though the physical and biological factors would dictate that the limitations of Wilderness management are essential.*

*In such cases, as will be seen, a Primitive designation would be required. Other classification determinants are more concrete, for example the suitability of a given system of lakes and ponds for canoeing or guideboating, the ability of larger bodies of water to provide for adequately distributed motorboat use, or the accessibility of a tract of land to a public highway, and its attractiveness, permitting the development of a campground or other Intensive Use facility.*

*Finally, the classification system takes into account the established facilities on the land, the uses now being made by the public and the policies followed by the various administering agencies. Many of these factors are self-evident: the presence of a highway determines the classification of a travel corridor; the presence of an existing campground or ski area requires the classification of Intensive Use. The extent of existing facilities and uses which might make it impractical to attempt to recreate a Wilderness or wild forest atmosphere is also a consideration. This is not to imply that when present uses or facilities are degrading the resource they should be continued, but their presence cannot be ignored. The unique mixture of public and private land within the Park also requires that account be taken of facilities and uses being made on contiguous or nearby private lands. Thus a large private inholding subject to or threatened by some form of Intensive Use might prevent the designation of an otherwise suitable tract of state land as Wilderness.*

*The above described factors are obviously complex and their application is, in certain instances, subjective, since the value of resource quality or character cannot be precisely evaluated or measured. Nonetheless, the Agency believes that the classification system described below reflects the character and capacity to withstand use of all state lands within the Adirondack Park in conformity with the provisions of the Act.*

*Nine basic categories result from this classification:*

*Wilderness  
Primitive  
Canoe  
Wild Forest  
Intensive Use  
Historic  
State Administrative*

## *Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Travel Corridors*

*The Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Travel Corridors classifications are essentially corridor overlays to the basic land classification(s) through which the corridor passes.*

*Guidelines for the lands falling within each major classification and various special management guidelines for unique resources within these major classifications are set forth in the remaining portions of this chapter. Insofar as forest preserve lands are concerned, no structures, improvements or uses not now established on the forest reserve are permitted by these guidelines and in many cases more restrictive management is provided for. Obviously, these guidelines are subject to any future legal rulings further restricting uses of the forest preserve and, as already noted, they are not to be considered as attempts to make legal determinations on unresolved issues regarding the constitutional appropriateness of any such structures, improvements or uses.*

*In addition, the designation of State administrative areas and historic areas in the master plan should not be taken as lending weight to the constitutional appropriateness of the general treatment of these lands by the State, either legislatively or administratively, as non-forest preserve. These new classifications seek only to reflect, in terms of land use, what has long existed in the Park irrespective of constitutional questions. A constitutional amendment should, however, be considered which would put the propriety of these non-forest preserve types of land uses beyond question and provide a modest land bank to permit future acquisitions of these types of lands by the state.*

*Nothing in the guidelines for lands falling within each major classification shall be deemed to prevent the Department of Environmental Conservation, or any other State agency administering such lands, from providing for more restrictive management where necessary to comply with constitutional requirements or to protect the natural resources of such lands.*

## **VII. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

The alternatives outlined in this document have been developed within the guidelines set forth by the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Guidelines for Amending the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the Final Generic Unit Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement for Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas and the NYS Wild Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act.

## VIII. APPLICABLE STATE LAND MASTER PLAN DEFINITIONS and GUIDELINES

(Note: The following are excerpts from the *Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan*.)

### **DEFINITION-Wilderness**

*A Wilderness area, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man - where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. A Wilderness area is further defined to mean an area of state land or water having a primeval character, without significant improvement or permanent human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve, enhance and restore, where necessary, its natural conditions, and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a Primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least ten thousand acres of contiguous land and water or is of sufficient size and character as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.*

### **DEFINITION-Intensive Use**

*An Intensive Use area is an area where the state provides facilities for intensive forms of outdoor recreation by the public. Two types of Intensive Use areas are defined by this plan: campground and day use areas.*

*These areas provide overnight accommodations or day use facilities for a significant number of visitors to the Park and often function as a base for use of wild forest, Wilderness, primitive and canoe areas.*

