



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Division of Operations

Bureau of Recreation

Piseco Lake Public Campgrounds

Unit Management Plan

PUBLIC DRAFT

Town of Arietta, Hamilton County, New York

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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Operations, 3rd Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233

Governor **ANDREW M. CUOMO**

Commissioner **BASIL SEGGOS**

**PISECO LAKE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS
SITE SPECIFIC - VOLUME II
DRAFT UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

NOTE: Volume I is a generic plan and contains overview, environmental setting, goals, policy, management, and impact assessment criteria which pertain universally and in common to all Adirondack and Catskill public campgrounds and special day-use classified intensive-use areas. Volume II is a site-specific document containing inventories of physical, biological, and human-made features, together with specific management actions for the individual site. Volume III contains support data in the form of an appendix to Volumes I and II.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) prepares unit management plans (UMP) to cover the next five-year management period. The final UMP is completed according to guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

Region 5 staff has prepared this draft UMP for review. Any comments and/or information should be forwarded to Brett Blanchard, copy to Tom Folts, Division of Operations, Albany. For information, contact Michael Buzzelli, Campground Program Manager, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY12233, telephone 518-457-2500.

**SUMMARY
PISECO LAKE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

In keeping with constitutional provisions criteria referenced in the *Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan* (APSLMP) and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) management policy for Forest Preserve state-owned lands, the department has established a plan for the five-year operation of the Piseco Lake Campground.

Goals include: managing recreation programs in a manner which ensures protecting natural resources in accordance with Environmental Conservation Law, offering recreational opportunities for state residents, ensuring that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees, and managing the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

DEC's management of the Piseco Lake Campground will conform to the APSLMP. In addition, the actions proposed in this UMP will conform to the conditions and thresholds established for such actions in the Generic Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement GUMP/EIS and do not require any separate site-specific environmental review (see 6 NYCRR 617.10[d]).

Any action DEC takes on this unit that is not addressed in this UMP and is not addressed in the GUMP/EIS may need a separate site-specific environmental review. To help meet these goals, contingent upon funding, the 14 management actions below are being proposed.

Proposed Management Actions	
•	Replace ticket booths at 2 campgrounds
•	Little Sand Point – Reconstruct comfort station #1
•	Little Sand Point – Convert 4 campsites to universal design
•	Little Sand Point – Pave and improve drainage on loop road
•	Little Sand Point – Improve camper experience with site closures
•	Little Sand Point – Relocate chlorination building
•	Little Sand Point – Replace water lines
•	Poplar Point – Redevelop area as no-fee boat launch
•	Point Comfort – Improve site separation with site closures
•	Point Comfort – Pave and improve drainage of loop road
•	Point Comfort – Convert 6 vault toilet buildings to 3 comfort stations with showers
•	Point Comfort – Remove building 11 (old pump house)

• Point Comfort –	Construct garage
• Throughout –	Replace overhead with underground powerlines

*Prioritized projects are to be completed when funding becomes available.

The beneficial effects of proposed actions include: compliance with state health codes, maintenance of physical plant investment, modernization of facilities which enhance visitors' recreational experience, upkeep of facilities that contribute to public safety, and providing conditions in a setting and on scale in harmony with the character of the Adirondack Park.

Determination of conformance to criteria established in the APSLMP includes: deciding whether proposed activities avoid alterations of wetlands and topography; limiting vegetative clearing; preserving the scenic natural resources of the area; and whether the plan contains an adequate assessment of actual and projected public use.

Mitigation measures to reduce environmental impacts have been considered. All construction projects will limit tree removal to minimize clearing and to maintain the facility's wooded appearance. Architectural designs will be selected to blend harmoniously with the character of the recreation area and surrounding forest. Seeding and mulching of construction sites will readily reestablish vegetation, effectively stabilizing soils. Adjacent forest cover will not be altered. Proposals concentrate on improving and updating facilities to accommodate present peak-use periods rather than to accommodate increased population projections.

