DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

2005 UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT

to the

2002-2007 Unit Management Plan

and

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

for

GORE MOUNTAIN

Prepared for:

Olympic Regional Development Authority

November 2005

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Gore Mountain Ski Center
2005 Amendment
to the
2002-2007 Unit Management Plan
and
Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared by:

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Submitted: Insert Final Submittal Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2005 Unit Management Plan (UMP) Amendment addresses changes to the 2002 UMP and adds several new action items. All items are within the scope of the 2002 UMP. This 2005 UMP Amendment reviews the status of the 1995 UMP and 2002 UMP management actions and identifies those management actions which have been completed, those which are pending, and those which are modified or abandoned within this 2005 UMP Amendment. The 2002 UMP is incorporated by references into this document.

Since the completion of the 1995 and 2002 UMP Amendments, Gore Mountain has received recognition from the Ski Industry and the press for, not only its quality skiing experience, but also for its environmental stewardship. In May 2005 the National Ski Areas Association awarded Gore Mountain the Silver Eagle Award for Excellence in Environmental Education. Gore received this award for its unique Northwoods Knowledge program that transforms every gondola ride into an educational experience, its "Fourth Grade Discovery Day" environmental field trips, and its cooperation with community to provide educational experiences. Finalists were Big Mountain, Montana, and Mammoth Mountain, California.

In 1999 Gore Mountain was one of twenty-four parties invited to attend the Environmental Protection Agency's Sustainable Industry Mountain Resort Development Stakeholder Meeting. Previously, in 1995, Gore Mountain was one of the thirty presenters, and the only representative of the ski industry, to the Environmental Concerns Task Force at the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism.

2005 UMP AMENDMENT

New management actions are identified and analyzed in this 2005 UMP Amendment. The potential environmental impacts and the attendant proposed mitigation measures for any new or modified management actions are identified and discussed in this UMP Amendment. The potential impacts and the identified mitigation measures for the approved 2002 UMP management actions are described in detail in the 2002 UMP and remain in effect and will not be reported herein, but are incorporated by reference.

This 2005 UMP Amendment refers to the 2002 UMP where no revisions in the UMP text or mapping are required, such as the existing environmental setting for such resources as geology, topography and slope, climate, etc. Any available updated information on environmental resources is presented in this 2005 UMP Amendment.

The primary purposes of this UMP Amendment are to improve public access to Gore Mountain and Forest Preserve lands and to improve the skiing experience and provide for a stronger interconnect between Gore Mountain Ski Center and the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl and the hamlet of North Creek. The 2002 UMP included the construction of new ski trails and lifts in the Intensive Use Area that connected with the Town of Johnsburg Ski Bowl Park (Ski Bowl). This UMP Amendment (1) modifies the alignment of some of these previously approved lifts and trails, (2) provides additional ski trails and lifts in this part of the site, and (3) eliminates some of the previously approved trails.

Other important purposes of this UMP Amendment include creating a new novice rated trail connecting the summit of Bear Mountain (top of the gondola) with the Saddle Lodge, and expanding the NYSEF race training building. A new bus parking lot along the Ski Area entrance road is included in this UMP Amendment as a Conceptual Action. Other minor additions to the 2002 UMP are also included.

The amendments put forth in this document are consistent with the specific goals identified in the 2002 UMP-improve infrastructure reliability, reduce operation and maintenance costs, assure environmental compatibility, stabilize the local economy, trail safety improvements, improve trail selection, improve economic return, increase public access and improve overall skier satisfaction. In addition to meeting these specific goals, the proposed amendments to the 2002 UMP continues to achieve the goal of balancing ski facilities on the mountain.

The amendments proposed to the 2002 UMP will help to make Gore a destination ski resort and will help to improve the regional economy and will draw new businesses to the hamlet of North Creek.

d. Unique Areas

On Mountain

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

Off Mountain

No unique areas are known to occur at Ski Bowl Park or adjacent lands.

e. Critical Habitat

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

3. Visual Resources

A new visual inventory from surrounding roadways and other prominent locations has been completed as part of this UMP Amendment. The inventory includes the identification of locations from which Gore Mountain and actions covered under this UMP Amendment are potentially visible. The visual assessment was conducted during April and May 2005. See Figure 2-3 "View from Rt. 28 Existing Conditions", Figure 2-4 "View from Rt. 28N Bridge over Hudson Existing Conditions", and Figure 2-5 "View from Johnsburg Central School Existing Condition". See Section 5.4 of this document for a brief summary of impacts and Appendix 3 for the complete analysis and visual simulations.

B. Human Resources

1. Transportation

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

2. Community Services

No revision to this section is necessary, except to note that in addition to the Johnsburg Volunteer Emergency Squad, Empire Ambulance Service, Inc. is also now available to serve the site. All emergency calls connect through 911 and are then routed to local emergency squads. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

3. Local Land Use Plans

No revision to this section is necessary, with the following note.

The easternmost portion of Ski Bowl Park is classified as "Hamlet." The majority of Ski Bowl Park is classified as "Low Intensity Use." Refer to Figure 2-6, "Land Use Classification."

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APA	Adirondack Park Agency
cfm	cubic feet per minute
dbh	diameter at breast height
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
gpm	gallons per minute
MVA	Megavolt amperes
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NHP	Natural Heritage Program
NYS	New York State
ORDA	Olympic Regional Development Authority
SAOT	skiers at one time
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
UMP	Unit Management Plan
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

TAB 1

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

A. Project Purpose

The Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA), in conjunction with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is amending the 2002-2007 Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Generic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Gore Mountain Ski Center in North Creek, Town of Johnsburg, Warren County, New York. This document serves as an amendment to that 2002-2007 Unit Management Plan. As an amendment to the 2002-2007 Unit Management Plan, this document will discuss changes to actions which have been previously approved, will include any new information relating to changes such that it satisfies State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) requirements, and will refer to the previously accepted and approved EIS for sections which have not changed as a result of this UMP Amendment. The document is organized so that it follows the sequence of the 2002-2007 UMP.

The primary purposes of this Amendment are to improve public access to Gore Mountain and the Forest Preserve and to improve the skiing experience and provide for a stronger interconnect between Gore Mountain Ski Center and the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl and the hamlet of North Creek. The 2002 UMP included the construction of new ski trails and lifts in the Intensive Use Area that connected with the Town of Johnsburg Ski Bowl Park (Ski Bowl). This UMP Amendment (1) modifies the alignment of some of these previously approved lifts and trails, (2) provides additional ski trails and lifts in this part of the site, and (3) eliminates some of the previously approved trails.

This interconnection between the Gore Mountain Ski Center and the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl to the Hamlet of North Creek, that will help to establish Gore as a destination ski area, was the subject of a recent study conducted by the Office of the New York State Comptroller. In its report the Comptroller's Office states that with the interconnect in place, the economic impact of Gore on the regional economy will be significant, and more than double revenues to the regional economy. (See Appendix 1 of this UMP Amendment for a full copy of the State Comptroller's report entitled "Economic Impact Study of the Gore Mountain Interconnect.")

Other important purposes of this UMP Amendment include creating a new novice rated trail connecting the summit of Bear Mountain (top of the gondola) with the Saddle Lodge, and expanding the NYSEF race training building. A new bus parking lot along the Ski Area entrance road is included in this UMP Amendment as a Conceptual Action. Other minor additions to the 2002 UMP are also included.

The amendments put forth in this document are consistent with the specific goals identified in the 2002-2007 UMP-improve infrastructure reliability, reduce operation and maintenance costs, assure environmental compatibility, stabilize the local economy, trail safety improvements, improve trail selection, improve economic return, increase public access and improve overall skier satisfaction. In addition to meeting these specific goals, the proposed amendments to the 2002-2007 UMP continues to achieve the goal of balancing ski facilities on the mountain.

B. Proposed Amendment Actions

The following is a list of proposed New Actions and modifications to actions previously approved (but not yet constructed) from the 2002 UMP. See Section IV of this UMP Amendment for more detailed descriptions of all management actions.

Figure 1-1 "2005 UMP Amendments" is a master plan showing the location of the trails and lifts and their status under this UMP Amendment.

Trails

- Abandon four North Creek Ski Bowl Trails, Pod #11, (previously approved but not built) and add eight new trails on the eastfacing slope, connecting the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl to the Gore Mountain Ski Area. The adjustments to Pod #11 will continue to provide connections to the Ski Bowl as previously approved, but the reorientation of the trails in Pod #11 will improve the skier's experience.
- Five previously approved trails in the Burnt Ridge Pod #12 will be abandoned and four new trails will be added.
- The construction of a new novice trail from the Gondola at the Bear Mountain Summit to the Saddle Lodge (New Action).
- Abandon two approved trails in Pod #10 and modify an existing trail. This will continue to improve trail-to-trail connections on Gore Mountain.
- The previously approved Tubing Facility at the Bear Mountain Summit will be abandoned.

Lifts

- A new gondola is proposed from the Base Area of the North Creek Ski Bowl to the Base Area of Gore Mountain Ski Area. This new gondola will provide an improved, reliable, four season interconnect between the two base lodge areas which will run both ways for passengers.
- The previously approved North Creek Ski Bowl Lift (Lift #11) will be realigned.
- The previously approved Burnt Ridge Lift (Lift #12) will be realigned.
- The Gore E Gully trail and lift area will be retained for freestyle terrain with minor terrain developments. This will be a snow moving activity, not an earth moving activity. The Gore-E-Gully area was proposed to be abandoned in the 2002-2007 UMP.

Parking

- A new bus parking lot along the access roadway is discussed as a Conceptual Action only, and no construction would be initiated without a future UMP amendment.
- A new sand storage pole barn for parking lot maintenance will be constructed at an existing gravel parking lot.

Lodges

- The NYSEF Race Training Building will have an addition and will be renovated.

FIGURE 1-1
Gore Mountain & Ski Bowl Areas
Town of Johnsburg
Warren County, New York
2005 UMP Amendment

the LA group
Landscape Architecture
and Engineering, P.C.
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs
New York 12866
Tele: 518-587-8100

North
1:8,400
Scale : 1" = 700'

0 350 700 1,400 2,100 2,800 3,500 Feet

Source: z:\proj-00\00030\gis\Edits2005\April_Edits\UMP_MASTER.mxd

Legend

- Gore Mountain Ski Area (Intensive Use)
- FrontStreet Mountain Development Property
- Adjacent Town Properties

Feature Status

- Approved/Not Built
- Existing
- Maintenance
- Previously Approved/No Longer Proposed
- Proposed

The proposed amendments will increase the approved downhill ski trail mileage from 33.9 miles to 35.4 miles. The trails above the 2800' elevation will be reduced by this plan by a total length of 1200 feet.

The amendments put forth in this document are consistent with the specific goals identified in the 2002-2007 UMP-improve infrastructure reliability, reduce operation and maintenance costs, assure environmental compatibility, stabilize the local economy, provide trail safety improvements, improve trail selection, improve economic return, increase public access and improve overall skier satisfaction. In addition to meeting these specific goals, the amendments to the 2002-2007 UMP continues to achieve the goal of balancing facilities on the mountain.

C. General Facility Description

No change to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

D. History of Ski Center

No change to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

E. Description of UMP/EIS Process

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, adopted in 1971, provides guidelines for the preservation, management and use of State-owned lands by State agencies in the Adirondack Park. Gore Mountain Ski Center land is classified under the plan as an "Intensive Use Area." The plan provides that the primary management guideline for Intensive Use Areas is to provide the public opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreational pursuits in a setting and on a scale in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.

Unit Management Plans must conform to the guidelines and criteria set forth in the State Land Master Plan. The Adirondack Park Agency Act (Section 816) directs the NYSDEC to develop, in consultation with the Agency, individual unit management plans (UMPs) for each unit of land under its jurisdiction that is classified in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Unit management Plans are prepared by the NYSDEC in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency (APA).

Gore Mountain Ski Center opened in 1964 and early management was under the direction of the NYSDEC. Management was delegated to the Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) on April 1, 1984 through an agreement with NYSDEC which was authorized by Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1984 (Article 8, Title 28, Section 2614, Public Authorities Law). This agreement transferred to ORDA the responsibility for the use, operation, maintenance and management of the ski area and remains in effect until March 31, 2012. Under the agreement, ORDA is to cooperate with NYSDEC to complete and periodically update the UMP for the ski area. A UMP for Gore was completed in 1987, and was updated in 1995 and again in 2002. This 2002 UMP is still in effect as the document by which Gore is managed and is implemented pursuant to a 1991 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the NYSDEC and ORDA.

2002 UMP

Concurrent with the formulation of the 2002 UMP was the preparation of a Supplemental EIS. ORDA was declared Lead Agency for the SEQRA review for the 2002 UMP and held a Scoping Session on June 21, 2000. An initial draft of the 2002 UMP was submitted to the NYSDEC and the APA for review and comment, prior to the preparation of the final draft plan for public review. ORDA revised this document in response to the comments of the APA and DEC and on March 21, 2001, declared the document complete for public review. A SEQRA Public Hearing was held on April 9, 2001 and the comment period remained open until May 1, 2001.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement was prepared after consideration of all comments and recommendation made on the Draft. The FEIS was deemed complete for review by ORDA on January 31, 2002 and Notice of its publication was made public in the February 6, 2002 issue of the Environmental Notice Bulletin. The Commissioner of the NYSDEC then adopted the 2002 UMP and the 2002 UMP was placed on file with the Adirondack Park Agency.

2005 Amendment

The process for this 2005 UMP Amendment will be similar to the process that led to the approval of the 2002 UMP.

An initial draft of the 2005 Amendment and the Supplemental EIS was submitted to NYSDEC and APA for initial review and comment. Following receipt of comments from NYSDEC and APA the draft document was amended and resubmitted to the NYSDEC for further review. Once the EIS is accepted by NYSDEC, a public comment period will follow as part of the APA review of the Amendment. The final 2005 UMP Amendment will be prepared after consideration of all comments and recommendations are made on the UMP/SEIS for public review.

F. Status of 2002 Unit Management Plan

This UMP Amendment contains specific changes to the approved 2002-2007 UMP. Unless otherwise specified in this Amendment, the management actions contained in the 2002-2007 UMP, including carryover management actions from the 1987 and 1995 UMPs, remain in affect as approved.

Table 1-1, "2005 UMP Amendment and Status of 2002-2007 UMP (with carryover 1987 and 1995 actions)" indicates which management actions approved in the 2002-2007 UMP are completed, partially completed, pending construction, modified in this 2005 UMP Amendment, or are abandoned altogether.

Table 1-1
2005 UMP Amendment and Status of 2002-2007 UMP
(with carry over 1987 and 1995 actions)

ITEM #		MANAGEMENT ACTION	COMPLETED	PARTIALLY COMPLETED (% completed)	APPROVED, CONSTRUCTION PENDING	ABANDONED	MODIFIED/ NEW IN 2005 AMENDED OR UPDATED
2		**Downhill Trails**					
		• **New Trails & Crossovers**					
		1-N-M			X		
		1-N-N			X		
		1-N-O Twister	X (Glade)	Trail(5%)			
		1-N-P Twister	X (Glade)	Trail (5%)			
		1-N-Q Wildair (Sunway to 1-N-R)		widening (75%)			
		1-N-Q (1-N-R to 1-B)			X		
		1-N-R Wildair		widening (75%)			
		2-N-L			X		
		6-N-O			X		
		7-N-L Rumor	X				
		7-N-M Lies		widening (75%)			
		7-N-M (Cutoff S. Branch)				X (2005)	
		7-N-O Lower Open Pit		widening (75%)			
		7-N-P Straight Brook Glades		trail (5%)			
		7-N-Q Double Barrel		widening (40%)			
		9-A	½ Width		½ Width		
		10-A Pine Knot		widening (75%)			
		10-B (Upper) Kilkare		Trail (5%)			
		10-B (Lower) Pine Knot		widening (75%)			
		10-C Uncas		widening (80%)			
		10-D				X (2005)	
		10-E (Upper) Topridge	X				
		10-E (Lower) Topridge	X				
		10-F					X(2005)
		10-G				X (2005)	
		10-H (Upper)			X		
		10-H (Lower)			X		
		10-I					X (2005)
		C-4 Fairview	X				
		C-5 (Upper) Sagamore				X	
		C-6 Foxlair		widening (75%)			
		C-7 Hedges					X (2005)
		C-8 Old Gondola		widening (50%)			
		11-A (Lower) Lift Line			X		
		11-B (Upper) Lift Line				X (2005)	
		11-C Access to Pod #12				X (2005)	
		11-D Access to Pipeline				X (2005)	
		11-E Oak Ridge			X		
		11-F Ridge			X		
		11-G North Prop. Bdry.				X (2005)	
		11-H New Quad/Old T-Bar					X (2005)

ITEM #		MANAGEMENT ACTION	COMPLETED	PARTIALLY COMPLETED (% completed)	APPROVED, CONSTRUCTION PENDING	ABANDONED	MODIFIED/ NEW IN 2005 AMENDED OR UPDATED
		11-I Hudson					X (2005)
		11-J North Expert					X (2005)
		11-K (Lower) Rabbit Pond					X (2005)
		11-L Crosscut to Easiest					X (2005)
		11-M (Upper) Rabbit Pond					X (2005)
		11-N Access to New Burnt Quad					X (2005)
		11-O Pipeline Trail		widening (30%)			
		12-A Access to Gore Base			X		
		12-B Access to Pipeline Trail			X		
		12-C				X (2005)	
		12-D				X (2005)	
		12-E				X (2005)	
		12-F				X (2005)	
		12-G Access to N. Lift			X		
		12-H				X (2005)	
		12-I Showcase to Burnt Base					X (2005)
		12-J Burnt South					X (2005)
		12-K Burnt Lift Line					X (2005)
		12-L Burnt North					X (2005)
		13-A Open Space	X				
		• **Widening Existing Trails**					
		All 1987, '95 incomplete UMP actions			X		
		1-F (Upper) Twister			X		
		1-F (Lower) Twister	X				
		1-G (Upper)			X		
		1-H			X		
		1-K	X				
		1-D (Upper) Showcase			X		
		1-D (Lower) Showcase	X				
		2-A			X		
		2-C			X		
		2-D			X		
		2-E			X		
		6-D-E			X		
		6-F			X		
		7-A			X		
		Upper Loop			X		
		3-A			X		
		3-C (Upper)			X		
2		**Lifts**					
		Lift #5					
		Abandon				X (2005)	
		Remove				X (2005)	
		Lift #8 (Old Gondola)					
		Abandon	X				

ITEM #		MANAGEMENT ACTION	COMPLETED	PARTIALLY COMPLETED (% completed)	APPROVED, CONSTRUCTION PENDING	ABANDONED	MODIFIED/ NEW IN 2005 AMENDED OR UPDATED
		Remove		X			
		Lift #8 (New Gondola)	X				
		Lift #2 (Replace)	X				
		Lift #3 (Replace)			X		
		Lift #4 (Replace)			X		
		Lift #7 (Replace)	X				
		Lift #1			X		
		Lift #6			X		
		Lift #9A	X (Surface Lift Not Chair)				
		Lift #9B			X		
		Lift #10	X				
		Lift #11 (Ski Bowl Quad)					X (2005)
		Lift #12 (Burnt Lift)					X (2005)
		Lift #13 (Ski Bowl Triple)			X		
		Lift #14 (Gondola)					X (2005)
3		**Lodges/Buildings**					
	A	Base Lodge					
		▪ Lodge Renovation			X		
		▪ Gondola Bldg. Renov.			X		
		▪ Entry Drive/Drop Off/Parking Renov.			X		
		▪ Add'l Parking			X		X
		▪ Jitney Path			X		
		▪ Base Lodge Patio	X				
		▪ Potable Water Chlorination	X				
	B	Saddle Lodge					
		▪ Potable Water Chlorination	X				
		▪ Add'n & Renov. Ski Patrol/RR			X		
		▪ Wastewater Line Saddle to Base	X				
	C	Bear Mountain Lodge Dev.					
		▪ Build New Lodge			X		
		▪ Build Car Barn		X			
		▪ Wastewater Line Bear to Saddle			X		
		▪ Potable Water		X (install chlorination and equipment)			
	D	NYSEF Building					
	E	Learning Center			X		
4		**Cross Country Trails**					
		▪ New Trails		X	X		
5		**Snowmaking**					
		▪ Snowmaking Capacity	X (4400 GPM)		X (6800 GPM)		
		▪ Hudson River Pump House	X (3200 GPM)		X (5000 GPM)		
		▪ Dist. Lines on New Trails			X		
		▪ Rental Diesel Air		X			

ITEM #		MANAGEMENT ACTION	COMPLETED	PARTIALLY COMPLETED (% completed)	APPROVED, CONSTRUCTION PENDING	ABANDONED	MODIFIED/ NEW IN 2005 AMENDED OR UPDATED
		Compressors Add'n w/Fuel					
6		**Power/Electrical**	X				
7		**Maintenance Fac.**					
		▪ Relocate Bldgs/Renovate, Add Garages			X		
		▪ New Petrol. Storage		X			
8		**Trail Markers & Interpretive Systems**					
		▪ Town/Hamlet Trail Head	X (w/Registry)				
		▪ Trails Marked	X				
		▪ Interpretive Systems			X		
		▪ Northwoods Knowledge	X				
9		**Sand Pit Reclamation**		X			
10		**Community Relations**		X			
11		**Parking**					
		▪ New Bus Lot					Conceptual (2005)
		▪ Sand Shed in Existing Lot					X (2005)
		▪ New Passenger Car Lots			X		

G. New Action Outside of Intensive Use Land

A New Action included in this UMP Amendment/SEIS is the construction of new ski trails and a new lift (relocated from location approved in the 2002-2007 UMP) on lands outside of the Gore Mountain Intensive Use Area boundary. The new trails will be constructed on land that is currently under private ownership, but will be transferred to the Town of Johnsburg as per a Resolution adopted by the Town Board on August 9, 2005 (see below). These new trails will be located on lands that were traditionally part of the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl and will provide an additional and mutually beneficial connection between Gore Mountain and the Town of Johnsburg Historic Ski Bowl/North Creek.

Even though this New Action is being proposed for lands outside the Intensive Use Area, and not on State Lands, a review of potential environmental impacts associated with this New Action can occur as part of APA's review. Because this action is not proposed for State lands, APA's review of this action will not fall under State Land Masterplan guidelines, but instead this New Action will be reviewed under APA's private land use regulations.

Authorization

ORDA currently operates the skiing and tubing portions of Ski Bowl Park that is owned by the Town of Johnsburg. ORDA's operation of these facilities is authorized under New York State's

Public Authorities Law. ORDA's operation of Ski Bowl Park facilities is also authorized under a Lease Agreement between the Town of Johnsburg and ORDA, most recently renewed in September 2003.

Title 28 of the Public Authorities Law is known as the New York State Olympic Regional Development Authority Act. Title 28, Section 2614, Item 4 authorizes ORDA to enter into an agreement with the Town of Johnsburg to operate and manage town-owned ski and recreational facilities on Town property in accordance with the aforementioned Lease Agreement. All of the powers of ORDA provided for in Title 28 or any other law, apply in the agreement between ORDA and the Town of Johnsburg. (See copy of Title 28 in Appendix 2.)

Under the terms of ORDA's lease with the Town of Johnsburg, ORDA exclusively operates the tubing park and ski facilities at the Ski Bowl on Town property (tax map parcel 66-1-14). ORDA is entitled to construct, develop and maintain the tubing park and ski trails in the manner they deem to be appropriate. ORDA also has the right to develop a lift and all facilities incident to operating a snowmaking facility with the tubing park and ski trail. (See copy of Lease Agreement in Appendix 2.)

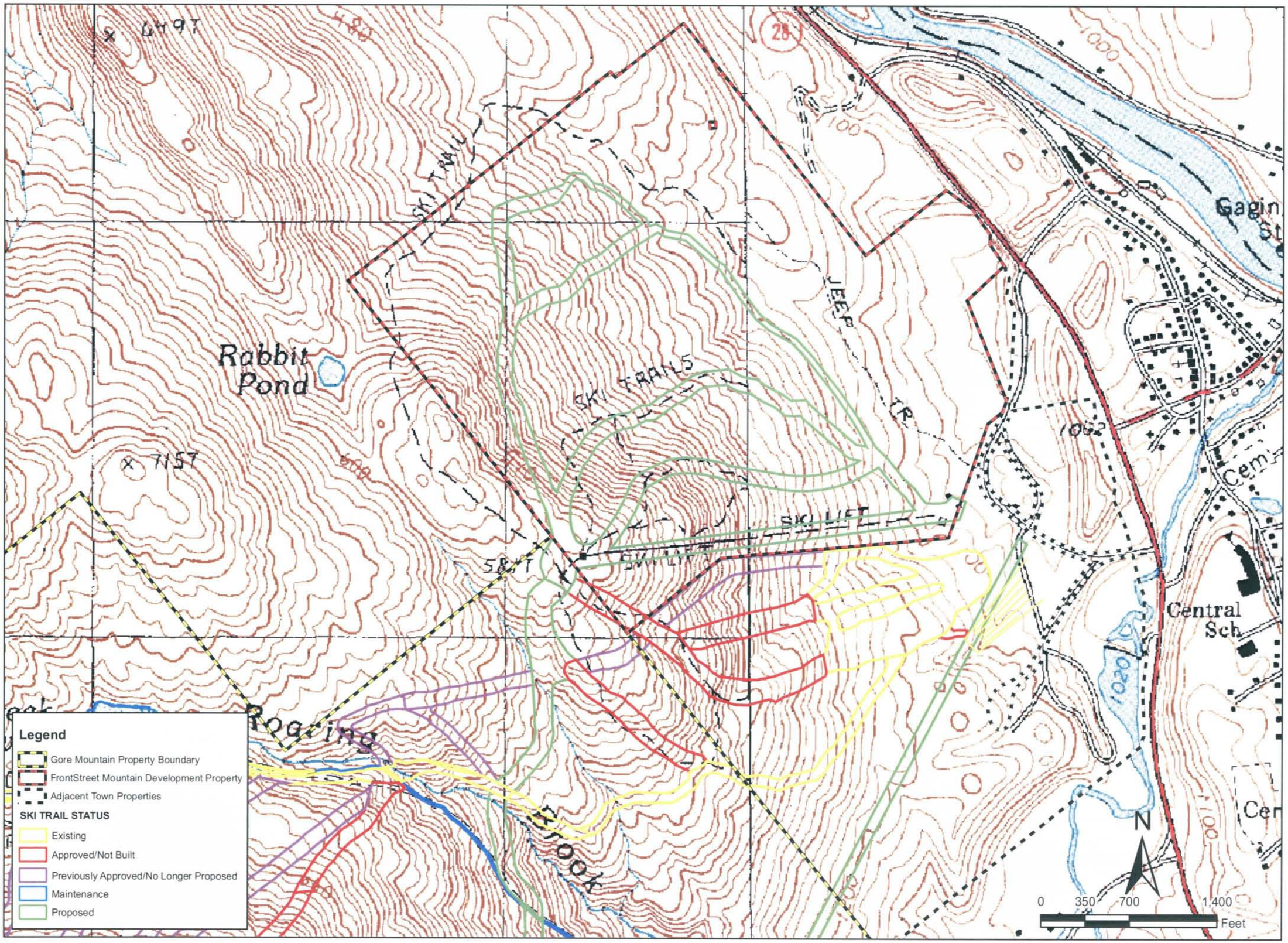
Ownership and Operation

The new trails and lift to be constructed outside the Intensive Use Area boundary are proposed on lands that are currently both on Town of Johnsburg Parkland and privately owned lands that will be owned by the Town of Johnsburg in the near future. Figure 1-2 "Trails on Privately Owned Land" shows the location of these trails and lift as well as the boundaries of the Intensive Use Area, Town lands, and privately owned lands.

A private developer is in the process of formulating a resort development plan for those lands labeled as FrontStreet Mountain Development on Figure 1-1. The FrontStreet Mountain Development, or resort development area includes lands that are currently privately owned and also lands that are owned by the Town of Johnsburg. The resort development plan would involve the Town of Johnsburg providing some Town-owned land to the private developer in exchange for the Town taking ownership of the lands containing the proposed ski trails and lift that will become part of the Ski Bowl. (A separate review under SEQRA would be required for the Town's actions involving the exchange of these lands.)

Under this scenario, and the Town owning the lands for the new trails and lift, ORDA will be authorized to construct and operate the new trails and lift under the provisions of the New York State Olympic Regional Development Authority Act and its Lease Agreement with the Town of Johnsburg.

On August 9, 2005, the Town Board unanimously passed Town of Johnsburg Resolution #89. (A copy of Resolution #89 is included in Appendix 2.) In this resolution the Town Board states their desire to move forward with formal discussions to transfer ownership of approximately 65 acres of land from FrontStreet Mountain Development to the Town for the construction and operation of ski trails and a ski lift.



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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Trails on Privately Owned Land

Project: 00030
11/15/05

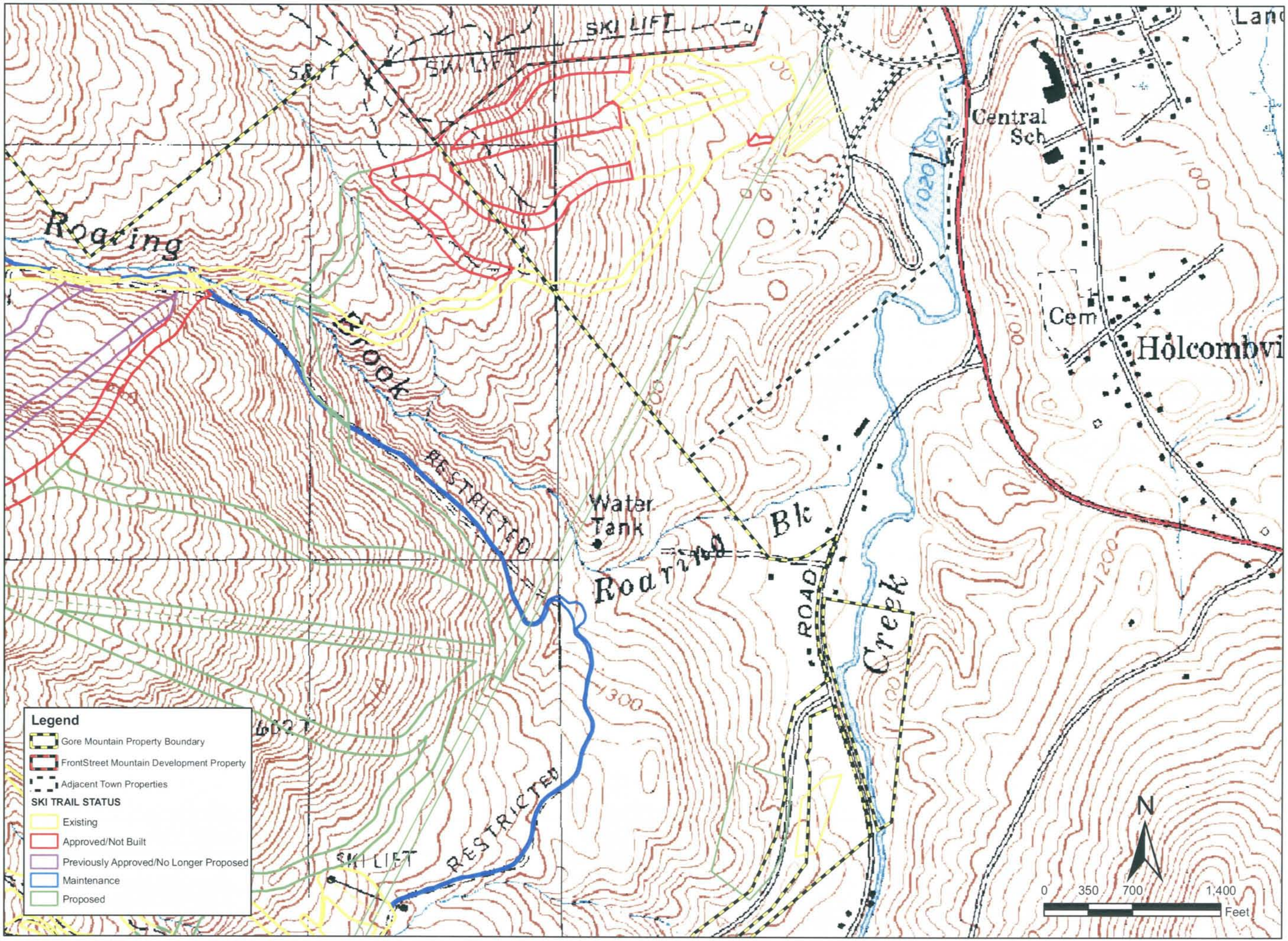
Figure: 1-2

For whatever reason, if the transfer of lands between the Town and FrontStreet did not occur, all actions included in this UMP involving lands currently owned by the Town could occur, similar to the tubing park constructed on Town-owned lands as per the 2002 UMP. None of the actions in this UMP amendment involving currently owned Town land are dependent on the transfer of currently private lands to the Town.

Likewise, if for whatever reason, the Town of Johnsburg decides not to renew their lease with ORDA, and there is no reason to believe they would make this decision given the recent passage of Town Resolution #89, ORDA is free to relocate its infrastructure from Town-owned lands to the Intensive Use area for the continued facilitation of improved public access to Gore Mountain (See Item 3 of the Lease included in Appendix 2).

Alternatives

For whatever reason, if the private resort development should not come to fruition, there will still be a viable connection between Gore Mountain and the Historic Ski Bowl, but not on the Historic ski trail alignment described and illustrated above. Under this alternative scenario; (1) new lift # 11 would be shifted to the south (its previously-approved location) and connect the base of the Ski Bowl on Town land with the top of this lift on State Land, and (2) the previously-approved trails from the top of this lift (Trail #'s 11-C, 11-D, 11-E, 11-F, 11-G, and 11 A/B) will be constructed to connect to the Ski Bowl and the existing pipeline trail. See Figure 1-3, "Alternative Ski Bowl Area Configuration."



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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Alternative Ski Bowl Area Configuration

Project: 00030
Date: 11/15/05

Figure: 1-3

TAB 2

SECTION 2 INVENTORY OF EXISTING RESOURCES, FACILITIES, SYSTEMS, AND USE

This section discusses physical, built and natural resources. Where applicable, the discussion is divided into on-mountain and off-mountain components. The latter applies particularly to the proposed improvements to the Town of Johnsburg Ski Bowl Park for winter facilities only.

A. Natural Resources

1. Physical

a. Geology

On Mountain and Off Mountain

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

b. Soils

On Mountain and Off Mountain

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

c. Topography and Slope

On Mountain

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

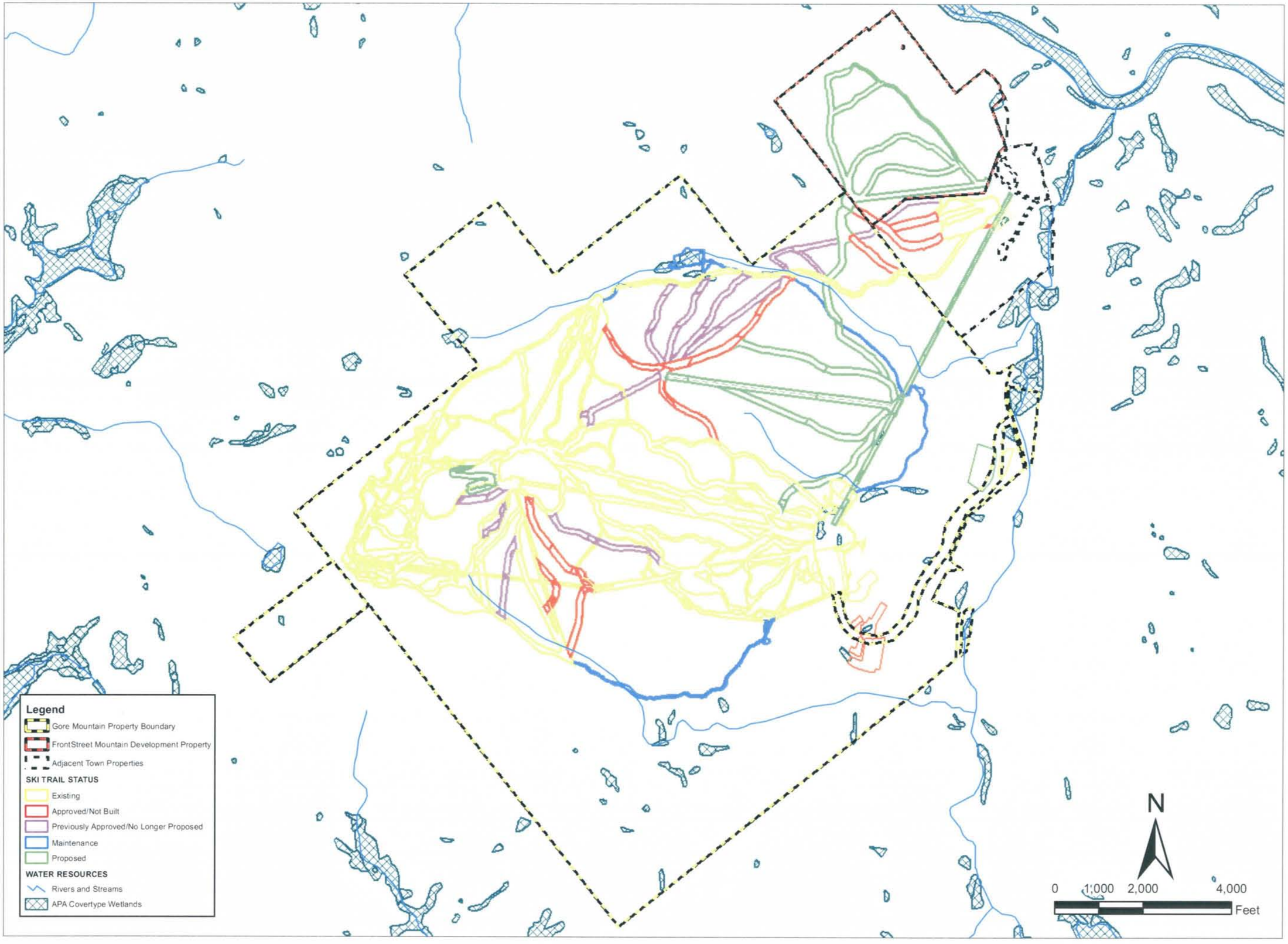
Off Mountain

Historic North Creek Ski Bowl property contains areas where slopes range from approximately five to eight percent at the bottom of the ski area up to 40 percent at the top of the proposed ski trails.

d. Water

On Mountain

A tributary to Roaring Brook is present in the very northeast corner of the Intensive Use Area. The top of Trail 11-N is proposed to cross this narrow (<5 foot wide) apparently intermittent brook. A second ski bridge over Roaring Brook will be required to carry trail 11-N to the bottom of the proposed Burnt Ridge chairlift (Lift #12). See Figure 2-1, "Surface Water Resources".



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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Surface Water Resources

Project: 00030
Date: 11/15/05

Figure: 2-1

Off Mountain

Unmapped and unclassified ephemeral drainages exist in the area where ski trails will be constructed. Existing topography will not be altered where ski trails cross drainages.

e. Wetlands

On Mountain

The tributary to Roaring Brook and Roaring Brook are considered waters of the United States/wetlands by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Off Mountain

Fringe wetlands exist along the ephemeral streams described above. No fill is proposed in any of these fringe wetlands.

f. Climate and Air Quality

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

2. Biological

a. Vegetation

On Mountain

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

A 2005 search of the files of the New York Natural Heritage Program did not identify any records of rare, threatened, or endangered species of plants or animals on the Gore Mountain Ski Center site.

Off Mountain

The off-mountain portion of proposed Pod #12 and the other Historic North Creek Ski Bowl improvements passes through beech-maple mesic forest similar to that found in the lower elevation portions of the Gore Mountain Ski Center site.

b. Wildlife

On Mountain

Potential Bicknell's thrush habitat, mountain spruce fir forest above an elevation of 2,800 feet, exists in the area of the Hedges trail that is proposed to connect the top of the Gondola at the Bear Mountain Summit to the Saddle Lodge. See Figure 2-2, "Potential Bicknell's Thrush Habitat."

Bicknell's thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*) is a species of special concern in New York State and has been identified as the Neotropical migrant of highest conservation priority in the Northeast. In New York State the species breeds in high elevation conifer forests, primarily above 3,000 feet, on mountaintops in the Catskills and the Adirondacks.

Bicknell's thrush habitat in the US consists of montane forests dominated by balsam fir, with lesser amounts of red and black spruce, white birch, mountain ash, and other hardwood species. It is adapted to naturally disturbed habitats and historically probably sought out patches of regenerating forest. Highest densities of the species are often found in continually disturbed stands of dense, stunted fir on exposed ridgelines or along edges of human-created openings.