### **Wilderness-Boundary structures and improvements and boundary marking**

*1. Where a Wilderness boundary abuts a public highway, the Department of Environmental Conservation will be permitted, in conformity with a duly adopted unit management plan, to locate within 500 feet from a public highway right-of-way, on a site-specific basis, trailheads, parking areas, fishing and waterway access sites, picnic areas, ranger stations or other facilities for peripheral control of public use, and, in limited instances, snowmobile trails.*

### **Intensive Use- Guidelines for Management and Use**

*6. Additions to the Intensive Use category should come either from new acquisitions or from the reclassification of appropriate wild forest areas, only in exceptional circumstances from Wilderness, Primitive or Canoe areas.*

7. Any request for classification of a new acquisition or reclassification of existing lands from another land use category to an Intensive Use area will be accompanied by a draft unit management plan for the proposed Intensive Use area that will demonstrate how the applicable guidelines will be respected.

## **IX. APPLICABLE FINAL PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND GUIDELINES FOR AMENDING THE ADIRONDACK PARK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN**

The SLMP Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Guidelines for Amending the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (FPEIS) provides the guiding principles for the APA in making a determination regarding the appropriateness of amendments to the State Land Master Plan, such as a reclassification of existing state land. The following is an applicable excerpt from the FPEIS regarding reclassification of Wilderness to Intensive Use:

*3. The Master Plan states that additions to the Intensive Use category should generally come from new acquisitions or from the reclassification of existing Wild Forest areas, and, "...only in exceptional circumstances from Wilderness, Primitive, or Canoe areas." As was noted above, such lands must have a high capability to withstand intensive, concentrated use with little or no degradation in the natural or scenic resource quality or character of the land unit under review or of adjacent or nearby lands. (footnote omitted)*

The FPEIS provides several examples of "exceptional circumstances" required for reclassification of wilderness to less restrictive classifications other than Intensive Use:

*4. Only in exceptional circumstances should lands presently classified as Wilderness, Primitive or Canoe be reclassified to Wild Forest. This should occur only after it has been demonstrated that a highly unusual condition exists, such as the identification of a mapping error, or the existence of a previously unrecognized non-conforming use of a permanent nature.*

*5. Wilderness should be reclassified to Primitive only under the most exceptional circumstances such as the identification of a mapping error or the existence of a previously unrecognized non-conforming use of a permanent nature.*

(emphasis added). Several existing exceptional circumstances warrant this reclassification. When the SPA was originally mapped in 1972 using a

commonly used regional boundary of 1/10<sup>th</sup> of a mile from the center line of a road (i.e., Rt. 3), the boundary did not capture all of the area subject to intensive use at that time, and the area of intensive use has expanded since then. Also, mapping in 1972 was not done at the scale that current GIS mapping allows, which made accurate descriptions of small parcels such as this one problematic.

Currently, much of the lands classified as Intensive Use at Second Pond are wooded wetlands (5.7 acres of the existing 10.5 acres) and not suitable for intensive uses such as parking. These wetlands were not protected at the time the original map was adopted, inasmuch as the NYS Freshwater Wetlands Act was enacted in 1984, twelve years after these wetlands were included in the Intensive Use Area. The reclassification to Wilderness will protect these wetlands and allow lands with a high capability to withstand use, including an old roadbed, to replace them.

## **X. CURRENT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROPOSAL**

The proposed preferred alternative for the Second Pond Boat Launch Unit Management Plan includes the replacement of the concrete launch ramp to a double-ramped boat launch with a turnaround for vehicles, replacement of the existing docks, creation of a canoe and kayak launching site, removal of dilapidated log cabin, construction of registration booth, construction of a firewood storage building, reconstruction of the vault toilet system and the reconfiguration and resurfacing of the parking area. A Wild Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act permit is required for the replacement and reconstruction of the boat launch. In addition, the UMP proposes the reclassification of 5.6 acres from Wilderness to Intensive Use and 6.8 from Intensive Use to Wilderness to place all developed facilities within the Intensive Use Area. The implementation of the project described in the Unit Management Plan will require an Article 24 wetland permit that will need to be issued by the Adirondack Park Agency.