Various alternative actions were considered. Public unrest, adverse effects on local communities, and uncontrolled use of state lands would sharply increase should recreation planning and management efforts be reduced or dissolved. Current precedents preclude selection of alternatives at this time.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

The Piseco Lake Campgrounds are located within the DEC Region 5 Northville working circle and consists of three separate facilities totaling 175 campsites on 50 developed acres. The campgrounds—Poplar Point, Little Sand Point and Point Comfort—are situated in stands of northern hardwoods on the northwest shore of 2,848-acre Piseco Lake. Their location, 50 miles inside the southern boundary of the Adirondack Park, offers visitors a wide selection of outdoor pursuits, including camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, boating and hiking on nearby state land. Several restaurants, a golf course and lift-serviced mountain biking are located within a few minutes’ travel in the hamlets of Piseco, Lake Pleasant and Speculator. Most of the 175 campsites are well forested and many are located near the lakeshore. Amenities range from more primitive pit-type toilets at Poplar Point and Point Comfort to modern flush toilets and hot showers at Little Sand Point. Poplar Point and Point Comfort each offer a beach area with a bathhouse and picnic areas with tables and grills. All three campgrounds have boat-launching facilities. Little Sand Point and Point Comfort have kayaks and canoes for rent. Little Sand Point has firewood for sale.

Hiking opportunities exist close by, including access to Panther Mountain Echo Cliffs from a trailhead near Little Sand Point and the T Lake Trail, which begins at Poplar Point Campground.

1. Location

The three campgrounds are located on County Route 24, also known as Old Piseco Rd., three to six miles west of the hamlet of Piseco. Piseco is on County Route 24, one mile north of the intersection with State Highway 8 and ten miles west of Speculator. The three campgrounds are a portion of the Oxbow Tract, purchased in 1897.

Campground Locations in the Oxbow Tract		
Campground	Lot #	Survey Map
Poplar Point	222	3080
Little Sand Point	221	3177
Point Comfort	219, 220	3706

2. History

Long before the first European settlers arrived, the abundance of fish and game here attracted tribes of the Iroquois nation by providing them with food, clothing and shelter. They maintained their settlements to the south near the Mohawk River, which offered fertile valleys and easier transportation, but artifacts and traces of temporary hunting camps have been found at various locations around the lake. When clothing made from beaver, sable and mink pelts became fashionable in Europe, both Europeans and Indians hunted and trapped in the region before transporting their pelts to Albany for sale and trade. The first white settler in the area was Shadrack Dunning, who settled at the east end of Piseco Lake in 1827. His son Alvah is probably better known as a skilled guide and hermit and is sometimes “credited” with exterminating wolves and moose in the Adirondacks. The three campgrounds on Piseco Lake are located within an area defined by New York State that may contain archeologically sensitive sites and could hold items or remains of these early visitors.

Hamilton County was formed from Montgomery County in 1816, and the Town of Arietta was formed from the Town of Lake Pleasant in 1836. In 1841, the town was noted to have a population of 209. The lands upon which the campgrounds are situated are located in a portion of the Oxbow Tract. This tract was established by New York State in 1811, contained about 70,000 acres and was divided into 304 lots. Lots 219-222, in which the campgrounds are located, are in the northern portion of the Oxbow Tract. In the decades after the Revolutionary War, the state was interested in selling its lands in the Adirondacks in hopes of harnessing the wilderness and making it productive. The land was sold for as little as a few cents an acre, and many lands in the northern Adirondacks were given away to Revolutionary War veterans. In 1820, Duncan McMartin, Jr. surveyed the south part of the Oxbow Tract and estimated that the timber on it was worth from 10 to 50 cents an acre.

In 1835, Andrew K. Morehouse held over 9,000 acres in the Oxbow Tract. Already the founder of the community of Morehouse to the west and holding influence over a large portion of the southern Adirondack region, he planned a development at the north end of Piseco Lake by subdividing his lands and offering purchasers lots as long as they would be willing to meet his terms of contract. In 1841, the Village of Piseco boasted a hotel, blacksmith shop and sawmill and was described as flourishing. It had also been designated to become the county seat of Hamilton County. The soil turned out to be poor for farming, the growing season was short, and the terms of Morehouse’s contracts turned out to be unreasonable, even controlling the size and shapes of residences and insisting on deadlines to complete intended projects. Most settlers could not meet the requirements or afford to stay, and by 1843 to 1845,