Bicknell's thrush wintering habitat is even more restricted than its breeding habitat, with the species preferring mesic to wet broadleaf montane forests in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico.[1]

See Section 4, "Proposed Management Actions," for a discussion of potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Off Mountain

A 2005 search of the files of the New York Natural Heritage Program did not identify any records of rare, threatened, or endangered species of plants or animals on the off mountain lands covered under this UMP Amendment.

c. Fisheries

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

[1] Rimmer, C.G. et al. 2001. Bicknell's thrush: *Catharus bicknelli*. In the Birds of North America: Life Histories for the 21st Century. Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

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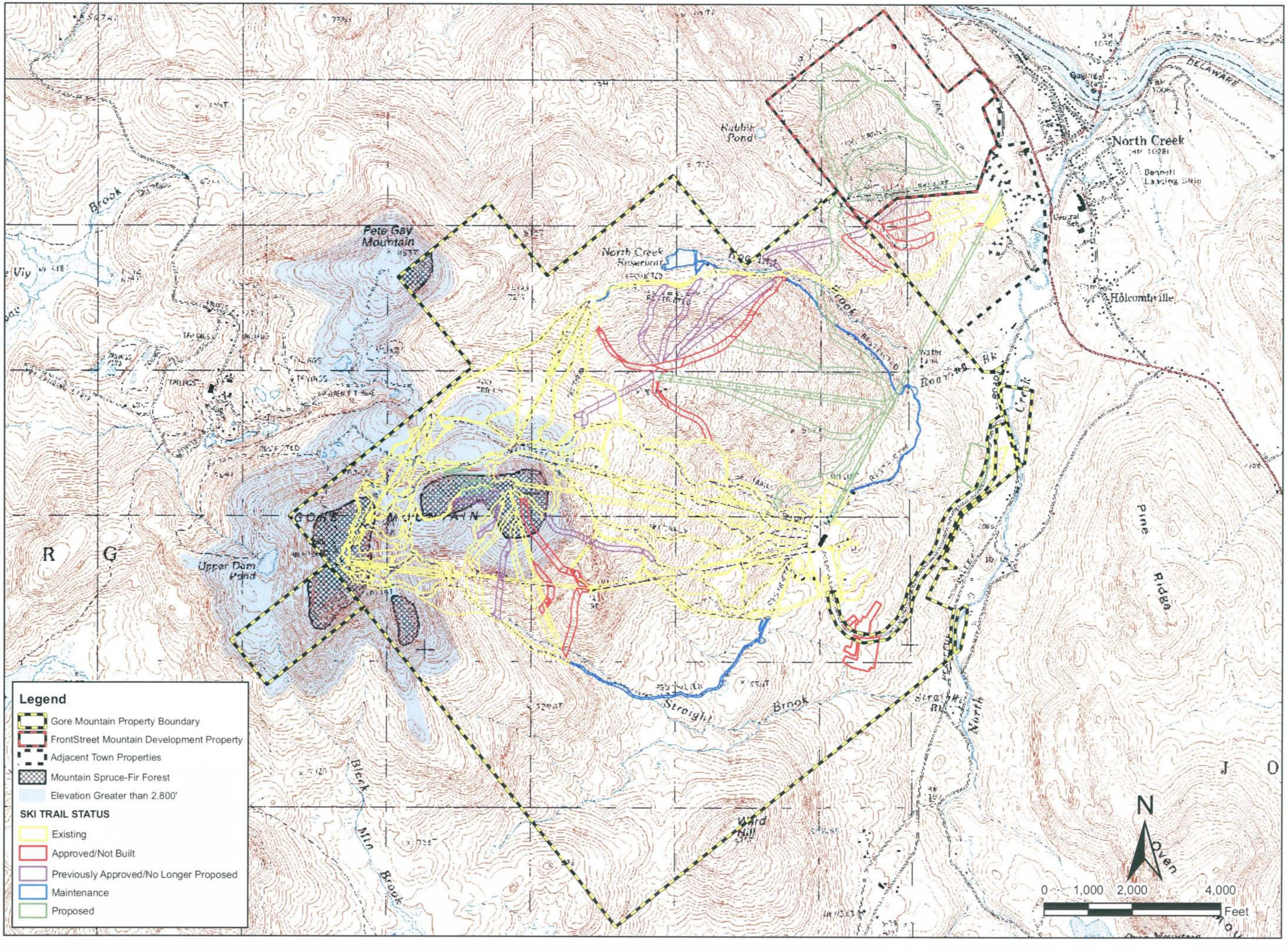
GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Potential Bicknell's Thrush Habitat



Project: 00030
Date: 11/15/05

Figure: 2-2

d. Unique Areas

On Mountain

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

Off Mountain

No unique areas are known to occur at Ski Bowl Park or adjacent lands.

e. Critical Habitat

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

3. Visual Resources

A new visual inventory from surrounding roadways and other prominent locations has been completed as part of this UMP Amendment. The inventory includes the identification of locations from which Gore Mountain and actions covered under this UMP Amendment are potentially visible. The visual assessment was conducted during April and May 2005. See Figure 2-3 "View from Rt. 28 Existing Conditions", Figure 2-4 "View from Rt. 28N Bridge over Hudson Existing Conditions", and Figure 2-5 "View from Johnsburg Central School Existing Condition". See Section 5.4 of this document for a brief summary of impacts and Appendix 3 for the complete analysis and visual simulations.

B. Human Resources

1. Transportation

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

2. Community Services

No revision to this section is necessary, except to note that in addition to the Johnsburg Volunteer Emergency Squad, Empire Ambulance Service, Inc. is also now available to serve the site. All emergency calls connect through 911 and are then routed to local emergency squads. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

3. Local Land Use Plans

No revision to this section is necessary, with the following note.

The easternmost portion of Ski Bowl Park is classified as "Hamlet." The majority of Ski Bowl Park is classified as "Low Intensity Use." Refer to Figure 2-6, "Land Use Classification."

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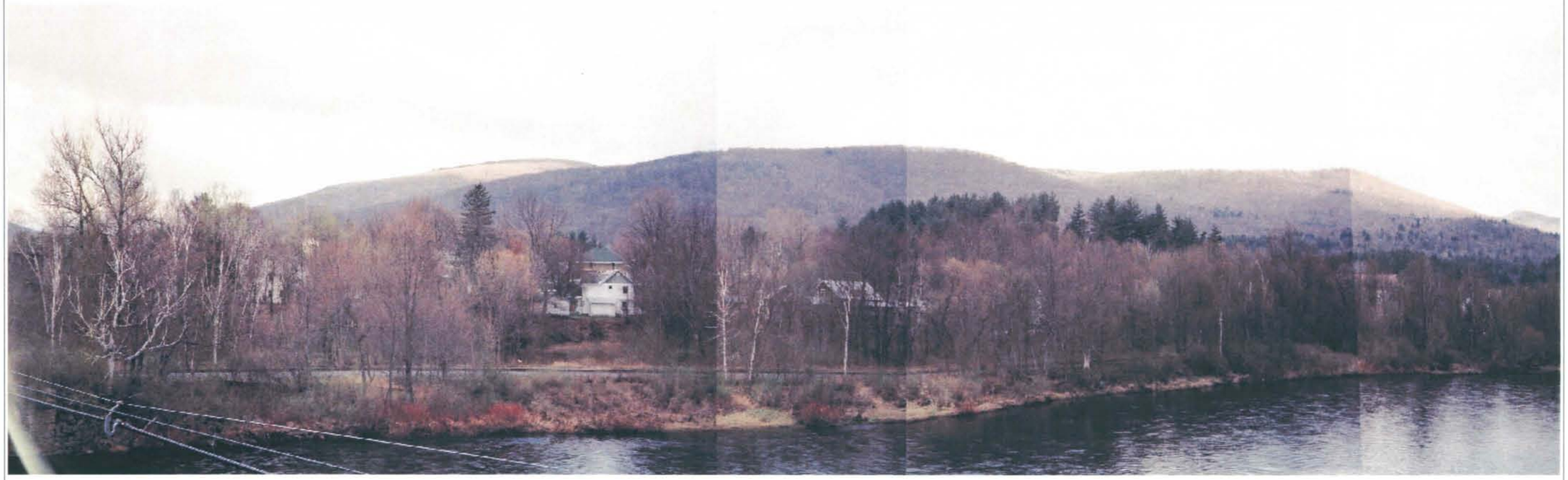
GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Rt. 28

Existing Condition

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 2-3



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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Rt. 28N Hudson River Bridge

Existing Condition

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 2-4

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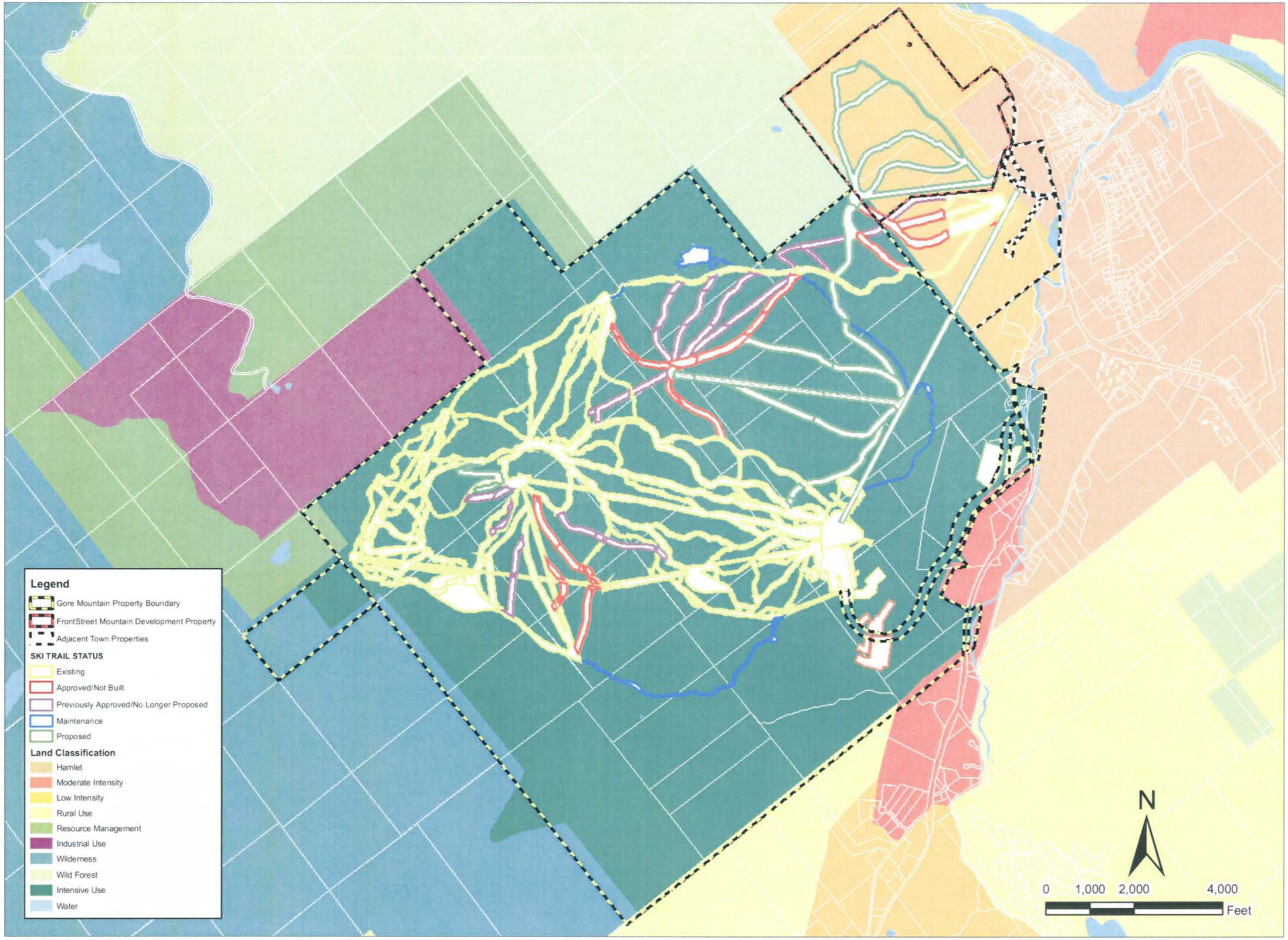
GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Johnsburg Central School

Existing Condition

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 2-5



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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Land Use Classification

Project: 00030
Date: 11/15/05

Figure: 2-6

C. Man-Made Facilities

1. Inventory of Constructed Facilities

a. Downhill Ski Slopes

Gore Mountain Ski Center currently includes downhill ski terrain on 59 trails which are located predominantly on north and east facing slopes of the peaks which make up Gore Mountain.

The alpine trails constructed to date total approximately 265 acres of groomed terrain, with an additional 60-70 acres of woods terrain (glades). The 1995 UMP approved 28.5 miles of trails, the 2002-2007 UMP approved an additional 5.4 miles of trails totaling 33.9 miles, and the 2005 UMP Amendment is proposing a net increase of 1.5 additional miles of trails bringing the new total to 35.4 miles.

b. Backcountry, Hiking and Mountain Biking Trails

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP

c. Lifts

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

There are ten existing ski lifts at Gore Mountain. In addition, there are two surface lifts, a conveyor for Ski School and a rope tow for the tubing operation.

d. Parking

Skier and visitor parking is currently provided in five lots located adjacent to the base lodge and gondola area. Four of these lots are dedicated to cars and one to buses. There is also a 6th satellite parking lot located on the lower portion of the access roadway which is limited to employee parking and some overflow bus parking on busy days.

Using an industry standard range of 140 to 180 cars per acre of parking, Gore Mountain's parking facilities can handle between 1,736 and 2,232 cars. During a typical ski weekend, the resort also accommodates between 20 and 25 buses. At the present time, the current available parking area is adequate to handle the parking demand, except during periods of peak demand when parking overflows onto the access road. Such overflows occur 3-5 times per year.

e. Access Road

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

f. Buildings

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

NYSEF, currently located on-mountain, is in need of more space. A building expansion if proposed.

g. Maintenance Roads

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

h. Summit

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

i. Electric Distribution

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

j. Solid Waste Management

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

k. Snowmaking

Snowmaking is provided on almost 100% of Gore Mountain's trail terrain which covers approximately 265 acres. There are a total of 153 tower guns at Gore Mountain, 85 of which were purchased in 2004. The total system combines both air and airless snowmaking technology. The Ski Center has increased its water use from the snowmaking reservoir from 109 million gallons in 1995-96, to 233 million gallons during the 1999-00 season. In the 2004-2005 season, 260 million gallons of water was used for snowmaking. The amount of water pumped from the Hudson River via the snowmaking pump station was 20 million gallons in 1996-97, and increased to 74 million gallons in 1999-00. The amount of water taken from the Hudson River was further increased to 122 million gallons in the 2004-2005 season. As part of the 2002 UMP, an increase in snowmaking capacity was approved. This action is approved with construction pending, as shown in Table 1-1.

The air capacity has increased from 13,500 cfm in 1994 to 34,500 cfm in 2000, and is delivered by a combination of electric and diesel fuel air compressors. The inventory of electric compressors is aged. It is anticipated that the older air compressor will be replaced as part of on mountain snowmaking improvements.

l. Grooming Equipment

Grooming of alpine and nordic trails is accomplished with a fleet of seven grooming machines. It is anticipated that as terrain is developed as a result of the New Actions, that a total of two new grooming machines will be purchased.

m. Water Supply for Snowmaking

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

n. Water Supply for Domestic Use

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

Chlorination is now in place for domestic use water supply.

o. Sewage Treatment System

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

p. Equipment Inventory

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

2. Inventory of Systems

a. Management

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

b. Organization

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

c. Operations

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

d. Contractual Arrangements

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

3. Inventory of Facilities and Improvements Pending Construction

The following facilities were approved in the 2002-2007 UMP and are pending construction. Refer to Table 1-1.

a. Trails and Crossovers

As part of the 2002-2007 UMP, the following trails to be constructed include, 1-N-M, 1-N-N, 1-N-Q, 2-N-L, 6-N-O, 10-H Lower and Upper, 11-A Lower, 11-E Oak Ridge, 11-F Ridge, 12-A access to Gore Base, 12-B access to Pipeline Trail, and 12-G access to N. Lift.

b. Widening of Existing Trails

As part of the 2002-2007 UMP, the following trails to be widened include, 1-F Upper Twister, 1-G Upper, 1-H, 1-D Upper and Lower Showcase, 2-A, 2-C, 2-D, 2-E, 6-D-E, 6-F, 7-A, Upper Loop, 3-A, and 3-C Upper.

c. Lifts

Lifts #1, #3, #4, #6, #9B, and #13 have been approved and are pending construction.

d. Lodges

Approved actions which are pending construction include base lodge renovations and expansions, gondola building conversion to learning center, and entry drive/drop off renovations, additional parking, jitney path, an addition and renovation of the Saddle Lodge, new lodge building at Bear Mountain, new wastewater line from Bear Mountain Lodge to Saddle Lodge, and additional potable water lines.

e. Snowmaking

An increase in snowmaking capacity and the distribution lines to new trails are approved, but not yet built.

f. Maintenance Facility

The relocation of buildings and renovation of garages is approved, but as of this time has not been constructed.

D. Public Use of the Ski Center

1. Ski Season Use

With reference to Table 2-1, "Public Usage of Gore Mountain Ski Center," it can be seen that ticketed winter visits to the Ski Center increased by approximately 38% from 1994/1995 to 2004/2005, from 100,461 to 138,811 ticketed skier visits.

The number of season pass holder visits has increased from 6,344 to 69,315, or over 900%, for the same period.

The peak ticketed days of attendance continue to be within the February Presidents' Week, with a peak day of 5,536 on February 16, 2002.

Table 2-1
Public Usage of Gore Mountain Ski Center
Winter Trend from 94-95 until 04-05 (includes pass holders)

Snow Season	Ticketed Visits	Pass Holder Visits	Total Visits
94-95	100,461	6,344	106,805
95-96	121,803	7,514	129,317
96-97	130,334	7,202	137,536
97-98	132,209	8,008	140,217
98-99	116,853	7,813	124,666
99-00	120,017	25,233	145,250
00-01	155,240	30,660	185,900
01-02	127,150	46,380	173,530
02-03	148,094	65,835	213,929
03-04	133,192	82,515	215,707
04-05	138,811	69,315	208,126

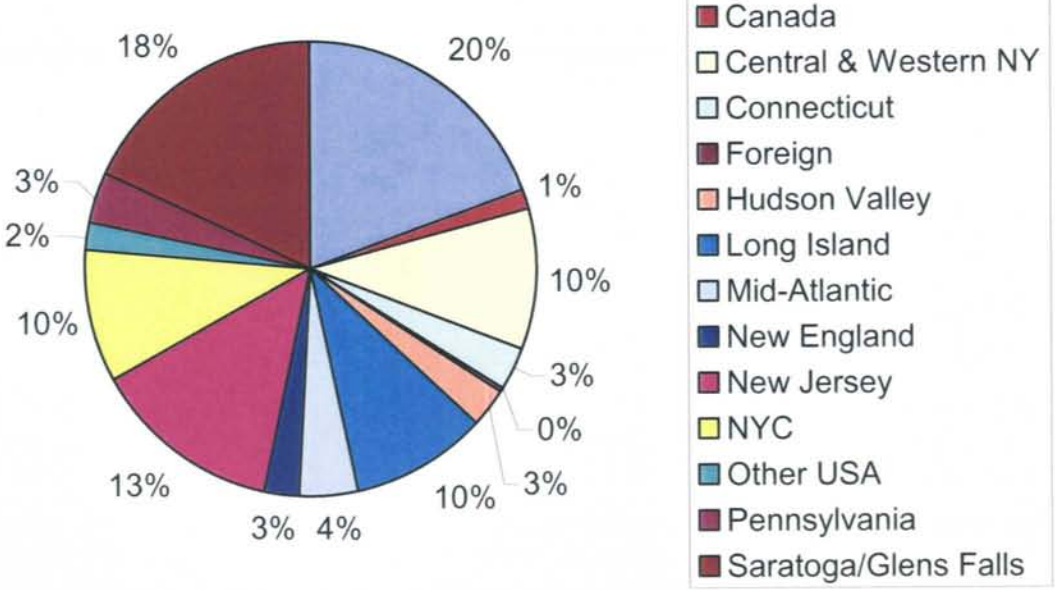
Snow Season	Peak Day	Ticketed Visits
94-95	02/19/95	4,649
95-96	12/29/95	4,148
96-97	02/15/97	5,283
97-98	01/02/98	4,666
98-99	01/16/99	4,341
99-00	02/20/00	5,391
00-01	2/17/01	4,870
01-02	2/16/02	5,536
02-03	12/28/02	4,948
03-04	2/14/04	4,818
04-05	2/19/05	4,796

Snow Season	Presidents Holiday Week (Ticketed Visits)
94-95	26,091
95-96	16,579
96-97	22,526
97-98	22,503
98-99	23,129
99-00	28,234
00-01	28,353
01-02	30,127
02-03	23,158
03-04	25,970
04-05	29,234

2. Skier Characteristics

Figure 2-7 "Zip Code Analysis", represents the geographic areas that Gore Mountain visitors come from.

Figure 2-7. Zip Code Analysis



3. Non-Ski Season Use

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

Hikers, as well as sightseers, use the Ski Center lands in the off-season. Other non-ski season activities at the ski center include a fall foliage festival and mountain bike races which are held in the summer months. Gondola rides occur during the fall foliage season at Gore Mountain.

Summer use for hiking and sightseeing is approximately 10,400 recreators.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are prohibited at the Gore Mountain Ski Center. Only non-consumptive use of wildlife resources is permitted on Ski Center lands.

4. Annual Energy Consumption

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

5. Potable Water Consumption

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

TAB 3

SECTION 3 MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

A. Orientation and Evolution of Management Philosophy

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

B. Regulatory Issues

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

1. New York State Constitution Article XIV

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

a. Ski Trails

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

b. Vegetative Cutting

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

c. Non-Alienation

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

2. Adirondack State Land Master Plan

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

3. 1995 and 2002 Unit Management Plans

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

4. Environmental Conservation Law

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

5. Olympic Regional Development Authority Act

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

6. DEC-ORDA Memorandum of Understanding

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

7. Other Regulations

Future development of the improvements envisioned at the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl will be subject to a town permit, and potentially will require a permit from the Adirondack Park Agency should any regulatory controls be present, such as expansion of an existing use by 25% or more, any structures proposed that are 40 feet tall or more, etc.

C. Management Goals and Objectives

No revision to this section is necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

TAB 4

SECTION 4 PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This section describes the proposed management actions which form the basis of this 2005 UMP Amendment, the resulting uses, and the proposed phasing and scheduling of actions. The actions and subsequent discussion of impacts and mitigating measures in Section V, are described at a sufficient level of detail to proceed without subsequent SEQRA or UMP review, provided they are carried out as substantially described in this document.

A. Proposed Management Actions

1. General

Overall actions proposed for this UMP Amendment are described in this section. This amendment includes New Actions and changes to previously approved, never built actions. Some of the actions were proposed and approved in the 1995 and 2002-2007 UMP/GEIS but never implemented. Refer to Table 1-1 for each Action's status.

The recommended development program under the Five-Year Plan encompasses several phases of detailed improvements covering the full spectrum of ski area facilities. This amendment program is based on the Five-Year Plan for the ski area. See Figure 1-1, "2005 UMP Amendments" which illustrates the existing trails, approved and not built trails, and proposed trails as part of this UMP Amendment.

2. New Downhill Trails and Lifts

   a. New novice trail (Hedges) from the top of the Northwoods Gondola (Bear Mountain Summit) to the Saddle Lodge

The addition of this trail will allow all skier skill levels to ride the gondola and access other mountain trails via novice terrain. Currently, there is only a "most difficult" route from the gondola summit to other trails on the mountain.

   b. New Gondola from North Creek Ski Bowl Base Area to Gore Mountain Base Area

A new gondola is proposed from the Base Area of the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl to the Base Area of Gore Mountain Ski Area. This new gondola will provide a reliable interconnect between the two ski area base lodges and, in the future, transport visitors from the Hamlet of North Creek directly to the Base Area of Gore Mountain. This gondola will run during all four seasons and will be used for trips up and down the mountain.

c. Reorient Pod #11 trails

Pod #11 trails will be relocated from their previously approved (not built) location to the east-facing slope of Burnt Ridge. This will connect the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl to the Gore Mountain Ski Area. The adjustments to Pods #11 and #12 will continue to provide connection to the Ski Bowl as previously approved, but the reorientation of the trails on Pod #11 will improve the skier's experience by providing longer runs and better terrain.

The Pod #11 trail development will include a new, but previously approved on trail 11-C, quad chair lift which will connect the top of Burnt Ridge to the connector trail/new Gondola from the base of Gore Mountain to the base of the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl. The Pod #12 trail development will include a new, but previously approved chair lift on trail 12-E to 12-K which will provide access to the Pod #12 ski trails from the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl.

d. New Lifts and Trails to Develop Connection with Town of Johnsburg Historic North Creek Ski Bowl

Two new lifts and related trails will be constructed in order to create an alpine ski trail connection with the Town of Johnsburg Historic North Creek Ski Bowl. These are referred to as Pods #11 and #12 as shown on Figure 4-2 in the 2002-2007 UMP, "2002 Gore Mountain UMP Master Plan (2 of 2)." Lift #12 is proposed to extend from the Ski Bowl onto lands of Gore Mountain. The southernmost ski trail is the existing pipeline trail, which will be widened. A trail will connect to the mid-point of the proposed new gondola (Lift #14). Here, the new lift to the summit of Burnt Ridge will begin (Lift #11). Lift #11 will discharge skiers onto the summit of Burnt Ridge, and skiers can then access either the east side of the mountain onto the Twister Trails, the north side onto the Tahawus Trails or back to the base of Lift #11. This will allow skiers who access the mountain from the Ski Bowl to access all terrain at Gore Mountain.

The trails in Pods #11 and #12 will average 120 feet in width, and will be maintained (including snowmaking) by Gore Mountain staff. The Town of Johnsburg will be making the appropriate permit applications for the proposed improvements to Ski Bowl Park, and will then construct the facilities. Gore Mountain staff will manage and operate Ski Bowl Park facilities, which will include the tubing park, snowboarding park, alpine ski trails, sledding hill, and related snowmaking, ski patrolling, ticket and food concession sales, equipment rental, lodge and parking. Legal and contractual agreements are needed in order to develop this action.

3. New Bus Parking Lot – Conceptual Action

Gore Mountain has identified a need for an additional bus parking lot. A location has been identified that may be suitable for bus parking and conceptual plans have been developed (See Appendix 6). Issues relating to visual impact, stormwater, earthwork, traffic, etc. need to be examined in greater detail before this is pursued as a New Action. The bus parking lot is discussed here as a Conceptual Action only, and would not be undertaken without a future UMP Amendment and attendant public process.

Gore Mountain needs a parking lot dedicated for buses.

The bus business peaked in the mid 1980's and steadily declined until the mid 1990's. From the mid 1990's through the present time the bus traffic has consistently grown. Gore Mountain is the destination of over 20 buses on most weekends and holiday periods. During the 7 weeks of the towns' youth commission programs, Gore Mountain hosts in excess of 30 buses a day. With the current increases in fuel prices, Gore Mountain expects the mass transit of guests to continue to increase.

Presently buses unload the skiers near the base lodge then have to leave the facility, because there is no place for them to park on site. Currently buses park near the train station in downtown North Creek. This displeases downtown business owners because the parked buses take up parking spaces that otherwise could be used by customers of these businesses. At one time buses used the Town Park, and parking of numerous buses in the park conflicted with park uses.

Alternative locations for this facility have been considered, and the proposed location has been determined to be the preferred alternative location. The preferred location for the bus parking lot is on the Gore Mountain access road, which is most convenient for traffic patterns after dropping off the passengers and on the way to pick up the passengers. This location is immediately across the access road from another parking lot, which maintains consistency of shuttle bus patterns and vehicle turning patterns. The stormwater management at this location will be easy to implement due to the presence of deep and well-drained soils and lack of shallow bedrock. Visual impact is restricted to only the Gore Mountain Access Road and a substantial buffer of vegetation can be maintained between the parking area and road to mitigate this impact (See Appendix 6).

An alternative location for a bus parking lot has been discussed before, and in fact in the 1987 UMP, parking was approved east of the Gore Mountain access road, on Peaceful Valley Road. The topography of this site is flatter and stormwater can be managed, however the site has a visual impact for all traffic traveling on Peaceful Valley Road, County Route 29. The remote location of this site also causes more traffic congestion and conflicts on this County road as buses would have to travel on and turn off of and onto a road that is outside of the Ski Area.

4. On-Mountain Tubing Hill

The tubing hill with a surface lift, which was proposed to be developed to the west of the Bear Mountain summit, will be abandoned. The proposed connections to the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl will allow access to the currently operational tubing park at that location.

5. Snowmaking

There are two water resources used for snowmaking including the pump house at the Hudson River, an on-mountain pump house, and the on mountain reservoir.

The Hudson River water intake has been completed and the pump station upgrade is still under construction. As part of the proposed amendments new snowmaking piping will have to be

installed along trails, however, water withdrawal will remain within the limits approved in the 2002 UMP, specifically, an upper limit of 5,000 gallons per minute (gpm) for the Hudson River Pump House.

Expansion of snowmaking capacity from 4400 gpm to 6800 gpm has been approved and is pending construction for the on-mountain pump house.

6. Sand Storage Pole Barn

A sand storage structure is proposed to be constructed in an existing gravel parking lot.

7. Race Training Building Expansion

The existing NYSEF building is 28'x48'. There are plans for two additions, one that is 28'x48' and one that is 24'x30'. See building elevations and floor plans attached as Appendix 4.

The proposed expansion will provide much-needed additional space in the NYSEF building, approximately doubling its size. There is ample space around the existing NYSEF building to construct the expansion. No access drives are needed for the building, and since the building is located within an existing open area, no tree clearing is required for the expansion of the NYSEF building.

8. Potable Water

As part of the 1995 UMP a new potable water supply to the Bear Mountain Lodge was approved, but has not yet been built. As part of the 2005 UMP Amendment, the potable water supply to the Bear Mountain Lodge will be completed with the installation of chlorination and other equipment.

B. Projected Use

As per attendance figures provided previously in Section 2, ticketed winter visits to the Ski Center increased by approximately 38% from 1994/1995 to 2004/2005, from 100,461 to 138,811 ticketed skier visits.

The number of season pass holder visits has increased over 900% over the same period, from 6,344 to 69,315.

The peak days of attendance continue to be within the February Presidents' Week, with a peak day of 5,536 on February 16, 2002.

Summer visits for hiking, mountain biking and sightseeing is approximately 10,400 recreators.

C. Actions Approved in the 1995 UMP/GEIS which are a Part of the Foregoing Five-Year Plan

Refer to Section IV.A "Proposed Management Actions" and Table 1-1 for a description and summary of the proposed Amendment Actions.

D. Prioritization of Management Actions

No prioritization is necessary for this UMP Amendment. Refer to the 2002 UMP for previous prioritization of management actions.

TAB 5

SECTION 5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis in this UMP Amendment provides site-specific information for all aspects of the UMP Amendment. This UMP Amendment identifies threshold issues and alternatives at a level of detail sufficient to demonstrate the environmental feasibility of the proposed improvements.

This section discusses potential impacts from the proposed 2005 UMP Amendment. Where significant impacts are identified, mitigation measures are proposed. Where applicable, the discussion is divided into on-mountain and off-mountain components.

Site-specific impacts generally relate to natural resource features such as vegetation, soils or visual characteristics. The specific number of trees, soil or viewshed affected is presented for such impacts.

There are no other projects of significance in the study area which affect the calculations in this section, hence a separate discussion of cumulative impacts has not been provided.

A. Natural Resources

1. Vegetation

a. Impacts

On Mountain

The proposed amendments will increase the approved downhill ski trail mileage from 33.9 miles to 35.4 miles. The "previously approved/no longer proposed trails" above the 2800' elevation will be reduced by this plan by a total length of 1200 feet.

Impacts to vegetation from the project will occur primarily in the area of the new Pods #11 and #12 lifts and trails on the east side of Burnt Ridge. There will also be some clearing to create the new beginner trail (Hedges) from the Bear Mountain summit to the Saddle Lodge. The impacts will consist of cutting of all woody plant stems and removal of tree stumps where necessary.

Tree clearing will take place over approximately 88 acres. 49 acres which were previously approved but never cleared are proposed to be abandoned. 88 acres are new proposed tree clearing for trails and lifts.

Article XIV, Section 1 of the New York State Constitution authorizes "not more than forty miles of ski trails thirty to two hundred feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, provided that no more than eight miles of such trails shall be in excess of one hundred twenty feet wide, on the slopes of Gore and Pete Gay mountains in Warren County." This language implicitly authorizes the cutting of trees within the footprint of these ski trails. After construction of the trails proposed in the Amendment to this Unit Management Plan, there will be a total of approximately 35.4 miles of ski trails at Gore Mountain. Less than one mile of trail will exceed a width of one hundred and twenty feet. Consequently, the new trails proposed in this amendment are

authorized by and will not exceed the Constitution's mileage, width and implicit tree cutting thresholds.

All vegetative cutting at Gore Mountain Ski Center will be in compliance with the DEC tree cutting policy. Forest inventory data collected by NYSDEC have been used to estimate the magnitude of these impacts in terms of the number of trees to be removed. Table 5-1, "Summary of Tree Cutting Data," lists the estimated numbers of various species of forest trees that would be removed in creating new ski lifts and trails. The data for each tree species have been divided into two groups: stems of 3-4 inches dbh (diameter at breast height) and stems larger than 4 inches dbh. These estimates indicate that a total of up to 34,393 trees will be cleared. Total clearing for the project, would involve clearing of about 12,880 trees with stems of 3-4 inches dbh and about 21,513 trees larger than 4 inches dbh. Table 5-1, "Summary of Tree Cutting Data," summarizes this data. Table 5-1 also shows the totals of previously approved/no longer proposed trails. In essence, these trees are being "given back" as the proposed trails are now abandoned and will not be cut. The column "Net Trees Cut" shows the difference between new proposed action totals and the previously approved/no longer proposed trails, indicating a gain or deficit in certain tree types. For instance, there will be 6,447 more beech trees cut than in the previously approved trails, but there will be 4,892 less balsam fir trees cut than in the previously approved trails. See Appendix 5 for tree cruise data analysis.

Table 5-1
Summary of Tree Cutting Data

	2005 New Action Totals			Previously Approved/No Longer Proposed Totals			
	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	All Trees	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	All Trees	Net Trees Cut
Sugar Maple	3,754	8,759	12,512	450	1,947	2,396	10,116
Beech	4,190	3,838	8,028	898	683	1,581	6,447
Yellow birch	135	982	1,118	25	296	321	796
White Birch	966	2,700	3,665	2,252	4,225	6,477	-2,812
White ash	2	382	384	-	125	125	260
Black Cherry	-	166	166	-	6	6	161
Ironwood	301	184	484	98	60	159	326
Red Spruce	96	414	510	193	322	515	-5
Red Maple	336	1,182	1,517	-	124	124	1,394
basswood	-	28	28	-	8	8	19
Red Oak	836	874	1,710	19	166	185	1,525
Hemlock	-	6	6	-	11	11	-5
Balsam Fir	2,055	1,601	3,656	4,627	3,921	8,547	-4,892
Striped Maple	114	103	217	1,114	200	1,314	-1,097
Aspen	-	46	46	-	6	6	39
Mountain Ash	96	248	344	193	365	558	-214
Total Trees	**12,880**	**21,513**	**34,393**	**9,870**	**12,464**	**22,334**	**12,059**
Clearing acreage		**88**			**49**		39
All Trees 3-4"	12,880			9,870			3,010
All Trees >4"		21,513			12,464		9,048

Trees lawfully cut can be removed from the premises in any manner deemed feasible by ORDA so long as such method is consistent with the guidelines of the State Land Master Plan, this UMP and Article 8 of the ECL. Virtually all trees which are cut for ski trail construction and widening and construction of lifts and other amenities are chipped and used on-site as fill for construction and erosion control projects. Access for the wood chipper on steeper terrain is limited so some trees are buried for use as fill and erosion control.

In order to determine the need for a detailed biological survey of the areas to be impacted by vegetation clearing and new construction (the "project site"), an analysis of the likelihood of rare plant species occurring in those areas was undertaken. Data on plant rarity and areas of occurrence were taken from the Rare Plant Status List (Active Inventory List) of the New York Natural Heritage Program of NYSDEC (Young, 1992). Since the project site is in Warren County, near the boundaries with Essex and Hamilton counties, all rare species listed as occurring in at least one of those counties were used in the analysis.

There are twenty species which were judged to be possible inhabitants of the project site. These are mainly plants which are found in places such as rich beech-maple woods, woods with rocky or sandy soils, and seepy areas along rocky streams. In spite of the existence of suitable habitat, the probability of any one of these species occurring on the project site is very low.

A May 11, 2005 letter from the NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program, provided in Appendix 2, "Documents of Record," states that the NHP has no records or occurrences of any rare or state-listed animals or plants, significant natural communities, or other significant habitats, on or in the vicinity of the site.

Invasive/Exotic Plants

Nonnative, invasive species directly threaten biological diversity and the high quality natural areas in the Adirondack Park. Invasive plant species can alter native plant assemblages, often forming monospecific stands of very low quality forage for native wildlife, and drastically impacting the ecological functions and services of natural systems. Not yet predominant across the Park, invasive plants have the potential to spread - undermining the ecological, recreational, and economic value of the Park's natural resources.

Prevention of nonnative plant invasions, Early Detection/Rapid Response (ED/RR) of existing infestations, and monitoring are primary objectives in a national strategy for invasive plant management and necessitates a well-coordinated, area-wide approach. A unique opportunity exists in the Adirondacks to work proactively and collaboratively to detect, contain, or eradicate infestations of invasive plants before they become well established, and to prevent further importation and distribution of invasive species, thus maintaining a high quality natural landscape. The Department shares an inherent obligation to minimize or abate existing threats in order to prevent widespread and costly infestations.

The Adirondack Park is susceptible to further infestation by invasive plant species intentionally or accidentally introduced to this ecoregion. While many of these species are not currently designated a priority species by the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP), they may become established within or in proximity to a unit and require resources to manage, monitor, and restore the site. Infestations located within and in proximity to a unit may expand and spread to uninfected areas and threaten natural resources within a unit; therefore it is critical to identify infestations located both within and in proximity to a unit and then assess high risk areas and prioritize Early Detection Rapid Response (ED/RR) and management efforts.

Currently there is a noticeable lack of invasive terrestrial plants on Gore Mountain including a lack of Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica ssp. japonica*).

Gore Mountain will use straw, erosion control blankets made of excelsior, jute, synthetic fabric or webbing, or combinations of these rather than hay for mulching and other erosion control practices. All equipment used for earth moving, grading or excavating on the site including, but not limited to, trucks, excavators, and tractors, shall be washed with high pressure hoses and hot water, or other similar methods approved by the Engineer in Charge (EIC) prior to being brought on the site. The intent of this management practice is to ensure that all equipment utilized for the project is clean and free of all soil, mud or other similar material that may contain invasive plant materials, seed or other propagules. If washed on the project site, equipment shall be washed in one location to prevent the distribution of propagules among different wash sites. The contractor shall make every effort to prevent invasive plant species from being introduced to the construction site. This management practice does not apply to pavement grinders, paving equipment, dump trucks used to transport hot asphalt or other equipment used solely for highway resurfacing or to remove/install signs or guide rail.

Off Mountain

Construction of the proposed improvements to the Town of Johnsburg Historic North Creek Ski Bowl will involve several new trails and a gondola.

b. Mitigation Measures

The following measures will be employed to mitigate the potential impacts on vegetation during construction.

- Only areas absolutely necessary for construction of ski trails, ski lifts, and other proposed improvements will be cleared of vegetation. All other areas will be maintained in a natural state.

- Erosion control measures (see Section 5.A.3) will be used on cleared areas with disturbed soils to avoid affecting adjacent vegetation by erosion or siltation. Erosion-control devices to be used will include filter fabric fences and staked straw bale filters.

- Upon the completion of clearing of new ski trails and ski lift corridors, they will be seeded with grass mixtures to promote rapid revegetation. Areas disturbed for any other improvements will also be landscaped and revegetated as soon as practicable.

- Plants used to revegetate disturbed areas and planted as part of landscaping will be species which are indigenous to the region.

- No clear-cutting of trees to develop panoramic views is proposed. Views will be framed or filtered by existing vegetation.

- All soil disturbing activities will comply with the NYS DEC General Permit GP-02-01. See Appendix 6 "Example SWPPP".

- Train staff working at Gore Mountain unit to identify and document the location of key invasive plant species.

- Work towards a complete comprehensive inventory of the presence and extent of invasive plants in the unit.

- Eliminate any identified populations of invasive plant species that are discovered in the unit. These actions may be carried out by DEC personnel or by members of APIPP or other volunteers under supervision of DEC through an Adopt-a-Natural Resource Agreement.

- Continue periodic monitoring and further management of identified invasive plant populations with particular site inspections where hay was used in the recent past.

2. Water and Wetland Resources

   a. Impacts

On Mountain

Wetlands on the mountain have been avoided in the planning and design of renovated and new facilities. Intermittent and permanent drainages will be crossed by proposed ski trails, and existing trees and shrubs will be removed and replaced with grasses. Impacts to water resources as a result of this tree clearing will be temporary and minimized by sediment and erosion control measures. If necessary, culverts will be placed in drainageways crossed by ski trails or ski bridges installed in order to keep the trails from flooding during times of runoff. The crossing of Roaring Brook by trail #12-C/11-N, access to Pod #12 trails, will require a second bridge and a tributary crossing.

None of the activities proposed on the mountain have been located on areas that overlay potential aquifer areas. No changes to or impacts on groundwater flow or quality are anticipated.

Clearing of trails and returning them to grass and meadow may not significantly increase stormwater runoff. Therefore, treatment or attenuation of increases in stormwater volumes may

not be necessary for the creation of ski trails. However, implementation of proper sediment and erosion control practices during construction, as well as properly controlling runoff hydrology after construction, are important for protecting water quality in nearby receiving waters. See Appendix 6 for an example of a SWPPP including Erosion and Sediment Control measures to be implemented during construction. Likewise, the SWPPP in Appendix 6 includes operational phase water management descriptions, i.e. in certain slope areas, waterbars will be installed to direct trail runoff into existing forested areas where it can dissipate. Changes to the stormwater runoff calculations presented in the 2002-2007 UMP will be updated, where necessary, as the result of the stormwater analysis performed during the preparation of the SWPPP.

The site's sandy soils are conducive to the development of a stormwater management basin for the proposed bus parking lot. A detailed stormwater management report has been prepared for the proposed bus parking lot and is attached as part of Appendix 6. The stormwater management for the proposed parking lot consists of a forebay to treat the water quality volume and an infiltration basin which attenuates the 10- and 100-year storms to predevelopment rates.

In accordance with the 1995 UMP, water quality in streams around Gore Mountain has been monitored since 1995. Water quality monitoring has been performed in response to concerns expressed during the UMP public review process (1995 UMP FGEIS Section 2.02). Concern was expressed that construction of new ski trails and other improvements described in the 1995 UMP could potentially impact water quality in the brooks that drain the areas of proposed improvements. Water quality data collected to date from Straight Brook and Roaring Brook indicates that ski area improvements that have been made have not resulted in either increased sediment loading or increased nutrient loading to the streams around Gore Mountain.