## **XI. POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM CLASSIFICATION ALTERNATIVES AND UMP IMPLEMENTATION**

This section identifies the potential impacts associated with each alternative.

### Alternatives

1. Reclassify 5.6 acres of Wilderness to Intensive Use and 6.8 acres of Intensive Use as Wilderness.

### Potential Impacts of the Action

- Net gain of 1.2 acres of Wilderness.

- 1.1 acres of vegetation will be removed to construct the new parking area, including the loss of trees
  - Provide for safety of vehicular traffic on Route 3 by providing additional parking at the site and prohibiting parking along State Route 3
  - Improve access for visitors with disabilities
  - 1741 square feet of wetlands will be filled for the new parking area
  - 6109 square feet of wetlands will be created, for a net gain of 4368 square feet of wetlands
  - Provide designated access for canoe and kayaks
  - Provide additional ADA- compliant parking spaces
  - Provide safe ingress and egress through better- designed facilities
  - Limit the number of overnight parking places
  - Provide additional day use parking places
  - Provide screening from Route 3 through the planting of native species and the removal of the cabin
  - Improve visitor waste management by rehabilitating the vault toilet
  - Enable users to purchase local firewood and decrease the likelihood of the introduction of invasive species transported in firewood
  - Improve storm water runoff
  - Accommodate boaters when water levels fluctuate, by the replacement of docks with a removable floating dock system
2. SEQR regulations require an assessment of the “no action” alternative. In this case, the no action alternative would be defined as the Agency taking no immediate procedural steps to revise provisions of the State Land Master Plan. Under this alternative, existing facilities outside the boundary of the Intensive Use area and inside the boundary of the Wilderness area would be removed. Any additional expansion of the facility would only occur within the existing Intensive Use classification.

#### Potential Impacts of not undertaking the proposed improvements

- Existing parking facilities not currently located on lands classified as Intensive Use would be removed
- Number of parking spaces available at Second Pond would decrease
- Public pressure to expand parking on lands currently classified as Intensive Use, including wetlands adjacent to current parking area, would increase
- Much of the land classified as Intensive Use at Second Pond is wooded wetlands (5.7 acres of the existing 10.5 acres). Any significant expansion of parking on lands currently classified as Intensive Use at Second Pond would result in negative impacts to the adjoining wetland. Appendix F illustrates the extent of the wetland (delineated by APA staff through aerial photo interpretation) that abuts the existing parking. Although much of the land is classified as Intensive Use, construction of an Intensive Use facility, such as a parking facility, on

these lands would require the draining, excavation, or filling of the wetland.

## **XII. SUMMARY**

In January 2012, the APA received from the DEC a draft UMP for the SPA to review for conformance with the SLMP. In addition to proposed management actions, the UMP proposed the reclassification of 6.8 acres of Intensive Use land west of the boat launch to Wilderness and 5.6 acres from Wilderness to Intensive Use. In response, APA staff developed a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), a requirement for the amendment of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. The preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required by the Adirondack Park Agency Rules and Regulations 586.5(6)(i) and (iii) for actions proposing the reclassification of land from a more restrictive to a less restrictive category and material changes in the guidelines applicable to each classification.

The potential actions outlined in this SEIS involve one alternative for minor amendments the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan specific to the future classification of lands immediately surrounding the SPA and a no-action alternative. The DEC and APA have released the SEIS to the public, held public hearings and shared it with other State Agencies for their review to ensure a wide range of alternatives, impacts and issues are adequately addressed. Following review after public hearings, any proposed action recommended by the APA Board will be forwarded to the Governor for review and possible adoption as a revision to the State Land Master Plan. Subsequent to the Governor's approval of the reclassification, the DEC Commissioner may approve the final UMP.