I. INTRODUCTION

the exodus of citizens from Piseco Village was in full swing. As late as 1848, Morehouse was still attempting to induce settlement on his lands by reproducing letters supposedly written by visitors to the area giving glowing accounts of how suitable it was for settlement and distributing these letters in New York City. One letter was written by a Mr. Burt who claims to have settled on acreage on Lots 220, 221 and 222, where the campgrounds are located today. He stated that the southern-facing slopes with a fine view of the lake would be well suited for farming. There is little evidence of farming ever occurring on these rocky and hilly slopes, and those who read these letters must not have been convinced. In 1860, the Village of Piseco was described as nearly deserted and contained but four families. The first wave of development in the area was over.

This region, like most of the Adirondacks, experienced the great timber harvest that grew slowly after 1850 and peaked in about 1880. The second wave of development brought the need for workers from outside the area along with improved transportation. In addition to work for loggers, jobs were created for processing logs at sawmills, tanning hemlock bark, growing hay and oats to feed horses and oxen, cooking to feed the loggers in lumber camps, cutting ice for refrigeration, and many other related needs. This part of the Adirondacks held large stands of hemlock trees resulting in the construction of a number of tanneries close by, including the Silver Lake Tannery at Piseco. As a result, Hamilton County's population grew steadily from 2,188 in 1850 to 4,762 in 1890, and Piseco boasted a thriving tannery and sawmill business. After the timber was removed, much of the land fell into disuse, and, in the two decades between 1871 and 1890, the state began to acquire lands all through the Adirondacks through tax sales for unpaid taxes. Portions of lots 219-222 were purchased by New York State between 1892 and 1898 and became part of the newly protected Forest Preserve lands. Much of the state-owned forested areas in and surrounding the campgrounds today are second growth and have been growing since the timber harvests over 120 years ago. These areas have been protected from further cutting since 1894, when a constitutional convention approved what today is known as Article XIV of the State Constitution, the Forever Wild clause.

As timber supplies diminished and tanneries fell into decline, and just when the region needed another economic boost, an influx of vacationers in the late 1800s initiated a third wave of development. While the region had been well known for hunting and fishing for decades, the growing popularity of the automobile and improved roads greatly increased the ease of traveling to the area. Hotels were built to accommodate overnight visitors, private camps were constructed along lakeshores for seasonal use and roadside tent camping became popular. At first, camping on state lands was completely unregulated.

Before long, informal but popular campsites throughout the Adirondacks began quickly deteriorating, and the fear of forest fires prompted the state to take action to protect the forests. In the late 1920s, the first public campgrounds were developed. Most of these early campgrounds were located in areas where lots of informal camping was already occurring, usually right along the roads near a lake or stream. Poplar Point, which opened in 1927, and Point Comfort, which opened in 1931, are typical of these early campgrounds.. At the time, Old Piseco Rd. was the only road connecting Piseco to Morehouse and settlements to the west. Due to the popularity of these two early campgrounds and the need for more campsites, Little Sand Point was opened to the public in 1953. In 1951, the state completed what we know today as Route 8 on the southern side of the lake, and the campgrounds as well as the Village of Piseco on the west side were no longer situated along the primary route through this area. Despite the tremendous increase in vehicle traffic since the early days of the campgrounds, a peaceful setting and several structures which have survived since the first years of operation can still be found. In 1994, the campgrounds were expanded to their current acreage through the reclassification of 81.1 acres of Ferris Lake Wild Forest (FLWF) and 32.8 acres of West Canada Lake Wilderness to

The origin of the name Piseco Lake is not clear despite being one of the earliest named lakes in the Adirondacks. In his 1824 *Gazetteer*, Spafford says it bears the name of a singular Indian who lived alone on its shores. In Gordon’s 1836 *Gazetteer*, the name appears as Piseco Lake, but no comment is made about the origin of the name. In an 1842 *Gazetteer*, the name Piseco Lake first appears. Some say it was named by the surveyor Joshua Brown for an Indian chief of his acquaintance. Others believed the name derived from the Latin word *pisces*, meaning “fish.”