Off Mountain

Wetlands on the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl portion of the improvements have been avoided in the planning and design of the Project. Intermittent and permanent drainages will be crossed by proposed ski trails, and existing trees and shrubs will be removed and replaced with grasses. Impacts to water resources as a result of this tree clearing will be temporary and minimized by sediment and erosion control measures. If necessary, culverts will be placed in drainageways crossed by ski trails or ski bridges installed in order to keep the trails from flooding during times of runoff.

A preliminary plan for the improvements to the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl has been developed as part of this 2005 UMP Amendment. Conceptually, the work at the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl does not appear to have the potential to create a significant adverse impact on water resources from stormwater. Much of the base of the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl is already cleared, Ski Bowl Road is paved, and gravel parking lots are available.

b. Mitigation Measures

The following measures will be employed to mitigate the potential impacts on streams and wetlands during construction of the improvements and operation of the ski center.

- Filter fabric fences and stone check dams will be installed in places where widening of the snowmaking water pipeline route into a ski trail borders wetlands and streams.

- Soils disturbed by construction will be mulched with straw, erosion control blankets made of excelsior, jute, synthetic fabric or webbing, or combinations of these and seeded with grasses as soon as practicable in order to minimize potential for erosion.

- An amendment to the existing SPDES general permit, or a new permit will be acquired, for work associated with construction activity at the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl prior to beginning work.

- A Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan is in place for all fossil fuel storage tanks on the facility to ensure proper procedure and preventative measures.

3. Soils

a. Impacts

On Mountain

Impacts to soils associated with the proposed improvements are most likely to occur in areas of construction of new ski trails and widening of existing trails. Trees and other woody vegetation will be removed over a total area of about 88 acres. In some places, it may be necessary to remove boulders and to grade, which will involve cutting and/or filling. These activities may result in exposure of soils, which will then be susceptible to erosion.

There were no significant areas of organic soils, particularly on steep slopes. Most of the soils mapped on the mountain and observed during numerous visits to the site are shallow to very deep, coarse textured glacial till soils. Organic soils (Folists) on steep uplands are generally in a complex pattern with the local deep or shallow glacial till soil. It is unlikely that there will be any extensive areas of folist soils that will be impacted by this project.

Off Mountain

The development of the improvements at the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl will disturb soils and increase the potential for wind and water borne erosion. The soils underlying the proposed improvements consist of Becket bouldery fine sandy loam and Hermon bouldery fine sandy loam, which are suitable for the proposed recreational use. Due to the previous use of the Ski Bowl for skiing trails and a ski lift, and the incorporation into the design of the previous ski trail layouts and the existing snowmaking pipeline trail, the need to clear vegetation and grade the ground surface is minimized.

b. Mitigation Measures

The following measures will be employed to mitigate the potential impacts on soils during construction:

- Erosion control measures such as filter fabric fences, and erosion-control blankets, will be used downslope from all areas where soils will be disturbed by excavation, grading, or deposition of fill and will be specified in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

- As soon as practicable, disturbed soils which are to be restored to a vegetated state will be mulched and seeded with grasses, or planted with groundcover plants or other landscape plants.

Appendix 6 contains an example Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP) that was prepared for typical ski trail construction. Site-specific SWPPPs will be prepared for all construction activities regulated by NYSDEC's General Permit No. GP-02-01.

A site-specific SWPPP will be prepared for all construction activities including trail construction. The plans will include erosion and sediment control components and will address stormwater runoff. Subcatchment areas and all watercourses and wetlands will be identified in the SWPPP as well as an assessment of any potentially significant changes in peak discharges and stormwater volumes between the pre and post development conditions for the areas affected by this plan. Appropriate stormwater management practices will also be included in the SWPPP. This may include sheet flow to wooded areas, water bars, pipe slope drains, etc and, if necessary, structural practices such as sediment basins and detention basins. The goal is to minimize erosion and protect watercourses and wetlands from sediment and other pollutants. A site-specific SWPPP will be submitted to the APA and DEC Natural Resources staff for review and approval prior to the commencement of construction.

- In order to avoid mass movement of the soils on steep slopes, areas under construction will be dewatered and as much natural vegetative cover as possible will remain intact.

4. Visual Resources

   a. Impacts

The potential impact of the new actions on visual resources has been assessed.

Visual impact is assessed in terms of the anticipated change in visual resources, including whether there would be a change in character or quality of the view with respect to significant scenic and aesthetic resources.

In general, views of the Gore Mountain Ski Area are limited primarily to its southern and eastern exposures. South and Pete Gay Mountains block the views of the ski area from the north and west to a large degree.

The ski area is partially visible from local roadways: clearly at times, but frequently filtered by topography and mature trees. The views of Gore Mountain from the south are limited primarily to NY Route 28 just south of Weavertown, and then again near Holcombville; a number of local roadways including Durkin Road, Oven Mountain Road, and Peaceful Valley Road (County

Route 29); and sections of NY Route 8, between Weavertown and Bakers Mills. The ski area is also visible from NY Route 28N, heading south from Minerva toward North Creek.

As part of the Vanderwacker Mountain Wild Forest Final Unit Management Plan, NYSDEC has proposed construction of a hiking trail to Moxham Mountain. Moxham Mountain is located approximately four miles to the north/northeast of the ski area. Its southern face, looking toward Gore Mountain, consists of steep cliffs and an exfoliated dome. The ski trails on the northern portion of the existing ski area, as well as the proposed ski trails on the northern and eastern expansion areas, will be visible from the summit of Moxham Mountain on clear days.

Trail cuts and new slopes will be visible from these locations, however, the improvements to the Gore Mountain Ski Center represents a consolidation of visual impacts occurring in an area historically, and currently, used for alpine skiing and other winter sports. Burnt Ridge already has clearing for existing power lines, further consolidating the visual impacts. As shown in the photo simulations in Appendix 3, the proposed trails will be visible from several locations. Although this will change some viewsheds, it is an expected site at a ski mountain. As a result, visual resources will not be negatively impacted. The photos in Appendix 3 simulate how views will look without snow. With snow cover it is likely that there will be an increase in the contrast between the surrounding wooded areas with snow on the ground and the ski trails.

The "Visual Resources Inventory and Impact Assessment" is attached as Appendix 3, including wireframe and photo simulations of the proposed trails.

b. Mitigation Measures

The improvements in the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl represent a consolidation of visual impacts, as they occur in an area historically, and currently, used for alpine skiing and other winter sports. In addition, as previously done for new lifts at Gore Mountain, an indigenous color scheme of granite gray lift towers and forest green terminals and gondola cabins will be used for the proposed lifts and gondola as part of this UMP Amendment.

5. Fish and Wildlife

a. Impacts

<u>On Mountain</u>

Analyses of potential on mountain fish and wildlife impacts contained in the 2002 UMP also pertain to this UMP Amendment.

Since the preparation of the 2002-2007 UMP, the issue of potential impacts to Bicknell's thrush from ski trail construction has received increased attention.

This 2005 UMP Amendment, because it involves a New Action on lands above 2,800 feet in elevation and in mountain spruce-fir forest habitat, analyzes potential impacts to Bicknell's

thrush and offers measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate these potential impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

Bicknell's thrush is a species of special concern in New York State (NYS) and has been identified as the Neotropical migrant of highest conservation priority in the northeast. In NYS the species breeds in high elevation conifer forests, primarily above 3,000 feet in elevation, on mountaintops in the Catskills and the Adirondacks. The only new action proposed above the elevation of 2,800 feet in this UMP Amendment/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is the new Hedges novice trail proposed to be constructed on Bear Mountain to connect the top of the gondola to the Saddle Lodge. Construction of the 1,270 foot long Hedges trail will necessitate the clearing of 6.5 acres of forest that is above 2,800 feet. Field observations suggest that, although this area is above the elevation threshold for Bicknell's thrush to breed, the forest type is such that the habitat quality to Bicknell's thrush is probably marginal. Further, a total of 2,740 feet of previously approved trails covering 9.5 acres above 2,800 feet in elevation are no longer being proposed. Thus, cutting the new Hedges trail is not expected to have an adverse impact on Bicknell's thrush nesting habitat, and there will be a net decrease of trails to be constructed in areas of potential Bicknell's thrush habitat. Where possible the edges of this new trail will be feathered to enhance potential Bicknell's thrush habitat.

In recognition of the importance of this species, a study was conducted in the area of the proposed Hedges trail. A survey involving playbacks of taped Bicknell's thrush vocalizations conducted on June 21, 2005 did not detect presence of this species. A report summarizing the results of field studies conducted by NYSDEC and the Wildlife Conservation Society is included in Appendix 7. Regardless, the UMP Amendment/SEIS proposes measures to avoid potential impacts (see below).

Off Mountain

The potential impact to wildlife in the off-mountain portion of the 2005 UMP Amendment is similar to that described for the on-mountain portion of the 2002 UMP.

b. Mitigation Measures

The following measures are consistent with measures to be implemented by ORDA to mitigate potential impacts to Bicknell's thrush on Whiteface Mountain in accordance with recommendations of the Vermont Institute of Natural Science.

(1) Avoid tree cutting activity during the breeding season until August 1,

(2) Feather trail edges,

(3) Develop an information display to educate visitors about this species and other montane forest bird species, and

(4) Promote public awareness activities occurring on the Bicknell's thrush wintering ground in the Dominican Republic.

6. Air Resources

a. Impacts

The new bus parking lot (Conceptual Action) is not anticipated to bring new busses to the Mountain, only to move buses from one location to another. Therefore, there would be no new impacts to air quality.

Gore Mountain Ski Center has a current NYSDEC Air Quality Permit and permit conditions are met every year.

b. Mitigation Measures

No significant adverse impact to air resources is anticipated as a result of development of the proposed improvements, therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed.

B. Human Resources

1. Transportation

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

2. Community Services and Utilities

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

3. Local Land Use Plans

a. Impacts

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

b. Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary since no negative impacts have been identified.

4. Economics

a. Impacts

There are several economic impacts that are directly related to the UMP. These include pre-construction spending for professional services such as planning, architectural, permitting, environmental and legal fees; construction spending related to labor and supplies for trail development, snowmaking installation and the building of lodges; spending by new skiers for lift

tickets, ski lessons, equipment rental and meal purchases both on and off the mountain, lodging and entertainment; and payroll spending for new operations employees.

Construction materials will be sent out for bid and, whenever possible will be purchased locally.

Most of the trail work and snowmaking elements will be handled by ORDA workers whereas lift installations, road construction and the construction of the lodges will be contracted to outside contractors.

The annual operating payroll is expected to increase proportionately due to the anticipated hiring of additional ski patrollers, ski school instructors, trail groomers, building maintenance personnel and service workers at the Saddle and Bear Mountain lodges and renovated Base Lodge and Children's Center. The new payroll will in turn generate new spending for rent, mortgages, groceries, gasoline, personal services, retail and recreation by new workers and their families throughout the primary and secondary area of impact.

Additional direct and long-term spending will come from the skiers themselves for ticket purchases, equipment rentals, ski lessons and on-site food purchases. The National Ski Areas Association reports that the average ski dollar buys the following goods and services: 54% on ski lift tickets; 7% on ski lessons; 13% on food and beverage; 5% on equipment and clothing; 4% on equipment rentals; 6% on summer services; 2% on real estate; and 9% on miscellaneous items (NSAA, 1993). These revenues will primarily be used to improve overall economic conditions at Gore and ORDA plus support the new payroll requirements for the ski area. Some money may be contributed to fund continued completion of the UMP actions.

A multiplier effect will occur for revenues that are produced on the mountain and later spent off the mountain. This traditionally includes short-term (5 years) construction spending and long-term operational spending as well. Multipliers have been developed for all industries by the US Department of Commerce. They are used to predict the direct and indirect economic impacts generated by each spending sector. Direct economic impacts refer to additional revenues received from the ski area for construction and from the skiers themselves. Indirect impacts include the additional purchases made by the ski industry from other businesses to satisfy the additional demand, and induced impacts are produced from the new spending of persons employed in the ski industry. Each new dollar that is spent actually "turns over" causing additional dollars to be spent to satisfy a new demand. Each category of industry (construction, recreation, lodging) has separate and unique impacts associated with its own business operation and production.

Generally, each dollar spent in the construction and operational phase generates an additional dollar of spending thereby effectively doubling the total economic impact.

Substantial direct off-site economic benefits will also occur as a result of the project. These include the spending that skiers do off the mountain for goods and services such as food and lodging along the way. Various spending ratios have been developed for the ski industry. The National Ski Areas Association estimates that for every dollar spent on skiing, another six dollars are spent in the local and regional economies. Ski Maine also uses a ratio of 1:6. Ski New

Hampshire estimates that for every dollar spent skiing, another nine dollars are spent in local and regional economies. The 1998 Gore Mountain Support Group Study, funded by the Towns of Johnsburg and Warrensburg, conservatively estimates a spending ratio of 1:5. This spending ratio says that with the 6 million dollars spent on lift tickets in the 2004/2005 ski season, another 30 million dollars would have been spent in the local and regional economies.

The "Economic Impact Study of the Gore Mountain Interconnect," which is attached in Appendix 1, estimates that if 75 percent of the previously approved real estate development occurs, combined with the proposed additional ski terrain, skiers at Gore will contribute approximately $44.9 million annually to the regional economy. This represents a 107 percent increase over the 2002-2003 pre-interconnect regional revenue of $21.7 million.

Off season revenue sources are not considered significant and were not included in this analysis.

b. Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since the impacts on the economy are entirely positive.

5. Historical and Archeological Resources

a. Impacts

There are no known historical or archeological resources present in the area proposed for the improvements.

b. Mitigation Measures

No adverse impact to archeological or historical resources is anticipated as a result of development of the management actions described in the UMP, therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed.

TAB 6

SECTION 6 ALTERNATIVES

A. Alternative Lift Configurations

Various designs to create the connection to the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl were considered, and the proposed configuration was selected due to the most desirable, operable, ski lift combination that would work with the available terrain. Other locations were also studied, including a portion of the Vanderwhacker Wild Forest and Barton Mines.

B. Alternative Trail Improvements

The current proposal was selected due to the fact that the resultant skiable terrain best balances the mix of available trails by degree of difficulty to meet current industry standards.

Potential trail layouts associated with the above rejected alternative lift configurations were discarded for similar reasons.

Trail designs are influenced by existing surface water drainage patterns and the purpose of each such trail and the desire to create enjoyable and functional ski trails. Trail designs have been altered during the planning process as the environmental analysis for this UMP Amendment progressed.

C. Alternative Development

For whatever reason, if the private resort development should not come to fruition, there will still be a viable connection between Gore Mountain and the Historic Ski Bowl, but not on the Historic ski trail alignment described and illustrated above. Under this alternative scenario; (1) new lift # 11 would be shifted to the south (its previously-approved location) and connect the base of the Ski Bowl on Town land with the top of this lift on State Land, and (2) the previously-approved trails from the top of this lift (Trail #'s 11-C, 11-D, 11-E, 11-F, 11-G, and 11 A/B) will be constructed to connect to the Ski Bowl and the existing pipeline trail. See Figure 1-3, "Alternative Ski Bowl Area Configuration."

D. The No-Action Alternative

If no action is taken and no improvements are made to the ski center, many skiers will continue to choose to ski at better maintained facilities which provide desired amenities. Equipment will continue to break down and further deter the skiing population. As the number of skier visits declines, revenue will be lost which could result in personnel layoffs and a continuing down spiral of the ski center until it becomes uneconomical for the facility to remain in operation.

TAB 7

SECTION 7 SUMMARY OF UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Some environmental impacts of the proposed action can neither be prevented nor reasonably avoided. This section will describe the unavoidable impacts which may occur due to construction and implementation of the 2005 UMP Amendment.

Construction activities will result in dust, odors, fumes, noise and vibration. A small amount of traffic will be generated. Removal of vegetation, excavation and grading will be required to improve ski trail area, and chair lift support structures and new chair lifts. Immediate seeding and mulching of disturbed areas will greatly reduce the possibility of any serious erosion problems. Final vegetative growth and grades will blend with the existing environmental setting.

Increased noise levels during construction of improved facilities cannot be avoided. The possibility exists for interference with wildlife breeding and nesting seasons. Related noise will have a significant short-term impact, but little long-term permanent impact is expected.

Operational activities will cause a minor increase in peak hour traffic and solid waste disposal needs.

There will be demands on local government offices such as the assessor, tax collector, and building inspector. Fire, police and rescue services will have an increased population to protect. There will be an increase in medical emergencies requiring service. Minor amounts of air pollution and noise will be generated. Fuel will be used. There will be an increase in surface water runoff due to increased impervious areas.

All of these impacts are relatively minor and local in nature. Most do not require mitigation measures. Section V of this Amendment describes those mitigation measures which are required.

TAB 8

SECTION 8 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Expansion of recreational use of the land at Gore Mountain does not represent a significant or irretrievable commitment of resources. Should intensive use recreational facilities and programs be abandoned, the area would revert to natural vegetation and habitat characteristics which are representative of those in the Adirondack Park.

Construction of the 2005 UMP Amendments will result in the permanent commitment of raw materials including concrete, steel, gravel, and wood for construction of the permanent structures, in addition to energy resources required to construct, operate and maintain the recreation area.

Site preparation for the proposed project will remove approximately 88 acres of existing vegetation and disturb soils on the site. Since no rare, threatened or endangered species are known to inhabit the site, the removal of this habitat is not viewed as significant.

Operation of the proposed project will result in the permanent, irretrievable commitment of resources such as energy for heating, lighting and equipment operations, however, such commitment will be extremely minimal. Adverse impacts on air, water and socioeconomic resources will not be irreversible or significant.

TAB 9

SECTION 9 GROWTH INDUCING, SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Various spending ratios have been developed for the ski industry. The National Ski Areas Association estimates that for every dollar spent on skiing, another six dollars are spent in the local and regional economies. Ski Maine also uses a ratio of 1:6. Ski New Hampshire estimates that for every dollar spent skiing, another nine dollars are spent in local and regional economies. The 1998 Gore Mountain Support Group Study, funded by the Towns of Johnsburg and Warrensburg, conservatively estimates a spending ratio of 1:5. Even more conservative is the 1:4 spending ratio estimated by the study presented below and in Appendix 1.

The information presented below summarizes the key points of the "Economic Impact Study of the Gore Mountain Interconnect," which is attached in Appendix 1. The purpose of the study, written by the Office of the New York State Comptroller, is to evaluate the economic impact of the construction and development of the ski lifts and trails that will, in effect, interconnect the hamlet of North Creek with the main trail network of Gore Mountain. The study makes projections using ski industry statistical data assessing the monetary impact of the development on the regional economy. This proposed action will help to restore the North Creek downtown commercial district by providing skiers direct mountain access, as well as access to dining, retail, entertainment and lodging facilities.

The study estimates that if 75 percent of the previously approved real estate development occurs, combined with the proposed additional ski terrain, skiers at Gore will contribute approximately $44.9 million annually to the regional economy. This represents a 107 percent increase over the 2002-2003 pre-interconnect regional revenue of $21.7 million.

Warren County's master plan includes 2 phases in an effort to establish Gore as a destination resort. Phase I involved the completion of the 2002 UMP which projected an increase in the mountain's skiable terrain and Phase II is the development of the local area.

Establishing Gore Mountain as a destination ski resort will generate additional spending on food, transportation, equipment, lodging, and nightlife activities. This additional spending is defined as secondary spending. Typically, ski resorts use a 1:5 spending ratio. The "Economic Impact Study," however, uses a more conservative ratio of 1:4. Therefore, the additional $1.85 million in skiing revenue that the report estimates would result from the completion of the 2002 UMP will increase the impact on the local economy by $7.4 million.

Phase II of the Warren County Master Plan would develop the Hamlet of North Creek into a ski-in/ski-out village. It is estimated that the Town of Johnsburg has the capacity based on the zoning, for accommodations with up to 2,514 beds. The report estimates that Gore will get 50 visits for every additional bedding unit that is built. If 75% of the planned bedding capacity is built, Gore should realize approximately 94,000 more visits to the mountain, $2.4 million more in skiing revenue, and $9.4 million in secondary spending, at the completion of Phase II.

The report concludes that the completion of Phases I and II of the Warren County Master Plan may result in total regional impact revenue of $44.9 million.

Growth inducing and secondary impacts relate to changes in population, land use patterns, and the creation of new businesses. Cumulative impacts relate to changes from the project plus changes from other projects in the region. There are no revisions to the growth inducing, secondary and cumulative impacts presented in the 2002 UMP. The information presented in this Amendment is specifically related to the effects of the proposed Interconnect between Gore Mountain and the Historic North Creek Ski Bowl.

Growth inducing, secondary and cumulative impacts essentially remain as written for the 1995 UMP. Gore Mountain has not reached the goals set in the document but is on its way there. The planned improvements set forth in this document will help the ski area attain the stated goal but will not necessarily cause there to be substantially more skiers, nor a significantly higher amount of impacts.

TAB 10

SECTION 10 EFFECTS ON THE USE AND CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

No revisions to this section are necessary. Refer to the 2002 UMP.

REFERENCES

Article 8, Title 28, Section 2614, Public Authorities Law.

National Ski Areas Association. 1993. Economic Analysis of United States Ski Areas.

NY State Comptroller's Office. 2004. Economic Impact Study of the Gore Mountain Interconnect.

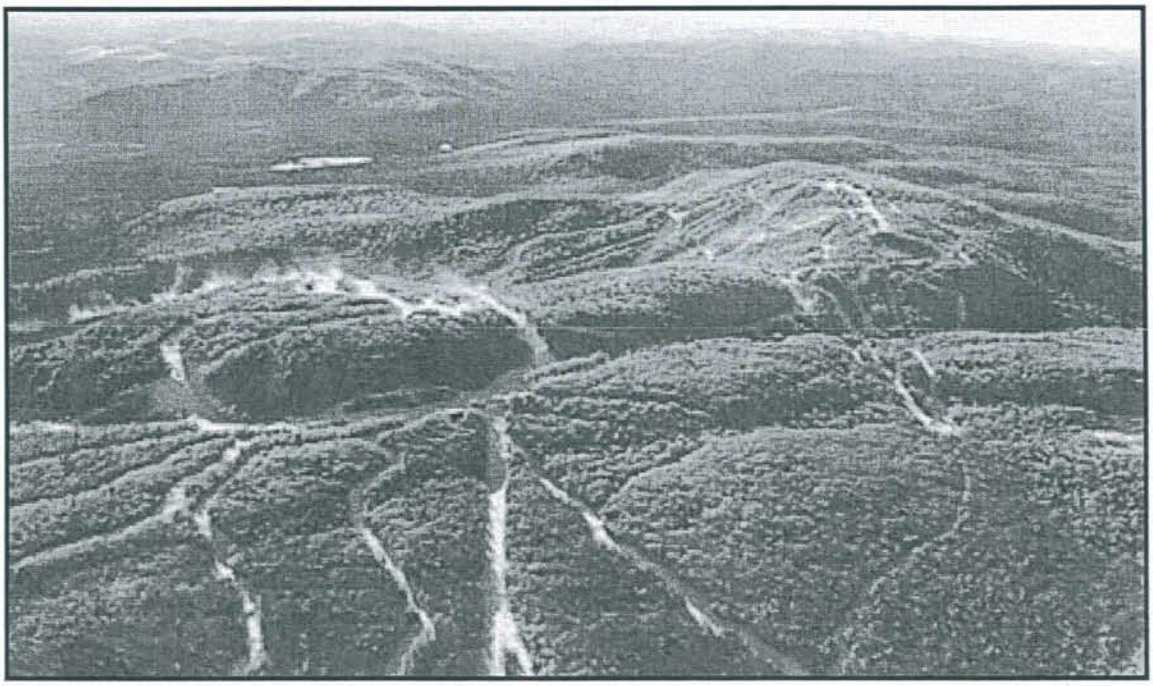
APPENDIX 1

ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY OF THE GORE MOUNTAIN INTERCONNECT

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE COMPTROLLER

DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES
& ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Impact Study of the Gore Mountain Interconnect



Alan G. Hevesi

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the economic impact of the construction and development of the ski lifts and trails that will, in effect, "interconnect" the Hamlet of North Creek, NY, with the main trail network of Gore Mountain Ski Center. Our study makes projections, based on ski industry statistical data, assessing the monetary impact of the development on the regional economy, which appears to be significant. It does not contain an analysis of the cost of constructing the interconnect.

The Hamlet of North Creek and Gore Mountain have a rich skiing history. Many of the first ski trails were created from the old tote roads used to extract lumber and garnet ore on the area now referred to as the "Ski Bowl." This section of the mountain, opening in 1932, became one of the first ski areas in the country. In this era, skiers from Manhattan and beyond were delivered to North Creek by ski train. Plans are in place to restore this historic rail service by reopening the line between Saratoga and North Creek, making Gore once again accessible by rail. This will give the metropolitan New York skier a viable alternative to boarding a ski train to Vermont.

Reconnecting Gore to the Ski Bowl in North Creek would help restore the Hamlet's downtown commercial district by providing skiers direct mountain access, as well as access to dining, retail, lodging and entertainment venues. Although "The Village Concept" – a self-contained base village at the foot of a ski mountain - would be unique to a New York ski resort, it is an established practice throughout the ski industry. While providing an economic stimulus to the area, the "village concept" is also beneficial to the local environment, as it tends to concentrate development efforts into a confined area, thus mitigating the chance for sprawl.

Since Gore Mountain and the Hamlet of North Creek lie within the confines of the Adirondack Park, close attention is paid to the environmental issues surrounding the development. This report summarizes environmental issues, although it does not purport to be an environmental review. The development of the interconnect in the Intensive Use Area of the Park is subject to the Unit Management Planning (UMP) process called for in the State Land Master Plan. UMP's involve an extensive analysis of the natural features of an area and the ability of the land to accommodate public use. The Commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has adopted the final UMP [2002-2007] and the corresponding Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement for this interconnect.

With the Interconnect in place, the economic impact of Gore on the regional economy will be significant. We estimate that if 75 percent of the previously approved real estate development occurs, combined with the additional ski terrain via the Interconnect, skiers at Gore will contribute approximately $44.9 million annually to the regional economy. This represents a 107 percent increase over the 2002-2003 (pre-interconnect) regional revenue of $21.7 million.

Ski Industry History and Trends

In the early 1930s, the first ski resorts opened across the nation. Some of the more notable ones were located in Aspen, Colorado, Lake Placid, New York, and the New England area. Resorts such as Vermont's Stowe Mountain and Bromley Mountain were founded in 1934, which ranks them among the oldest operating resorts in the United States. America's first world-class ski resort was established in Sun Valley, Idaho, in 1935 by Union Pacific Railroad President Averill Harriman.

Technological advancements helped the industry grow. The first significant improvement was in 1934 when Bunny Bertram, a Vermont native, invented the first rope tow ski lift. Fueled by a Model T engine, the rope tow replaced the task of having to climb up the mountain in order to ski down it. Modern-day skiing came about in 1936 when the first chairlift was installed on Dollar Mountain in Sun Valley. This was a significant improvement as it increased the uphill capacity for resorts. The second major advancement occurred in 1954, when methods for artificially producing snow were invented. This new technology helped balance the sometimes sparse amounts of natural snow in New York and the New England states. Without snowmaking, resorts were unable to compete against unpredictable weather patterns and some were forced to temporarily close operations during low snowfall seasons. Snowmaking has become increasingly vital to ski resorts and to the health of the ski industry.

As depicted in Appendix A, national skier visits from 1990-2002 have ranged from 46 million to 57.6 million. A skier visit, defined as "one person visiting a ski area for all or any part of a day or night one time,"[1] is used to evaluate the overall performance of a particular season. The ski industry is affected by a number of factors including the amount of snowfall and weather during the season, the overall state of the economy, and disposable income. Given the number of challenges the ski industry faces, ski resorts have found innovative methods to compete and survive. Nevertheless, a number of resorts, unable to keep up with the advancements in technology and rising infrastructure cost, have either merged or closed operations. Since the 1982-83 ski season, 250 ski resorts have ceased operations. New York State's ski resorts, including those that are publicly operated, are in a very competitive environment. Of the 493 resorts operating nationwide in 2001-02, New York accounted for almost 10 percent of the total with 50 resorts; more than any other state in the nation.

Destination Resorts

Because of increased costs and the increase in alternative entertainment venues, ski resort managers have had to shift the focus of resorts away from being solely skiing destinations towards being a recreational destination. Resort managers are discovering that in order to continue to operate, their facilities must offer skiers more than just good skiing - people are looking for an overall package that offers restaurants, nightlife, non-skiing recreational activities, and additional skiing options such as snow tubing, night skiing, etc. To remain competitive, resorts in the northeast have begun to make improvements. For example, Ski Windham offers night skiing; Grand Summit hotels have been built on the resorts operated by American Skiing Company; and Jiminy Peak has expanded its skiing terrain and added new trails.

During the 2002-03 ski season, national skier visits increased by 5.9 percent to a record breaking 57.6 million visits. Relative to the rest of the nation, the Northeast region has performed extremely well. During the 2002-03 ski season, the Northeast region attracted over 14 million visitors, which represents an increase of 16.8 percent from the previous season. Over the past 23 years, the Northeast

[1] Snow Journal Desk. "2002-03 Season U.S. Skier/Snowboarder visits could be record breaker." 30 May 2003, http://snowjournal.com/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=547

region has had a two percent average annual growth rate in skier visits per year compared to a 0.9 percent growth rate nationally.

Gore Mountain

Located in the Adirondack Park, the largest protected wilderness area east of the Mississippi River, Gore Mountain Ski Center has brought skiing to the southern Adirondack region for the past 40 years. Opened in 1964 and initially operated by the State of New York, Gore Mountain has been operated by the Olympic Region Development Authority (ORDA) since 1984. Under State legislation enacted in 1981, ORDA was mandated to operate and market the resort facilities used to host the 1980 Olympics Winter Games—the Olympic Center, Whiteface Mountain, and the Verizon Sports Complex at Mt. Van Hoevenberg; the Ski Jumping Complex; the ORDA store; and in 1984, Gore Mountain.

Investments since the 1995 Unit Management Plan (UMP) have enabled Gore to improve the resort. Since Gore is located in the Intensive Use land classification for the public land of the park, it must prepare a Unit Management Plan (UMP) before any project can take place. A UMP is a "plan intended to assess the natural and physical resources present within a unit [specified area], identify opportunities for recreational use and consider the ability of the resources and ecosystems to accommodate public use. Further, they identify management objectives for public use which are consistent with the land classification guidelines."[2] Before any development can occur, each project must go through the UMP process including a draft plan addressing State Environmental Quality Review issues and a public hearing where any comments regarding the project are made. In the Adirondacks, both DEC and APA are responsible for assuring that the plans are in compliance with the State Land Master Plan (SLMP) guidelines. Under the 1995 UMP, Gore installed a new high-speed eight-passenger gondola, which was fully operational in the 1999-00 ski season. The new gondola likely contributed to the 26.2 percent increase in skier visits and the 14.7 percent increase in skiing revenue in the 2000-01 ski season. As a follow-up, Gore expanded its skiing terrain in the fall of 2002, which allowed for more efficient use of the mountain. It also included a number of new trails, which decreased the congestion on the mountain, resulting in improved skiing conditions and increased safety.

Another notable improvement to the mountain was the installation of the Hudson River Pipeline. The new pipeline, which runs directly from the river to Gore, provides the resort with nearly 100 percent snowmaking coverage, giving Gore a competitive advantage over other Northeast resorts. Since weather has been an unpredictable factor for the ski industry (see Appendix C: Weather and the Ski Industry), and presents a constant challenge to ski resorts across the nation, unlimited access to snowmaking hedges the risk of insufficient snowfall.

Destination skiers' focus not only on the skiing, but also on the amenities a resort has to offer. Table 1 compares Gore Mountain to two nearby destination resorts, Mount Snow and Sugarbush, which offer an array of activities on and off the mountain. For the purposes of this study, Warren County's master plan to establish Gore as a destination resort was broken down into two phases. Phase I involves the completion of the 2002 UMP, which is projected to increase the mountain's skiable terrain by approximately 40 acres bringing the mountain total to approximately 340 acres. Phase II of the plan is to develop the local area by building additional lodging units, restaurants, retail shops, etc. Gore, at 300 acres, attracted roughly 174,000 skier visits during the 2001-02 season. By comparison, Sugarbush, which is comparable in size, but more developed, was able to attract 132,000 more skiers than Gore.

[2] http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dlf/publands/ump/umplans.html

Table 1:

Gore Mountain vs. Destination Ski Resorts

Resort Name	Skiable Area (acres)	Snowmaking	# of Lifts	# of Trails	Skier Visits (2001-02)[3]
Gore Mountain	300	100%	12	65	173,530
Mount Snow	757	75%	23	145	471,628
Sugarbush	286	68%	17	115	306,000

[3] Numbers from the 2002-2003 season were not available for all resorts, so visits during the 2001-02 season were used. Numbers provided by the resorts.

As a destination resort, Gore will also be able to move into a new market and attract a higher percentage of destination skiers while increasing the number of day skiers, which should increase the mountain's impact on the local economy. Since the 1995 UMP, 17 new businesses, which range from restaurants to retail shops, have opened in the town.

At Gore Mountain, skier visits have increased by approximately 91 percent since the implementation of the 1995 UMP, to 213,928 skier visits during the 2002-03 season. With a 23 percent increase in skier visits over the previous season, Gore was well above the national increase of 5.9 percent, the Northeast increase of 16.8 percent, and competitors in Vermont (Killington at 9.6 percent, Mount Snow at 15.8 percent, and Sugarloaf at 7 percent). For more details see Appendix B: Skier Visits by Resort.

Because Gore is less developed than other nearby resorts, capital improvements at Gore have fueled faster growth in skier visits. In the past six ski seasons, Gore has increased skier visits from approximately 141,000 to almost 214,000 in 2002-03, and has the capacity to significantly increase this number with the completion of the Interconnect between the Ski Bowl and Gore Mountain.

Transforming Gore Mountain to a Destination Ski Resort

The Ski Bowl Interconnect project is a part of Gore's 2002 UMP to improve the mountain and establish it as a destination ski resort. The Ski Bowl existed back in the 1930s, so this project is simply re-opening and updating the mountain, trails, and overall area. The Interconnect project has passed the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) process and has been approved by ORDA.

Warren County Economic Development Corporation and others are currently working to attract additional restaurants, hotels, lodging accommodations, shops, etc. to the Hamlet, which will contribute to transforming the area into a Ski-In/Ski-Out village and resort area. In conjunction with the 2002 UMP, plans are in place to extend a commercial rail line from Saratoga Springs to North Creek. With the direct line from the Saratoga Amtrak station, Gore Mountain will be more readily accessible to skiers from the New York City metropolitan area via Penn Station. Upgrading Gore to a destination ski resort will position Gore to more favorably compete with Vermont destination ski resorts, recapturing a portion of the $100 million spent annually by New York residents at Vermont ski venues.

Economic Impact Analysis

We estimate that the 2002 UMP will have a similar impact on skier utilization at Gore as the 1995 UMP. The main focus of the 1995 UMP was to modernize the 40-year-old resort. Gore improved its snowmaking ability, and the conditions of the lifts, trails, etc. Before Gore began the 1995 UMP, skier visits were approximately 112,000. With the completion of the plan in 2000, skier visits increased by roughly 74,000 to a total of 186,000. During the 1995-2000 period, skiing revenue at Gore increased from $2.8 million to $4.2 million (see Table 2). Although the actual average price of an adult lift ticket at Gore is approximately $50, due to the increase in season pass sales, and other discounts, it was calculated that Gore actually receives roughly $25 in skiing revenue for every skier visit.

Table 2:

Impact of Gore's 1995 UMP

Season	Skier Visits	Skiing Revenue	Regional Impact
1995/96	112,175	$2,804,381	$11,217,524
1996/97	123,792	$3,094,809	$12,379,236
1997/98	141,449	$3,638,374	$14,553,496
1998/99	125,868	$3,161,334	$12,645,336
1999/00	147,332	$3,624,912	$14,499,648
2000/01	185,900	$4,178,937	$16,715,748
2001/02	173,530	$4,396,664	$17,586,656
2002/03	213,928	$5,431,463	$21,725,852

Numbers provided by ORDA - Olympic Regional Development Authority

To forecast the increase in visits, an average was taken of the past three ski seasons (2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03) since combined, they represented a poor season, an average season and a record-breaking season. The 74,000 additional skiers are expected to increase the three-year average to 265,000. This translates into an additional $1.8 million in skiing revenue, for a total of $6.6 million.

In general, for the destination skier, every dollar spent on lift tickets generates additional spending on food, transportation, equipment, lodging, and nightlife activities. This additional spending is defined as secondary spending. Typically, ski resorts have used a 1:5 spending ratio to measure the regional impact of a dollar spent on the mountain, but we are using a more conservative approach by using a 1:4 spending ratio as suggested by the "Ski Area of New York." Therefore, the additional $1.85 million in skiing revenue expected from the completion of the 2002 UMP will increase the impact on the local economy by $7.4 million (see Table 3).

Table 3:

Regional Impact of Phase I

	Number of Skiers	Skiing Revenue	Secondary Revenue	Total Regional Impact
Three Year Average	191,000	4,775,000	14,325,000	**19,100,000**
Additional	74,000	1,850,000	5,550,000	**7,400,000**
Total (after Phase I)	**265,000**	**6,625,000**	**19,875,000**	**26,500,000**

The 2002 UMP is only the first phase required to establish Gore as a destination ski resort. In addition to the Interconnect, the additional skiing terrain, and other improvements to the mountain, phase II would develop the nearby Hamlet of North Creek into a Ski-In/Ski-Out Village. The Town of Johnsburg has under their jurisdiction in the hamlet area six sites for high-density development. These sites could include accommodations with up to 2,514 beds.

Various destination resorts report that each unit of bedding generates 100-150 visits. To be very conservative, we assume Gore will get 50 visits for every additional bedding unit that they build. If 75 percent of the planned bedding capacity is built, Gore should realize approximately 94,000 more visits to the mountain, $2.4 million more in skiing revenue, and $9.4 million in secondary spending (Table 4: Completion of Phase II).

Table 4

Completion of Phase II

	Skier Visits	Skiing Revenue	Secondary Revenue	Total Regional Impact
Phase I	265,000	6,625,000	26,500,000	**33,125,000**
Additional (75% build out)	94,000	2,350,000	9,400,000	**11,750,000**
Total (after Phase II)	**359,000**	**8,975,000**	**35,900,000**	**44,875,000**

As North Creek develops into a Ski-In/Ski-Out Village, the impact on the local economy is estimated to increase. Destination skiers typically stay a couple of nights and spend more dollars in the local economy. Once Gore has established itself as a destination ski resort, Gore will have a greater impact on the local economy. More specifically, the breakdown of overnight visitors to day-trippers is likely to increase, which could allow the spending ratio to increase to the industry average of 1:5. Given that New Hampshire, which is primarily a destination skiing state, uses a 1:6 spending ratio to estimate the regional impact, we consider using a 1:5 spending ratio as reasonable and conservative. If this increase in the spending ratio were achieved, then the 360,000 skier visits could generate $9 million in skiing revenue and $35.9 million in secondary revenue. In conclusion, the completion of Phase I and Phase II may result in total regional impact revenue of $44.9 million.

Development in the Adirondacks

Land in the Adirondacks is divided into two classifications: Public Land and Private Land. The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP) classifies public land. Under the APSLMP, the Gore Mountain Ski Center is characterized as an intensive use area– an area where the State provides facilities for intensive forms of outdoor recreation by the public. Under the Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan (APLUDP), the private land in the Park is classified into six categories (see Appendix D: Land Use Definition and Intensity Guidelines).

The real estate projects discussed in the economic impact study are located in areas designated as Hamlet Low Intensity Use, and Rural Use areas of the Town of Johnsburg. The majority of the projects are concentrated in the Hamlet of North Creek with the exception of two projects located on land adjacent to the Hamlet.

According to the APLUDP, private land of the park was classified in order to foster "growth into the areas where it can be best be supported to minimize the spread of development in areas less suited to sustain such growth". Under the plan:

> "These areas will continue to provide services to park residents and visitors and, in conjunction with other land use areas and activities on both private and public land, will provide a diversity of land uses that will satisfy the needs of a wide variety of people."
>
> "Hamlet areas on the map are designed to provide reasonable expansion areas for the existing hamlets, where the surrounding resources permit such expansion."

A spokesperson from the Adirondack Park Agency stated that Gore is the "economic engine in winter for Warren County" and as such, the interconnect, and the development of the base community in the Hamlet of North Creek, are vital in continuing to attract winter tourists and residents to the area. He emphasized that community/economic/real estate development was appropriate land use for the private land surrounding Gore Mountain. In their opinion, the proximity of the Hamlet of North Creek to Gore Mountain Ski Center serves as an opportunity to develop the area in order to accommodate visitors.

As previously mentioned the Gore Mountain Ski Area is located in the Intensive Use Area of the Park and thus, must go through a UMP process before any development can occur. A UMP is a plan that evaluates the natural and physical resources present within a unit (designated land area), identifies opportunities for recreational use and takes into account the feasibility of resources and ecosystems to accommodate public use. In the Adirondacks, the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the APA develop the UMP to ensure that the plan is in compliance with the State Land Use Master Plan. Before any development in the public sections of the park can occur, each project must go through the UMP process including a public hearing where any comments regarding the project are made (Appendix E: The UMP Process).

> "There is a strong interest in Johnsburg in a ski trail connector between the Gore Mountain Ski Area, and the North Creek Ski Bowl area adjoining downtown North Creek where there is significant development potential…" (Appendix F: APA Letter)

There exists community support for this project and the economic development that will likely result from it. In the Hamlet of North Creek Action Plan it states:

> "Community leaders recognize that a more diversified economic base is required if long-term health and stability for the community are to be achieved."
>
> "To broaden this economic base, the community proposes to vigorously market the town as a four-season recreation and retirement area. Success can be achieved by expanding the retail opportunities...In addition, aggressive expansion of the outdoor recreation business such as downhill skiing at Gore...is required."
>
> "The community feels a major effort is required to both fill vacant Main St buildings and attract new businesses."