## **XIII. Preferred Alternative**

Currently, a portion of the vehicle parking at Second Pond is located within lands classified as Intensive Use. Additional parking extends beyond lands classified as Intensive Use and into lands classified as Wilderness (see aerial photo and map in appendix E). This conflicts with Wilderness guidelines in the APSLMP.

To address the conflict at Second Pond, the Second Pond FSEIS proposes two alternatives. The preferred alternative is the reclassification of 5.6 acres of Wilderness to Intensive Use and 6.8 acres of Intensive Use as Wilderness. As guidance regarding the reclassification of Wilderness to Intensive Use, the APSLMP states that additions to the Intensive Use category should generally come from new acquisitions or from the reclassification of existing Wild Forest areas, and "...only in exceptional circumstances from Wilderness, Primitive, or Canoe areas." The preferred alternative is an exceptional circumstance as much of the land classified as Intensive Use at Second Pond is wooded wetlands (5.7 acres of the existing 10.5 acres) and not suitable for intensive uses such as

parking (see map in appendix F). In addition, a .10 mile setback (a regional boundary used for various land use areas on the Official Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Map) was applied to map the Intensive Use area. This resulted in an apparent mapping error because the boundary did not reflect the existing conditions in 1972. Prior to 1999, the APA displayed maps in paper format. The first printed facsimile map showing state lands in the Adirondack Park, dated June 1972, was created at a scale of 1:273,989. At this scale, 1/32 of an inch (about the thickness of a fingernail) on the map is 713 feet on the ground (the length of two football fields is 720 feet). Without regional boundaries, such as a road or waterbody, the precise location of the boundary is difficult to ascertain. Today's GIS provides an opportunity to develop more accurate maps. The current display (see appendix E) represents the current land classification boundary for this area.

The preferred alternative outlines mitigation steps to address the exceptional circumstances, including: reclassifying adjacent lands to utilize lands that are suitable for uses associated with intensive uses; providing a net benefit to Wilderness through the addition of 1.2 acres through the reclassification of Intensive Use lands to Wilderness; protecting wetlands and visual resources, and developing new facilities on lands capable of withstanding such improvements.

## **XIV. Response to Public Comments**

Source: The following are comments received from verbal comments made at public hearings on July 17 in Ray Brook, NY and July 18 in Albany, NY, and written correspondence received during the public comment period. In addition, responses to comments have been provided following each comment by the co-lead agencies.

1. *Comment: Would like to see additional lands classified as Intensive Use to increase parking opportunities.*

Response: Use of the Adirondack Forest Preserve by those who enjoy its beauty and wildness has many unintended impacts. Managing those impacts to ensure the benefits of wild lands for future visitors is a challenge for those who manage it. This effort is often referred to as recreational carrying capacity. Carrying capacity management includes identifying the conditions and opportunities that visitors should be provided and ensuring those experiences are preserved.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan requires each unit management plan include an assessment of the carrying capacity. The Second Pond Intensive Use area adjoins the Saranac Lakes Wild Forest. Most use impacts associated with Second Pond occur within this unit. However, the Saranac Lakes Wild Forest Unit Management Plan has not been completed, nor has the required carrying capacity assessment to assess current use levels. Before additional parking can be considered beyond the existing levels, a carrying

capacity assessment is needed to assist in managing social and biological resources of the Saranac Lakes Wild Forest.

2. *Comment: It is inappropriate to reclassify lands to address non-conforming uses.*

Response: As guidance regarding the reclassification of Wilderness to Intensive Use, the APSLMP states that additions to the Intensive Use category should generally come from new acquisitions or from the reclassification of existing Wild Forest areas, and "...only in exceptional circumstances from Wilderness, Primitive, or Canoe areas." Much of the current lands classified as Intensive Use are wooded wetlands (5.7 acres of the existing 10.5 acres) and are not suitable for intensive uses such as parking. The reclassification of 5.6 acres of Wilderness to Intensive Use is a unique reclassification of adjacent lands to utilize lands that are suitable for uses associated with intensive use. In addition, a mapping error in which a 1/10<sup>th</sup> of a mile setback (a regional boundary used for various land use areas on the Official Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Map) did not capture the existing conditions in 1972.