Year	Poplar Point Campground Improvements
1927	Campground opened
1932	Supervisor’s cabin constructed by Civilian Conservation Corp
1950	Storage and workshop building constructed
1951	Entrance booth constructed
1965	Bathhouse and lifeguard cabin constructed
1980	Comfort station constructed
1984	Potable water pump house constructed
1994	Potable water supply modified from lake to well, boat launch modernized

Year	Little Sand Point Campground Improvements
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I. INTRODUCTION

1953	Campground opened
1960	Potable water pump house constructed
1965	Garage and workshop building constructed
1976	Comfort station 1 constructed
1981	Comfort station 3 constructed
1985	Comfort station 2 constructed
1994	Potable water supply modified from lake to well, boat launch modernized
2003	Well pump replacement
2009	Shower building constructed, two comfort stations converted from vault to flush toilets
2012	Wood storage building constructed

Year	Point Comfort Campground Improvements
1931	Campground opened
1975	Electric service extended to campground
1981	Refuse disposal building constructed and potable water system rehabilitated
1994	Potable water supply modified from lake to well, boat launch modernized

II. INVENTORY of FACILITIES, SYSTEMS and RESOURCES

A. Inventory of Existing Facilities

1. Camping and Day-Use (Picnic) Areas

a. Poplar Point

Camping Area	Day-Use Area
21 campsites	Area – 1.6 acres
21 picnic tables	10 picnic tables
21 fireplaces	7 fireplaces
5 water spigots	6 grills
Design capacity – 126 persons (21 x 6/site)	4 water spigots
	Design capacity – 60 persons (10 x 6/table)

b. Little Sand Point

Camping Area	Day-Use Area
78 campsites	No day-use area currently
78 picnic tables	
78 fireplaces	
14 water spigots	
Design capacity – 468 persons (78 x 6/site)	

c. Point Comfort

Camping Area	Day-Use Area
76 campsites	Area – .23 acre
76 picnic tables	10 picnic tables
76 fireplaces	1 fireplace
10 water spigots	10 grills
Design capacity – 456 persons (76 x 6/site)	2 water spigots
	Design capacity – 60 persons (10 x 6/table)

2. Roads and Parking Areas

All three campgrounds are bordered on the northwest by County Route 24 (Old Piseco Rd.), and vehicular access to each is gained from this highway. Roads within the three campgrounds total 8,548' (1.6 miles).

a. Poplar Point

Paved roads within the campground total 1,692' (.32 mile) and are 10 feet wide. One wooden bridge crosses a small stream near campsite 7. Parking is adjacent to the day-use area and the caretaker's cabin. There is parking capacity for 10 vehicles, and it is shared by day users, hikers, visitors to the campsites and boat launch patrons.

b. Little Sand Point

Roads within the campground total 4,488' (.85 mile). Of those, 3,960' (.75 mile) are paved one way and are 12' wide, and 528' (.1 mile) are unpaved, one way and 12' wide. One stone arch bridge and six culverts provide drainage throughout the campground. This campground does not have a picnic day-use area. There is parking capacity for five cars, and it is shared by visitors to the campsites and boat launch patrons. The shower building has parking for 13 vehicles and includes two ADA spots designated for people with disabilities.

c. Point Comfort

Roads within the campground total 3,696' (.7 mile). Of those, 2,896' (.55 mile) are paved, one way and are 12' wide, and 800' are unpaved, one way and 12' wide. Two culverts provide drainage. Parking is adjacent to the day-use area, in front of the bathhouse and pump house and near the entrance booth. There is parking capacity for 10 vehicles, and it is shared by day users, hikers, visitors to campsites and boat launch patrons.

3. Buildings

a. Poplar Point

Bldg #	Bldg Name/Function	Location/Description/Use	Size sq ft	Condition	Year Built
(001)	Facility supervisor's cottage	Near entrance	694	Fair	1932
(002)	Comfort station #1	Near site 6	254	Fair	1965
(003)	Entrance booth	Near entrance	63	Fair	1951
(004)	Lifeguard cabin	Near beach	564	Fair	1965
(005)	Bathhouse	Near beach	532	Fair	1965
(007)	Pump house #1	Near beach	105	Fair	1984

The building condition rating is from the Maintenance management System (MMS) building inspection report conducted Oct. 2014.