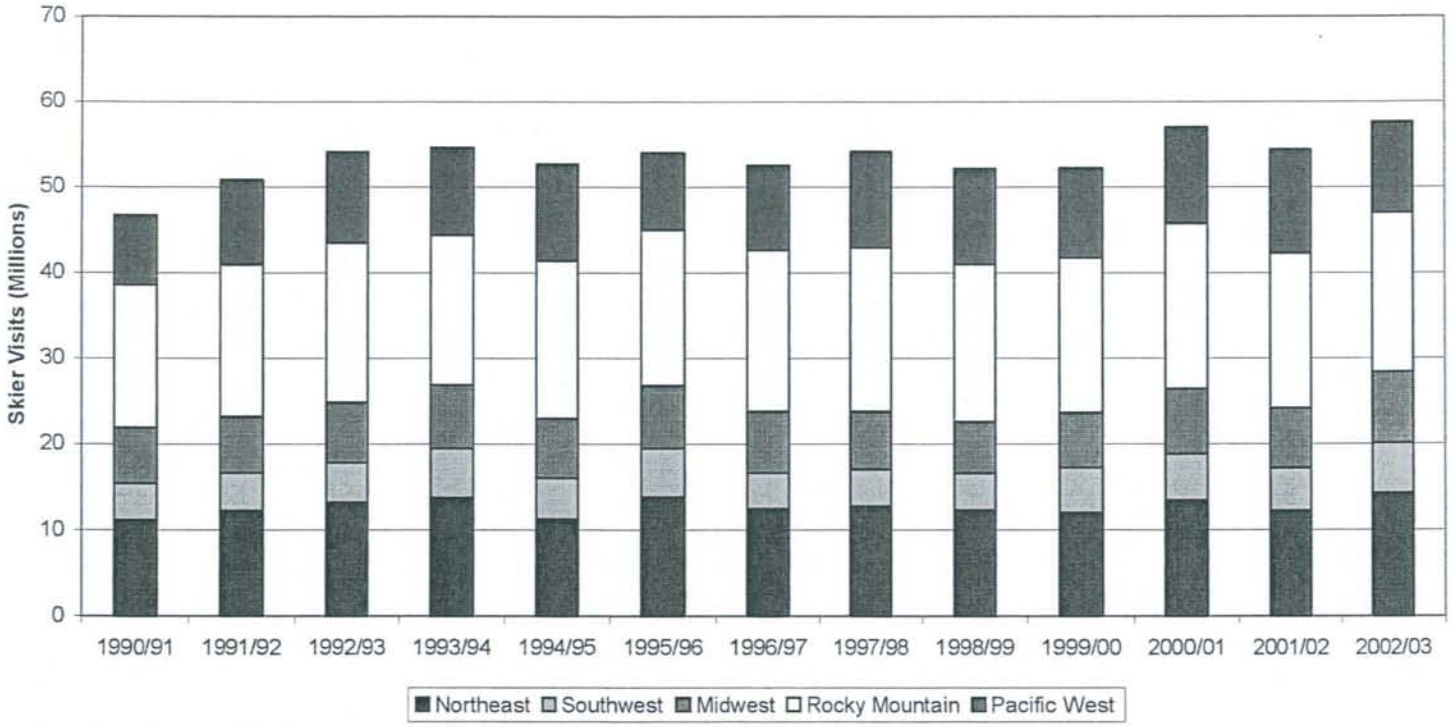
Environmental Considerations

A tourist economy will involve some real estate development. However, regional environmental groups are concerned about potential sprawl impacts from unchecked development or poor site planning. Environmental groups, like the Residents Committee for the Protection of the Adirondacks, are generally supportive of the Interconnect Project, but have also expressed concerns about sprawling development outside the hamlet to the west of Route 28. Environmental groups would like to see greater assurances for the protection of open space as well as greater concentration on infill development in the Hamlet. They suggest that development in the Hamlet of North Creek should utilize clustering and conservation subdivision techniques, which would minimize potential environmental impacts. Most of the development discussed in the impact study is concentrated near the pre-existing community, limiting sprawl.

The following associations have endorsed the Gore UMP:

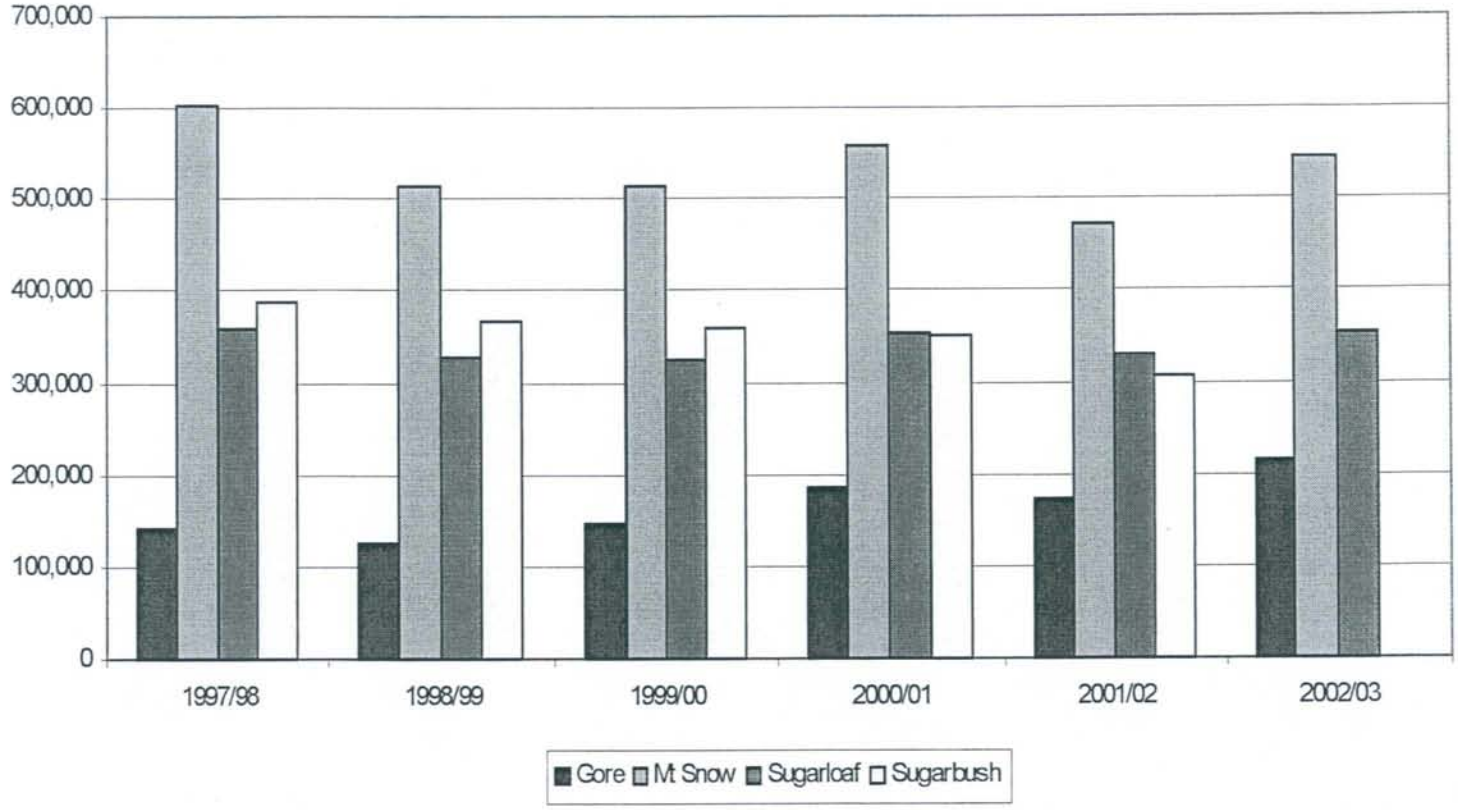
- The Adirondack Mountain Club
- Residents to Protect the Adirondacks
- The Adirondack Council
- The Adirondack Nature Conservancy
- Warren County Board of Supervisors
- Warren County EDC
- Adirondack Regional Chamber of Commerce
- Residents of the Town of Johnsburg

Appendix A: Skier Visits by Region



Kottke National End of Season Survey 2002/03

Appendix B - Skier Visits by Ski Resort

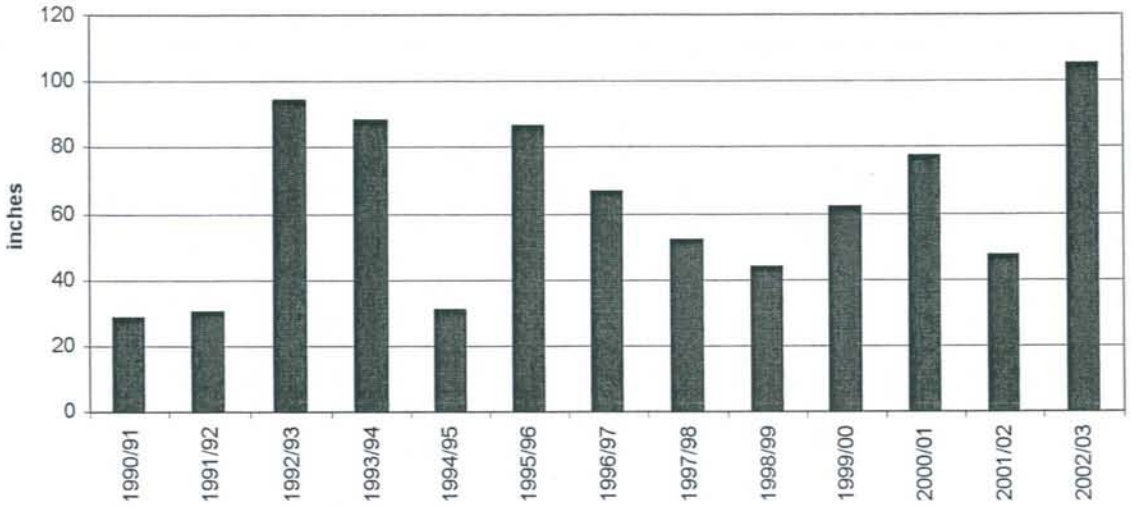


Figures reported by resorts

Appendix C - Weather and the Ski Industry

During the record-breaking 2002-03 ski season, the ski industry was presented with unanticipated natural snowfall and cold temperatures. In the Northeast, there was a 46 percent increase in snowfall from the previous season. New York's Capital District experienced its third- highest snowfall amount since the 1884-85 season with 105 inches of snow.

Graph One: Albany County Snowfall



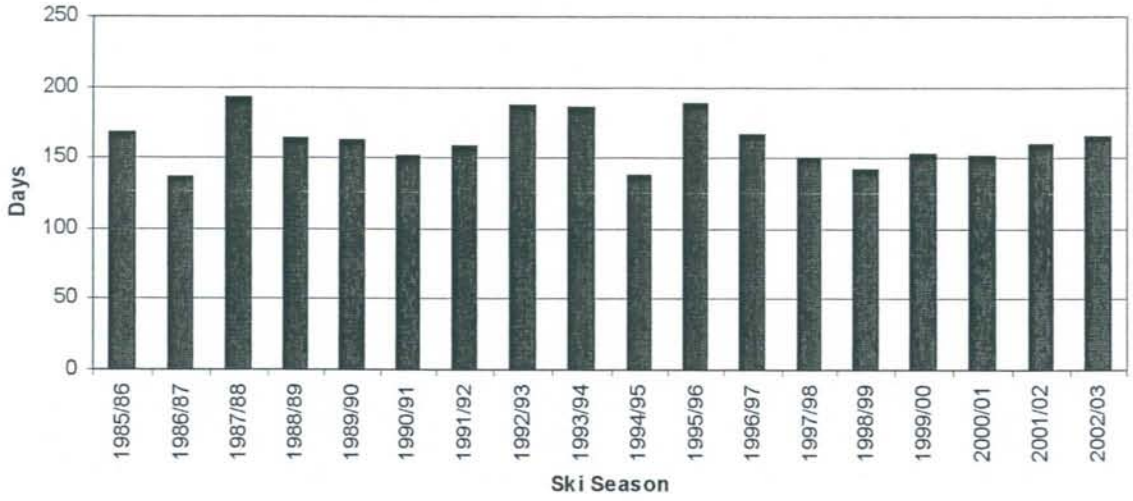
National Weather Service

The average temperature in the Capital District was 32.71 degrees Fahrenheit, which was 2.33 degrees colder than the previous season. The unprecedented snowfall and the colder temperatures enabled Northeast ski resorts to provide consistent snowmaking and preserve the quality and quantity of the snow. Furthermore, ski resorts were able to lengthen the ski season.

In addition to affecting traffic at ski resorts, weather also has an indirect effect on lodging, dining, and other service-based businesses. The direct impact on ski resorts is in the number of days that they are able to operate, which consequentially affects the number of skier visits, revenue, and other spillover affects on both direct and indirect venues. The longest season in recent years was in 1987-88, with 192 days, while the shortest season was in 1986-87 with 136 days.

Over the past five seasons, total snowfall days have gradually increased from 142 days to 164 days, but researchers are still cautious about what the weather will bring the ski industry in future years.

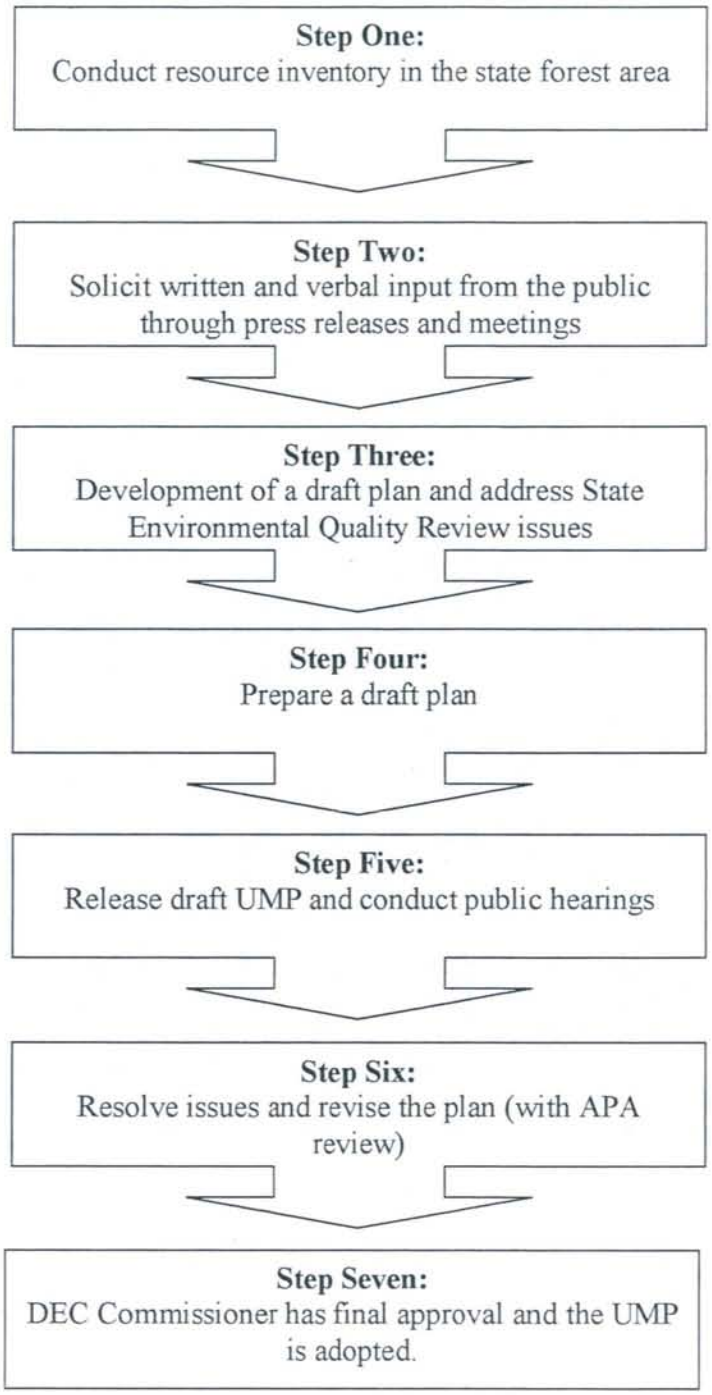
Graph Two: Snowfall Days



Appendix D - Land Use Definition and Intensity Guidelines

Land Use Area	Definition	Avg. # of bldgs. (per sq mi)	Avg. Lot Size (acres)
Hamlet	These are the growth and service centers of the Park where the Agency encourages development. Intentionally, the Agency has very limited permit requirements in hamlet areas.	No limit	None
Moderate Intensity Use	Most uses are permitted; relatively concentrated residential development is most appropriate.	500	1.3
Low Intensity Use	Most uses are permitted; residential development at a lower intensity than hamlet or moderate intensity is appropriate.	200	3.2
Rural Use	Most uses are permitted; residential uses and reduced intensity development that preserves rural character is most suitable	75	8.5
Resource Management	Most development activities in resource management areas will require Agency permit; compatible uses include residential uses, agriculture, and forestry. Special care is taken to protect the natural open space character of these lands.	15	42.7
Industrial Use	This is where industrial uses exist or have existed, and areas which may be suitable for future industrial development. Industrial and commercial uses are allowed in other land use area classifications.	No limit	None

Appendix E - The UMP Process



Appendix F - Adirondack Park Agency Response

The Agency's response can be found on the following pages:

NEW YORK STATE
Adirondack
parkagency

By FAX and Mail

November 25, 2003

[redacted]
Office of the State Comptroller
110 State Street
Albany, New York 12236-0001

Re: **North Creek Revitalization**

Dear [redacted]:

It was good meeting with you and [redacted] at the offices of the Warren County Regional Economic Development Corporation (WCREDC) on October 30th. It was an opportunity to discuss important work being done by the WCREDC to help improve the economy of the Town of Johnsburg and its hamlet of North Creek. As a planning and land use regulatory agency with an interest in resource protection and community economic improvement, we work closely with the WCREDC and the Town as they pursue projects of community importance.

The Adirondack Park Agency has significant interest in the economic vitality of towns and villages in the Park and in the strong protection of Park resources. In its work with localities, including Johnsburg, the Agency emphasizes the important relationship between environmental quality and economic vitality in an area heavily dependent on tourist visitation. Since careful planning for development and preservation is an important factor in building a sustainable economy, we provide local planning assistance to the Town of Johnsburg and encourage well thought out development proposals, as appropriate.

At present, there is strong interest in Johnsburg in a ski trail connector between the Gore Mountain Ski Area, a State-owned and

operated facility in the State Forest Preserve, and the North Creek Ski Bowl area adjoining downtown North Creek where there is significant development potential for a range of lodging and other tourism support facilities on private lands.

The development of this ski trail connector in the Intensive Use Area of Gore Mountain is subject to the Unit Management Planning (UMP) process called for in the State Land Master Plan. A basis for this proposal was provided in the 1995 UMP as an initiative to stabilize the local economy. As stated then:

> "The ski area, if operated in harmony with the local business community, should act as a catalyst to stabilize local businesses and support the local economy. The proposed alpine ski trail connection to Ski Bowl Park, will help promote economic activity in the region. It will also broaden the variety of ski and winter sports opportunities offered to the public. It will certainly make the region more attractive to the destination vacationer."

The supplemental UMP for 2002-2007, approved by the Agency in Spring 2002, included specific provisions for development of the connector by stating that:

> "Two new quad lifts, one new lift (either chair or surface) and related trails will be constructed in order to create an alpine ski trail connection with the Town of Johnsburg Ski Bowl Park."

Regarding the private (outside State Forest Preserve) land development aspects of the proposal, these could be subject to permitting by the Adirondack Park Agency pursuant to the APA Act and other statutes, depending on the exact nature and scale of the development proposed and their specific location(s) relative to the Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan map.

We understand that at least part of the proposal would involve lands owned by the Town of Johnsburg. Other portions could involve lands owned by a private party on which the Agency approved a large scale project centered on a commercial ski area, the North Creek Ski Bowl, in 1982. The 1982 proposal included the ski area with 36 trails and 9 ski lifts as well as a main lodge and secondary lodge. The proposal also included a base village containing townhouses, condominiums, single family homes and three hotels. There were also provisions for an athletic club, cinema complex, shops, restaurants and other accessory structures.

[redacted]

While the Ski Bowl project permitted by the Agency in 1982 was not ultimately developed and the permit has long since expired, the site was the subject of preliminary discussions between Agency staff and an interested developer within the past year. In these discussions, I mentioned potential predicates of Agency permit jurisdiction over a future project. I also referred to the scope and scale of the 1982 project in response to a question of what could be approvable on the site. What would actually be approved, of course, would depend significantly on the nature of future proposals, site and structural design considerations, and the ability of projects to be served as required by local government.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, descriptive brochures and other materials on the Agency's planning and regulatory programs.

Please note the APA Act §801 Statement of Legislative Findings and Purposes. Also, the §805(3) Character Descriptions and the Purposes, Policies and Objectives for land use areas defined in the Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan:

> "Hamlet areas will serve as the service and growth centers of the park. They are intended to accommodate a large portion of the necessary and natural expansion of the park's housing, commercial and industrial activities."
>
> "Moderate intensity use areas will provide for development opportunities in areas where development will not significantly harm the relatively tolerant physical and biological resources. These areas are designed to provide for residential expansion and growth and to accommodate uses related to residential uses in the vicinity of hamlets where community services can most readily and economically be provided. Such growth and the services related to it will generally be at less intense levels than in hamlet areas."
>
> "The purpose of low intensity use areas is to provide for development opportunities at levels that will protect the physical and biological resources, while still providing for orderly growth and development of the park. It is anticipated that these areas will primarily be used to provide housing development opportunities not only for park residents but also for the growing seasonal home market. In addition, services and uses related to residential uses

may be located at a lower intensity than in hamlets or moderate intensity use areas."

Primary and secondary compatible uses defined for each of these land use areas is also provided in §805.3.

For your information, I have also enclosed a copy of "The North Creek Action Plan," a strategic planning document which helped guide the economic revitalization of North Creek in recent years. The Agency is proud to have provided funding for this plan which, with the steady commitment of volunteers, elected officials, and the WCREDC, has been of great local and regional economic significance.

I trust these materials will address any remaining questions about the Agency's interest in the continued economic improvement of the Town of Johnsburg as well as specific programs administered by the Agency in reference to State and private lands within the Park.

If I can be of further assistance to you, please call.

Sincerely,

Steve Erman

Stephen M. Erman
Special Assistant for Economic Affairs

SME/bjf
Enclosures

Appendix G - OSC Contacts

BUFFALO REGIONAL OFFICE

Robert Meller, Chief Examiner • Office of the State Comptroller
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New York State
Office of the State Comptroller
Division of Local Government Services
and Economic Development
110 State Street, 12th Floor • Albany, New York 12236

APPENDIX 2

DOCUMENTS OF RECORD

- TITLE 28
- LEASE AGREEMENT
- NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RESPONSE LETTER DATED MAY 11, 2005

- New York State Consolidated Laws
  - Public Authorities

TITLE 28

NEW YORK STATE OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Section 2605. Short title.
2606. Legislative findings.
2607. Definitions.
2608. New York state olympic regional development authority.
2609. Community advisory panel.
2610. Review of and recommendation on continuation of the authority.
2611. Powers of the authority.
2612. Agreement with the park district.
2613. Appropriations by the park district.
2614. Agreements with the state.
2615. Assistance by state officers, departments, boards and commissions.
2616. Appropriations by the state.
2617. Moneys of the authority.
2618. Property and income of the authority.
2619. Capital repair and improvement account.
2620. Public bidding.
2621. Annual report.
2622. Actions.
2623. Limitation of liability.
2624. Exemption from taxation.
2625. Inconsistent provisions of other laws superseded.
2626. Construction.
2627. Separability.
2628. Temporary assignment and transfer of employees.
2629. Transfer of officers and employees.

§ 2614. Agreements with the state. 1. The specific terms of each agreement shall be negotiated between the authority and any state agency which administers or supervises a participating olympic facility owned by the state of New York.

2. Each such agreement shall provide the following:

(a) The authority shall receive the participating olympic facility, including the personal property and equipment used solely in connection therewith, which is the subject matter of this agreement in its condition at the time of the commencement of the agreement.

(b) The authority shall agree to continue to provide at the participating olympic facility the space, facilities and the level of public recreation, including youth sports training, promotion and programming, as was provided by the state agency operating said facility during the year immediately preceding the execution of the agreement.

(c) The authority shall comply with all agreements executed by the state affecting the participating olympic facility existing at the time the authority enters into the agreement with the state, provided such existing agreements are listed in the agreement with the state.

(d) Upon termination of the agreement, the personal property, including replacements and/or substitutions therefor, which is owned by the authority and used solely in connection with the participating olympic facility which is the subject matter of the agreement shall pass to and be vested in the state. Such personal property shall be accepted by the state in its condition at the time of such termination.

(e) The authority shall maintain and keep the participating olympic facility, including the personal property and equipment used solely in connection therewith, in good repair, provided that the authority shall not be required to repair any damage to the participating olympic facility, including the personal property and equipment used solely in connection therewith, existing at the time the authority enters into the agreement unless funds are made available to the authority therefor.

(f) The authority may make improvements to the participating olympic facility to the extent that federal funds are made available for such purpose.

(g) The authority may terminate its agreement with the state, if the state fails to carry out all of the provisions of the agreement or fails to appropriate and pay in each fiscal year of the state commencing with the fiscal year beginning April first, nineteen hundred eighty-two, the amount expended by the department of environmental conservation for the operation of the olympic facilities in the fiscal year immediately preceding the execution of said agreement, plus an amount supplied by a formula to be agreed upon by the parties which will reflect the legitimate and necessary net cost increases which may occur over the life of such agreement.

(h) The state may terminate its agreement with the authority if the director of the budget shall not approve the budget of the authority or if the park district fails to appropriate and pay funds as provided in subparagraphs one and two of paragraph (g) of subdivision two of section twenty-six hundred twelve of this title.

(i) To the extent the authority is not covered by insurance, the authority shall be held harmless by the state for any and all claims for damages or injuries arising out of the operation by the authority of any participating olympic facility owned by the state.

3. The authority shall enter into an agreement with the department of environmental conservation for the authority to operate, maintain and manage the Gore Mountain ski center located in the town of Johnsburg, county of Warren, state of New York. The specific terms of such agreement shall be negotiated by the authority and the department and

shall include those provisions set forth in subdivision two of this section for inclusion in agreements with the state. Such agreement shall also provide that the authority may terminate the agreement if the state fails to appropriate and pay to the olympic regional development authority for the five consecutive fiscal years from April first, nineteen hundred eighty-five, through March thirty-first, nineteen hundred ninety for the operation of Gore Mountain, an amount at least equal to the amount of funds appropriated and paid to the authority for the operation of Gore Mountain ski center for the fiscal year of the state beginning April first, nineteen hundred eighty-four, plus an amount supplied by the formula agreed to by the parties pursuant to paragraph (g) of subdivision two of this section. All of the powers of the authority provided by this title or any other law, including those pertaining to participating olympic facilities, shall apply in connection with such agreement and the operation and management of the Gore Mountain ski center.

4. The authority is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the town of Johnsburg, Warren county to operate and manage town-owned ski and recreational facilities on town property in such town. The specific terms of such agreement shall be negotiated by the authority and the town and shall include those provisions set forth in subdivision two of this section for inclusion in such agreement with the town. All of the powers of the authority provided by this title or any other law, including those pertaining to participating olympic facilities, shall apply in connection with such agreement and the operation and management of such facilities.

LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS LEASE AGREEMENT, made as of the __ day of September 2003, by and between THE TOWN OF JOHNSBURG, a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with an address of PO Box 7, North Creek, New York 12853 ("Johnsburg"), and the OLYMPIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, an authority organized and authorized pursuant to the laws of the State of New York with an address of Lake Placid, New York 12946 (hereinafter "ORDA").

WHEREAS, Johnsburg is the owner of certain property including recreational property (the "Property") located in the Town of Johnsburg, County of Warren, State of New York, and commonly referred to as The Ski Bowl Property, tax map #66-1-14;

WHEREAS, ORDA desires to utilize a portion of the property as set forth on Exhibit "A" for the purpose of developing and operating a tubing park, operating and maintaining the existing t-bar lift and trail located at the Ski Bowl and the operation of any food concessions incident to the operation of the tubing park and ski facility;

WHEREAS, Johnsburg and ORDA place significant value on the property being leased to ORDA for the purposes of operating the above described facilities;

NOW, THEREFORE, WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar in hand paid by ORDA to Johnsburg or other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by both parties, Johnsburg agrees to Lease to ORDA, its successors and/or assigns, the right privilege and authority to Lease the property described above pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

1. LEASE TERM: The term of this Lease Agreement shall commence on the 1st day of November 2003 and end on the 31st day of March 2004. In lieu of monetary consideration attributed to the use of the property, ORDA shall pay Johnsburg the fee equivalent to skiing privileges for all students enrolled in the Johnsburg Central School. The skiing privileges shall be the equivalent of a full seasons pass for each student enrolled in the Johnsburg Central School system and shall be valid for use at both the Gore Mountain Ski Center and the Little Gore Ski facility. These season tickets will not be valid for use at the tubing park and ORDA shall be entitled to charge a fee to all users for use of the tubing park. The use of this property pursuant to this Lease Agreement shall entitle ORDA to exclusive use of the ski trail and ski lift and the tubing area. This Lease Agreement does not give ORDA exclusive access to the closed pavilion, open pavilion, skating rink area, parking area or other lands located adjacent to the above described facilities. The term of this Lease Agreement shall be renewed automatically unless either party provides written notice to the other party of their intent to not renew this Lease Agreement at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the next term (i.e. Notice of intent to terminate must be delivered to the other party prior to September 1st in any year)

2. REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS AND FIXTURES: ORDA shall be entitled to construct, develop and maintain the tubing park and ski trails in the manner that they deem to be appropriate and consistent with reasonable tubing and skiing practices. ORDA shall also have the right to develop a tow lift and all facilities incident to operating a snowmaking facility with the tubing and ski trail. ORDA shall not be obligated to develop snowmaking facilities for the tubing area or the ski area. Johnsburg shall provide the electrical wiring necessary from the existing terminal to a location to be determined by ORDA sufficient to operate the tubing facility. Johnsburg shall also be responsible for the cost of all utilities associated with the operation of the pavilions, the skiing and the tubing. Johnsburg shall be responsible for plowing and maintaining the access road and parking area. Johnsburg shall be responsible for custodial work and maintenance both at the open and closed pavilions. Johnsburg shall provide lighting to the area however, will not be obligated to provide lighting to the tubing area but if able to shall be permitted to do so.

3. SURRENDER: At the expiration of this Agreement, ORDA will quit and surrender the Land, as improved by ORDA, in as good state and condition as received, reasonable wear and tear and damage by fire or the elements or from causes beyond its control excepted. ORDA shall retain ownership of the improvements including the handle tow surface lift and the snowmaking spur installed on the Property.

4. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: ORDA shall comply with all Federal, state, county, town and village laws and ordinances respecting the use of the Land and the conduct of ORDA's use of the Land.

5. USE OF LAND: ORDA shall not use or allow the Land to be used for any purpose other than the purpose set forth above, nor shall any part of the Land be used in any manner reasonably objectionable to Johnsburg; nor so as to increase the insurance risk or prevent the obtaining of insurance.

6. INSURANCE: ORDA at its own expense shall maintain general liability insurance protecting Johnsburg against any liability arising out of the use of the Land by ORDA and any liability assumed by ORDA pursuant to any contract between Johnsburg and ORDA, including the liability assumed pursuant to its Lease Agreement; and all such insurance policies and insurance carrier shall be acceptable in form and substance to Johnsburg. The minimum coverage required by such policy is $1,000,000.00 per occurrence, bodily injury and property damage, and $300,000.00 for fire damage legal liability. The policies of insurance shall name Johnsburg as an additional insured. ORDA will furnish a certificate of insurance to Johnsburg prior to the commencement of this Lease Agreement evidencing compliance with this Section 7.

7. ASSIGNMENT: This Lease Agreement is personal to ORDA and ORDA may not assign this Lease Agreement or its rights hereunder without the prior written consent and approval of Johnsburg.

8. INDEMNIFICATION OF JOHNSBURG: For properties under the exclusive control of ORDA, including the skiing area and tubing area, Johnsburg shall not be liable for, and ORDA will indemnify, defend and save harmless Johnsburg from and against, any and all fines, suits, claims, demands, judgments, liabilities, losses, damages, actions, costs, interest and expense (including attorney's fees) arising out of any (A) act or omission of, or breach of this Lease Agreement by, ORDA or its employees, invitees or any other person entering the Land under express or implied invitation of ORDA, or (B) use of the Land by ORDA or its employees, invitees or any other person entering the Land under express or implied invitation of ORDA, including during any period of time ORDA has had access to the Land prior to commencement of this Lease Agreement. In case any action or proceeding covered by the foregoing indemnity is brought against Johnsburg, Johnsburg shall control the defense thereof and ORDA shall pay all costs, attorney's fees, expenses and liabilities resulting therefrom. ORDA and its employees, invitees or any other person entering the Land under express or implied invitation of ORDA assumes any and all risks and liabilities whatsoever relating to its use of the Land.

9. INDEMNIFICATION OF ORDA: For properties not under the exclusive use and control of ORDA, ORDA shall not be liable for, and Johnsburg will indemnify, defend and save harmless Johnsburg from and against, any and all fines, suits, claims, demands, judgments, liabilities, losses, damages, actions, costs, interest and expense (including attorney's fees) arising out of any (A) act or omission of, or breach of this Lease Agreement by, Johnsburg or its employees, invitees or any other person entering the Land under express or implied invitation of Johnsburg, or (B) use of the Land by Johnsburg or its employees, invitees or any other person entering the Land under express or implied invitation of Johnsburg, including during any period of time Johnsburg has had access to the Land prior to commencement of this Lease Agreement. In case any action or proceeding covered by the foregoing indemnity is brought against ORDA, ORDA shall control the defense thereof and Johnsburg shall pay all costs, attorney's fees, expenses and liabilities resulting therefrom. Johnsburg and its employees, invitees or any other person entering the Land under express or implied invitation of Johnsburg assumes any and all risks and liabilities whatsoever relating to its use of the Land.

10. ENTRY ON LAND BY JOHNSBURG: Johnsburg and its agents, employees and contractors shall have the right to enter all parts of the Land to inspect the same and to enforce or carry out any provision of this Agreement and to safeguard Johnsburg's interest in the Land.

11. SEVERABILITY: If any term or provision, or any portion thereof, of this Lease Agreement is declared invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remainder of this Lease Agreement shall not be affected thereby and shall continue to be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

12. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This Lease Agreement contains all the agreements and conditions made between the parties hereto and may not be modified orally or in any manner other than by an agreement in writing signed by all the parties hereto or their respective successors in interest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

JOHNSBURG:

BY: _____ 9-12-03
William Thomas, Supervisor

ORDA:

BY: _____ 9-12-03
Ted Blazer, President, CEO

TOWN OF JOHNSBURG
RESOLUTION # 89

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Johnsburg having engaged in substantial discussions with FrontStreet Mountain Development LLC (FrontStreet) regarding redevelopment of skiing at North Creek Ski Bowl and hereby agrees in principle to the five (5) Business Points as set forth in the attached memorandum dated July 18, 2005 from FrontStreet, and

WHEREAS, FrontStreet understands the importance and significance of preserving and enhancing the Town's recreation area, and

WHEREAS, The Town Board desires to move forward with formal discussions and authorizes the Town Supervisor and Attorney for the Town to take those preliminary actions necessary in furtherance of the Business Points.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Town Board supports the concepts and principles outlined in the attached memorandum and directs the Town Supervisor and Attorney for the Town to commence actions and discussions necessary to move forward with formal discussions and to take those preliminary actions necessary in furtherance of the Business Points.

Mr. Arsenault presented the preceeding resolution with a second from Mrs. VanKeuren. With all board members voting "aye" the resolution is declared passed.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF WARREN)
TOWN OF JOHNSBURG)

I, William E. Rawson, Town Clerk of the Town of Johnsburg, Warren County, New York, hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of Resolution Number 89, adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Johnsburg, Warren County, New York, at a meeting held at the Tannery Pond Community Center, in North Creek, New York on the 19th day of July, 2005, and that the foregoing is a true copy of said resolution entered in the minutes of said meeting.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and seal on the 9th day of August, 2005.

William E Rawson

SEAL

William E. Rawson
Town Clerk
Town of Johnsburg

Business Points 7-18-05

FrontStreet and the Town to agree that as and when the APA approves the FrontStreet project and the funding for the Ski Bowl ski lift project is in place, the following actions will be taken:

1. **Land Transfer to Town** – FrontStreet will transfer to the Town approximately 65 acres to enable the location of a ski lift and trails at the Old Gore Ski Bowl. The property deed shall specify that the property may be used for public skiing, hiking, biking, horseback riding and other outdoor activities. No motorized vehicles (other than for ski related maintenance), camping or hunting will be allowed. FrontStreet will retain all property building rights associated with the Land to Town and will have the exclusive right to build / operate public golf related activities on this property. FrontStreet will have a right of way to (a) cross the land for any utilities including: water, power, sewage and drainage (b) to construct drainage and storm water runoff containment facilities and septic holding tanks and leach fields under the land.

2. **Parcel A Land and Building Right Transfer to FrontStreet** – The Town will (a) assign to FrontStreet the Town's building rights associated with the 136.6 acres of Low Density Town land in the Park Area and (b) transfer to FrontStreet Parcel A, approximately 5 acres of land located to the west of Ski Bowl Road, which is surrounded by the Property.

3. **Parcel B Future Land Transfer to FrontStreet** –As and when APA and Town P&Z approve the FrontStreet major hotel project, the Town will transfer to FrontStreet Parcel B, the approximately 4 acres of land located between the Property and the old ski hut, and FrontStreet will pay the Town $200,000 as a recreation fee to be used for park improvements.

4. **Town Ski Lodge** – The public ski lodge will be located approximately in the same location as the old ski hut and FrontStreet will pay for Hudson Design to complete, under the Towns direction, the preliminary architectural design of the public ski lodge.

5. **Town Maintenance Garage Area** – As and when the Town decides that the Town maintenance garage should be relocated from the current site, FrontStreet will have the right to acquire the site (Parcel C, approximately 5 acres) for the cost of relocating the maintenance garage facilities and making reasonable upgrades to the facility to improve employee working conditions.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • **FAX:** (518) 402-8925
Website: www.dec.state.ny.

Erin M. Crotty
Commissioner

May 11, 2005

Tracy Miller
the LA Group
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Dear Mr. Miller:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Trail Expansion and Ski Area Improvements for Gore Mountain UMP Amendment - 4,067 acre site - area as indicated on the map you provided, located in the Town of North Creek, Warren County.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered sensitive and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

The presence of rare species may result in this project requiring additional permits, permit conditions, or review. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at the enclosed address.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environment impact assessment.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

Sincerely,

Heidi Krahling jp

Heidi J. Krahling, Information Services
NY Natural Heritage Program

Encs.

cc: Reg. 5, Wildlife Mgr.
Reg. 5, Fisheries Mgr.
Peter Nye, Endangered Species Unit, Albany

NYNHP SITE #687

Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities

NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany,
NY 12233-4757
(518) 402-8935

*** Location displayed on map**

~This report contains **SENSITIVE** information that may not be released to the public without permission from the NY Natural Heritage Program.
~Refer to the User's Guide for explanations of codes, ranks and fields.
~Location maps for certain species and communities may not be provided if 1) the species is vulnerable to disturbance, 2) the location and/or extent is not precisely known, and/or 3) the location and/or extent is too large to display.

DRAGONFLIES
and
DAMSELFLIES

Ophiogomphus anomalus

Office Use

Extra-striped Snaketail

NY Legal Status: Unlisted, Special Concern
NYS Rank: ; Critically imperiled
Global Rank: ; Vulnerable
Last Report: **
EO Rank: **
County: Warren, Saratoga
Town:
Location: Upper Hudson River
Directions: Exuviae have been found along a stretch of the Hudson River which extends from approximately 1 mile north of Lake Luzerne (reached by River Road on the east side of the river at Lake Luzerne) north to near where Raymond Brook enters the Hudson River appr
General Quality and Habitat: **For information on the population at this location and management considerations, please contact the NYS DEC Regional Wildlife Manager or NYS DEC Endangered Species Unit at 518-402-8859.

9207
ESU

COMMUNITIES

Vernal pool

Office Use

This occurrence of Vernal Pool is considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. It is either an occurrence of a community type that is rare in the state or a high quality example of a more common community type. By meeting specific, documented significance criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers this occurrence to have high ecological and conservation value.