3. *Comment: A more detailed description of wetlands impacts should be provided as part of the No Action alternative.*

Response: This has been added in the FSEIS to the section XI titled "Potential Impacts from Classification Alternatives and UMP Implementation."

4. *Comment: The reclassification of lands classified as Intensive Use to Wilderness should not occur.*

Response: As guidance regarding the reclassification of Intensive Use to Wilderness, the FPEIS recognizes that this type of reclassification will provide additional protection. In addition, the reclassification of 6.8 acres of Intensive Use lands to Wilderness has been proposed because much of the land is wooded wetland and not appropriate for future development.

5. *Comment: Land use reclassification should be used only when all alternatives, including reducing the amount of use, are deemed infeasible.*

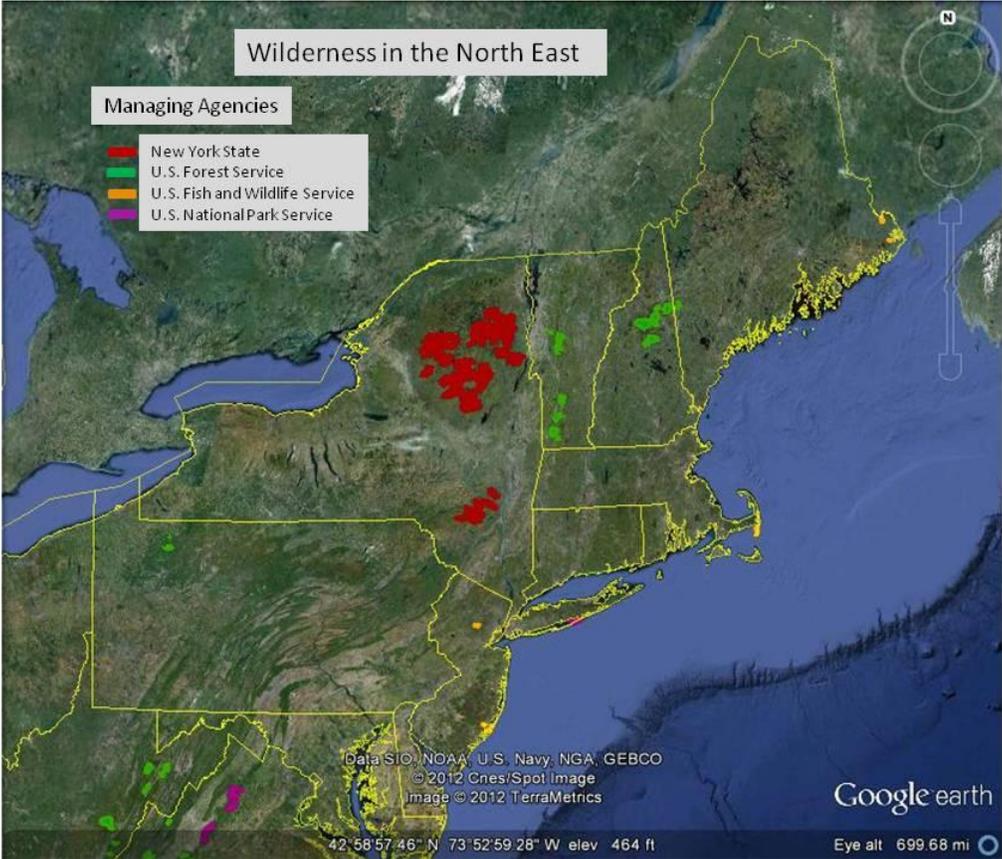
Response: APA staff are guided by FPEIS and the SLMP regarding the appropriateness of reclassifications.

6. *Comment: Reasons for the reclassification must be further documented.*

Response: Further justification for the reclassification has been added to section XIII titled "Preferred Alternative."