Comfort station has 8 vault toilets (4 per sex) and 2 sinks (1 per sex).

b. Little Sand Point

Bldg #	Bldg Name/Function	Location/Description/Use	Size sq ft	Condition	Year Built
(001)	Facility supervisor's cottage	Near entrance	1,025	Fair	1951
(002)	Entrance booth	Near entrance	60	Fair	1951
(003)	Garage/recycle center	Near entrance (across road)	875	Good	1965
(005)	Comfort station 1 (6-unit vault)	Near Site 12	195	Fair	1981
(006)	Comfort station 3 (6-unit flush)	Near Site 59	185	Fair	1985
(007)	Comfort station 2 (6-unit flush)	Near Site 33	285	Good	1985
(008)	Pump house	Near site 43	100	Poor	1960
(009)	Shower building	Near site 12 (across road)	1,092	Excellent	2009
	Lift station	Near shower building	130	Excellent	2009
	Wood storage building	Next to recycle center	864	Excellent	2012
	Lift station	Near comfort station 2	64	Excellent	2009

The building condition rating is from the (MMS) building inspection report conducted Oct. 2014.

Comfort station 5 is a vault unit with 6 toilets (3 per sex) and 2 sinks (1 per sex). Comfort station 6 is a flush unit with 3 toilets, one urinal and 2 sinks (1 per sex). Comfort station 7 is a flush unit with 6 toilets (3 per sex), one urinal and 4 sinks (2 per sex). The shower building has 8 unisex showers (2 ADA for people with disabilities). There is also an ADA unisex bathroom with 1 toilet and 1 sink.

Total for campground: 25 toilets, 15 sinks and 8 shower units.

II. INVENTORY of FACILITIES, SYSTEMS and RESOURCES

c. Point Comfort

Bldg #	Bldg Name/Function	Location/Description/Use	Size sq ft	Condition	Year Built
(001)	Facility supervisor's cottage	Near entrance	6	Fair	1951
(002)	Entrance booth	Near entrance	60	Fair	1951
(003)	Comfort station 3	Near site 39	134	Fair	1930
(004)	Comfort station 4	Near site 37	134	Fair	1930
(005)	Comfort station 5	Near site 56	134	Fair	1930
(006)	Comfort station 6	Near site 57	134	Fair	1930
(007)	Comfort station 1	Near site 24	134	Fair	1930
(008)	Comfort station 2	Near site 24	134	Fair	1930
(009)	Bathhouse	Near beach	669	Fair	1930
(011)	Old pump house	Near site 36	151	Poor	1930
(012)	Storehouse	Near site 35	162	Fair	1950
(013)	Recycle building	Near entrance	120	Good	1993
(014)	Well pump house	Near site 51	48	Excellent	1993

The building condition rating is from the (MMS) building inspection report conducted Oct 2014. Comfort stations 3-8 each have 4 vault toilets and 1 sink. Total for campground: 32 toilets, 8 sinks and no shower units.

4. Sewage System

a. Poplar Point

The comfort station is a vault-style toilet, and waste from the eight toilets is held in an 800-gallon holding tank. The two comfort station sinks discharge into a sub-surface leaching system. Wastewater from the caretaker's cabin and lifeguard cabin discharges into 500-gallon septic tanks and then to 700-gallon (approx.) cesspools. Each building contains one toilet, one shower and two sinks. These tanks will be pumped periodically by a department-owned pumping vehicle, and the content transported to the Speculator or Johnstown wastewater treatment plant.

b. Little Sand Point

Comfort station 1 is a vault unit, and waste from the six toilets is held in a holding tank. The two sinks discharge into a sub-surface leaching system. Comfort stations 2 and 3 are flush units. The waste from these 12 toilets and 6 sinks flows into 1,000-gallon septic tanks at each building and then flows through .49 mile of gravity sewer to the lift station at the shower building. Waste from the eight showers, seven toilets and seven sinks at the shower building flows into a 6,000-gallon septic tank and