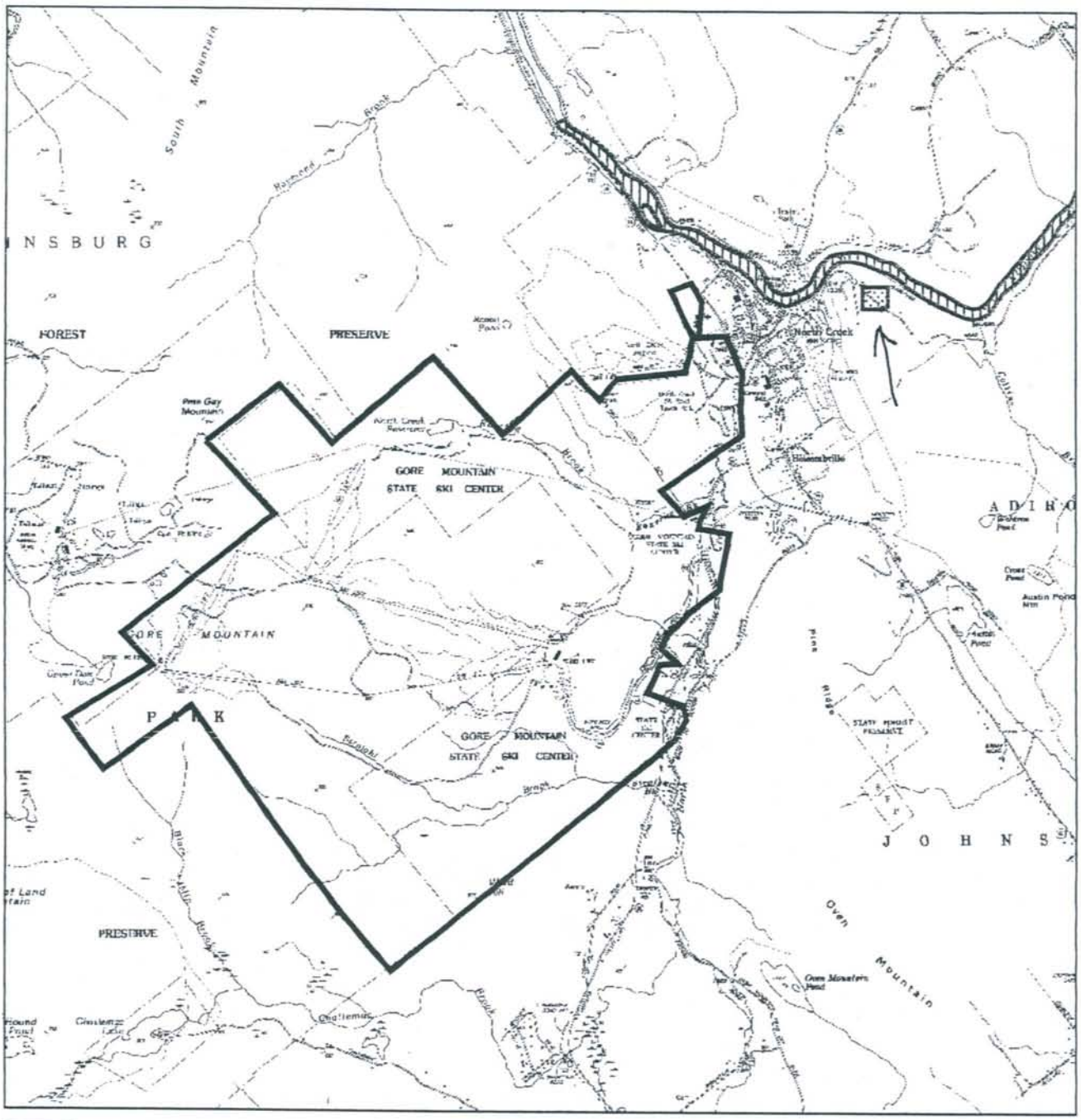
NY Legal Status: Unlisted
NYS Rank: ;
Global Rank: ;
Last Report: 1997-05-07
County: Warren
Town:
Location: River Road North Creek
Directions: East of Village of North Creek, just northeast of River Road and south of Hudson River. About 0.7 miles ENE of the junction of Route 28 and Route 28N.
General Quality and Habitat: Very large, essentially undisturbed, closely linked complex of pools with excellent faunal diversity. In an intact landscape with scattered displacements. Large vernally flooded pool complex in a small swamp on a sandy terrace well elevated above the Hudson River in the eastern Adirondack foothills. The pool is bounded by the hummocks of a northern white cedar swamp which overlaps with the community. Verysmall patches of shrub swamp are associated. The swamp is surrounded by upland forests in a small roadless landscape block.

4559

2 Records Processed

Natural Heritage Map of Rare Species and Ecological Communities

Prepared May 3, 2005 by NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, Albany, New York



PROJECT SITE (NYNHP SITE #687)

New York Natural Heritage Progam Database Records*

- Plant
- Animal
- Animal Concentration Area
- Community

Scale: 1:50000

0.5 0 0.5 Miles

N

*** The locations that are displayed are considered sensitive and cannot be released to the public without permission. We do not provide map locations for all records. Please see report for details.**

USERS GUIDE TO NY NATURAL HERITAGE DATA

New York Natural Heritage Program, 625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757 phone: (518) 402-8935

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM: The NY Natural Heritage Program is a partnership between the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) and The Nature Conservancy. Our mission is to enable and enhance conservation of rare animals, rare plants, and significant communities. We accomplish this mission by combining thorough field inventories, scientific analyses, expert interpretation, and the most comprehensive database on New York's distinctive biodiversity to deliver the highest quality information for natural resource planning, protection, and management.

DATA SENSITIVITY: The data provided in the report are ecologically sensitive and should be treated in a sensitive manner. The report is for your in-house use and should not be released, distributed or incorporated in a public document without prior permission from the Natural Heritage Program.

EO RANK: A letter code for the quality of the occurrence of the rare species or significant natural community, based on population size or area, condition, and landscape context.

A-E = Extant: A=Excellent, B=Good, C=Fair, D=Poor, E=Extant but with insufficient data to assign a rank of A-D.
F = Failed to find. Did not locate species during a limited search, but habitat is still there and further field work is justified.
H = Historical. Historical occurrence without any recent field information.
X = Extirpated. Field/other data indicates element/habitat is destroyed and the element no longer exists at this location.
U = Extant/Historical status uncertain.
Blank = Not assigned.

LAST REPORT: The date that the rare species or significant natural community was last observed at this location, as documented in the Natural Heritage databases. The format is most often YYYY-MM-DD.

NY LEGAL STATUS – Animals:

Categories of Endangered and Threatened species are defined in New York State Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0535. Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species are listed in regulation 6NYCRR 182.5.

E - **Endangered Species**: any species which meet one of the following criteria:
- Any native species in imminent danger of extirpation or extinction in New York.
- Any species listed as endangered by the United States Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

T - **Threatened Species**: any species which meet one of the following criteria:
- Any native species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in NY.
- Any species listed as threatened by the U.S. Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of the Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

SC - **Special Concern Species**: those species which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented concern exists for their continued welfare in New York. Unlike the first two categories, species of special concern receive no additional legal protection under Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0535 (Endangered and Threatened Species).

P - **Protected Wildlife** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): wild game, protected wild birds, and endangered species of wildlife.

U - **Unprotected** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): the species may be taken at any time without limit; however a license to take may be required.

G - **Game** (defined in Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0103): any of a variety of big game or small game species as stated in the Environmental Conservation Law; many normally have an open season for at least part of the year, and are protected at other times.

NY LEGAL STATUS – Plants:

The following categories are defined in regulation 6NYCRR part 193.3 and apply to NYS Environmental Conservation Law section 9- 1503.

E - **Endangered Species**: listed species are those with:
- 5 or fewer extant sites, or
- fewer than 1,000 individuals, or
- restricted to fewer than 4 U.S.G.S. 7 ½ minute topographical maps, or
- species listed as endangered by U.S. Department of Interior, as enumerated in Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

T - **Threatened**: listed species are those with:
- 6 to fewer than 20 extant sites, or
- 1,000 to fewer than 3,000 individuals, or
- restricted to not less than 4 or more than 7 U.S.G.S. 7 and ½ minute topographical maps, or
- listed as threatened by U.S. Department of Interior, as enumerated in Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

R - **Rare**: listed species have:
- 20 to 35 extant sites, or
- 3,000 to 5,000 individuals statewide

continued on back

V - Exploitably vulnerable: listed species are likely to become threatened in the near future throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the state if causal factors continue unchecked.
U - Unprotected; no state status.

FEDERAL STATUS (PLANTS and ANIMALS): The categories of federal status are defined by the United States Department of the Interior as part of the 1974 Endangered Species Act (see Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17). The species listed under this law are enumerated in the Federal Register vol. 50, no. 188, pp. 39526 - 39527. The codes below without parentheses are those used in the Federal Register. The codes below in parentheses are created by Heritage to deal with species which have different listings in different parts of their range, and/or different listings for different subspecies or varieties.

(blank) = No Federal Endangered Species Act status.
LE = The element is formally listed as endangered.
LT = The element is formally listed as threatened.
PE = The element is proposed as endangered.
PT = The element is proposed as threatened.
C= The element is a candidate for listing.
LE,LT = The species is formally listed as endangered in part of its range, and as threatened in the other part; or, one or more subspecies or varieties is listed as endangered, and the others are listed as threatened.
LT,PDL = Populations of the species in New York are formally listed as threatened, and proposed for delisting.
(LE) = If the element is a full species, all subspecies or varieties are listed as endangered; if the element is a subspecies, the full species is listed as endangered.
LT,T(S/A) = One or more subspecies or populations of the species is formally listed as threatened, and the others are treated as threatened because of similarity of appearance to the listed threatened subspecies or populations.
PS = Partial status: the species is listed in parts of its range and not in others; or, one or more subspecies or varieties is listed, while the others are not listed.

GLOBAL AND STATE RANKS (animals, plants, ecological communities and others): Each element has a global and state rank as determined by the NY Natural Heritage Program. These ranks carry no legal weight. The global rank reflects the rarity of the element throughout the world and the state rank reflects the rarity within New York State. Infraspecific taxa are also assigned a taxon rank to reflect the infraspecific taxon's rank throughout the world. ? = Indicates a question exists about the rank. Range ranks, e.g. S1S2, indicate not enough information is available to distinguish between two ranks.

GLOBAL RANK:
G1 - Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences), or very few remaining acres, or miles of stream) or especially vulnerable to extinction because of some factor of its biology.
G2 - Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 - 20 occurrences, or few remaining acres, or miles of stream) or very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range because of other factors.
G3 - Either rare and local throughout its range (21 to 100 occurrences), or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g. a physiographic region), or vulnerable to extinction throughout its range because of other factors.
G4 - Apparently secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.
G5 - Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.
GH - Historically known, with the expectation that it might be rediscovered.
GX - Species believed to be extinct.

NYS RANK:
S1 - Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable in New York State.
S2 - Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable in New York State.
S3 - Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream in New York State.
S4 - Apparently secure in New York State.
S5 - Demonstrably secure in New York State.
SH - Historically known from New York State, but not seen in the past 15 years.
SX - Apparently extirpated from New York State.
SZ - Present in New York State only as a transient migrant.

SxB and SxN, where Sx is one of the codes above, are used for migratory animals, and refer to the rarity within New York State of the breeding (B)populations and the non-breeding populations (N), respectively, of the species.

TAXON (T) RANK: The T-ranks (T1 - T5) are defined the same way as the Global ranks (G1 - G5), but the T-rank refers only to the rarity of the subspecific taxon.
T1 through T5 - See Global Rank definitions above
Q - Indicates a question exists whether or not the taxon is a good taxonomic entity.

APPENDIX 3

VISUAL ANALYSIS

1. VISUAL RESOURCE INVENTORY & IMPACT ASSESSEMENT

1.1 METHODOLOGY

The following is a discussion of the visual resource inventory and impact assessment performed for the new actions proposed in the 2005 Gore Mountain Ski Center UMP amendment (the project). The inventory was conducted in April and May 2005 from surrounding roadways and other public vantage points. The inventory includes identification of viewpoints within a five-mile radius from which the project may be visible, as well as viewshed analyses, and impact assessments for representative viewpoints.

Visual impact is assessed in terms of the anticipated change in visual resources, including whether there would be a change in character or quality of the view with respect to significant scenic and aesthetic resources.

1.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed project is located in the Town of Johnsburg, Warren County, New York, and is entirely within the Adirondack Park. Much of the surrounding area is heavily wooded and sparsely developed to undeveloped. The ski area is partially visible from local roadways: clearly at times, but frequently filtered by topography and mature trees.

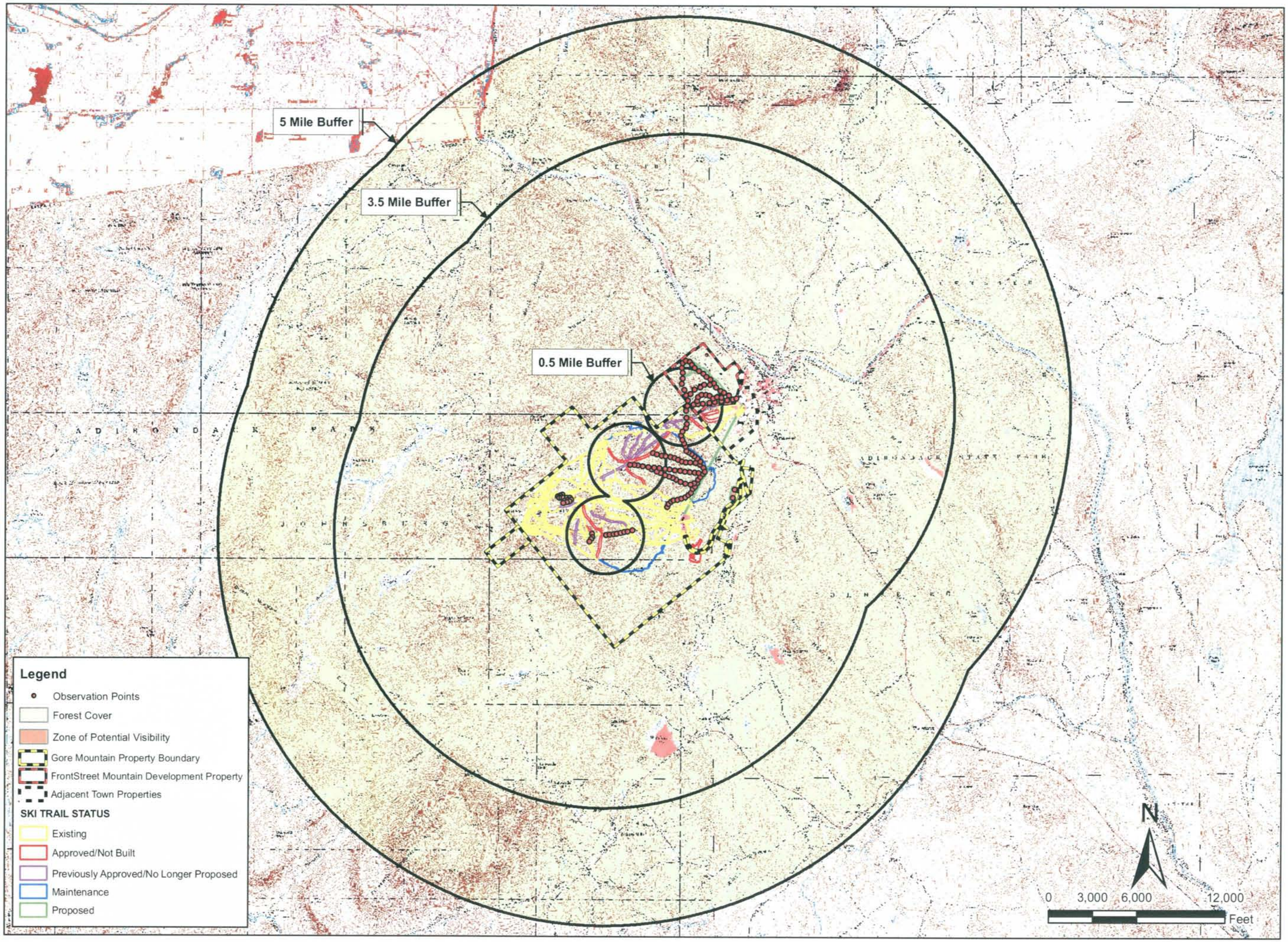
1.2.1 Regional and Local Landscape

Landscape character is largely determined by the topography, land use, vegetation and water features that contribute to area views. In terms of climatic, geological, ecological, and spatial characteristics, the Adirondack Park can be considered a single regional landscape, and thus the study area is entirely within this single regional landscape.

The Gore Mountain Ski Center land is classified under the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan as an "Intensive Use Area." The Plan provides guidance so that recreational development in Intensive Use Areas remains in a setting and scale in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.

1.2.2 NYSDEC Visual Policy Resource Inventory

This section addresses an inventory of visual resources located within the project study area (i.e. within a five-mile radius of the project site) in accordance with the NYSDEC Visual Resources Assessment Policy (NYS DEC Program Policy DEP-00-2). See Figure 1, "Zone of Potential Visibility with Vegetation."



the LA group
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40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs
New York 12866
518/567-8100
Telefax 518/587-0180

GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Zone of Potential Visibility with Vegetation

Project: 00030
11/15/05

Figure: 1

1) *A property on or eligible for inclusion in the National or State Register of Historic Places*

There are two National Register Sites located within the project study area. These sites are:

- The Adirondack Forest Preserve: the project site is located entirely within the Preserve.
- The North Creek Railroad Depot Museum, Railroad Place, North Creek: located approximately one to two miles northeast of the project site.

2) *State Parks*

The project site is located entirely within New York State's Adirondack Park.

3) *Urban Cultural Parks*

[The State Heritage Areas program has replaced the Urban Cultural Parks program.]

There are no State Heritage Areas located within the project study area.

4) *The State Forest Preserve*

The project site is located entirely within the Adirondack Park Forest Preserve. Much of the surrounding lands to the north and west are also within the Forest Preserve. The ski area is bordered to the north by state lands classified as "Wild Forest" under the Adirondack Park State Land Use Master Plan. The Siamese Ponds Wilderness area adjoins the property to the west. Within the Forest Preserve, the project site is located within a State designated "intensive use area."

5) *National Wildlife Refuges, State Game Refuges, or State Wildlife Management Areas*

No such areas are located with the project study area.

6) *National Natural Landmarks*

There are no National Natural Landmarks located within the project study area.

7) *The National Park System, Recreation Areas, Seashores, Forests*

There are no National Park System recreation areas, seashores, or forest within the project study area.

8) *Rivers designated as National or State Wild, Scenic or Recreational*

The Hudson River is a State designated recreational river within the study area. The river is designated as recreational from approximately six mile upgradient of the mouth of North Creek downgradient to Lake Luzerne.

9) A site, area, lake, reservoir or highway designated or eligible for designation as scenic

The Central Adirondack Trail (Rt. 28) and the Roosevelt-Marcy By-way (including the North Creek Railroad Depot Museum) are located within the study area.

10) Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance

No Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance (SASS) are located within the project study area. New York State's six SASS areas are located within the Hudson Valley Region of southeastern NY.

11) A State or federally designated trail, or one proposed for designation

There are New York State DEC hiking trails throughout the Adirondack Park, including trails within the study area. The Schaefer Trail is a 4.5-mile long trail that loops around the ski center at Gore Mountain, making use of some of the ski trails, as it climbs to the mountain's summit. The Trail crisscrosses parts of the project site.

As part of the Vanderwacker Mountain Wild Forest Final Unit Management Plan, NYSDEC has proposed construction of a hiking trail to Moxham Mountain. Moxham Mountain is located approximately four miles to the north/northeast of the ski area. Its southern face, looking toward Gore Mountain, consists of steep cliffs and an exfoliated dome. The ski trails on the northern portion of the existing ski area, as well as the proposed ski trails on the northern and eastern expansion areas, will be visible from the summit of Moxham Mountain on clear days.

12) Adirondack Park Scenic Vistas

There is one scenic vista located within the project study area. It is located on Peaceful Valley Road, to the north of the crossroads at Sodom. The project site, however, is not visible from the scenic vista point- the view is of the peaks to the north/northeast, and the project is located to the west.

13) State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas

There are no State Nature or Historic Preserve Areas located within the project study area.

14) Palisades Park

Palisades Park is located in southeastern New York State, far outside the project area.

15) Bond Act Properties purchased under Exceptional Scenic Beauty or Open Space category

There are no Bond Act Properties purchased under Exceptional Scenic Beauty or Open Space category within the project area.

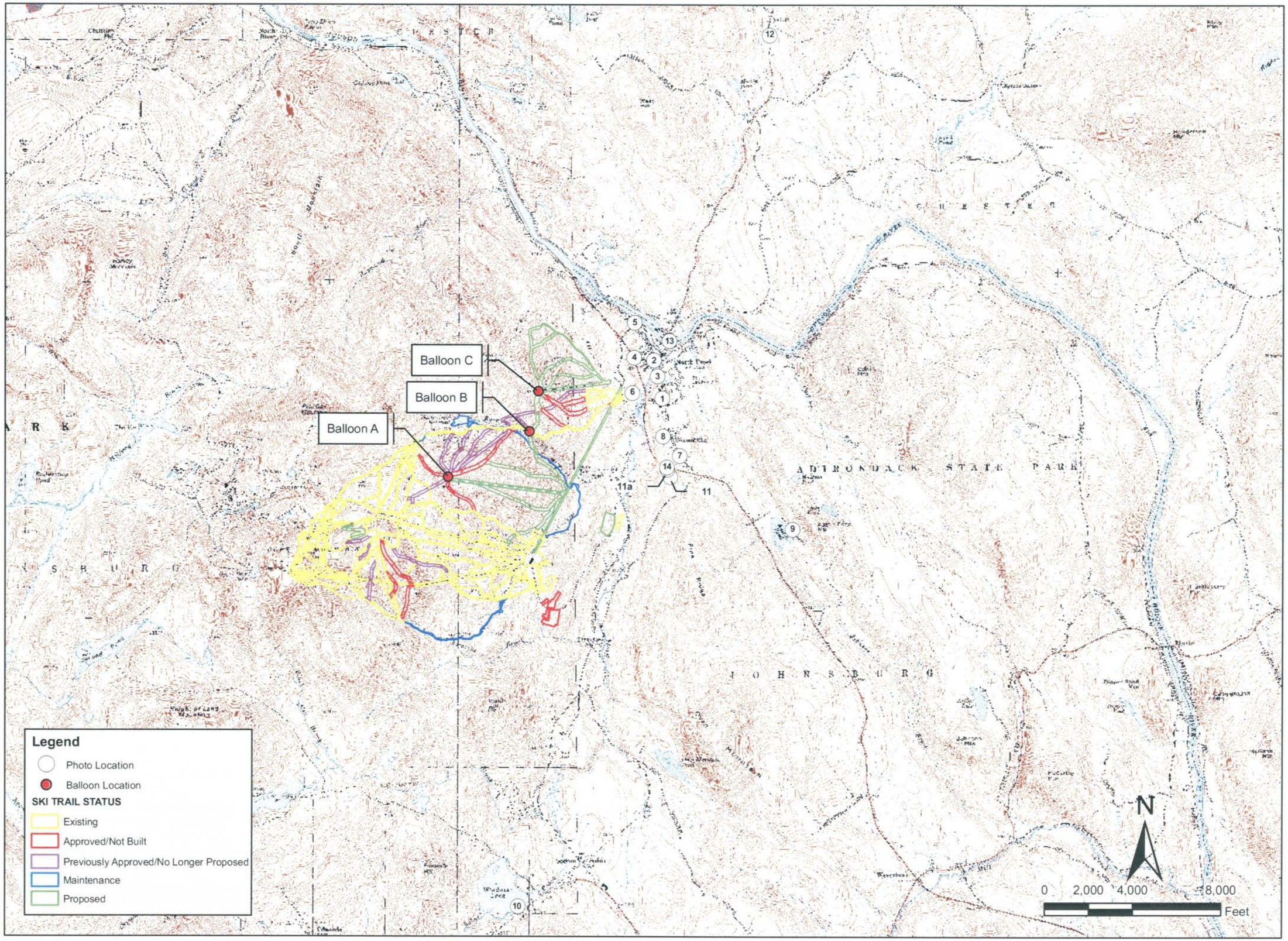
1.2.3 Additional Visual Resources

Table 1 lists the visual resources identified above as part of NYSDEC's Visual Resources Assessment policy, as well as listing visual resources that were identified as part of the overall visual impact assessment.

TABLE 1. Visual Resources and Potential Viewpoints within the Study Area

Viewpoint ID #	Description	Land Use	Significance	Viewers	Potential Visibility	Selected Viewpoint
1	Johnsburg Central School	Institutional		Local	Trails and lift equip.	Simulation
2	Junction 28N & Main St., North Creek	Business/ residential		Local/ Recreation/ Motorist	Trails and lift equip.	
3	North Creek Cemetery	Institutional		Local	Trails and lift equip.	
4	Rt. 28, north of Junction of 28 & 28N	Highway corridor		Local/ Motorist	Trails and lift equip.	
5	North Creek Railroad Station Complex	Recreation	NRHP	Local/ Recreation	Trails and lift equip.	
6	Ski Bowl Complex	Recreation		Local/ Recreation	Trails and lift equip.	
7	Roadside, Main St., south of Holcombville	Residential		Local/ Motorist	Trails and lift equip.	
8	Union Cemetery	Institutional		Local	Trails and lift equip.	
9	Austin Pond	Residential/ Recreation		Local/ Recreation	Trails and lift equip.	
10	Windover Lake	Recreation		Local/ Recreation/ Motorist	Trails and lift equip.	
11 and 11a	*The Summit at Gore Mountain*	Residential		Residential	Trails and lift equip.	
12	Rt 28N, approaching from north toward North Creek	Highway Corridor		Motorist/ Local	Trails and lift equip. (Sporadic views)	
13	Rt 28N, bridge over Hudson into North Creek	Highway		Motorist/ Local/ possibly from river?	Some lift equip., possibly some trails	Simulation
14	Rt 28, approaching from south into North Creek	Highway Corridor	Scenic By-way	Motorist Local	Trails and lift equip.	Simulation
**	Adirondack Forest Preserve		NRHP	Recreation/ Local/ Motorist		

NRHP- National Register Historic Places



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Saratoga Springs
New York 12866
518/567-8100
Telefax 518/587-0180

GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Photo Location Map

Project: 05037
Date: 11/15/05

Figure: 2

1.2.4 Viewpoint Selection Process

The viewpoint selection process included: 1) identification of existing visual resources within the five-mile radius study area surrounding the project site; 2) determination of potential project visibility from each location identified; and 3) evaluation of project visibility for sensitive viewing areas in the project study area in accordance with the NYSDEC visual impact assessment policy.

A field visit was conducted on April 19, 2005 to assist in the determination of potential project visibility from the visual resources identified. Prior to the field visit, three tethered weather balloons were installed above the tree line at pre-selected locations for landscape orientation and viewshed modeling identification purposes. Photographs were taken to document the results of the field visit. Follow up visits (without balloons) were conducted on April 29, 2005 and May 3, 2005 to document additional viewpoints. Selected photos were later used to create photo simulations of the proposed conditions.

1.2.5 Description of Selected Viewpoints

A total of fourteen viewpoints were selected for visual assessment. See Figure 2, "Photo Location Map." These viewpoints provide a comprehensive visual impact assessment from locations near and further removed from the project site, as well as from north, south, and east of the project (the project will not be visible from the west side of the study area, due to topography). Table 1 provides a list of all the inventoried visual resources and potential viewpoints, and indicates land use, scenic or historic significance (if any), viewer group, and extent of potential project visibility. The three viewpoints selected for project simulation are noted on Table 1, and their locations are shown on Figure 2.

1.2.6 Assessment

Location 1 Johnsburg Central School: West side of Main Street; south of village center; located on hill above Main Street. Taken from school parking lot.

GPS coordinates

04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.581
W0 73 59.050

04/29/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.596
W0 73 59.060

Balloons A and C were visible from this location. Both balloons were visible with the naked eye, but visibility was significantly increased with the use of binoculars.

Views

Near View	School parking lot and fields.
Middle View	Across school fields to line of pine trees at far edge of property.
Distant View	Gore Mountain ski center, eastern slopes of mountain. No current trails or trail cuts are visible. Tops of lift equipment are visible.

Location 2 Junction of 28N and Main Street, hamlet of North Creek: Northeast corner, looking west; across from Broderick Realty; in front of white house.

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.882
W0 73 59.142

Balloons A and C were visible to the naked eye, particularly Balloon C. Visibility of Balloon A increased with the use of binoculars.

Views

Near View	Main Street and Rt. 28N up to Rte 28 intersection.
Middle View	Uphill to Rt. 28, Pine trees across Rte 28.
Distant View	Mountain ridge and eastern slopes of project site.

Location 3 Cemetery: East side of Main Street; on hill; across street from outlet of small road onto Main Street.

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.762
WO 73 59.109

Balloons A and C were visible to the naked eye. Visibility increased with the use of binoculars.

Views

Near View	Cemetery and small valley across Main Street; house across street; pine and leafless deciduous trees.
Middle View	Beginning of slope up to Rt. 28.
Distant View	Slope and ridgeline of ski mountain.

Location 4 Rt. 28, north of junction of 28 & 28N.

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.904
W0 73 59.348

Only Balloon C was visible from this location, possibly because the trees on the west side of Rt. 28 blocked view of Balloon A. Balloon C was clearly visible to the naked eye.

Views

Near View	Rt. 28 and field on west side of road; chain link fence on western edge of field; mature trees to the left of the field of view.
Middle View	Dense line of conifer trees across fields.
Distant View	Ridge where proposed project area will be located, with Balloon C clearly visible at top.

Location 5 North Creek Railroad Museum & Depot

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 42.162
W0 73 59.338

The only balloon visible from this location was Balloon C. The railway depot is located in a slight depression, on the northern edge of the hamlet center.

Views

Near View	Railway museum driveway up to Main Street; surrounding outbuildings; Main Street.
Middle View	Sand pit across street, trees behind sand pit, hamlet buildings (residential, some commercial).
Distant View	Ridge where proposed ski center will be located.

Location 6 Ski Bowl complex: Route 28; western side; access road, just within entrance.

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.640
W0 73 59.370

The only balloon visible from this location was Balloon A. Balloon C would have likely been visible if it had not popped.

Views

Near View	Chain link fence; field construction zone (sand piles).
Middle View	Small ski bowl and slope area, still partially snow covered; many dense tree stands.
Distant View	Ridge up to main mountain area.

Location 7 Main Street, south of Holcombville: roadside, approximately 1000 feet east of Rt. 28.

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.167
W0 73. 58.885

Balloon A was faintly visible to the naked eye. Visibility improved significantly with the use of binoculars.

Views

Near View	Street in immediate foreground; slight but steep slope rising on western side of the road; large pine tree on western side of road.
Middle View	Line of birch trees.
Distant View	Ski area: trail cuts (some with snow) and lift equipment.

Location 8 Union Cemetery (Holcombville). West side of Main Street; adjacent to W. Holcomb Street. Top of cemetery slope, to front of west-facing ridge.

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 41.313
W0 73 59.056

Balloon A was faintly visible to the naked eye; sunlight angle may have negatively affected visibility. The balloon was clearly visible with binoculars.

Views

Near View	Cemetery; pine and deciduous trees.
Middle View	Valley toward Rt. 28.
Distant View	Ridge and slopes where proposed project area is located.

Location 9 Austin Pond: east side of pond; along dirt road; at a shoreline clearing about 2000 feet in from Rt. 28.

GPS coordinates Not recorded.

Balloon A was visible to the naked eye, and significantly more visible with binoculars.

Views

Near View	Austin pond; opposite shore with small cabin; conifer and deciduous trees.
Middle View	Rt. 28 across the ponds; dense conifer and deciduous woods on opposite side of Rt. 28.
Distant View	Mountain slopes; ridgelines and peaks.

Location 10 Windover Lake: Route 8; roadside pull off; shoreline clearing.

GPS coordinates 04/19/05 Visual Survey
N 43 37.841
W0 74 00.592

No balloons were visible from this location, despite the expectation that Balloon C would be visible.

Views

Near View	Grassy clearing on shore; water.
Middle View	Densely forested area across lake; Ward Hill is dominant feature on mid-right.
Distant View	Western and eastern peaks of current ski center; trail cuts, lift equipment and utility cuts; cell tower on western peak.

Location 11 *The Summit at Gore Mountain*: Off of Rt. 28; Summit Ridge Road across from Buildings M & N parking lot; to immediate right of lamppost and grill.

GPS Coordinates Visual Survey 04/29/05
N 43 41.010
W0 73 58.984

Views

Near View	Condo/townhouse roofs.
Middle View	Valley across to Gore Mountain; blue water tank.
Distant View	Slopes of Gore; power line cut and top left trail cut (still has some snow).

Location 11a *The Summit at Gore Mountain*: Entranceway, immediately before pulling on to Rt. 28.

GPS Coordinates Visual Survey 04/29/05
N 43 41.066
WO 73 59.017

Views

Near View	Lower visibility than at Location 11. Mostly condo/townhouse roofs and trees.
Middle View	Middle ground blocked by buildings and roofs.
Distant View	Narrow sliver of ridgeline visible in background.

Location 12 Route 28N: Roadside; 1.2 miles south of Essex County Line; 0.7 miles north of Cobble Creek Road.

GPS Coordinates Visual Survey 05/03/05
N 43 44.283
W0 73 57.922

Views

Near View	Field that dips into shallow valley; grasses and shrubs; sand pit to the south.
Middle View	Forest- mixed (deciduous and conifer).
Distant View	Gore mountain: upper slopes and peaks; current higher elevation trails visible; project area somewhat visible.

Location 13 Route 28N: Bridge over Hudson River, at north entrance to Hamlet of North Creek.

GPS Coordinates Visual Survey 05/03/05
N 43 42.023
W0 73 58.980

Views

Near View	Hudson River; railroad tracks on south bank.
Middle View	Houses; trees.
Distant View	Gore mountain; ridgeline; project area

Location 14 Route 28: Roadside; across from *The Summit at Gore Mountain* entranceway; southeastern approach to North Creek.

GPS Coordinates Visual Survey 05/03/05
N 43 41.084
W0 73 59.021

Views

Near View	Route 28; valley across road.
Middle View	Route 28; valley across road; downward slope and curve of road.
Distant View	Current ski area, project area; power line cut; distant peak.

1.2.7 Visual Impact Assessment Summary

Visual impact is assessed in terms of the anticipated change in visual resources, including whether there would be a change in character or quality of the view with respect to significant scenic and aesthetic resources.

In general, views of the Gore Mountain Ski Area are limited primarily to its southern and eastern exposures. South and Pete Gay Mountains block the views of the ski area from the north and west to large degree.

The ski area is partially visible from local roadways: clearly at times, but frequently filtered by topography and mature trees. The views of Gore Mountain from the south are limited primarily to NY Route 28 just south of Weavertown, and then again near Holcombville; a number of local roadways including Durkin Road, Oven Mountain Road, and Peaceful Valley Road (County Route 29); and sections of NY Route 8, between Weavertown and Bakers Mills. The ski area is also visible from Route 28N, heading south from Olmstedville toward North Creek.

The overall appearance of the proposed Gore Mountain Ski Center is simulated in Figures, 3a and b, 4a and b and 5a and b. The Figures simulate the visual characteristics of the existing conditions and of the proposed project as seen from:

- Route 28 across from *The Summit at Gore Mountain* entranceway, approaching North Creek from the southeast and looking north (Figures 3a and 3b);
- The Route 28N bridge over the Hudson River, approaching North Creek from the north and looking southwest (Figures 4a and 4b); and
- The Johnsburg Central School athletic fields, looking west/southwest (Figures 5a and 5b).

Trail cuts and new slopes will be visible from these locations, however, the improvements to the Gore Mountain Ski Center represent a consolidation of visual impacts occurring in an area historically, and currently, used for alpine skiing and other winter sports. As a result visual resources will not be negatively impacted.

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Telefax 518/587-0180

GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Rt. 28

Wireframe

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 3a

the LA group
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and Engineering, P.C.

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New York 12866
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Telefax 518/587-0180

GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Rt. 28

Rendering

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 3b

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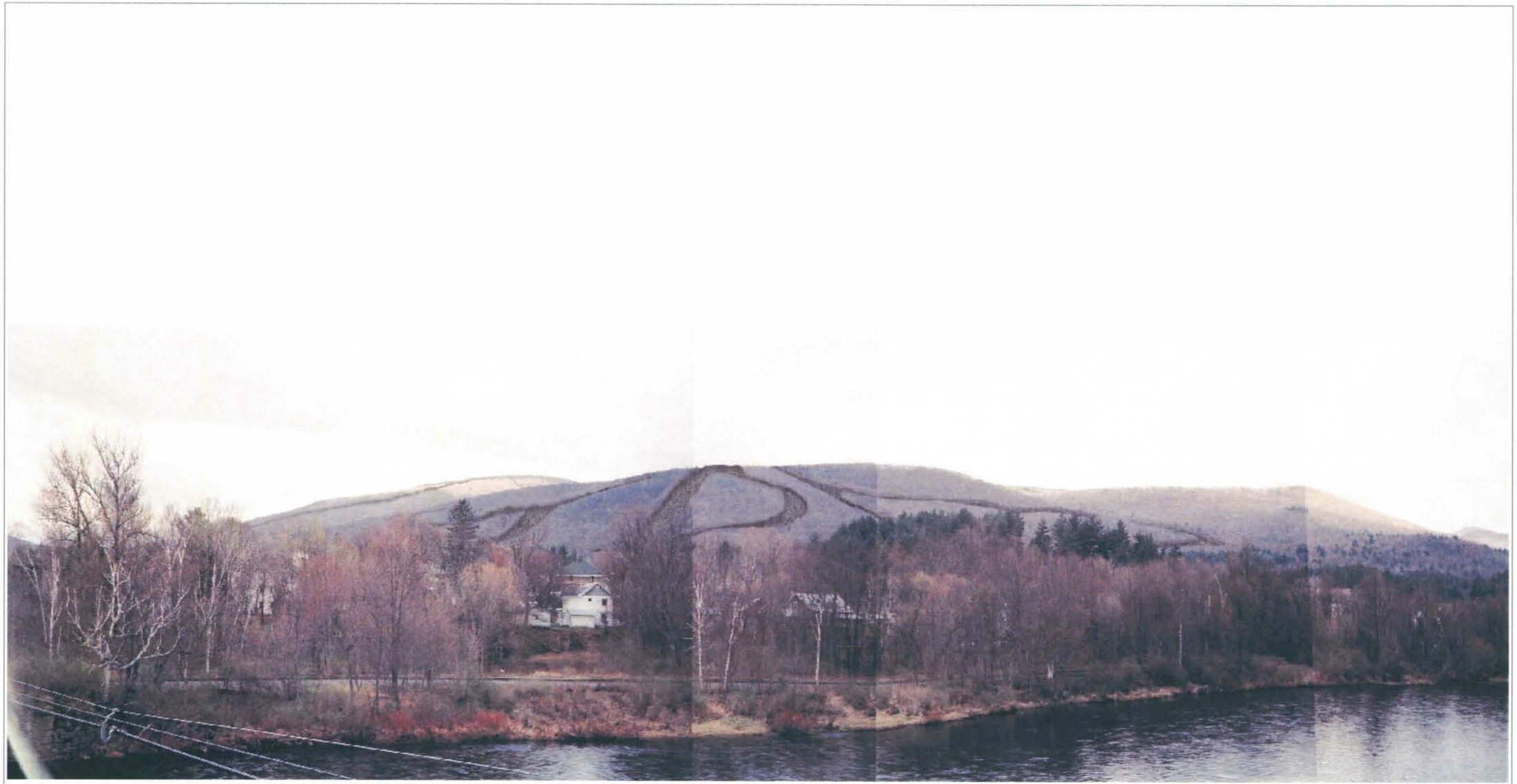
GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Rt. 28N Hudson River Bridge

Wireframe

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 4a



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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Rt. 28N Hudson River Bridge

Rendering

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 4b

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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Johnsburg Central School

Wireframe

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 5a

the LA group
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and Engineering, P.C.

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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

View From Johnsburg Central School

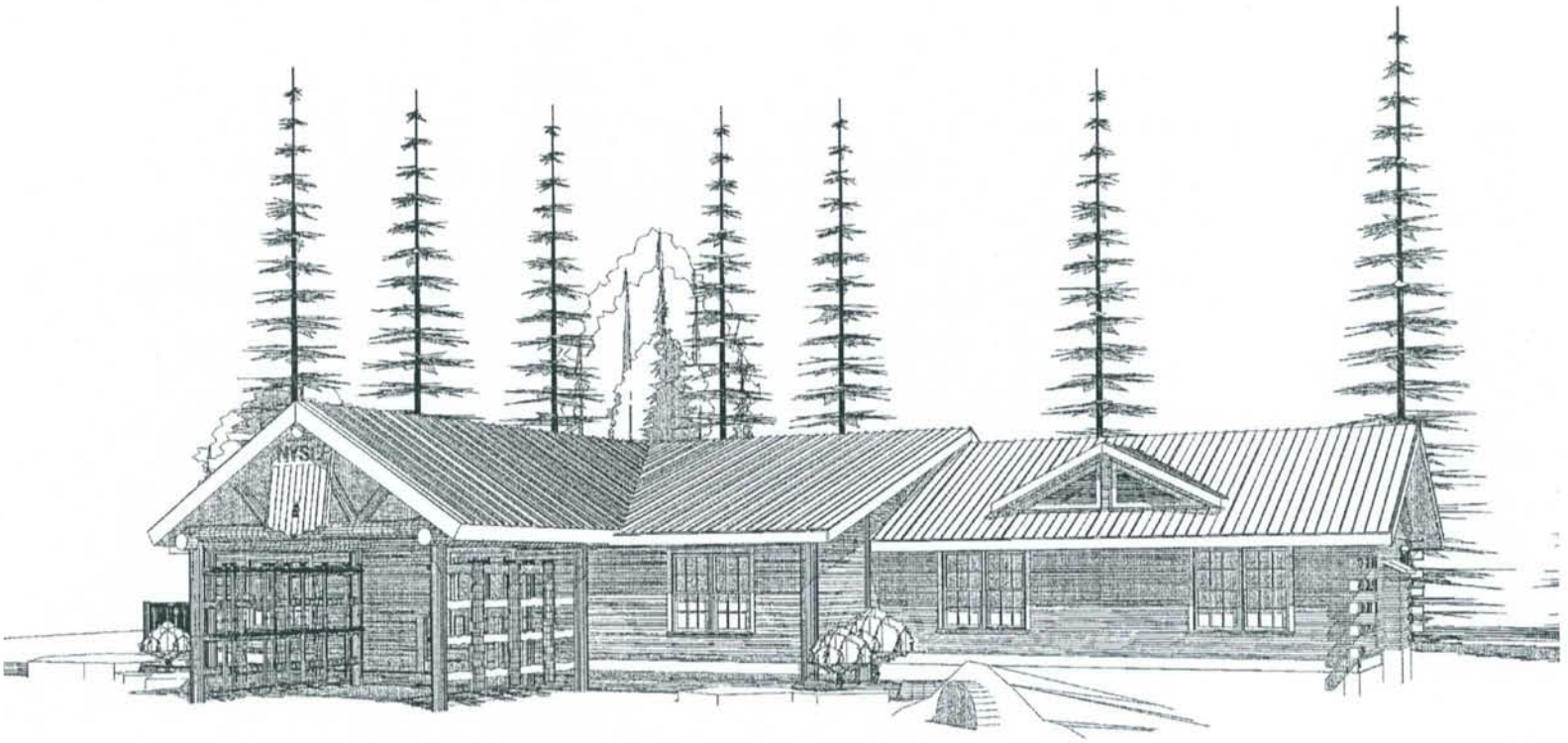
Rendering

Project: 00030
Date: 5/25/05

Figure: 5b

APPENDIX 4

NYSEF BUILDING ELEVATIONS



NYSEF GORE MOUNTAIN NY

PROPOSED ADDITIONS P3
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE BOXES BELOW, SIGN & DATE, AND RETURN ONE COPY TO US.