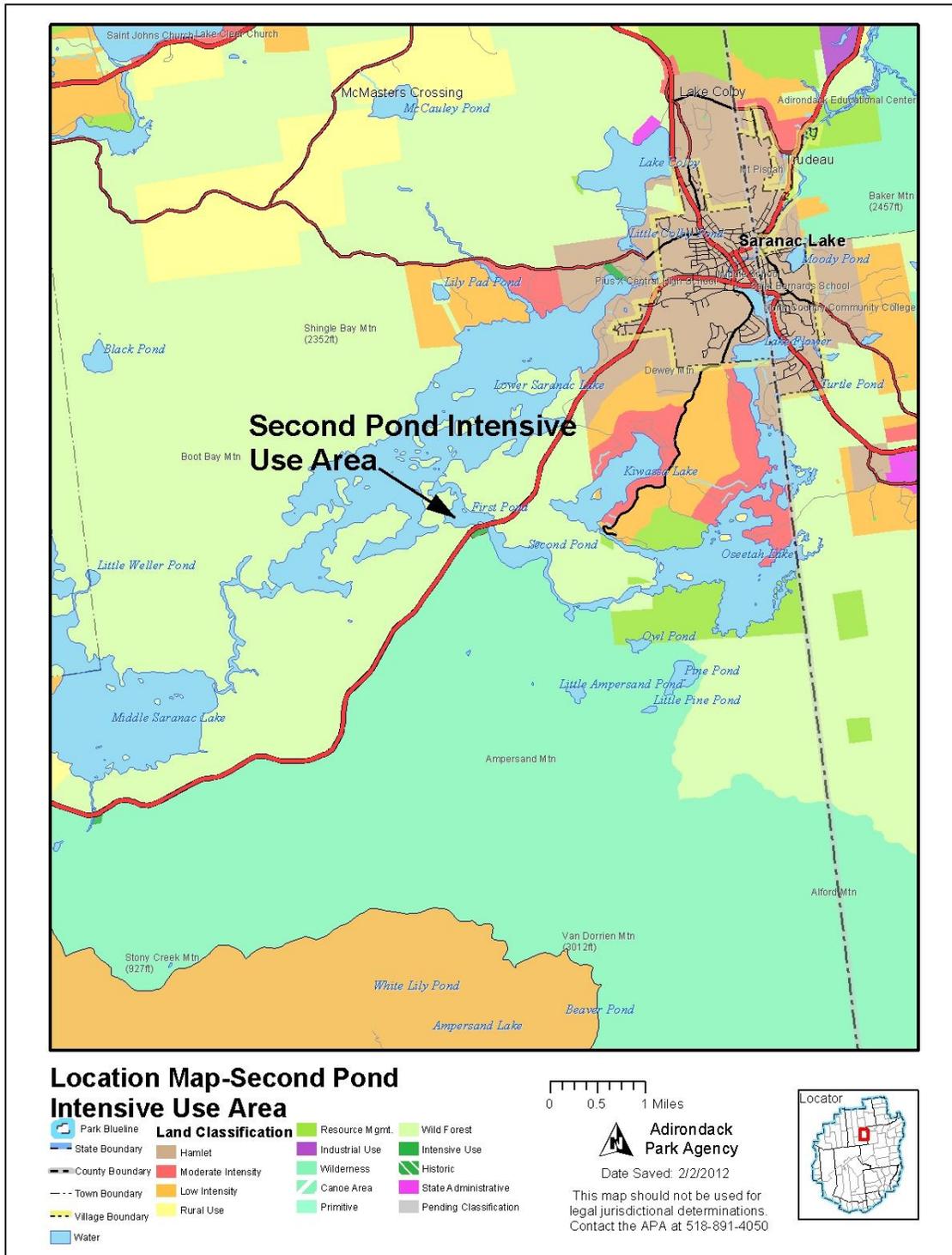
# XV. APPENDIX

## Appendix A - Wilderness in the Northeast Map



Wilderness KML Data provided by: [www.Wilderness.net](http://www.Wilderness.net)