II. INVENTORY of FACILITIES, SYSTEMS and RESOURCES

then to the lift station. A bio-filter at the shower building also flows to the lift station. All liquid waste is then pumped through .47 mile of force main to a dosing chamber before entering the four central absorption beds. Waste from the shower, sink and toilet in the caretaker’s cabin flows into a 500-gallon septic tank and then into a sub-surface leaching system. All tanks are pumped periodically by a department-owned pumping vehicle and the content transported to the Speculator or Johnstown wastewater treatment plant. A NYSDEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit #GP-0-05-001 was issued in 2008 permitting the sub-surface discharge of up to 5,010 gallons per day.

c. Point Comfort

The six comfort stations have vault-style toilets, and waste from the 24 toilets is held in six holding tanks. The gray water from the six sinks is discharged into three gray water wells. Wastewater from the caretaker’s cabin is discharged into a 500-gallon septic tank and sub-surface leaching system. All tanks are pumped periodically by a department-owned pumping vehicle, and approximately 30,000 gallons of waste are transported to the Speculator or Johnstown wastewater treatment plant annually. A sink in the recycle building drains to a gray water well.

Bldg #	Bldg #/Type	Septic Tank Size (gallons)	Pumped to Field	Year Built
Poplar Point				
(001)	Facility supervisor’s cottage	500*	Yes	1932
(002)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1965
(004)	Lifeguard cabin	500*	Yes	1965
Little Sand Point				
(001)	Facility supervisor’s cottage	500*	Yes	1951
(005)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1981
(006)	Comfort station	1,000	Yes	1985
(007)	Comfort station	1,000	Yes	1985
(009)	Shower building	6,000	Yes	2012
Point Comfort				
(001)	Facility supervisor’s cottage	500*	Yes	1951
(003)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1930
(004)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1930
(005)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1930
(006)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1930
(007)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1930
(008)	Comfort station	Vault	No	1930

II. INVENTORY of FACILITIES, SYSTEMS and RESOURCES

*These tanks flow by gravity to individual sub-surface leaching systems.

5. Solid Waste

Annual refuse generated is approximately 29 tons. Poplar Point campers are directed to dispose of garbage and recyclables at Little Sand Point, located 1.2 miles west on Old Piseco Rd. At Little Sand Point and Point Comfort, garbage is dropped off at the recycle centers, where it is compacted and bagged by campground staff. Garbage is picked up weekly by the Town of Arietta. A recycling program is operated at Little Sand Point and Point Comfort. About 1,000 lbs. of recyclables are collected annually. Returnable containers are collected at the campground and picked up by local not-for-profit organizations by permit.

Beginning with the 1992 season, all the day-use areas have been under the carry-in, carry-out policy. Appropriate signs have been erected to inform the public, and a brochure was produced by the Albany Office.

6. Barriers

Barriers control campground use and are periodically opened or closed for this purpose. Design and safety considerations of in-place barriers are covered by department policy. The current inventory is shown below.

Location	Type	Function
<i>Poplar Point</i>		
Entrance	Pipe gate	Control access to campsites
End of road by Site 21	Pipe gate	Control access to campsites
<i>Little Sand Point</i>		
Entrance	Pipe gate	Control access to campsites
<i>Point Comfort</i>		
Entrance	Pipe gate	Control access to campsites

7. Telephone

The main phone number for Poplar Point is 315-548-8031; for Little Sand Point, 315-548-7585; and for Point Comfort, 518-548-7586. When the campgrounds are closed, the phone lines are disconnected.

8. Signs

The messages conveyed to the public by means of standard (yellow on brown) signs include directions to or information about entry, the supervisor's office, the bulletin board, traffic control, commemorations, regulations, the picnic area, comfort stations and campsites.