- ☐ APPROVED AS DRAWN. PROCEED TO CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS.
- ☐ APPROVED AS NOTED. PROCEED TO CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS.
- ☐ NOT APPROVED. PLEASE PROVIDE REVISED PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS.

SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

NOTE: PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS MAY BE SCALED TO SIZE, ANY DIMENSIONS SHOWN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE. SOME ITEMS SHOWN ON PLANS MAY NOT YET BE INCLUDED IN THE SALES AGREEMENT. ANY AMENDMENT MUST BE ENDORSED.

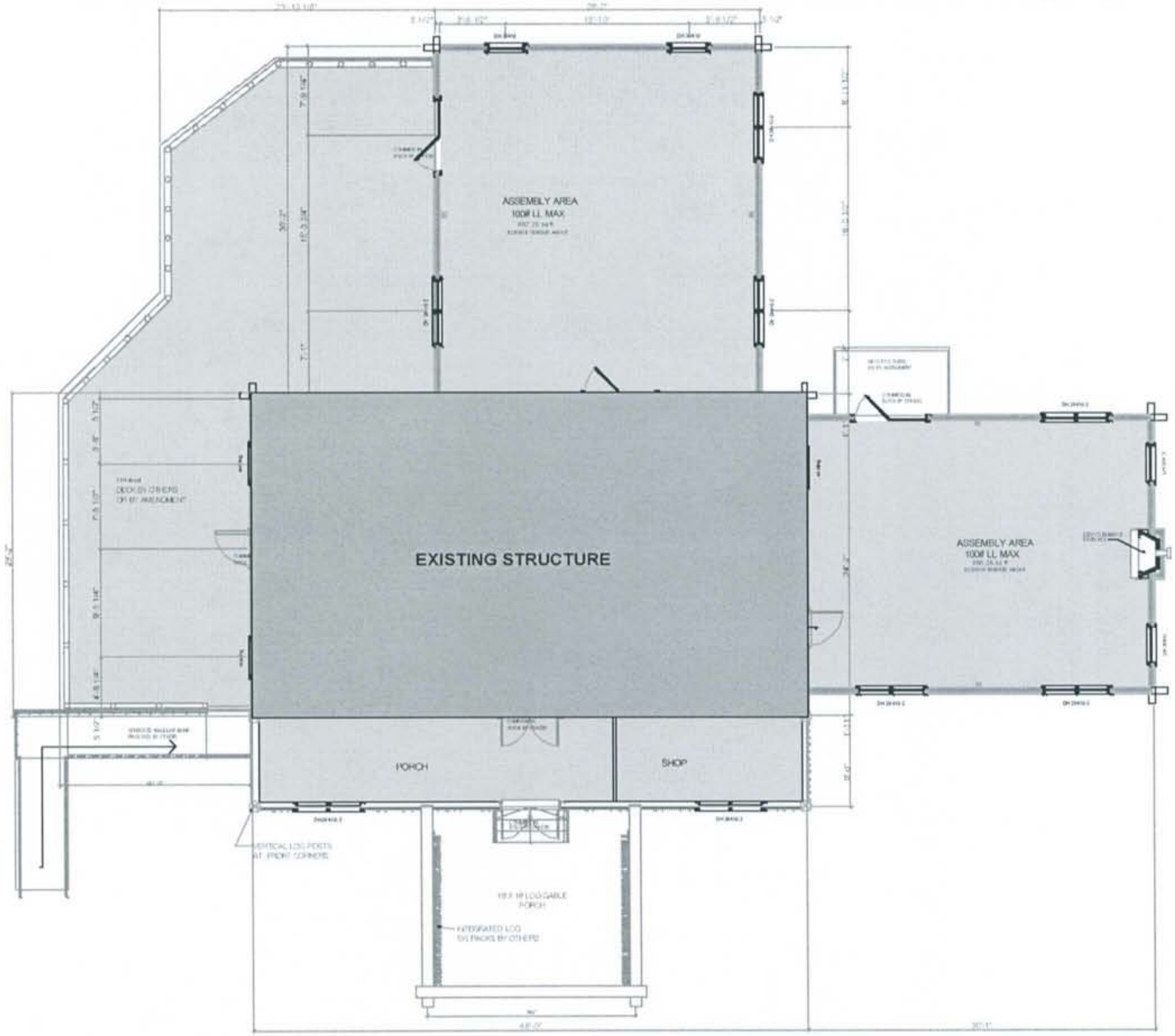
ArchiCAD 8

THE ORIGINAL
Lincoln Logs®
5 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, P.O. BOX 135
CHESTERTOWN, NEW YORK 12817
PHONE: (518) 494-5500 FAX: (518) 494-7485

NYSEF GORE

NORTH CREEK NY
WARREN COUNTY

PRELIMINARY #3



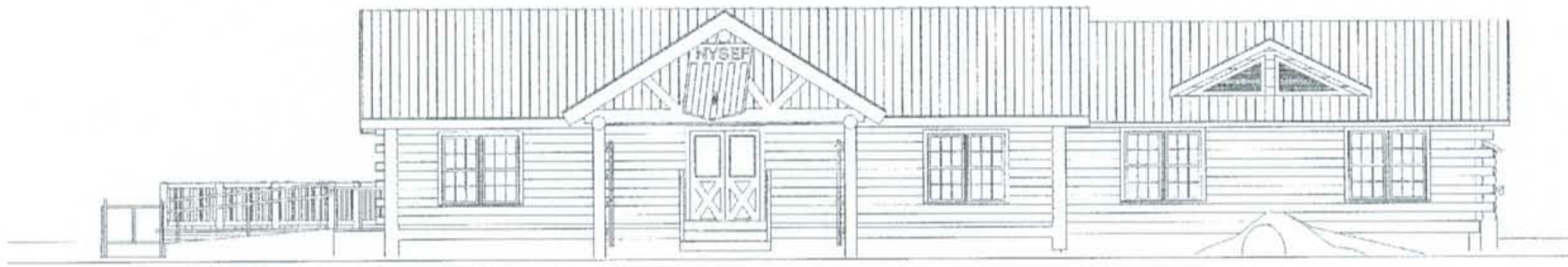
REVISIONS

THE ORIGINAL Lincoln Logs Ltd.
5 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, P.O. BOX 135
CHESTERTOWN, NEW YORK 12817

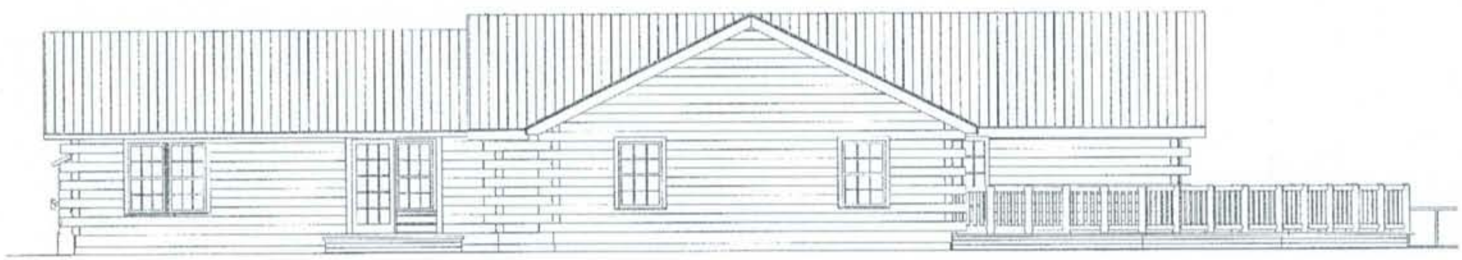
NYSEF GORE
NORTH CREEK NY
WARREN COUNTY

First Floor Plan

1
SHEET



FRONT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE
5		
4		
3		
2		
1		

0 1" 2" 3"

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CHESTERTOWN, NEW YORK 12817
PHONE: (518) 494-5500

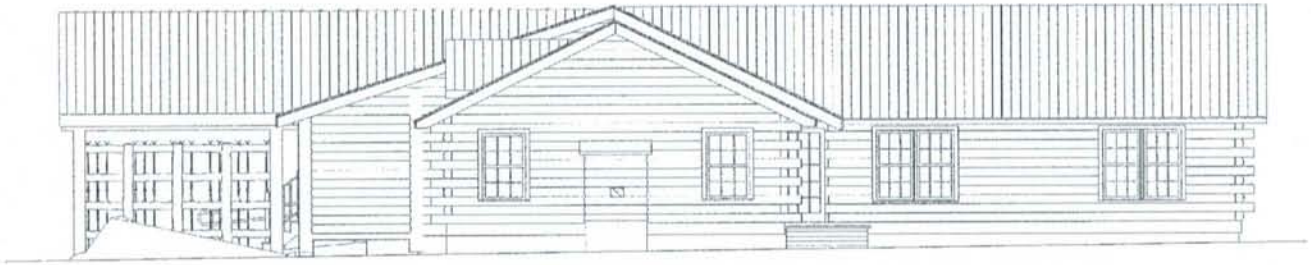
PROPOSED ADDITIONS P3
S.MILLER
RS,JM
1/4" = 1'-0"
2/18/03
NREFGORE-v2.PLN

NYSEF GORE

NORTH CREEK NY
WARREN COUNTY

Elevation Views

2
SHEET



RIGHT ELEVATION

LEFT ELEVATION

No.	REVISIONS	DATE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

0 1" 2" 3"

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5 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, P.O. BOX 135
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PHONE: (518) 494-5300 FAX: (518) 494-7455

Status	PROPOSED ADDITIONS
Drafter	S.MILLER
Checked	TS.SM
Scale	1/4"= 1'-0"
Date	2/18/05
Order No.	
Cad File	NSBYGORE-2.PLN

NYSEF GORE

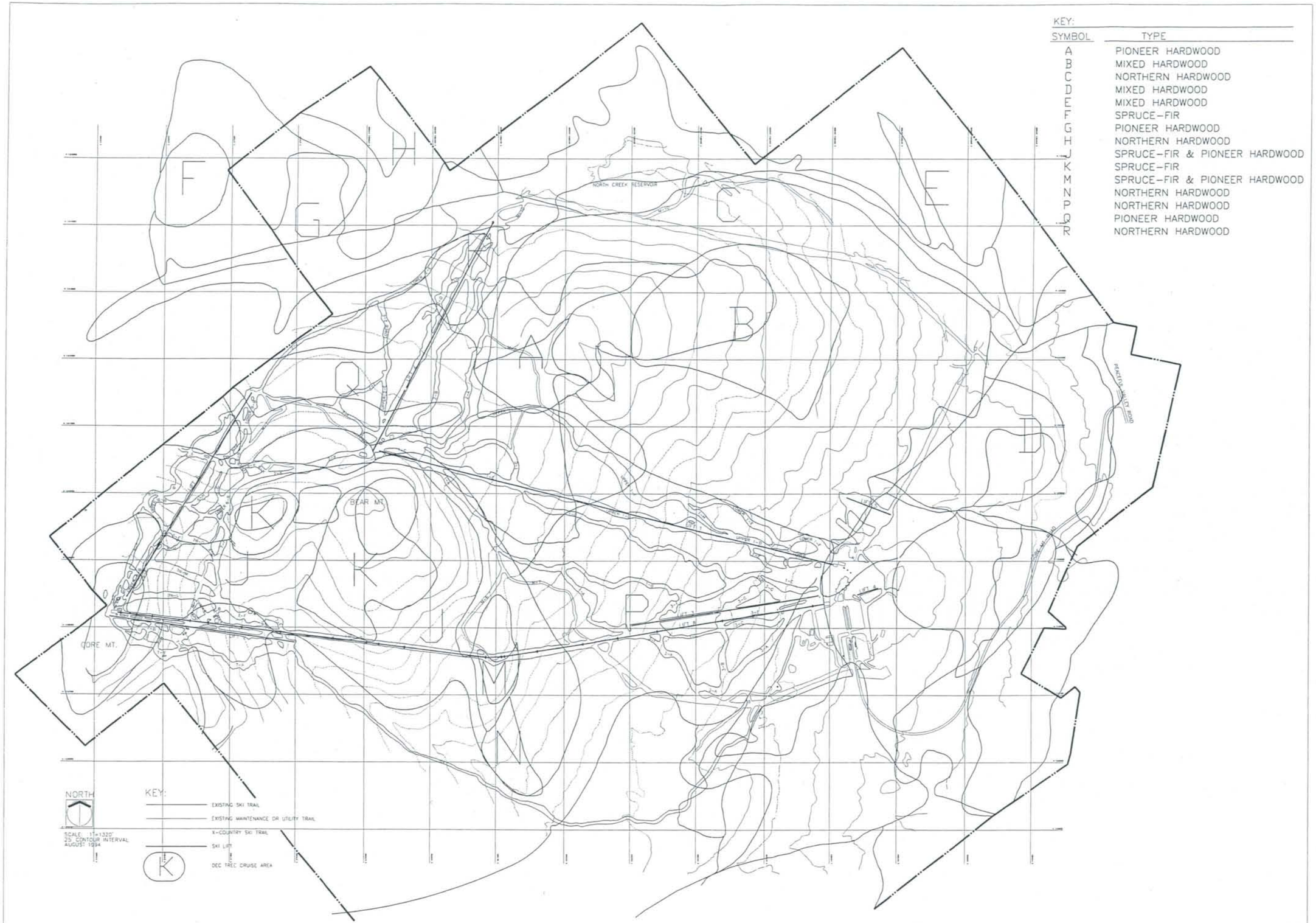
NORTH CREEK NY
WARREN COUNTY

Elevation Views

3
SHEET

APPENDIX 5

TREE CRUISE DATA



the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

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New York 12866
518/587-8100
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GORE MOUNTAIN 2005 UMP AMENDMENT

Vegetation Community Types

Project 00030
Date 5/26/05

Figure 1

TREE CRUISE DATA BY COMMUNITY TYPE

	Community Type A		Community Type B		Community Type C		Community Type D		Community Type E		Community Type F		Community Type G	
	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh
Sugar Maple	0	9.9	81	125.1	22	119.1	94.7	63.4	76.5	63	0	0	34	0
Beech	0	0.5	8.2	20.2	39.2	22.2	18.2	25.8	189.2	197.2	0	0	0	0
Yellow birch	0	1.7	0	4.9	0	16.8	12.1	27.4	10.5	11	0	22.6	0	18.6
White Birch	29	130.2	0	24.4	0	6	0	24.5	0	33.5	0	0	0	110.9
White ash	0	0	0	0	0	8.9	12.1	7.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Cherry	0	0	0	6.5	0	0.4	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ironwood	0	0	0	0	7	4.3	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Spruce	0	1.9	0	10.4	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	727	237.2	0	31.7
Red Maple	0	0	14.6	27.7	0	4.4	6.1	20.9	0	28.4	0	0	0	1.4
basswood	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Oak	0	0	30.9	11.8	0	9.9	0	0	10.5	14.7	0	0	0	0
Hemlock	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.1	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balsam Fir	39.4	22	0	6.8	0	0	27.6	4.9	0	0	204	0	193.5	89.9
Striped Maple	68.5	11.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.6	0	0	0	0
Aspen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.7	0	3.4	0	0	0	0
Mountain Ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total trees/ac	**136.9**	**178**	**134.7**	**237.8**	**68.2**	**193.1**	**176.9**	**211.3**	**286.7**	**357.8**	**931**	**259.8**	**227.5**	**252.5**

TREE CRUISE DATA BY COMMUNITY TYPE

	Community Type H		Community Type J		Community Type K		Community Type M		Community Type N		Community Type P		Community Type Q	
	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh
Sugar Maple	86.8	129.7	0	0	0	0	0	39.8	68	280.1	15.3	105.6	0	0
Beech	40.8	40.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	144.7	72.1	15.3	39.7	0	0
Yellow birch	0	38.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.6	14.4	31.3
White Birch	0	1.9	109.8	150.2	109.2	53	217	78	0	0	0	0.6	28.8	108.4
White ash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	3.1	0	4	0	0
Black Cherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ironwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	6.8	0	0
Red Spruce	0	0	11.5	17.7	12.8	14.9	0	38.4	0	9.5	0	0	0	32.9
Red Maple	0	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	24.1
basswood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9	0	0
Red Oak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0
Hemlock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balsam Fir	0	10.2	237.4	165.8	263.8	337.4	159.5	101.8	0	0	0	0	43.1	38.9
Striped Maple	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.5	44.2	0	0	0	2.5	28.8	17.4
Aspen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain Ash	0	0	11.5	29.9	12.8	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.2
total trees/ac	**127.6**	**234.8**	**370.2**	**363.6**	**398.6**	**411**	**434**	**320.5**	**280.7**	**364.8**	**38.3**	**177**	**115.1**	**262.2**

TREE CRUISE DATA BY COMMUNITY TYPE

	Community Type R	
	Total, 3-4" dbh	Total, > 4" dbh
Sugar Maple	28.8	191.3
Beech	28.8	25.1
Yellow birch	0	16.2
White Birch	0	0
White ash	0	0
Black Cherry	0	0
Ironwood	0	0
Red Spruce	0	1.8
Red Maple	0	0
basswood	0	0
Red Oak	0	0
Hemlock	0	0
Balsam Fir	0	0
Striped Maple	28.8	0
Aspen	0	0
Mountain Ash	0	0
total trees/ac	**86.4**	**234.4**

2005 UMP AMENDMENT DATA BY TRAIL

	Trail 10-D		Trail 10-F		Trail 10-G		Trail 11-H		Trail 11-I		Trail 11-J	
	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh
Sugar Maple	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	206	189	1,025	671	1,647
Beech	-	-	-	-	-	-	619	645	337	191	333	287
Yellow birch	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	36	-	145	-	151
White Birch	529	514	179	245	733	997	-	110	50	120	-	198
White ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	64
Black Cherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	44
Ironwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	37	50	31
Red Spruce	58	79	19	29	77	118	-	-	5	12	-	69
Red Maple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	38	93	207
basswood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4
Red Oak	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	48	-	85	196	146
Hemlock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Balsam Fir	1,203	1,173	387	270	1,586	1,117	-	-	109	76	-	43
Striped Maple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Aspen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Mountain Ash	58	92	19	49	77	198	-	-	5	14	-	-
Total Trees Cut	**1,849**	**1,858**	**604**	**593**	**2,473**	**2,430**	**938**	**1,171**	**756**	**1,828**	**1,343**	**2,891**
Clearing acreage	**4.8**		**1.6**		**6.7**		**3.3**		**9.1**		**13.5**	
All Trees 3-4"	1849		604		2473		938		756		1343	
All Trees >4"		1858		593		2430		1171		1828		2891

PINK columns refer to trails which were previously approved and no longer proposed for the 2005 UMP Amendment - refer to trail maps for the 20(

GREEN columns refer to trails which are proposed for the 2005 UMP Amendment - refer to trail maps for the 2005 UMP with the same color codin

2005 UMP AMENDMENT DATA BY TRAIL

	Trail 11-K		Trail 11-L		Trail 11-N		Trail 12-C		Trail 12-D		Trail 12-E	
	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh
Sugar Maple	927	2,047	707	1,625	742	1,492	104	591	94	538	133	388
Beech	354	350	303	281	1,703	1,612	186	107	167	96	290	256
Yellow birch	-	168	-	140	76	226	-	84	-	77	11	58
White Birch	45	477	-	209	-	293	79	381	91	433	68	355
White ash	-	63	-	56	-	78	-	42	-	38	-	23
Black Cherry	-	65	-	48	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1
Ironwood	49	30	44	27	61	38	33	20	30	18	18	11
Red Spruce	-	105	-	76	-	3	-	7	-	8	-	5
Red Maple	139	295	103	222	-	243	-	21	-	19	-	40
basswood	-	4	-	4	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	2
Red Oak	295	182	217	145	76	192	-	47	-	42	11	40
Hemlock	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2
Balsam Fir	61	99	-	48	-	-	107	60	123	69	93	52
Striped Maple	106	17	-	-	-	47	185	30	214	35	161	33
Aspen	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mountain Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trees Cut	**1,977**	**3,903**	**1,373**	**2,880**	**2,657**	**4,258**	**694**	**1,397**	**719**	**1,380**	**783**	**1,267**
Clearing acreage	**18.1**		**13.3**		**15.9**		**7.4**		**7.4**		**5.9**	
All Trees 3-4"	1977		1373		2657		694		719		783	
All Trees >4"		3903		2880		4258		1397		1380		1267

2005 UMP AMENDMENT DATA BY TRAIL

	Trail 12-F		Trail 12-H		Trail C-7		Connector		Tubing		Trail Lift 14	
	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh	Trees 3-4" dbh	Trees > 4" dbh
Sugar Maple	119	374	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	717
Beech	256	221	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	472
Yellow birch	9	55	6	22	4	9	-	-	-	-	21	109
White Birch	68	347	173	770	691	953	162	78	351	350	-	95
White ash	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	46
Black Cherry	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ironwood	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	21
Red Spruce	-	5	-	24	72	119	19	22	39	53	-	2
Red Maple	-	35	-	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	77
basswood	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Red Oak	9	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	76
Hemlock	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Balsam Fir	92	51	237	139	1,493	1,064	390	499	795	761	6	1
Striped Maple	160	32	394	70	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	12
Aspen	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mountain Ash	-	-	-	4	72	186	19	8	39	63	-	-
Total Trees Cut	**729**	**1,197**	**810**	**1,099**	**2,339**	**2,341**	**590**	**608**	**1,223**	**1,227**	**893**	**1,648**
Clearing acreage	**5.7**		**6.0**		**6.5**		**1.5**		**3.6**		**7.0**	
All Trees 3-4"	729		810		2339		590		1376		893	
All Trees >4"		1197		1099		2341		608		1383		1648

APPENDIX 6

STORMWATER DOCUMENTS

- EXAMPLE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
- DETAILED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR BUS PARKING LOT

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Gore Mountain

Typical Trail Construction For the 2005 UMP Amendment

Prepared By

The LA Group, P.C.
40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
Ph. (518) 587-8100

Operator

New York State Olympic Regional Development Authority
216 Main Street
Lake Placid, NY 12946

May 2005

PREPARER CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

This Construction Pollution Prevention Plan was prepared in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (Permit No. GP-02-01), pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70 of the Environmental Conservation Law. This SPDES General Permit implements the Federal Clean Water Act pertaining to stormwater discharges.

Construction will begin only after the requirements of SEQRA are met and any necessary Federal, State and local permits are issued.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

OWNER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that false statements made herein are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP for the construction site identified in such SWPPP as a condition of authorization to discharge stormwater. I also understand that the operator must comply with the terms and conditions of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Contractor will be held financially responsible for any and all fines.

Signature: _____

Company: _____

Responsible For: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Company: _____

Responsible For: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Company: _____

Responsible For: _____

Date: _____

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

1. Regulatory Information

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is prepared to inform the landowner and construction personnel of the measures to be implemented for controlling runoff and pollutants from the site during and after construction activities. The objective of this plan is to comply with the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities, Permit No. GP-02-01 requirements. Any materials conflicts between this plan and the site plans, specification or instructions, must be brought to the attention of the design professional. The project may have other permits and it is the responsibility of the owner and contractor to know and understand all permits.

2. Project Information

Gore Mountain 2005 UMP Amendment trail construction
Peaceful Valley Road
North Creek, NY 12853
Nearest Intersection – Peaceful Valley Road and Route 28
Warren County

3. Operator Information

NYS Olympic Regional Development Authority
216 Main Street
Lake Placid, NY 12853
Contact – Mike Pratt
Phone Number – 518.251.2411

4. SWPPP Review, Update

A. SWPPP Review

Applicable Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies that have jurisdiction may elect to review this SWPPP and notify the permittee in writing that the SWPPP does not meet the requirements of their regulations. If the SWPPP needs to be revised, the permittee and the site contractor will make the required modifications within seven days of such notification and submit written certification to the notifying agency that the changes have been implemented. A copy of the SWPPP will be kept available on site for review by regulatory agencies, engineers, and subcontractors.

B. SWPPP Update

The permittee identified in this SWPPP may amend the SWPPP when there is a change in one or more of the following project components which has an affect on the potential for discharge of pollutants from stormwater runoff associated with construction activities:

- Design
- Construction
- Operation
- Maintenance

The SWPPP shall also be updated or amended under the following conditions:

- If measures identified in the SWPPP become ineffective in eliminating or minimizing pollutants from sources identified, or in achieving the general objectives of controlling stormwater pollution from permitted construction activity.
- To identify a new subcontractor that will implement any part of the SWPPP.

5. Site Description

A. Project Description

i. Background Information and Pre-development Conditions

Gore Mountain is proposing new trails as part of the 2005 UMP Amendment. The approximate project site area is ___ acres with a disturbance of approximately ___ acres. The mountain is currently used as a ski area and the proposed new trails are consistent with the findings of the UMP.

ii. Scope of the Project

See Figure __ for the proposed development plan. There will be no increase in stormwater runoff as a result of the proposed project. Newly constructed trails will be seeded for permanent vegetation.

B. Construction Sequence – No more than 5 acres of disturbance can occur at one time without a permission letter from NYSDEC.

Construction Activities
(Identify name of planned practices)

1. *Establish Limits of Disturbance.* Work areas shall be clearly defined by appropriate means. This may include measures such as flagging tape or paint marks on trees at the limits of clearing for ski trails, marked stakes installed in the ground, or other suitable methods to clearly define the limits outside which soil disturbing activities are not permitted.

2. *Vegetation Removal.* Cut trees and shrubs within defined work areas. Wherever feasible chip tree tops and smaller growth on site.

3. *Install Structural Erosion Control.* Water bars, silt fence, or straw bale dikes. See details in Section 6 below "Stormwater Controls".

4. *Grub Stumps.* Stumps shall be grubbed only after structural erosion control is in place. Wherever possible, stumps shall be left in place or cut to grade in order to hold soil in place.

5. *Prepare Final Grades.* Grade disturbed areas to create final as-built elevations. Earthwork activities are designed to be localized and not involve large quantities of cuts and fills. The need to stockpile soil or transport bulk materials across the site is not anticipated. Should the need arise to temporarily stockpile soils during grading operations, stockpiles shall be surrounded with silt fence.

6. *Stabilize Disturbed Areas:* Stabilization shall be put in place as soon as practical after final grades are established. Stabilization shall be put in place no more than seven days after establishing final grades.

   For ski trails, stabilization will be in the form of seeding. More details on acceptable vegetation stabilization measures are provided below.

7. *Remove Temporary Structural Erosion Controls.* Silt fences and other erosion and sediment controls shall be removed only after the areas which they are serving have become permanently stabilized by vegetative or other means.

C. Trail Construction Specifications

Clearing

- Clearing shall consist of the complete cutting and removal of all trees, down timber, brush and related growth within the designated areas. Poor risk trees within a distance equal to the total height of the tree from any ski trail or lift line may be felled and removed.
- Trees lawfully cut cannot be removed from the premises in any manner but can be chipped or used on site by ORDA so long as such method is consistent with the guidelines of the State Land Master Plan, the Gore Mountain UMP and Article 8 of the ECL. Virtually all trees which are cut for ski trail construction and widening are chipped and used on site as fill for construction and erosion control projects. Access for the wood chipper on steeper terrain is limited so some trees are buried for use as fill and erosion control.
- Stumps shall be cut as close to the ground as possible and in no case should they be left in excess of 6" high. However, allowances will be made by the construction supervisor for unusual situations. The removal of trees by dozing over will not be allowed.
- Trees and down timber may be hauled to yarding areas specified by the construction supervisor.
- Brush, limb wood, and other small woody debris can be chipped at their source if this appears to be more convenient and if it can be done without undue disturbance of the terrain.
- When completed, the designated areas shall be free of all brush, trees, and related growth.
- All local, state, and federal laws and regulations pertaining to clearing on this particular site shall be adhered to.
- Machinery may not be operated outside the clearing limits without specific permission from the construction supervisor.
- Bridges or culverts will be used whenever crossing live streams or stream beds during skidding operation.

Rough grading

- All clearing shall be rough graded according to a schedule which allows no more than 600 slope feet of mineral soil (with any single contiguous area no greater than one acre) will be exposed on any trail section at any time between the rough grading and the fine grading and mulching crews.
- Topsoil may be stripped and stock piled for use during fine grading. Topsoil stock piles will have straw bales or silt fence staked down on the downhill perimeter. If stock piles are to remain for more than a week, they will be mulched.
- Rough grading with the use of bulldozers and excavators shall consist of the complete shaping of all trails. This will include the removal and burial of all stumps and large rocks and the appropriate erosion control methods (i.e. Water bar, straw bales, etc.).
- Ski trails, unlike roads, must contain rolls, long radius bumps and dips, to add interest and create a quality skiing experience. So disposal of stumps, rocks and related debris shall be incorporated into the formation of these desired features whenever

possible. (The precise location and configuration of trail contours and erosion control features are dependent to a great degree upon unknown subsurface conditions. Thus, the development of these features can take place only by supervision in the field as the rough grading progresses).

- Ledges, when they protrude above the desired grade, may be drilled and blasted where necessary to permit removal during rough grading.
- In areas of smooth surface ledge, or ledge just slightly below the natural surface, dozing will proceed so as not to disturb valuable existing overburden.
- The outside limits of trails are to remain clean and free of any disposed material except insofar as the material is needed for proper shaping or drainage.
- Care shall be exercised so as not to destroy woods growth and the root systems of trees bordering the trail.
- Water bars shall have a 2 - 5% cross slope. Stabilized outlets will be constructed at the end of all water bars. They shall be checked at the termination of each work day to ensure their proper function.
- Water bars, drainages, and culverts shall be extended beyond the cutting limits of the trail if this is required to prevent water from running back onto the trail surface. Rip-rap or straw bale dikes will be placed at the discharge ends of all drainages.

Fine grading and revegetation

- All trail areas shall be fine graded according to a schedule which allows no more than 600 slope feet of mineral soil (with no single contiguous area greater than one acre) to be exposed on any trail section at any time between the large dozers doing the rough grading and the fine grading and mulching crews.
- Water bars constructed by the rough grading crews shall be final shaped.
- All water bars will be lined with a 6 1/2 foot wide erosion control blanket (North American green s75bn), or its equivalent.
- There shall be no exposed unseeded or unmulched soil prior to weekends, downtime, or anticipated rainy periods.
- Mulching shall consist of the complete covering of all trails, lift lines, and related areas with straw. Application should average two tons per acre with three or more tons being required in areas of severe rock and steep grades, and 1-1/2 tons or less in areas with excellent soil and lower grades. This mulch may be applied by machine or manually. Certain areas with severe rock and/or ledge conditions will require hand-padding with straw bats prior to the actual mulching if done by machine. The banks or sides of all areas are to be mulched. All water courses are to be left free of straw.
- Strict erosion control measures shall be followed at all times. Water bars shall be kept established and clean at all times. Any washouts or related erosion will be repaired immediately.
- All vehicle traffic shall be confined to established work roads unless specific permission for other travel is received beforehand from the construction supervisor. All water bars on work roads shall be placed in their proper condition at the end of each work day.
- The steps involved in the fine grading process shall take place in sequence so that at no time will a fine graded section of over 600 feet be without the proper mulch cover to prevent unnecessary erosion.

D. Receiving Water(s) (include identification of any TMDL or 303(d) waters)

Unnamed tributary to North Creek

E. Soils (include general description and Hydrologic Soil Group)

The soils at the project site include the Hermon-Lyman, the Tunbridge-Lyman, Colton, Lyman-Ricker, and the Marlow complex.

Hermon = HSG A
Lyman = HSG C/D
Marlow = HSG C

F. Attachments – considered part of this SWPPP

These documents include plans, details, and technical specifications that include, but are not limited to, the following (unless otherwise specified, these documents have been prepared by The LA Group, P.C.):

- General site map. **See Site Location Map**.
- Construction Sequence Phases. See 2005 UMP Amendment Plan Figure X, "_____".
- Maintenance schedule.

6. Stormwater Controls

A. Stormwater Management Objectives

Stormwater management for the proposed project will be in the form of temporary controls only. As a result of converting forest to grass/meadow, the rate of stormwater runoff will not change. There will be no permanent structural stormwater management practices installed at this site, as they will not be necessary.

B. Erosion and Sediment Controls – Structural Practices

i. Temporary

- **Water Bars** – Water bars shall be installed during construction of ski slopes in accordance with the attached specifications and **attached detail 5A.4**. They are to be placed across the slope to reduce the potential for erosion, with diversion into a natural vegetation mat or other stabilized outlet. Particular attention shall be paid to proper spacing specifications as follows:

Slope (%)	Water Bar Spacing (ft.)
<5	125
5 to 10	100
10 to 20	75
20 to 35	50
>35	25

(Source: Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control, USDASCS, 1997)

- **Silt Fence** – Where appropriate, silt fence shall be installed in accordance with the attached specifications and **attached detail 5A.9**. Use of silt fence is appropriate where there is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier and where the drainage area for overland flow does not exceed ½ acre per 100 feet of fence. Additionally, maximum allowable slope lengths contributing runoff to a silt fence shall be as follows:

Slope Steepness	Maximum Slope Length (ft.)
2:1	50
3:1	75
4:1	125
5:1	175
Flatter Than 5:1	200

(Source: Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control, USDASCS, 1997)

Silt fence structures should be installed anywhere sediment retention is needed in and around a construction site.

- At the toe of highly erodable slopes
- Around culverts and storm water drainage systems
- Adjacent to lakes, streams or creeks
- Around the perimeter of a construction project

Installation guidelines (See figure 5A.9)

- Dig a small trench
- Unroll silt fence system. Position the post in the back of the trench (downhill side) and drive the post into the ground
- Lay the bottom 6 inches of the fabric into the trench to prevent undermining by storm water run-off
- Backfill the trench and compact
- It is a good practice to construct the silt fence across a flat area in the form of a horseshoe. This aids in pending the runoff and allowing sedimentation.

Maintenance – Silt fences should be inspected periodically for damages such as tearing by equipment, animals, or wind and for the amount of sediment which has accumulated. Removal of the sediment is generally necessary when it reaches 1/3 the height of the silt fence. In situations where access is available, machinery can be used; otherwise, it must be removed manually. The key elements to remember are:

- The sediment deposits should be removed when heavy rain or high water is anticipated.
- The sediment removed should be placed in an area where there is no danger of erosion.
- The silt fence should not be removed until adequate vegetation ensures no further erosion of the disturbed slopes. Generally, the

fabric is cut at ground level, the wire and posts removed, the sediment spread, and seeding and mulch is applied immediately.

- **Straw Bale Dikes** – Dikes may be used as a substitute for silt fence ONLY where shallow depth to rock precludes the proper installation of silt fence. Installation shall be in accordance with the attached specifications and details. Dikes shall NOT be used where there is concentrated flow. Dikes shall NOT be used where more than 3 months of erosion and sediment control is required unless bales are replaced or an additional parallel row of bales is installed prior to the original straw bales being in place for 3 months. Length of slope above the straw bale dike shall not exceed the following:

Slope Steepness	Maximum Slope Length (ft.)
2:1	25
2.5:1	50
3:1	75
3.5:1	100
4:1	125

(Source: Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control, USDASCS, 1997)

Construction specifications (see Figure 5A.8):

- Bales shall be placed in a row with ends tightly abutting the adjacent bales.
- Each bale shall be embedded in the soil a minimum of 4 inches.
- Bales shall be securely anchored in place by stakes driven through the bales. The first stake in each bale shall be driven toward the previously laid bale to force bales together.
- Inspection shall be frequent and repair or replacement shall be made promptly as needed.
- Bales shall be removed when they have served their usefulness, so as not to block or impede storm flow or drainage.

C. Stabilization Practices (including vegetative practices)

i. Temporary and Permanent

- Maintain existing vegetation outside of marked limits of disturbance. Soils disturbed for construction of ski trails shall be permanently stabilized by successfully establishing an herbaceous ground cover.

Seeding – A commercially available seed mixture appropriate to the climate shall be used to stabilize disturbed areas to be revegetated. The "Adirondack Seed Mix" contains the following:

43.65% Boreal creeping red fescue
34.3% perennial ryegrass
17% Kentucky bluegrass

The boreal red fescue is particularly well suited to the local climate and the perennial ryegrass will germinate rapidly and accelerate stabilization. If desired, additional ryegrass, perennial or annual, may be used in addition to the Adirondack seed mix.

Seed may be applied by a number of suitable means including broadcasting, hydroseeding, or incorporated as part of a geotextile (i.e. Green & Bio Tech SureTurf 1000 and 4000 Seeded Mat System ®, BIOMAT ® seeded mats).

The Adirondack Seed Mix will be used to stabilize the widened areas of the Twister Trail. An alternative NYSDOT seed mix may be used under those special conditions that may be most suitable, including steeper slopes (i.e. >15 to 20%), or wherever the Adirondack Mix does not become effectively established. This seed mix contains a number of wildflowers as well as sheep fescue and annual ryegrass. Components of this mix were chosen by NYSDOT because of their ability to produce a root system of varying root types, including fibrous shallower roots and deep tap roots. The per acre cost for seeding using this mix is approximately $1,140 versus approximately $35 per acre for the Adirondack Mix specified.

Mulching – Broadcast seeded areas and hydroseeded areas shall also be mulched. Broadcast seeded areas shall be mulched with straw at a rate of 2 to 3 bales per thousand square feet (100-120 bales per acre). Straw mulch shall be secured in place be either driving over the mulched area with a tracked vehicle or by applying a non-asphaltic tackifier.

Hydroseeded areas shall be mulched with straw as described above or with wood cellulose mulch applied during the hydroseeding process. Wood cellulose mulch shall be applied at a rate of 50 pounds per thousand square feet (2,000 pounds per acre). A non-asphaltic tackifier may be included with the hydromulch application.

Fertilization – Seeded areas shall be fertilized at the time of seeding in order to promote seed germination and plant growth that will provide stabilization. A suitable turf starter fertilizer shall be applied as per dictated by soil test or apply 850 pounds of 5-10-10 or equivalent per acre (20 lbs/1,000 sq. ft.)

D. Additional Controls (if necessary)

7. **Comparison of Pre- and Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff – Although the area of disturbance is approximately __ acres, there will not be an increase in stormwater runoff. The area that will be converted from forest to open trail (grass/meadow) will not increase the rate or amount of stormwater runoff.**

A. Stormwater Quantity
Site Area: __ acres

Total Area of Disturbance: _ acres
Total Acres of New Impervious: 0 acres

B. Stormwater Quality – The WQv was calculated using the minimum Rv of 0.2. This was necessary because there is no existing or new impervious surface at this site. See attached WQv calculation.

Water Quality Storage Volume WQ_v = 0.38 acre-feet of storage

Appendix 1
Other Controls

Waste Materials: All waste materials generated during construction will be disposed at a suitable landfill, transfer station or C and D landfill.

Hazardous Waste: The project will not be a generator of hazardous waste and it is not anticipated that any hazardous waste will be generated during construction. If there are any materials generated, a licensed hazardous waste carrier will be contracted to dispose the hazardous material at a suitable disposal site. If hazardous materials are discovered during construction, the work will be stopped until the issue is resolved.

Sanitary Waste: Portable sanitary facilities will be made available to construction personnel and will be serviced regularly.

Offsite Vehicle Tracking: Earthworking equipment involved with the construction will remain on the project site and will not regularly egress or ingress the site. Any trucks used to bring in materials or remove materials via municipal paved roads will do so over a stabilized construction entrance. If significant off-site vehicle tracking begins to occur, the contractor will be directed to institute a daily, or as-needed, street sweeping program in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Timing of Measures/Controls

- Temporary structural erosion controls will be installed prior to earthwork as per the attached plans.

- A qualified professional shall conduct an assessment of the site prior to the commencement of construction and certify in an inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls described in the SWPPP and required by Part III.D of GP-02-01 have been adequately installed to ensure overall preparedness of the site for commencement of construction.

- Structural erosion controls and non-stabilized areas shall be inspected once a week or within 24 hours after a rainfall of 0.5 inches or more. Copies of the Stabilization Inspection Forms and Structural Inspection Forms located at the end of this report shall be completed in full for every inspection performed.

- Areas to be undisturbed for more than 14 days will be temporarily stabilized by seeding.

- Disturbed areas will be reseeded and mulched immediately after final contours are re-established and no more than 14 days after the completion of construction at that site.

- Temporary erosion control devices will not be removed until the area served is stabilized by the growth of vegetation and the area is certified as being stabilized by the Erosion Control Superintendent.

- Any areas that cannot be seeded to turf by October 1 or earlier will receive a temporary seeding. The temporary seeding will consist of winter rye seeded at the rate of 120 pounds per acre (2.5 pounds per 1,000 square feet) or stabilized as per the temporary stabilization for winter construction/frozen conditions.

If necessary, the general construction sequence was completed in preparing the SWPPP (see Construction Sequence Worksheet). The operator shall prepare a summary of construction status using the Construction Sequence Form at the end of this document once every month. Significant deviations to the sequence and reasons for those deviations (i.e. weather, subcontractor availability, etc.), shall be noted by the contractor. The schedule shall be used to record the dates for initiation of construction, implementation of erosion control measures, stabilization, etc. A copy of this table will be maintained at the construction site and be updated in addition to the individual Stabilization Inspection Forms and Structural Inspection Forms completed for each inspection.

Appendix 2
Maintenance/Inspection Procedures

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection

These are the inspection and maintenance practices that will be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls. The practices listed herein shall be implemented in accordance with the attached maintenance schedule.

A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection. A copy of the report form to be completed by the inspector is attached in Appendix 4. Reports should be compiled and maintained on-site.