## Appendix B - Locator Map



## Appendix C - Existing Facility Photos

(Numbers coordinate with map on following page)

5



1



6



3





21



23



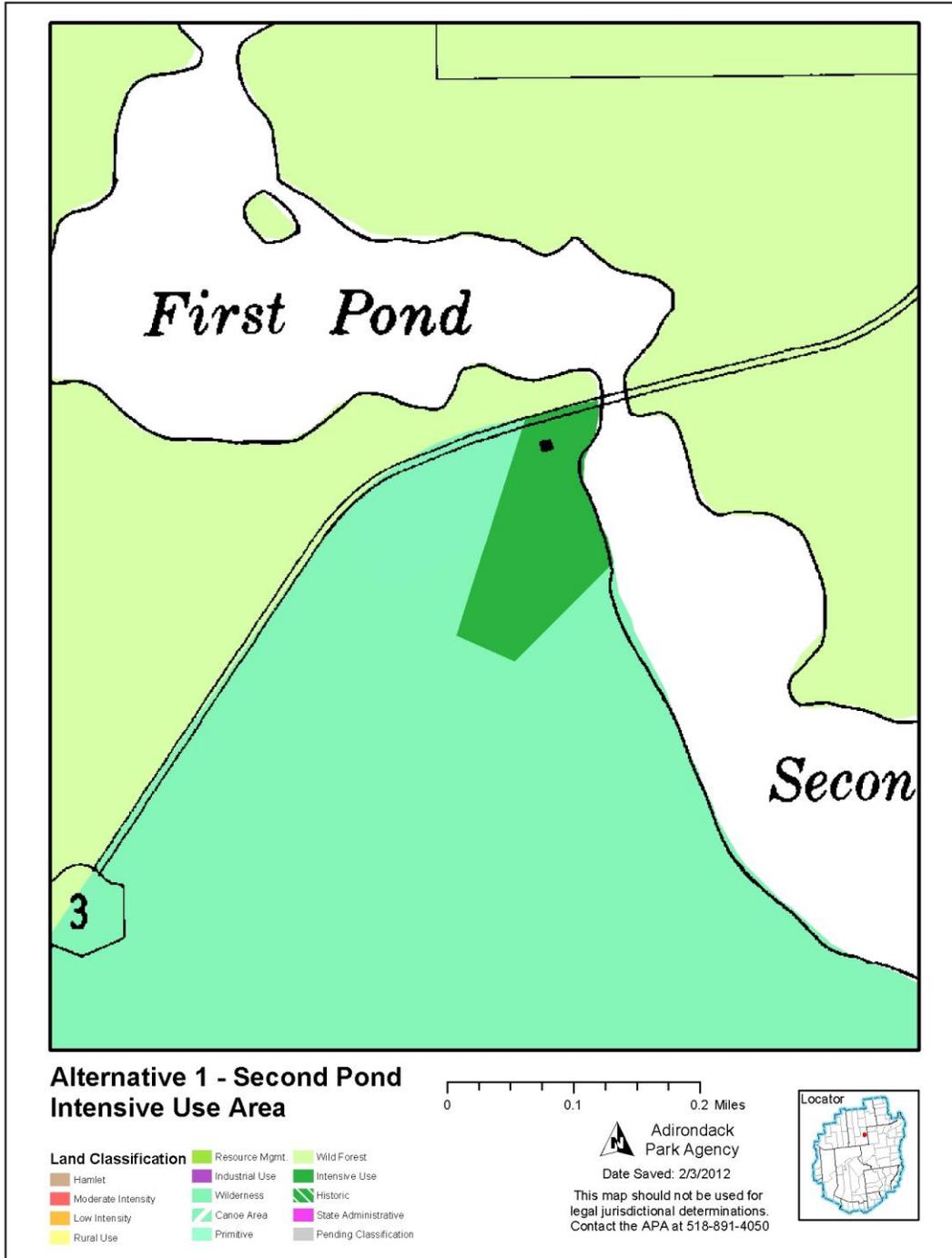
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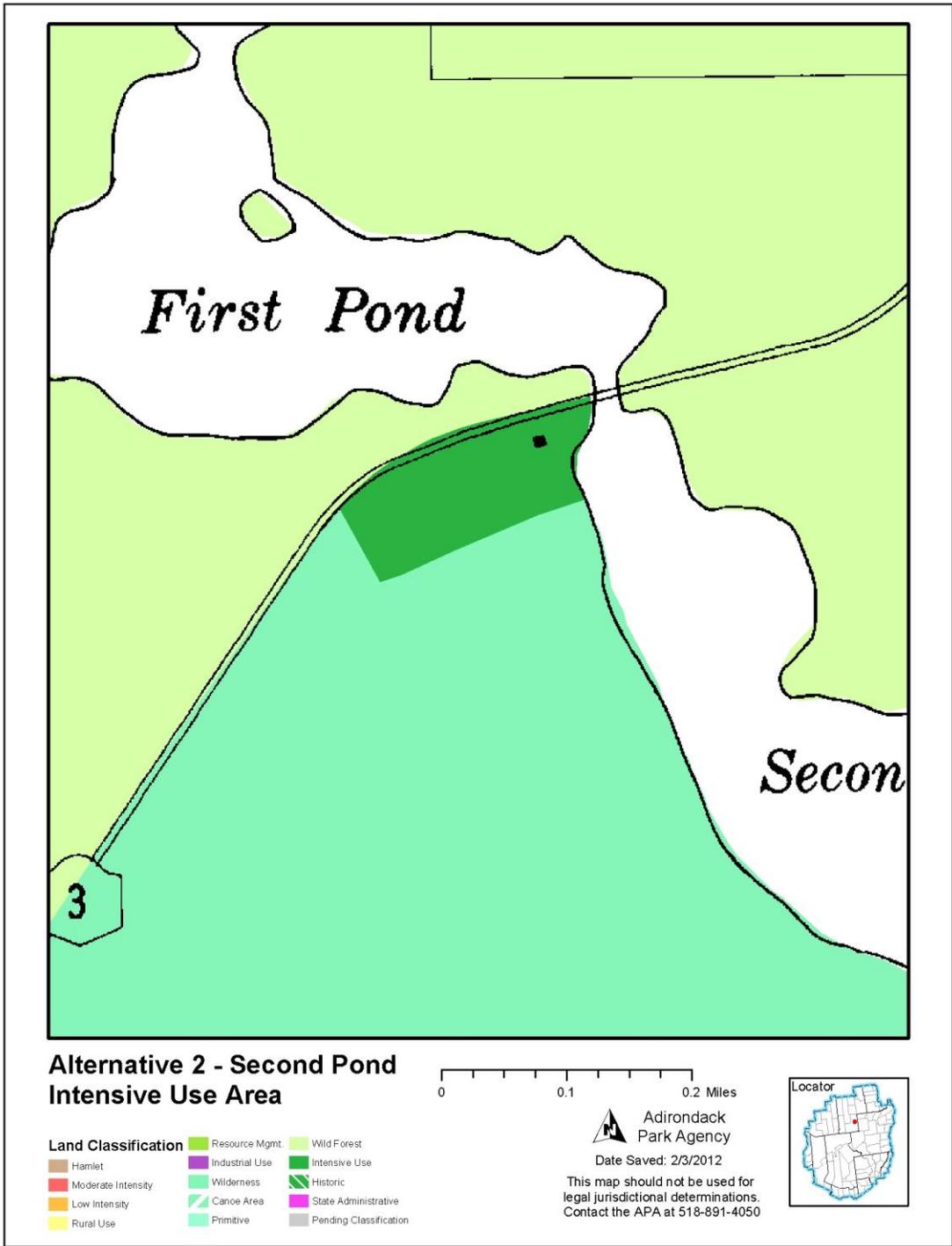


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# Appendix D – Proposed Alternative Maps





Appendix E – Aerial Photo and Land Classification Maps



Appendix F – Wetland Boundary and Land Classification Maps