- It is recommended that a rain gage be installed at the site.
- The Erosion Control Superintendent will supervise day-to-day erosion control activities on the site. The Erosion Control Superintendent and his crews will make at least weekly inspections of erosion control devices, as well as inspections following any storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.
- All measures will be maintained in good working order; if repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of report.
- Built up sediment will be removed from silt fence when it has reached one-third the height of the fence.
- Silt fence will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears, to see if the fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are firmly in ground.
- All temporary sediment basins should be inspected for stability and integrity once a week or after a storm event of 0.5 inch or more. Any structural failure in sediment basins or trenches that serve them will be repaired within 24 hours after detection.
- All temporary sediment basins or trenches shall be cleaned out when one foot of sediment or half the design depth of the trap has accumulated. All spoils shall be removed to a stabilized upland area.
- Seeded and planted areas will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth. If necessary, spot reseeding or sodding will be implemented.

Temporary Stabilization for Winter Construction/Frozen Conditions
The following temporary stabilization measures **MUST** be performed when construction is occurring during winter/frozen ground conditions. The following requirements do not supercede any other requirements of this SWPPP as they apply to non-frozen ground conditions.

1. Perimeter erosion control **MUST** still be installed prior to earthwork disturbance as per this SWPPP.

2. Any area of disturbance that will remain inactive for a period of 14 consecutive days **MUST** be mulched. This includes any previously disturbed areas that are covered with snow.

3. Mulch **MUST** consist of loose straw applied at the rate of 2 to 3 bales (90 to 100 pounds) per thousand square feet.

4. Mulch **MUST** be applied uniformly over the area of bare soil or bare soil that is covered with snow. For the latter condition, mulch **MUST** be applied on top of snow.

5. Using a tracked vehicle, mulch **MUST** be crimped into the bare soil/snow. The tracked vehicle **MUST** be driven across the mulched areas in at least two directions to maximize crimping of mulch into the soil/snow.

6. If mulch gets blown off an area to a significant degree, the site inspector **WILL** require that an area be re-mulched in accordance with Items 2 through 5 above, and this area **WILL** be included on the inspection checklist for the next inspection.

7. If a particular area repeatedly experiences loss of mulch due to wind, then the inspector **WILL** require that an alternative method be used to secure the mulch in place. Such alternatives may include the use of netting, tackifier or other methods deemed appropriate by the inspector.

8. During periods when snow is melting and/or surface soils are thawing during daytime hours, mulched areas **MUST** be re-tracked (crimped) as per Item 5 above at least once every seven days, more frequently if directed by the inspector. Additional mulch may be required to obtain complete coverage of an area. Biodegradable erosion control matting may be required on steeper slopes.

9. Additional stabilization measures for non-frozen ground conditions described in this SWPPP **WILL** be implemented at the time deemed appropriate by the inspector.

Summer Trail Maintenance Specifications

General

- The annual summer trail maintenance schedule or plan of work should contain regular maintenance and repair activity necessary to keep all slopes, trails and facilities in satisfactory condition for skiing, safety, aesthetics of the area and quality control of the environment.

Drainage and erosion control

- In the spring of the year when the snow starts to melt, water bars should be checked to see that the water is flowing. Even with snow cover still on the ground, the partially frozen water bars can be re-channeled by the use of hand shovels. The running water will eat its way through the snow or ice and eventually open up the water bars.
- When the snow is all gone these water bars should be checked again to see that they are working properly and repairs made if needed. These checks should continue throughout the summer months especially before and after major storms. If severe erosion is noticed, the bars should be "rip-rapped" with stone or lined with jute matting. The checking interval can be reduced once the water bars are stabilized. However, they should always be checked and cleaned out in the fall after all the leaves have fallen and in the spring when melting starts.
- Culverts and bridge openings should be checked on the same schedule as water bars. They should be kept free from obstructions and sediment buildup.
- Washed and eroded areas should be repaired as soon as the trails dry out enough so that no more damage will occur. This repair work should be accomplished by filling in the washed or eroded areas with new material, and adding seed and mulch.

Trails and trail edges

- Snags, dead trees, undermined and leaning trees, limbs and other debris, rocks, etc. within or along the edges of trails should be removed, except that trail edges will be feathered where possible to enhance potential Bicknell thrush habitat.

Seeding

- To establish permanent cover over all slopes and trails, reseeding may be required from time to time. Seeding should be done in the spring after the slopes and trails have dried, (to be completed by June 10) or alternatively during the period from August 1 to September 15.

Mulching

- Remulching may become necessary if bare rocks and ledge appear or where reseeding has taken place. Mulch should be applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre.
- Mulching and proper drainage is the key in keeping valuable topsoil in place until a good sod has been developed.

Weed and brush control

- The best deterrent to weed and brush growth is a dense, well-cared-for sod of grasses and legumes.

Mowing

- All slopes and trails should be mowed each year or every other year to maintain a low cover and to control woody growth. The best time to mow is mid-August after the established grasses have gone to seed giving the potential for new growth. The most desirable cutting height is 3-1/2 to 4 inches.

Appendix 3
Spill Prevention Practices

Good Housekeeping and Material Management Practices
The following good housekeeping and material management practices will be followed on site during the construction project to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to stormwater runoff.

- Materials will be brought on site in the minimum quantities required.
- All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers, and if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposal.
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- The construction manager or his designee will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on site.
- The contractor shall prohibit washing of tools, equipment, and machinery in or within 100 feet of any watercourse or wetland.
- All above grade storage tanks are to be protected from vehicle damage by temporary barriers.

Inventory for Pollution Prevention Plan
The materials and substances listed below are expected to be on-site during construction.

- Petroleum for fueling vehicles will be stored in above ground storage tanks. Tanks will either be steel with an enclosure capable of holding 110% of the storage tank volume or of a Con-Store, concrete encased type typically employed by NYSDOT. Hydraulic oil and other oils will be stored in their original containers. Concrete and asphalt will be stored in the original delivery trucks.
- Fertilizer may be stored on site in its original container for a short period of time prior to seeding. Original containers will be safely piled on pallets or similar devices to protect from moisture.
- Portable sanitary facilities, which contain chemical disinfectants (deodorants) will be located on-site, with the disinfectants held in the tank of the toilet.

Hazardous Products
These practices are used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials.

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not resealeable.
- Original labels and material safety data sheets will be retained; they contain important product information.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' or local and State recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

Spill Prevention – Product Specific Practices
The following product specific practices will be followed on site.

Petroleum Products:

- Construction personnel should be made aware that emergency telephone numbers are located in this SWPPP.
- The contractor shall immediately contact NYSDEC in the event of a spill, and shall take all appropriate steps to contain the spill, including construction of a dike around the spill and placing absorbent material over this spill.
- The contractor shall instruct personnel that spillage of fuels, oils, and similar chemicals must be avoided and will have arranged with a qualified spill remediation company to serve the site.
- Fuels, oils, and chemicals will be stored in appropriate and tightly capped containers. Containers shall not be disposed of on the project site.
- Fuels, oils, chemicals, material, equipment, and sanitary facilities will be stored/located away from trees and at least 100 feet from streams, wells, wet areas, and other environmentally sensitive sites.
- Dispose of chemical containers and surplus chemicals off the project site in accordance with label directions.
- Use tight connections and hoses with appropriate nozzles in all operations involving fuels, lubricating materials or chemicals.
- Use funnels when pouring fuels, lubricating materials or chemicals.
- Refueling and cleaning of construction equipment will take place in parking areas to provide rapid response to emergency situations.
- All on-site vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Any vehicle leaking fuel or hydraulic fuel will be immediately scheduled for repairs and use will be discontinued until repairs are made.

Fertilizers:

- Fertilizer will be stored in its original containers on pallets with water resistant coverings.
- Proper delivery scheduling will minimize storage time.
- Any damaged containers will be repaired immediately upon discovery and any released fertilizer recovered to the fullest extent practicable.

Paints:

- All containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use.
- Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm water system or wastewater system, but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturers' instructions or State and local regulations.

Concrete Trucks:

- Concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water only at designated locations on site.

Asphalt Trucks:

- Asphalt trucks shall not discharge surplus asphalt on the site.

Spill Control Practices

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup. The construction manager responsible for the day-to-day site operations will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He will designate at least three other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill personnel will be posted in the material storage area and in the onsite construction office or trailer.

- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies. Any spill in excess or suspected to be in excess of two gallons will be reported to the NYSDEC Regional Spill Response Unit. Notification to the NYSDEC (1-800-457-7362) must be completed within two hours of the discovery of the spill.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to absorbent pads, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, activate clay, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with spilled substance.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate State or local government agency, regardless of the size.

SPILL RESPONSE REPORT

Within 1 hour of a spill discovery less than 2 gallons in volume the following must be notified:
Mike Pratt, General Manager Gore Mountain
518.251.2411

Within 1 hour of a spill discovery greater than 2 gallons the following must be notified:
Mike Pratt
NYSDEC Spill Response Hotline 1-800-457-7362
Spill Response Contractor

Material Spilled: _____

Approximate Volume: _____

Location: _____

Distance to nearest down gradient drainage: _____

Distance to nearest down gradient open water: _____

Temporary control measures in place: _____

Appendix 4
Forms for the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Gore Mountain 2005 UMP Amendment
SWPPP INSPECTION REPORT

Inspector Name	Signature	Date of Inspection

Inspection #_____

YES	NO		
☐	☐	Routine Inspection.	Date of last inspection:_____
☐	☐	Inspection following rain event.	Date/time of storm ending:_____
			Rainfall amount:_____
			Recorded by:_____
☐	☐	Is this a final site inspection?	
☐	☐	Has site undergone final stabilization?	
☐	☐	If so, have all temporary erosion and sediment controls been removed?	

REPORT CHECKLIST
Complete the following report checklist and key issue items to attached site plan.

1. Site Disturbance (Indicate Locations on Plan)

YES	NO		
☐	☐	1.1	Areas previously disturbed, but have not undergone active site work in the last 14 days?
☐	☐	1.2	Areas disturbed within last 14 days?
☐	☐	1.3	Areas expected to be disturbed in next 14 days?
☐	☐	1.4	Do areas of steep slopes or complex stabilization issues exist? If "YES" explain_____

Additional Comments: _____

2. Inspection of Control Devices

YES	NO		
☐	☐	2.1	Perimeter controls (silt fences) installed? Type_____
☐	☐	2.2	Silt accumulation? Amount (%)_____
☐	☐	2.3	Inlet protection? Type_____
☐	☐	2.4	Silt accumulation? Amount (%)_____

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

3. Stabilization

YES	NO		
☐	☐	3.1	Are all existing disturbed areas contained by control devices? Type of devices_____
☐	☐	3.2	Are there areas that require stabilization within the next 14 days? Specify Area_____
☐	☐	3.3	In recently or previously stabilized areas, is there evidence of permanent or temporary stabilization measures that have been implemented where work has ceased for 14-21 days?
☐	☐	3.4	Is there current snow cover or frozen ground conditions?
☐	☐	3.5	Rills or gullies?
☐	☐	3.6	Slumping/deposition?
☐	☐	3.7	Loss of vegetation?
☐	☐	3.8	Lack of germination?
☐	☐	3.9	Loss of mulching?

☐ ☐ Action Items: _____

_____

_____

4. Receiving Structures/Water Bodies

Indicate locations where runoff leaves the project site on the site plan.

_____

YES	NO		
☐	☐	4.2	Surface water swale or stream?
☐	☐	4.3	Municipal or community system?
		4.4	Indicate drainage pathways.

_____

Inspect locations where runoff from project site enters the receiving waters and indicate if there is evidence of:

☐	☐	4.5	Rills or gullies?
☐	☐	4.6	Slumping/deposition?
☐	☐	4.7	Loss of vegetation?
☐	☐	4.8	Undermining of structures?

☐ ☐ Action Items: _____

_____

_____

5. General Site Condition

YES	NO		
☐	☐	5.1	Have action items from previous reports been addressed?
		5.2	Contractors summary on pertinent progress last 7 days.
			_____
			_____
		5.3	Anticipated work to be begun in the next 7 days.
			_____
			_____
☐	☐	5.4	Does routine maintenance of protection components occur on a regular basis?
☐	☐	5.5	Does cleaning and/or sweeping affected roadways occur, at minimum, daily?
☐	☐	5.6	Is debris and litter removed on a monthly basis, or as necessary?
☐	☐	5.7	Is the site maintained in an orderly manner?

Additional Comments: _____

_____

_____

SUMMARY OF ACTION ITEMS

Action
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Action Reported To: _____

Company: _____

Received By: (Signature) _____

Construction Activities (Identify name of planned practices)	Start → Stop
1. Establish Limits of Disturbance. Work areas shall be clearly defined by appropriate means. This may include measures such as flagging tape or paint marks on trees at the limits of clearing for ski trails marked stakes installed in the ground, or other suitable methods to clearly define the limits outside which soil disturbing activities are not permitted.	
2. Vegetation Removal. Cut trees and shrubs within defined work areas. Wherever feasible chip tree tops and smaller growth on site.	
3. Install Structural Erosion Control. Water bars, silt fence, straw bale dikes, wattles. See details in Section 6 below "Stormwater Controls".	
4. Grub Stumps. Stumps shall be grubbed only after structural erosion control is in place. Wherever possible, stumps shall be left in place or cut to grade in order to hold soil in place.	
5. Prepare Final Grades. Grade disturbed areas to create final as-built elevations. Earthwork activities are designed to be localized and not involve large quantities of cuts and fills. The need to stockpile soil or transport bulk materials across the site is not anticipated. Should the need arise to temporarily stockpile soils during grading operations, stockpiles shall be surrounded with silt fence.	
6. Stabilize Disturbed Areas: Stabilization shall be put in place as soon as practical after final grades are established. Stabilization shall be put in place no more than seven days after establishing final grades. For ski trails, stabilization will be in the form of seeding. More details on acceptable vegetation stabilization measures are provided below.	
7. Remove Temporary Structural Erosion Controls. Silt fences and other erosion and sediment controls shall be removed only after the areas which they are serving have become permanently stabilized by vegetative or other means.	

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
PLAN CHANGES, AUTHORIZATION, AND CHANGE CERTIFICATION

CHANGES REQUIRED TO THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN:

_____

_____

_____

_____

REASONS FOR CHANGES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

REQUESTED BY: _____

DATE: _____

AUTHORIZED BY: _____

DATE: _____

CERTIFICATION OF CHANGES:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that false statements made herein are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the penal code.

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

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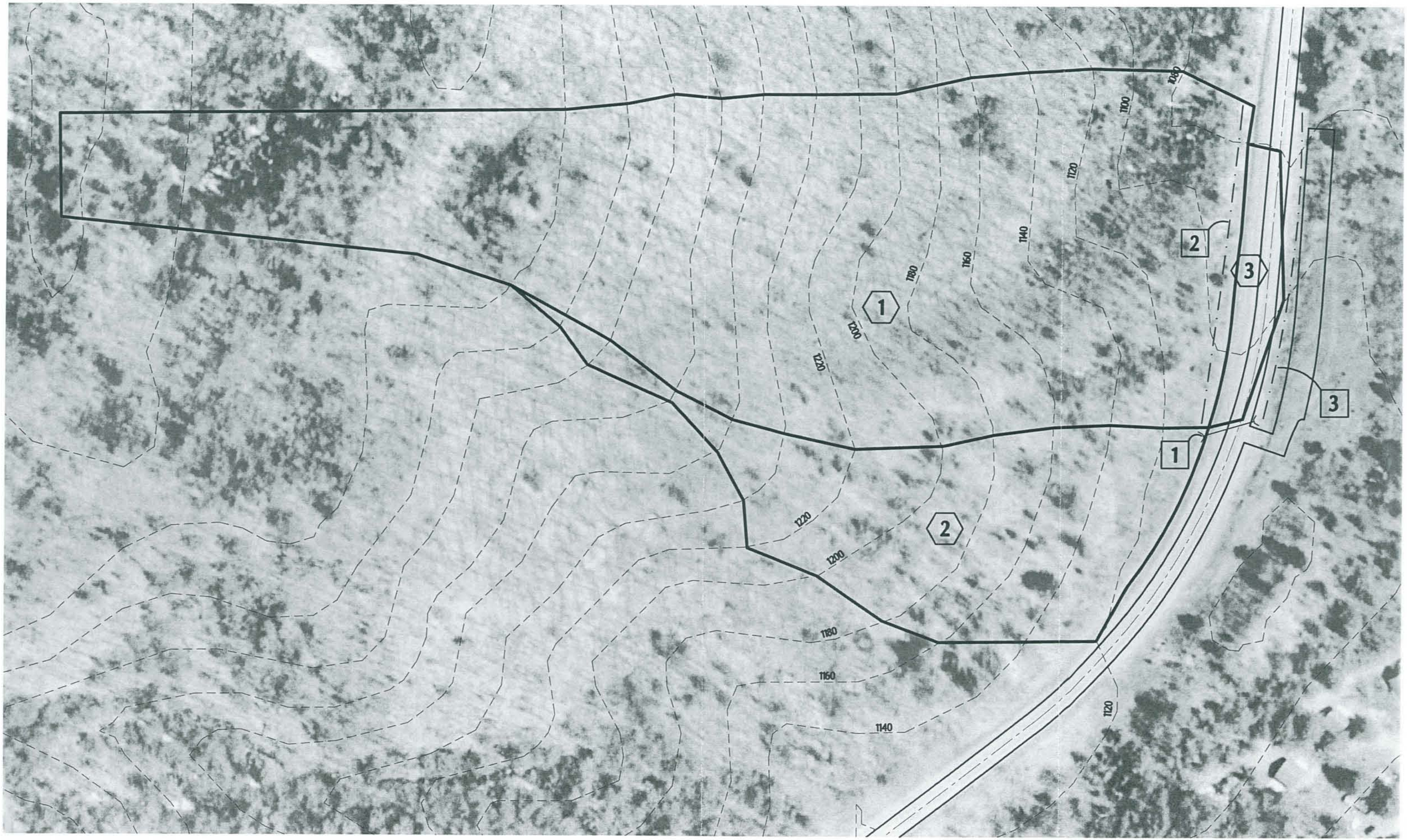
Stormwater Management Report



EX. DRAINAGE MAP N.T.S

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs
New York 12866
518/587-8100
Telefax 518/587-0180

Design

Drawn

Checked

Gore Mountain 2005 UMP Amendment

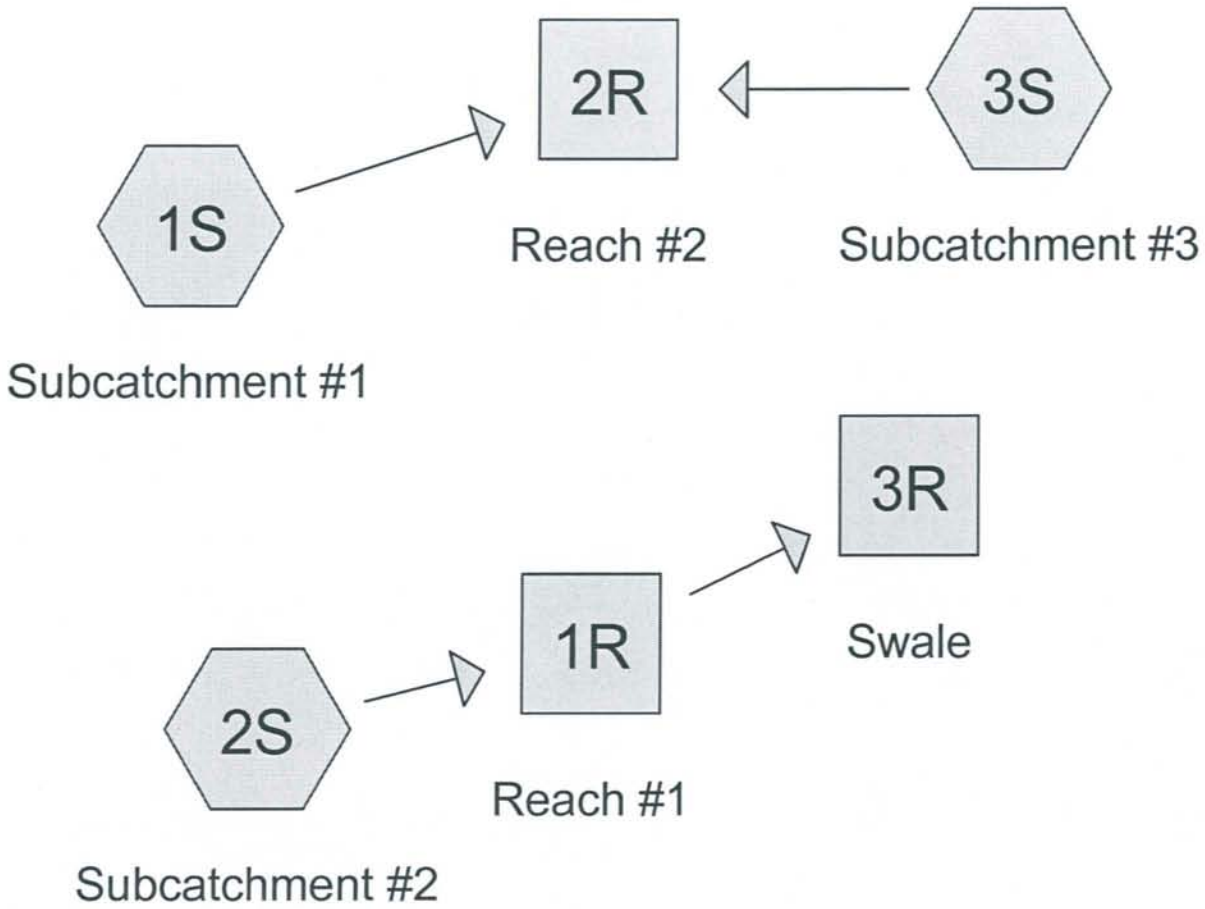
North Creek, NY

Title: **Grading Plan**

Revisions

Project 05037
Date 10/31/05
CAD #

FIGURE



Subcat Reach Pond Link

Drainage Diagram for 5037UMP_park_ex
Prepared by The LA Group 10/31/2005

Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 301 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1 Runoff Area=554,701 sf Runoff Depth=2.23"
Flow Length=1,866' Tc=16.6 min CN=73 Runoff=37.87 cfs 2.365 af

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2 Runoff Area=188,382 sf Runoff Depth=2.24"
Flow Length=1,103' Tc=9.4 min CN=73 Runoff=16.36 cfs 0.806 af

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3 Runoff Area=20,615 sf Runoff Depth=3.82"
Flow Length=130' Tc=1.8 min CN=90 Runoff=3.42 cfs 0.151 af

Reach 1R: Reach #1 Peak Depth=1.20' Max Vel=7.6 fps Inflow=16.36 cfs 0.806 af
n=0.035 L=73.0' S=0.0685 '/' Capacity=25.68 cfs Outflow=16.21 cfs 0.805 af

Reach 2R: Reach #2 Peak Depth=1.91' Max Vel=9.0 fps Inflow=38.31 cfs 2.516 af
n=0.035 L=593.0' S=0.0632 '/' Capacity=24.68 cfs Outflow=37.28 cfs 2.512 af

Reach 3R: Swale Peak Depth=0.68' Max Vel=17.0 fps Inflow=16.21 cfs 0.805 af
n=0.012 L=426.0' S=0.0728 '/' Capacity=221.90 cfs Outflow=15.92 cfs 0.805 af

Total Runoff Area = 17.532 ac Runoff Volume = 3.322 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.27"

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1

Runoff = 37.87 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 2.365 af, Depth= 2.23"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 100yr Rainfall=5.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
554,701	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
16.6	1,866	0.1500	1.9		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2

Runoff = 16.36 cfs @ 12.01 hrs, Volume= 0.806 af, Depth= 2.24"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 100yr Rainfall=5.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
188,382	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.4	1,103	0.2000	1.9		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3

Runoff = 3.42 cfs @ 11.91 hrs, Volume= 0.151 af, Depth= 3.82"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 100yr Rainfall=5.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
12,301	98	Paved parking & roofs
8,314	79	50-75% Grass cover, Fair, HSG C
20,615	90	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	130	0.0600	1.2		**Lag/CN Method,**

Reach 1R: Reach #1

Inflow Area = 4.325 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.24" for Existing 100yr event
Inflow = 16.36 cfs @ 12.01 hrs, Volume= 0.806 af
Outflow = 16.21 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.805 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 0.3 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 7.6 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.2 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.9 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.4 min

Peak Depth= 1.20' @ 12.01 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 25.68 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,115.00', Outlet Invert= 1,110.00'
3.00' x 1.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 73.0' Slope= 0.0685 '/'

Reach 2R: Reach #2

Inflow Area = 13.207 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.29" for Existing 100yr event
Inflow = 38.31 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 2.516 af
Outflow = 37.28 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 2.512 af, Atten= 3%, Lag= 2.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 9.0 fps, Min. Travel Time= 1.1 min
Avg. Velocity = 3.1 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 3.2 min

Peak Depth= 1.91' @ 12.11 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 24.68 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,110.00', Outlet Invert= 1,072.50'
3.00' x 1.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 593.0' Slope= 0.0632 '/'

Reach 3R: Swale

Inflow Area = 4.325 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.23" for Existing 100yr event
Inflow = 16.21 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.805 af
Outflow = 15.92 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.805 af, Atten= 2%, Lag= 0.8 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 17.0 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.4 min
Avg. Velocity = 6.2 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.1 min

Peak Depth= 0.68' @ 12.02 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 221.90 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,110.00', Outlet Invert= 1,079.00'
4.00' x 2.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.012 Length= 426.0' Slope= 0.0728 '/'

Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 301 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1 Runoff Area=554,701 sf Runoff Depth=1.25"
Flow Length=1,866' Tc=16.6 min CN=73 Runoff=21.04 cfs 1.328 af

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2 Runoff Area=188,382 sf Runoff Depth=1.26"
Flow Length=1,103' Tc=9.4 min CN=73 Runoff=9.19 cfs 0.452 af

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3 Runoff Area=20,615 sf Runoff Depth=2.56"
Flow Length=130' Tc=1.8 min CN=90 Runoff=2.35 cfs 0.101 af

Reach 1R: Reach #1 Peak Depth=0.90' Max Vel=6.6 fps Inflow=9.19 cfs 0.452 af
n=0.035 L=73.0' S=0.0685 '/' Capacity=25.68 cfs Outflow=9.08 cfs 0.452 af

Reach 2R: Reach #2 Peak Depth=1.39' Max Vel=7.9 fps Inflow=21.34 cfs 1.429 af
n=0.035 L=593.0' S=0.0632 '/' Capacity=24.68 cfs Outflow=20.73 cfs 1.426 af

Reach 3R: Swale Peak Depth=0.51' Max Vel=14.5 fps Inflow=9.08 cfs 0.452 af
n=0.012 L=426.0' S=0.0728 '/' Capacity=221.90 cfs Outflow=8.92 cfs 0.452 af

Total Runoff Area = 17.532 ac Runoff Volume = 1.881 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.29"

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1

Runoff = 21.04 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 1.328 af, Depth= 1.25"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 10yr Rainfall=3.80"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
554,701	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
16.6	1,866	0.1500	1.9		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2

Runoff = 9.19 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.452 af, Depth= 1.26"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 10yr Rainfall=3.80"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
188,382	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.4	1,103	0.2000	1.9		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3

Runoff = 2.35 cfs @ 11.91 hrs, Volume= 0.101 af, Depth= 2.56"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 10yr Rainfall=3.80"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
12,301	98	Paved parking & roofs
8,314	79	50-75% Grass cover, Fair, HSG C
20,615	90	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	130	0.0600	1.2		**Lag/CN Method,**

Reach 1R: Reach #1

Inflow Area = 4.325 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.26" for Existing 10yr event
Inflow = 9.19 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.452 af
Outflow = 9.08 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.452 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 0.3 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 6.6 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.2 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.6 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.5 min

Peak Depth= 0.90' @ 12.02 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 25.68 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,115.00', Outlet Invert= 1,110.00'
3.00' x 1.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 73.0' Slope= 0.0685 '/'

Reach 2R: Reach #2

Inflow Area = 13.207 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.30" for Existing 10yr event
Inflow = 21.34 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 1.429 af
Outflow = 20.73 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 1.426 af, Atten= 3%, Lag= 2.3 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 7.9 fps, Min. Travel Time= 1.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.6 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 3.8 min

Peak Depth= 1.39' @ 12.11 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 24.68 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,110.00', Outlet Invert= 1,072.50'
3.00' x 1.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 593.0' Slope= 0.0632 '/'

Reach 3R: Swale

Inflow Area = 4.325 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.25" for Existing 10yr event
Inflow = 9.08 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.452 af
Outflow = 8.92 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.452 af, Atten= 2%, Lag= 0.9 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 14.5 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.5 min
Avg. Velocity = 5.6 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.3 min

Peak Depth= 0.51' @ 12.03 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 221.90 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,110.00', Outlet Invert= 1,079.00'
4.00' x 2.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.012 Length= 426.0' Slope= 0.0728 '/'

Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 301 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1 Runoff Area=554,701 sf Runoff Depth=0.36"
Flow Length=1,866' Tc=16.6 min CN=73 Runoff=5.21 cfs 0.382 af

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2 Runoff Area=188,382 sf Runoff Depth=0.36"
Flow Length=1,103' Tc=9.4 min CN=73 Runoff=2.38 cfs 0.130 af

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3 Runoff Area=20,615 sf Runoff Depth=1.17"
Flow Length=130' Tc=1.8 min CN=90 Runoff=1.13 cfs 0.046 af

Reach 1R: Reach #1 Peak Depth=0.47' Max Vel=4.6 fps Inflow=2.38 cfs 0.130 af
n=0.035 L=73.0' S=0.0685 '/' Capacity=25.68 cfs Outflow=2.35 cfs 0.130 af

Reach 2R: Reach #2 Peak Depth=0.70' Max Vel=5.5 fps Inflow=5.36 cfs 0.428 af
n=0.035 L=593.0' S=0.0632 '/' Capacity=24.68 cfs Outflow=5.15 cfs 0.427 af

Reach 3R: Swale Peak Depth=0.27' Max Vel=10.0 fps Inflow=2.35 cfs 0.130 af
n=0.012 L=426.0' S=0.0728 '/' Capacity=221.90 cfs Outflow=2.28 cfs 0.130 af

Total Runoff Area = 17.532 ac Runoff Volume = 0.559 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.38"

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1

Runoff = 5.21 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.382 af, Depth= 0.36"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 1yr Rainfall=2.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
554,701	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
16.6	1,866	0.1500	1.9		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2

Runoff = 2.38 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.130 af, Depth= 0.36"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 1yr Rainfall=2.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
188,382	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.4	1,103	0.2000	1.9		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3

Runoff = 1.13 cfs @ 11.92 hrs, Volume= 0.046 af, Depth= 1.17"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Existing 1yr Rainfall=2.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
12,301	98	Paved parking & roofs
8,314	79	50-75% Grass cover, Fair, HSG C
20,615	90	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	130	0.0600	1.2		**Lag/CN Method,**

Reach 1R: Reach #1

Inflow Area = 4.325 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.36" for Existing 1yr event
Inflow = 2.38 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.130 af
Outflow = 2.35 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.130 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 0.5 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 4.6 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.0 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.6 min

Peak Depth= 0.47' @ 12.04 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 25.68 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,115.00', Outlet Invert= 1,110.00'
3.00' x 1.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 73.0' Slope= 0.0685 '/'

Reach 2R: Reach #2

Inflow Area = 13.207 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.39" for Existing 1yr event
Inflow = 5.36 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.428 af
Outflow = 5.15 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 0.427 af, Atten= 4%, Lag= 3.4 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 5.5 fps, Min. Travel Time= 1.8 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.1 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 4.7 min

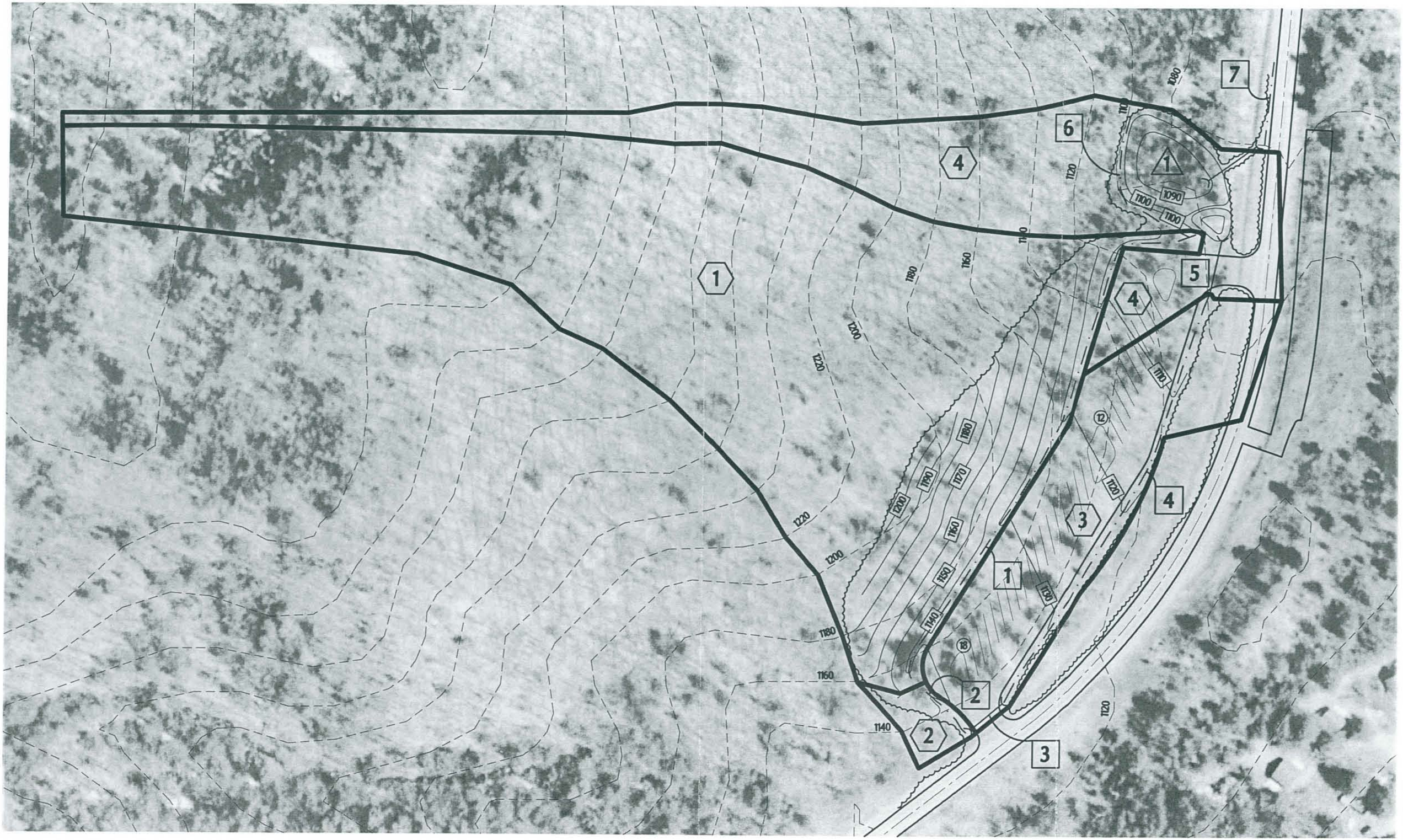
Peak Depth= 0.70' @ 12.14 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 24.68 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,110.00', Outlet Invert= 1,072.50'
3.00' x 1.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 593.0' Slope= 0.0632 '/'

Reach 3R: Swale

Inflow Area = 4.325 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.36" for Existing 1yr event
Inflow = 2.35 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.130 af
Outflow = 2.28 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 0.130 af, Atten= 3%, Lag= 1.2 min

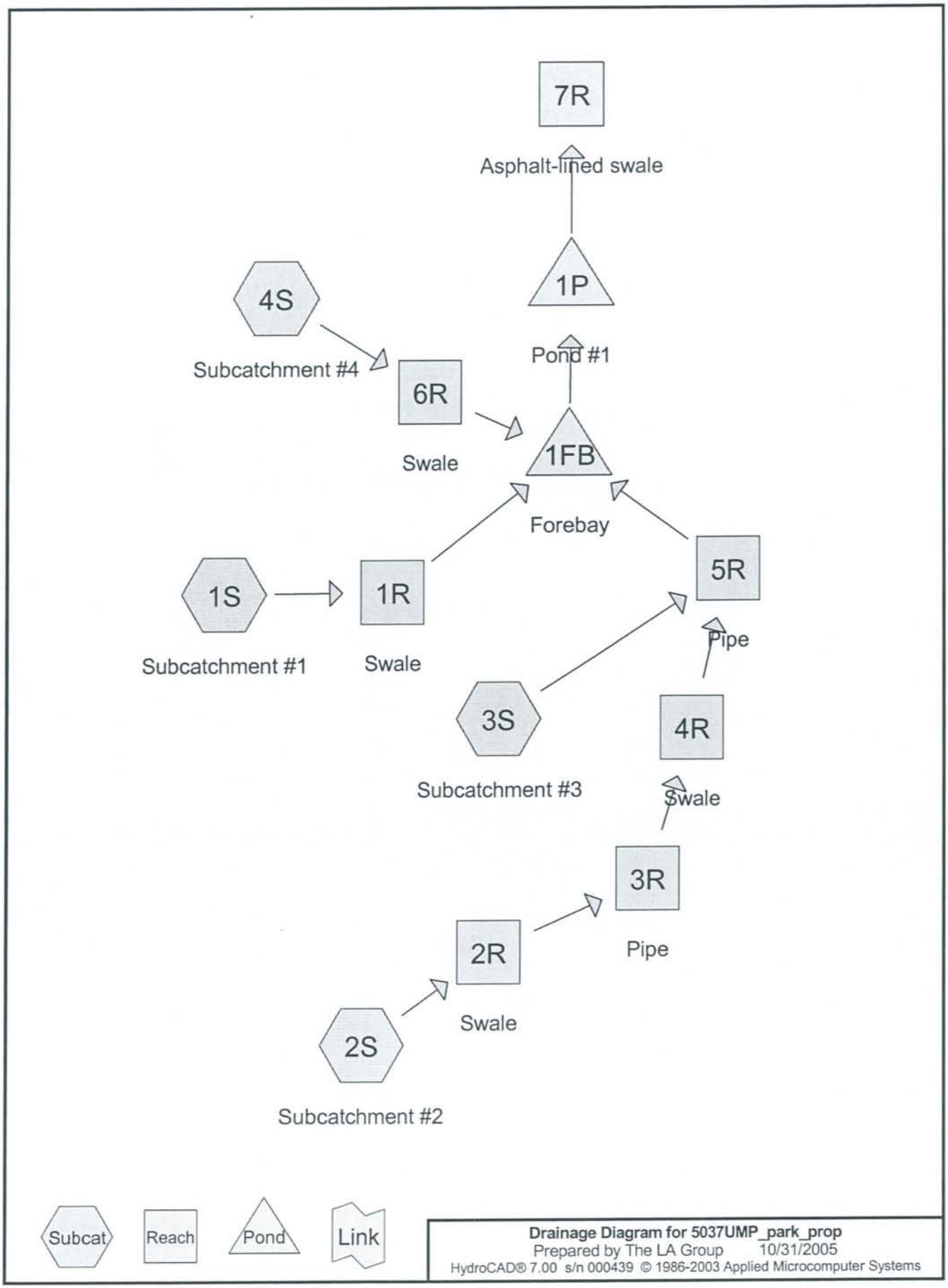
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 10.0 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.7 min
Avg. Velocity = 4.3 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.6 min

Peak Depth= 0.27' @ 12.05 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 221.90 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,110.00', Outlet Invert= 1,079.00'
4.00' x 2.50' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.012 Length= 426.0' Slope= 0.0728 '/'



PROP. DRAINAGE MAP

N.T.S



Drainage Diagram for 5037UMP_park_prop
Prepared by The LA Group 10/31/2005

Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 301 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1 Runoff Area=448,592 sf Runoff Depth=2.15"
Flow Length=1,200' Tc=12.0 min CN=72 Runoff=34.37 cfs 1.846 af

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2 Runoff Area=8,814 sf Runoff Depth=2.16"
Flow Length=90' Tc=1.2 min CN=72 Runoff=0.94 cfs 0.036 af

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3 Runoff Area=98,146 sf Runoff Depth=3.32"
Flow Length=260' Tc=4.1 min CN=85 Runoff=14.40 cfs 0.623 af

Subcatchment 4S: Subcatchment #4 Runoff Area=151,266 sf Runoff Depth=2.49"
Flow Length=1,470' Tc=9.8 min CN=76 Runoff=14.31 cfs 0.720 af

Reach 1R: Swale Peak Depth=1.30' Max Vel=8.0 fps Inflow=34.37 cfs 1.846 af
n=0.035 L=776.0' S=0.0528 '/' Capacity=81.71 cfs Outflow=32.73 cfs 1.841 af

Reach 2R: Swale Peak Depth=0.20' Max Vel=3.7 fps Inflow=0.94 cfs 0.036 af
n=0.035 L=79.0' S=0.1139 '/' Capacity=119.98 cfs Outflow=0.90 cfs 0.036 af

Reach 3R: Pipe Peak Depth=0.40' Max Vel=3.1 fps Inflow=0.90 cfs 0.036 af
D=12.0" n=0.012 L=58.0' S=0.0050 '/' Capacity=2.73 cfs Outflow=0.90 cfs 0.036 af

Reach 4R: Swale Peak Depth=0.21' Max Vel=2.6 fps Inflow=0.90 cfs 0.036 af
n=0.035 L=633.0' S=0.0552 '/' Capacity=212.79 cfs Outflow=0.75 cfs 0.036 af

Reach 5R: Pipe Peak Depth=1.25' Max Vel=9.1 fps Inflow=14.90 cfs 0.659 af
D=15.0" n=0.012 L=76.0' S=0.0200 '/' Capacity=9.90 cfs Outflow=9.90 cfs 0.659 af

Reach 6R: Swale Peak Depth=1.06' Max Vel=4.6 fps Inflow=14.31 cfs 0.720 af
n=0.035 L=221.0' S=0.0226 '/' Capacity=53.47 cfs Outflow=13.89 cfs 0.719 af

Reach 7R: Asphalt-lined swale Peak Depth=0.58' Max Vel=9.9 fps Inflow=7.32 cfs 1.493 af
n=0.014 L=480.0' S=0.0396 '/' Capacity=344.55 cfs Outflow=7.31 cfs 1.493 af

Pond 1FB: Forebay Peak Elev=1,095.77' Storage=846 cf Inflow=54.78 cfs 3.219 af
Discarded=0.13 cfs 0.082 af Primary=54.56 cfs 3.136 af Outflow=54.69 cfs 3.218 af

Pond 1P: Pond #1 Peak Elev=1,096.24' Storage=60,971 cf Inflow=54.56 cfs 3.136 af
Discarded=2.13 cfs 1.249 af Primary=7.32 cfs 1.493 af Outflow=9.45 cfs 2.743 af

Total Runoff Area = 16.226 ac Runoff Volume = 3.226 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.39"

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1

Runoff = 34.37 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 1.846 af, Depth= 2.15"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 100yr Rainfall=5.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
357,704	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
90,888	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
448,592	72	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
12.0	1,200	0.1500	1.7		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2

Runoff = 0.94 cfs @ 11.91 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af, Depth= 2.16"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 100yr Rainfall=5.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
4,983	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
3,831	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
8,814	72	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.2	90	0.2300	1.2		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3

Runoff = 14.40 cfs @ 11.94 hrs, Volume= 0.623 af, Depth= 3.32"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 100yr Rainfall=5.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
4,015	98	Paved parking & roofs
68,986	89	Gravel roads, HSG C
12,433	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
12,712	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
98,146	85	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.1	260	0.0500	1.1		**Lag/CN Method,**

Subcatchment 4S: Subcatchment #4

Runoff = 14.31 cfs @ 12.01 hrs, Volume= 0.720 af, Depth= 2.49"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 100yr Rainfall=5.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
6,608	98	Paved parking & roofs
16,943	89	Gravel roads, HSG C
25,324	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
102,391	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
151,266	76	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.8	1,470	0.2500	2.5		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Reach 1R: Swale

Inflow Area = 10.298 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.15" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 34.37 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 1.846 af
Outflow = 32.73 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 1.841 af, Atten= 5%, Lag= 2.9 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 8.0 fps, Min. Travel Time= 1.6 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.9 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 4.4 min

Peak Depth= 1.30' @ 12.06 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 81.71 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,141.00', Outlet Invert= 1,100.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 776.0' Slope= 0.0528 '/'

Reach 2R: Swale

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.16" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 0.94 cfs @ 11.91 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af
Outflow = 0.90 cfs @ 11.92 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af, Atten= 4%, Lag= 0.7 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 3.7 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.4 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.2 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.1 min

Peak Depth= 0.20' @ 11.91 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 119.98 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,141.00', Outlet Invert= 1,132.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 79.0' Slope= 0.1139 '/'

Reach 3R: Pipe

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.16" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 0.90 cfs @ 11.92 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af
Outflow = 0.90 cfs @ 11.93 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 0.6 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 3.1 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.0 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.9 min

Peak Depth= 0.40' @ 11.93 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 2.73 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,132.00', Outlet Invert= 1,131.71'
12.0" Diameter Pipe n= 0.012 Length= 58.0' Slope= 0.0050 '/'

Reach 4R: Swale

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.16" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 0.90 cfs @ 11.93 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af
Outflow = 0.75 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af, Atten= 17%, Lag= 6.2 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 2.6 fps, Min. Travel Time= 4.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.0 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 11.0 min

Peak Depth= 0.21' @ 11.96 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 212.79 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,131.71', Outlet Invert= 1,096.75'
8.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 633.0' Slope= 0.0552 '/'

Reach 5R: Pipe

Inflow Area = 2.455 ac, Inflow Depth = 3.22" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 14.90 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.659 af
Outflow = 9.90 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.659 af, Atten= 34%, Lag= 0.2 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 9.1 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.1 min
Avg. Velocity = 3.4 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.4 min

Peak Depth= 1.25' @ 11.90 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 9.90 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,096.75', Outlet Invert= 1,095.23'
15.0" Diameter Pipe n= 0.012 Length= 76.0' Slope= 0.0200 '/'

Reach 6R: Swale

Inflow Area = 3.473 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.49" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 14.31 cfs @ 12.01 hrs, Volume= 0.720 af
Outflow = 13.89 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.719 af, Atten= 3%, Lag= 1.5 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 4.6 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.8 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.6 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 2.3 min

Peak Depth= 1.06' @ 12.03 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 53.47 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,105.00', Outlet Invert= 1,100.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 221.0' Slope= 0.0226 '/'

Reach 7R: Asphalt-lined swale

Inflow Area = 16.226 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.10" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 7.32 cfs @ 12.46 hrs, Volume= 1.493 af
Outflow = 7.31 cfs @ 12.48 hrs, Volume= 1.493 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 1.4 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 9.9 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.8 min
Avg. Velocity = 6.1 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.3 min

Peak Depth= 0.58' @ 12.47 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 344.55 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,079.00', Outlet Invert= 1,060.00'
5.00' x 4.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.014 Length= 480.0' Slope= 0.0396 '/'

Pond 1FB: Forebay

Inflow Area = 16.226 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.38" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 54.78 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 3.219 af
Outflow = 54.69 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 3.218 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Discarded = 0.13 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.082 af
Primary = 54.56 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 3.136 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,095.77' @ 12.07 hrs Surf.Area= 720 sf Storage= 846 cf
Plug-Flow detention time= 0.5 min calculated for 3.207 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.4 min (792.3 - 791.9)

#	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
1	1,095.00'	5,480 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Irregular)** Listed below

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Perim. (feet)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
1,095.00	523	91.0	0	0	523
1,100.00	1,796	159.0	5,480	5,480	2,013

#	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
1	Primary	1,095.00'	**30.0' long x 4.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 Coef. (English) 2.38 2.54 2.69 2.68 2.67 2.67 2.65 2.66 2.66 2.68 2.72 2.73 2.76 2.79 2.88 3.07 3.32
2	Discarded	0.00'	**0.010400 fpm Exfiltration over entire Wetted area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.13 cfs @ 12.07 hrs HW=1,095.76' (Free Discharge)
└**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.13 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=53.48 cfs @ 12.07 hrs HW=1,095.76' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 53.48 cfs @ 2.3 fps)

Pond 1P: Pond #1

Inflow Area = 16.226 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.32" for Prop 100yr event
Inflow = 54.56 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 3.136 af
Outflow = 9.45 cfs @ 12.46 hrs, Volume= 2.743 af, Atten= 83%, Lag= 23.5 min
Discarded = 2.13 cfs @ 12.46 hrs, Volume= 1.249 af
Primary = 7.32 cfs @ 12.46 hrs, Volume= 1.493 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,096.24' @ 12.46 hrs Surf.Area= 10,814 sf Storage= 60,971 cf
Plug-Flow detention time= 105.5 min calculated for 2.733 af (87% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 66.3 min (856.0 - 789.8)

#	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
1	1,090.00'	97,669 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Irregular)** Listed below

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Perim. (feet)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
1,090.00	6,560	306.0	0	0	6,560
1,100.00	13,374	446.0	97,669	97,669	15,743

#	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
1	Primary	1,092.00'	**12.0" x 83.0' long Culvert** Ke= 0.500 Outlet Invert= 1,080.00' S= 0.1446 '/' n= 0.012 Cc= 0.900
2	Discarded	0.00'	**0.010400 fpm Exfiltration over entire Wetted area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=2.13 cfs @ 12.46 hrs HW=1,096.24' (Free Discharge)
└**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 2.13 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=7.31 cfs @ 12.46 hrs HW=1,096.24' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Inlet Controls 7.31 cfs @ 9.3 fps)

Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 301 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1 Runoff Area=448,592 sf Runoff Depth=1.19"
Flow Length=1,200' Tc=12.0 min CN=72 Runoff=18.93 cfs 1.024 af

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2 Runoff Area=8,814 sf Runoff Depth=1.20"
Flow Length=90' Tc=1.2 min CN=72 Runoff=0.53 cfs 0.020 af

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3 Runoff Area=98,146 sf Runoff Depth=2.12"
Flow Length=260' Tc=4.1 min CN=85 Runoff=9.45 cfs 0.398 af

Subcatchment 4S: Subcatchment #4 Runoff Area=151,266 sf Runoff Depth=1.45"
Flow Length=1,470' Tc=9.8 min CN=76 Runoff=8.38 cfs 0.419 af

Reach 1R: Swale Peak Depth=0.98' Max Vel=6.7 fps Inflow=18.93 cfs 1.024 af
n=0.035 L=776.0' S=0.0528 '/' Capacity=81.71 cfs Outflow=17.93 cfs 1.020 af

Reach 2R: Swale Peak Depth=0.15' Max Vel=3.1 fps Inflow=0.53 cfs 0.020 af
n=0.035 L=79.0' S=0.1139 '/' Capacity=119.98 cfs Outflow=0.51 cfs 0.020 af

Reach 3R: Pipe Peak Depth=0.29' Max Vel=2.6 fps Inflow=0.51 cfs 0.020 af
D=12.0" n=0.012 L=58.0' S=0.0050 '/' Capacity=2.73 cfs Outflow=0.50 cfs 0.020 af

Reach 4R: Swale Peak Depth=0.15' Max Vel=2.2 fps Inflow=0.50 cfs 0.020 af
n=0.035 L=633.0' S=0.0552 '/' Capacity=212.79 cfs Outflow=0.39 cfs 0.020 af

Reach 5R: Pipe Peak Depth=0.99' Max Vel=9.2 fps Inflow=9.64 cfs 0.418 af
D=15.0" n=0.012 L=76.0' S=0.0200 '/' Capacity=9.90 cfs Outflow=9.51 cfs 0.417 af

Reach 6R: Swale Peak Depth=0.82' Max Vel=4.0 fps Inflow=8.38 cfs 0.419 af
n=0.035 L=221.0' S=0.0226 '/' Capacity=53.47 cfs Outflow=8.10 cfs 0.418 af

Reach 7R: Asphalt-lined swale Peak Depth=0.42' Max Vel=8.2 fps Inflow=3.71 cfs 0.487 af
n=0.014 L=480.0' S=0.0396 '/' Capacity=344.55 cfs Outflow=3.70 cfs 0.487 af

Pond 1FB: Forebay Peak Elev=1,095.50' Storage=548 cf Inflow=27.90 cfs 1.855 af
Discarded=0.12 cfs 0.069 af Primary=27.77 cfs 1.786 af Outflow=27.89 cfs 1.854 af

Pond 1P: Pond #1 Peak Elev=1,093.46' Storage=33,810 cf Inflow=27.77 cfs 1.786 af
Discarded=1.69 cfs 1.057 af Primary=3.71 cfs 0.487 af Outflow=5.40 cfs 1.544 af

Total Runoff Area = 16.226 ac Runoff Volume = 1.860 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.38"

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1

Runoff = 18.93 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 1.024 af, Depth= 1.19"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 10yr Rainfall=3.80"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
357,704	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
90,888	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
448,592	72	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
12.0	1,200	0.1500	1.7		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2

Runoff = 0.53 cfs @ 11.91 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af, Depth= 1.20"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 10yr Rainfall=3.80"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
4,983	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
3,831	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
8,814	72	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.2	90	0.2300	1.2		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3

Runoff = 9.45 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.398 af, Depth= 2.12"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 10yr Rainfall=3.80"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
4,015	98	Paved parking & roofs
68,986	89	Gravel roads, HSG C
12,433	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
12,712	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
98,146	85	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.1	260	0.0500	1.1		**Lag/CN Method,**

Subcatchment 4S: Subcatchment #4

Runoff = 8.38 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.419 af, Depth= 1.45"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 10yr Rainfall=3.80"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
6,608	98	Paved parking & roofs
16,943	89	Gravel roads, HSG C
25,324	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
102,391	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
151,266	76	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.8	1,470	0.2500	2.5		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Reach 1R: Swale

Inflow Area = 10.298 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.19" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 18.93 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 1.024 af
Outflow = 17.93 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 1.020 af, Atten= 5%, Lag= 3.4 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 6.7 fps, Min. Travel Time= 1.9 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.7 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 4.9 min

Peak Depth= 0.98' @ 12.07 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 81.71 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,141.00', Outlet Invert= 1,100.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 776.0' Slope= 0.0528 '/'

Reach 2R: Swale

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.20" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 0.53 cfs @ 11.91 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af
Outflow = 0.51 cfs @ 11.93 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af, Atten= 3%, Lag= 0.9 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 3.1 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.4 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.1 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.2 min

Peak Depth= 0.15' @ 11.92 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 119.98 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,141.00', Outlet Invert= 1,132.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 79.0' Slope= 0.1139 '/'

Reach 3R: Pipe

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.20" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 0.51 cfs @ 11.93 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af
Outflow = 0.50 cfs @ 11.94 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af, Atten= 2%, Lag= 0.6 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 2.6 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.4 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.9 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.0 min

Peak Depth= 0.29' @ 11.93 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 2.73 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,132.00', Outlet Invert= 1,131.71'
12.0" Diameter Pipe n= 0.012 Length= 58.0' Slope= 0.0050 '/'

Reach 4R: Swale

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.20" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 0.50 cfs @ 11.94 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af
Outflow = 0.39 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 0.020 af, Atten= 22%, Lag= 7.6 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 2.2 fps, Min. Travel Time= 4.9 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.9 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 12.2 min

Peak Depth= 0.15' @ 11.98 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 212.79 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,131.71', Outlet Invert= 1,096.75'
8.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 633.0' Slope= 0.0552 '/'

Reach 5R: Pipe

Inflow Area = 2.455 ac, Inflow Depth = 2.04" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 9.64 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.418 af
Outflow = 9.51 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.417 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 0.2 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 9.2 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.1 min
Avg. Velocity = 3.1 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.4 min

Peak Depth= 0.99' @ 11.95 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 9.90 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,096.75', Outlet Invert= 1,095.23'
15.0" Diameter Pipe n= 0.012 Length= 76.0' Slope= 0.0200 '/'

Reach 6R: Swale

Inflow Area = 3.473 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.45" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 8.38 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 0.419 af
Outflow = 8.10 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 0.418 af, Atten= 3%, Lag= 1.7 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 4.0 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.9 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.4 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 2.6 min

Peak Depth= 0.82' @ 12.03 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 53.47 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,105.00', Outlet Invert= 1,100.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 221.0' Slope= 0.0226 '/'

Reach 7R: Asphalt-lined swale

Inflow Area = 16.226 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.36" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 3.71 cfs @ 12.49 hrs, Volume= 0.487 af
Outflow = 3.70 cfs @ 12.52 hrs, Volume= 0.487 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 1.7 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 8.2 fps, Min. Travel Time= 1.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 5.2 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.5 min

Peak Depth= 0.42' @ 12.51 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 344.55 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,079.00', Outlet Invert= 1,060.00'
5.00' x 4.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.014 Length= 480.0' Slope= 0.0396 '/'

Pond 1FB: Forebay

Inflow Area = 16.226 ac, Inflow Depth = 1.37" for Prop 10yr event
Inflow = 27.90 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 1.855 af
Outflow = 27.89 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 1.854 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Discarded = 0.12 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 0.069 af
Primary = 27.77 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 1.786 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,095.50' @ 12.06 hrs Surf.Area= 650 sf Storage= 548 cf
Plug-Flow detention time= 0.6 min calculated for 1.854 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.5 min (803.5 - 803.0)

#	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
1	1,095.00'	5,480 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Irregular)** Listed below

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Perim. (feet)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
1,095.00	523	91.0	0	0	523
1,100.00	1,796	159.0	5,480	5,480	2,013

#	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
1	Primary	1,095.00'	**30.0' long x 4.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 Coef. (English) 2.38 2.54 2.69 2.68 2.67 2.67 2.65 2.66 2.66 2.68 2.72 2.73 2.76 2.79 2.88 3.07 3.32
2	Discarded	0.00'	**0.010400 fpm Exfiltration over entire Wetted area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.12 cfs @ 12.06 hrs HW=1,095.50' (Free Discharge)
└**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.12 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=27.62 cfs @ 12.06 hrs HW=1,095.50' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 27.62 cfs @ 1.8 fps)

Pond 1P: Pond #1

Inflow Area =	16.226 ac,	Inflow Depth =	1.32"	for Prop 10yr event
Inflow =	27.77 cfs @	12.06 hrs,	Volume=	1.786 af
Outflow =	5.40 cfs @	12.49 hrs,	Volume=	1.544 af, Atten= 81%, Lag= 26.2 min
Discarded =	1.69 cfs @	12.49 hrs,	Volume=	1.057 af
Primary =	3.71 cfs @	12.49 hrs,	Volume=	0.487 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,093.46' @ 12.49 hrs Surf.Area= 8,919 sf Storage= 33,810 cf
Plug-Flow detention time= 128.8 min calculated for 1.539 af (86% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 86.9 min (886.3 - 799.5)

#	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
1	1,090.00'	97,669 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Irregular)** Listed below

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Perim. (feet)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
1,090.00	6,560	306.0	0	0	6,560
1,100.00	13,374	446.0	97,669	97,669	15,743

#	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
1	Primary	1,092.00'	**12.0" x 83.0' long Culvert** Ke= 0.500 Outlet Invert= 1,080.00' S= 0.1446 '/' n= 0.012 Cc= 0.900
2	Discarded	0.00'	**0.010400 fpm Exfiltration over entire Wetted area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=1.69 cfs @ 12.49 hrs HW=1,093.46' (Free Discharge)
└**2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 1.69 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=3.71 cfs @ 12.49 hrs HW=1,093.46' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Inlet Controls 3.71 cfs @ 4.7 fps)

Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 301 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1 Runoff Area=448,592 sf Runoff Depth=0.33"
Flow Length=1,200' Tc=12.0 min CN=72 Runoff=4.52 cfs 0.284 af

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2 Runoff Area=8,814 sf Runoff Depth=0.33"
Flow Length=90' Tc=1.2 min CN=72 Runoff=0.14 cfs 0.006 af

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3 Runoff Area=98,146 sf Runoff Depth=0.86"
Flow Length=260' Tc=4.1 min CN=85 Runoff=4.00 cfs 0.162 af

Subcatchment 4S: Subcatchment #4 Runoff Area=151,266 sf Runoff Depth=0.46"
Flow Length=1,470' Tc=9.8 min CN=76 Runoff=2.54 cfs 0.133 af

Reach 1R: Swale Peak Depth=0.49' Max Vel=4.4 fps Inflow=4.52 cfs 0.284 af
n=0.035 L=776.0' S=0.0528 '/' Capacity=81.71 cfs Outflow=4.20 cfs 0.282 af

Reach 2R: Swale Peak Depth=0.08' Max Vel=2.0 fps Inflow=0.14 cfs 0.006 af
n=0.035 L=79.0' S=0.1139 '/' Capacity=119.98 cfs Outflow=0.13 cfs 0.006 af

Reach 3R: Pipe Peak Depth=0.15' Max Vel=1.8 fps Inflow=0.13 cfs 0.006 af
D=12.0" n=0.012 L=58.0' S=0.0050 '/' Capacity=2.73 cfs Outflow=0.12 cfs 0.006 af

Reach 4R: Swale Peak Depth=0.07' Max Vel=1.3 fps Inflow=0.12 cfs 0.006 af
n=0.035 L=633.0' S=0.0552 '/' Capacity=212.79 cfs Outflow=0.08 cfs 0.006 af

Reach 5R: Pipe Peak Depth=0.55' Max Vel=7.6 fps Inflow=4.00 cfs 0.168 af
D=15.0" n=0.012 L=76.0' S=0.0200 '/' Capacity=9.90 cfs Outflow=3.93 cfs 0.168 af

Reach 6R: Swale Peak Depth=0.46' Max Vel=2.8 fps Inflow=2.54 cfs 0.133 af
n=0.035 L=221.0' S=0.0226 '/' Capacity=53.47 cfs Outflow=2.41 cfs 0.133 af

Reach 7R: Asphalt-lined swale Peak Depth=0.00' Max Vel=0.0 fps Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
n=0.014 L=480.0' S=0.0396 '/' Capacity=344.55 cfs Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond 1FB: Forebay Peak Elev=1,095.21' Storage=226 cf Inflow=6.78 cfs 0.583 af
Discarded=0.10 cfs 0.039 af Primary=6.70 cfs 0.544 af Outflow=6.80 cfs 0.582 af

Pond 1P: Pond #1 Peak Elev=1,090.83' Storage=8,109 cf Inflow=6.70 cfs 0.544 af
Discarded=1.27 cfs 0.539 af Primary=0.00 cfs 0.000 af Outflow=1.27 cfs 0.539 af

Total Runoff Area = 16.226 ac Runoff Volume = 0.585 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.43"

Subcatchment 1S: Subcatchment #1

Runoff = 4.52 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 0.284 af, Depth= 0.33"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 1yr Rainfall=2.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
357,704	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
90,888	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
448,592	72	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
12.0	1,200	0.1500	1.7		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 2S: Subcatchment #2

Runoff = 0.14 cfs @ 11.93 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af, Depth= 0.33"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 1yr Rainfall=2.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
4,983	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
3,831	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
8,814	72	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.2	90	0.2300	1.2		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Subcatchment 3S: Subcatchment #3

Runoff = 4.00 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.162 af, Depth= 0.86"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 1yr Rainfall=2.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
4,015	98	Paved parking & roofs
68,986	89	Gravel roads, HSG C
12,433	70	Brush, Fair, HSG C
12,712	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
98,146	85	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.1	260	0.0500	1.1		**Lag/CN Method,**

Subcatchment 4S: Subcatchment #4

Runoff = 2.54 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.133 af, Depth= 0.46"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr Prop 1yr Rainfall=2.20"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
6,608	98	Paved parking & roofs
16,943	89	Gravel roads, HSG C
25,324	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
102,391	73	Woods, Fair, HSG C
151,266	76	Weighted Average

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
9.8	1,470	0.2500	2.5		**Lag/CN Method, Overland flow**

Reach 1R: Swale

Inflow Area = 10.298 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.33" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 4.52 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 0.284 af
Outflow = 4.20 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.282 af, Atten= 7%, Lag= 5.4 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 4.4 fps, Min. Travel Time= 2.9 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.0 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 6.5 min

Peak Depth= 0.49' @ 12.11 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 81.71 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,141.00', Outlet Invert= 1,100.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 776.0' Slope= 0.0528 '/'

Reach 2R: Swale

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.33" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 0.14 cfs @ 11.93 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af
Outflow = 0.13 cfs @ 11.94 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af, Atten= 5%, Lag= 1.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 2.0 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.6 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.9 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.5 min

Peak Depth= 0.08' @ 11.94 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 119.98 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,141.00', Outlet Invert= 1,132.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 79.0' Slope= 0.1139 '/'

Reach 3R: Pipe

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.33" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 0.13 cfs @ 11.94 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af
Outflow = 0.12 cfs @ 11.96 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af, Atten= 5%, Lag= 0.8 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 1.8 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.5 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.7 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 1.4 min

Peak Depth= 0.15' @ 11.95 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 2.73 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,132.00', Outlet Invert= 1,131.71'
12.0" Diameter Pipe n= 0.012 Length= 58.0' Slope= 0.0050 '/'

Reach 4R: Swale

Inflow Area = 0.202 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.33" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 0.12 cfs @ 11.96 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af
Outflow = 0.08 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 0.006 af, Atten= 39%, Lag= 12.5 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 1.3 fps, Min. Travel Time= 8.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.8 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 13.8 min

Peak Depth= 0.07' @ 12.03 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 212.79 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,131.71', Outlet Invert= 1,096.75'
8.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 633.0' Slope= 0.0552 '/'

Reach 5R: Pipe

Inflow Area = 2.455 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.82" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 4.00 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.168 af
Outflow = 3.93 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.168 af, Atten= 2%, Lag= 0.2 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 7.6 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.2 min
Avg. Velocity = 2.7 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.5 min

Peak Depth= 0.55' @ 11.95 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 9.90 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,096.75', Outlet Invert= 1,095.23'
15.0" Diameter Pipe n= 0.012 Length= 76.0' Slope= 0.0200 '/'

Reach 6R: Swale

Inflow Area = 3.473 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.46" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 2.54 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.133 af
Outflow = 2.41 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.133 af, Atten= 5%, Lag= 2.3 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 2.8 fps, Min. Travel Time= 1.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.2 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 3.2 min

Peak Depth= 0.46' @ 12.05 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 53.47 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,105.00', Outlet Invert= 1,100.00'
6.00' x 2.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.035 Length= 221.0' Slope= 0.0226 '/'

Reach 7R: Asphalt-lined swale

Inflow Area = 16.226 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Max. Velocity= 0.0 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.0 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.0 min

Peak Depth= 0.00' @ 5.00 hrs
Capacity at bank full= 344.55 cfs
Inlet Invert= 1,079.00', Outlet Invert= 1,060.00'
5.00' x 4.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.014 Length= 480.0' Slope= 0.0396 '/'

Pond 1FB: Forebay

Inflow Area = 16.226 ac, Inflow Depth = 0.43" for Prop 1yr event
Inflow = 6.78 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 0.583 af
Outflow = 6.80 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.582 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.7 min
Discarded = 0.10 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.039 af
Primary = 6.70 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.544 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,095.21' @ 12.13 hrs Surf.Area= 575 sf Storage= 226 cf
Plug-Flow detention time= 0.8 min calculated for 0.582 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.6 min (828.2 - 827.6)

#	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
1	1,095.00'	5,480 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Irregular)** Listed below

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Perim. (feet)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
1,095.00	523	91.0	0	0	523
1,100.00	1,796	159.0	5,480	5,480	2,013

#	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
1	Primary	1,095.00'	**30.0' long x 4.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 Coef. (English) 2.38 2.54 2.69 2.68 2.67 2.67 2.65 2.66 2.66 2.68 2.72 2.73 2.76 2.79 2.88 3.07 3.32
2	Discarded	0.00'	**0.010400 fpm Exfiltration over entire Wetted area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.10 cfs @ 12.13 hrs HW=1,095.20' (Free Discharge)
2=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.10 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=6.57 cfs @ 12.13 hrs HW=1,095.20' (Free Discharge)
1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Weir Controls 6.57 cfs @ 1.1 fps)

Pond 1P: Pond #1

Inflow Area =	16.226 ac,	Inflow Depth =	0.40"	for Prop 1yr event
Inflow =	6.70 cfs @	12.13 hrs,	Volume=	0.544 af
Outflow =	1.27 cfs @	12.72 hrs,	Volume=	0.539 af, Atten= 81%, Lag= 35.5 min
Discarded =	1.27 cfs @	12.72 hrs,	Volume=	0.539 af
Primary =	0.00 cfs @	5.00 hrs,	Volume=	0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,090.83' @ 12.72 hrs Surf.Area= 7,126 sf Storage= 8,109 cf
Plug-Flow detention time= 57.6 min calculated for 0.539 af (99% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 54.6 min (878.8 - 824.2)

#	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
1	1,090.00'	97,669 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Irregular)** Listed below

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Perim. (feet)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
1,090.00	6,560	306.0	0	0	6,560
1,100.00	13,374	446.0	97,669	97,669	15,743

#	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
1	Primary	1,092.00'	**12.0" x 83.0' long Culvert** Ke= 0.500 Outlet Invert= 1,080.00' S= 0.1446 '/' n= 0.012 Cc= 0.900
2	Discarded	0.00'	**0.010400 fpm Exfiltration over entire Wetted area**

Discarded OutFlow Max=1.27 cfs @ 12.72 hrs HW=1,090.83' (Free Discharge)
2=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 1.27 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 5.00 hrs HW=1,090.00' (Free Discharge)
1=Culvert (Controls 0.00 cfs)

APPENDIX 7

BICKNELL'S THRUSH SURVEYS ON GORE MOUNTAIN, 2004-2005

Bicknell's Thrush Surveys on Gore Mountain, 2004-05

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Christine M. Sousa, Seasonal Wildlife Technician, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Ray Brook, New York

Background

Bicknell's thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*) is a species of special concern in New York State (NYS) and has been identified as the Neotropical migrant of highest conservation priority in the northeast. Habitat loss in U.S. and in their wintering area in the Greater Antilles is of major concern. The breeding range of Bicknell's thrush is naturally fragmented; they are adapted to disturbed habitats, such as fir waves, wind throw, ice and snow damage (Rimmer et al. 2001). In NYS they are found in high elevation conifer forests, primarily above 3,000 feet in elevation, on mountaintops in the Catskills and the Adirondacks.

Ski slope development resulting in habitat loss and fragmentation is an identified threat on the northeastern U.S. in the breeding range of Bicknell's thrush, along with comparable threats such as wind farm development. The Olympic Regional Development Authority and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) have been working with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Vermont Institute of Natural Science (VINS) to learn about potential impacts to Bicknell's thrush from ski area development in New York and to identify ways to minimize disturbance. These partnerships have resulted in the implementation of a fairly extensive monitoring program on Whiteface Mountain performed by WCS, a less intensive monitoring effort on Gore Mountain performed by WCS and DEC, and a report by VINS on the use of Vermont ski areas by Bicknell's thrush, with applications for Whiteface Mountain.

This report is specific to the monitoring effort on Gore Mountain, intended to inform the Gore Mountain Unit Management (UMP) planning process. The only new action proposed above the elevation of 2,800 feet in the current UMP Amendment/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is the new Hedges novice trail proposed to be constructed on Bear Mountain to connect the top of the gondola to the Saddle Lodge. Construction of the 1,270 foot long Hedges trail will necessitate the clearing of 6.5 acres of forest that is above 2,800 feet.

Methods

Point counts were conducted under acceptable weather conditions at dusk on 10 July 2004 and 21 June 2005 at the location of the proposed trail. At each location, observers used a tape recorder to play a Bicknell's thrush call for 1 minute and listened for 2 minutes. This playback technique is intended to determine presence/absence of the species and follows the protocol used by VINS Mountain Birdwatch volunteers during follow-up surveys. In 2004, each location was documented using Global Positioning System technology. The 2004 point count locations were used in 2005 and 1 additional location was surveyed. Point counts were conducted approximately 50m apart. Other boreal species--boreal chickadee (*Poecile hudsonica*),

Swainson's thrush (*C. ustulatus*) winter wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), and white-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)--were recorded if heard during the 2005 survey.

Results

Surveys involving playbacks conducted in 2004 and 2005 did not detect presence of Bicknell's thrush at Gore Mountain. In 2005, one white-throated Sparrow, one winter wren, and one Swainson's thrush were detected during the survey.

Discussion

WCS staff concluded that the absence of Bicknell's thrush during the 2004 survey was not definitive; the survey was conducted late in the breeding season and therefore the results for the survey were inconclusive. The 2005 survey was conducted at a more appropriate time in the breeding season, and it also yielded no evidence of Bicknell's presence. Field observations suggest that, although this area is above the elevation threshold for Bicknell's thrush to breed, the forest type is such that the habitat quality to Bicknell's thrush is probably marginal. Thus, cutting the new Hedges trail is not expected to have a significant adverse impact on Bicknell's thrush nesting habitat.

Recommendations made by VINS for cutting and ski slope design on Whiteface Mountain, however, are also applicable to Gore Mountain and can help limit disturbance to Bicknell's thrush and other breeding birds (Rimmer et al. 2004). These recommendations include:

- Initiating cutting and other invasive activities only after 1 August, after most breeding birds would have fledged
- Limiting trail width to less than 35m
- Practicing vegetation management as described in Rimmer et al. (2004), including limiting understory cutting and feathering vegetation as appropriate.

References

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Rimmer, C. C., K. P. McFarland, D. Lambert, R. Renfrew. 2004. Evaluating the use of Vermont Ski Areas by Bicknell's Thrush: Applications for Whiteface Mountain, New York. Vermont Institute of Natural Science. Woodstock, VT.

APPENDIX 8

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Industry Recognition

May 2005- The National Ski Areas Association awarded Gore Mountain the Silver Eagle Award for Excellence in Environmental Education. Gore received this award for its unique Northwoods Knowledge program that transforms every gondola ride into an educational experience, its "Fourth Grade Discovery Day" environmental field trips, and its cooperation with community to provide educational experiences. Finalists were Big Mountain, Montana, and Mammoth Mountain, California.

May 2000- The Skiing Company awarded Gore Mountain the Silver Eagle Award for Excellence in Environmental Group Relations at the National Ski Areas Association Annual Convention. Gore received this award for its proactive work with environmental groups such as the Adirondack Council, Residents Committee to Protect the Adirondacks, Adirondack Mountain Club, Trout Unlimited, Sierra Club, and Audubon Society. Finalists were Aspen Skiing Company, Colorado and Copper Mountain, Colorado.

Fall 1999- Gore Mountain was one of twenty-four parties invited to attend the Environmental Protection Agency's Sustainable Industry Mountain Resort Development Stakeholder Meeting.

1995- Gore Mountain was one of the thirty presenters, and the only representative of the ski industry, to the Environmental Concerns Task Force at the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism.

National Recognition

SKI
THE MAGAZINE OF THE SKI LIFE

November 2004

"Top 100 Instructors"

Of the thousands of instructors nationwide, two Gore Mountain ski instructors, BJ prior and Mark Lacek, were voted to this top honor.

October 2004

One of "The All-Time, Undisputed, Absolute Best Trails"

THE RUMOR at GORE MOUNTAIN

"The bumps on Rumor are insane. The top is often groomed flat, but the rest is one long glorious bump bash that'll test the wiriest physique. And on powder days? Sublime." -Moira McCarthy

October 2004

"Top 10 Mountain for Value & Weather"

October 2003

"Top 10 Mountain for Value & Lifts"

October 2002, October 2001, & October 2000

"Top 10 Mountain for Value"

December 2001

"Weekend at Gore"

Favorable four-page feature article noting Ski Bowl interconnect ***"The mountain's future may lie even farther down this north slope."*** *-Casey Seiler*

SKIING
winter adventure

December 2004

"Tales from the Ski-Area Crypt: Will the North Creek Ski Bowl Live Again?"

"It's been almost 30 years since the lifts turned at the North Creek Ski Bowl in Johnsburg, New York...that dormant period may soon end." Ben Hewitt

October 2002

"State of the Eastern Trees" Report.

"Skiers have been navigating the trees at Gore since ski trains took skiers to the now-abandoned North Creek Ski Bowl (which eventually will be resurrected as part of the resort)...*With the installation of the new Top Ridge Triple from Straightbrook Canyon to the top of Bear Mountain, skiers can sample 10 acres between balsam and spruce at the top and yellow birch and maple at the bottom." John Dostal*

November 2000

One of the "10 Great Unknowns"

"Up until four years ago, Gore was destined to remain a Great Unknown. Then its owners, the taxpayers of New York State, permitted their politicians to spend more than $14 million on improvements, which tripled snowmaking capacity, added new lifts, cut new trails, and, last year, opened a new peak: Bear Mountain." Paul McMorris

November 2000

"A Top 5 Makeover Mountain" Due to recent improvements including the new Northwoods Gondola and the development of Bear Mountain peak

Regional Recognition

January 2004- Warren Country Board of Supervisors Proclamation- Stating "Recreation and tourism is the major industry of Warren County and the State of New York and Gore Mountain Ski Center should be commended for their commitment to development of this Adirondack Jewel" and congratulating "Gore Mountain and the State of New York for their commitment which has made the Gore Mountain Ski Center and the surrounding area a destination which serves as a model of exceptional recreation and economic opportunities for both the residents and tourists who visit the area."

Warren County Board of Supervisors
Proclamation

WHEREAS, Gore Mountain Ski Center will observe the 40th Anniversary [illegible]

WHEREAS, the Gore Mountain Ski Center officially opened in 1964, and [illegible]

WHEREAS, the State of New York through the New York State Conservation Department and, later, the Olympic Regional Development Authority, supported the advanced development of this location by investing millions of dollars to create facilities which could be accessed and enjoyed by all of the public, while also providing an enhancement of tourism and the economy of the Adirondacks, and

WHEREAS, as a result of these commitments, the Gore Mountain Ski Center has continued with its development of the more than 800 skiable acres and provides a progressive and dynamic destination for many recreational interests, including skiing, snowboarding and most recently, tubing, and also offers programs and lessons for every interest, and

WHEREAS, recreation and tourism is the major industry of Warren County and the State of New York and Gore Mountain Ski Center should be commended for their commitment to development of this Adirondack Jewel, now, therefore, be it

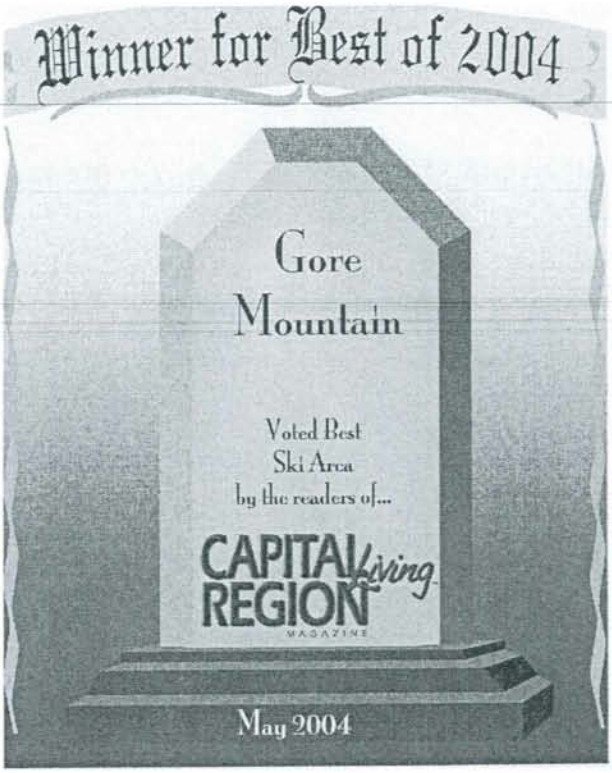
RESOLVED, that I, William H. Thomas, Chairman of the Warren County Board of Supervisors, on behalf of the residents of Warren County, and myself personally, offer congratulations to Gore Mountain and the State of New York for their commitment which has made the Gore Mountain Ski Center and the region surrounding it a destination which serves as a model of exceptional recreation and economic opportunities for both the residents and tourists who visit the area.

Dated: January 2004

William Thomas, Chairman
Warren County Board of Supervisors

Metroland newspaper readers voted Gore "Best Skiing/Snowboarding" in 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2004.

Gore Mountain was voted Best Ski Area in 2004 by the readers of Capital Region Living Magazine.



Press

"Group Plans Hotels for North Creek"

"Plans also include connecting the ski bowl to the rest of Gore's ski trails through lifts, an essential connection for the planned resort area."

Jason McCord, Post-Star, 4/2/05

"Hill's Comeback Stirs Memories"

"Of course, it's not the size or the pitch of North Creek Ski Bowl that makes its rebirth so significant. It's the history that stands behind this little hill, the ski pioneers of the 1930's whose hard work and determination helped create the North Creek Ski Bowl and shape the ski industry into what it is today."

Eric Vohr, Albany Times Union, 1/27/05

"Plenty Planned for Whiteface, Gore"

"In the not to distant future, some Gore trails will connect to the old Ski Bowl, making for an even greater ski-rider experience. And I expect North Creek in general will be rewarded with a whole new flux of avid skier-rider visitors."

Dick Healy, Troy Record, 3/17/05

"Ski Bowl Sale Close to Reality"

"If the project does take place, it is a big deal. Gore has long had the potential to be a major resort in the Northeast. It has the terrain and the access to compete with many of the areas that now draw visitors from downstate metropolitan areas to New England. North Creek was a big destination when ski trains ran weekly from New York to North Creek in the 1930s. Many there now imagine North Creek as a big destination once again."

Phil Johnson, Amsterdam Recorder, 2/24/05

"Tiny Steps Adding Up for Gore"

"But there has been a significant increase in skiers coming to Gore from southern New York, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and even eastern Connecticut. The combination of continued improvements…is being noticed. Gore seems to improve every year and this winter is no exception.

The area has a very modest bed base right now. But there are reports the old North Creek Ski Bowl property that has been on the real estate market for a year now is close to being bought, with development on the mind of potential owners. If that came about, if would have a major impact not only on the ski mountain, but the entire North Creek area as well."

Phil Johnson, Amsterdam Recorder, 12/23/04

"Hoping to Open a New Trail to Prosperity"

"'Connecting Gore Mountain with North Creek will help make the town a destination resort and help to capture some of the $100 million New Yorkers spend annually skiing in Vermont,' Hevesi said.

The state has long sought ways to snatch some of the skiers lured to the Green Mountain State by Vermont's glitzy advertising campaigns, bustling ski towns and huge privately owned resorts."

Alan Wechsler, Times Union, 3/17/04

"Gore Mountain Still an Overlooked Gem"

"On my recent visit, several of my colleagues glimpsed the past and the future when they skied backcountry from today's Gore tot the old Bowl. Someday (soon, it's hoped) both the ski train and the Ski Bowl skiing may be reborn…"

Mitch Kaplan, Bergen Record, 03/04

"Gore Mountain Ski Center May Soon Become the Economic Stimulus Warren County Hoped it Would Be"

"Today, for instance, there are 50% fewer lodgings within a 10-mile radius of the slopes than can be found at competing ski resorts."

Anthony F. Hall, Lake George Mirror, 2/04

"Gore Set for 40th Anniversary"

"The Bowl was a much smaller version of Gore, however it offered challenging terrain, moguls galore and for those fortunate enough to have skied it, the ever twisting, dipping Hudson Trail…Many speculate that at some future date Gore, and the Ski bowl will be connected which will add considerable ski/snowboard acreage, ultimately helping North Creek to further develop its bedbase and commercial potential."

Dick Healy, Troy Record, 2/5/04

"Gore is Unable to Keep a Secret"

"The North Creek Ski Bowl, one of four mountain tops on the original range, has been made into a tubing park but will be redeveloped to provide tubing and skiing."

Rich Fisher, New Jersey's Star-Ledger, 1/22/04