9. Electric System

a. Poplar Point

The campground receives primary electrical distribution to a pole and transformer on Old Piseco Rd., and overhead secondary is distributed into the campground servicing the caretaker's cabin, ticket booth and lifeguard cabin. Service to the comfort station and well house is underground. National Grid provides power and distribution to the campground. DEC owns and maintains all utility lines on the campground. There are meters located at the caretaker's cabin and at the well house. Average yearly electric consumption is 3,000 kWh at a cost of \$900. (See Exhibit #7a.)

b. Little Sand Point

The campground receives primary electrical distribution from a pole and transformer located on Old Piseco Rd. near the campground entrance and a second pole and transformer located on Old Piseco Rd. near site 42. Secondary power is distributed overhead to the caretaker's cabin, ticket booth, recycle center, well house and comfort stations 5 and 7. Service is underground to the wood storage building, shower house, lift stations, well and comfort station 6. National Grid provides power and distribution to the campground. DEC owns and maintains all utility lines on the campground. There are meters located at the caretaker's cabin and at the well house. Average yearly electric consumption is 7,800 kWh at a cost of \$1,600. (See Exhibit #7b.)

c. Point Comfort

The campground receives primary electrical distribution from a pole and transformer located on Old Piseco Rd. near the campground entrance. Secondary power is distributed overhead to the caretaker's cabin. Service to the recycle center, ticket booth, well, garage, pump house and comfort stations is underground. National Grid provides power and distribution to the campground. DEC owns and maintains all utility lines on the campground. There is a meter located at the caretaker's cabin. Average yearly electric consumption is 7,250 kWh at a cost of \$1,300. (See Exhibit #7c.)

10. Potable Water System

The following features are common to all three campgrounds. All systems:

- Are separate supply systems not interconnected because of distances separating the facilities
- Are drilled well water supply systems
- Pump water to storage reservoirs before distribution to building and water spigots
- Are chlorinated prior to reaching the storage reservoirs and tested daily for chlorine content

a. Poplar Point

There is a 197'-deep drilled well located near the day-use area that supplies water to the campground. The well yields 15 gallons per minute and has a 3/4-HP pump with a pumping capacity of 16 gallons per minute. The water is treated by chlorine injection at the chlorination building and pumped to a 6,500-gallon reservoir. From the reservoir, it is gravity fed through .38 mile of water line to the water spigots, comfort stations, staff housing, bathhouse and recycling center. (See Exhibit 5a.)

b. Little Sand Point

There is a 295'-deep drilled well located near site 44 that supplies water to the campground. The well yields 12 gallons per minute and has a 1/2-HP pump with a pumping capacity of 7 gallons per minute. The water is treated by chlorine injection at the chlorination building and pumped to a 6,400-gallon reservoir. From the reservoir, it is gravity fed through 1.1 miles of water line to the water spigots, comfort stations, staff housing, bathhouse dump station and recycling center. (See Exhibit 5b.)

c. Point Comfort

There is a 295'-deep drilled well located near the main gate that supplies water to the campground. The well yields 7 gallons per minute and has a 3/4-HP pump with a pumping capacity of 5 gallons per minute. The water is chlorinated at a building near the well and pumped to a 7,500-gallon reservoir. From the reservoir, it is gravity fed through .57 mile of water line to the water spigots, comfort stations, staff housing, bathhouse and recycling center. (See Exhibit 5c.)

11. Trails

The Echo Cliff – Panther Mountain Trail starts at a parking area on Old Piseco Rd. near site 65 at Little Sand Point Campground. The trail to this popular destination is well worn, steep and eroded in

several locations. An open rocky area and ledges provide spectacular views across Piseco Lake to Spy Lake and the Silver Lake Wilderness. The hike is 1.7 miles round trip.

The T Lake Trail starts at Poplar Point Campground 100 yards south of the entrance. The trail climbs 1,670 feet over 3.5 miles to the shore of T Lake where there is a lean-to. The fire tower on T Lake Mountain was removed in 1977. The trail once continued from here to T Lake Falls but has been closed due to safety concerns.

12. Fuel Systems

The chart below displays the permanent fuel system used at the campground.

	Product Type	Tank Size gal	Campground	Location	Annual Use gal
1	Propane	420	Poplar Point	Caretaker Cabin	92
2	Propane	100	Poplar Point	Lifeguard Cabin	
3	Propane	420	Little Sand Point	Caretaker Cabin	899
4	Propane	2,000	Little Sand Point	Shower Building	
5	Propane	420	Point Comfort	Caretaker Cabin	78
	Avg gallons used 1,1220		Avg annual Cost		\$2,000

13. Swimming

In most years, the beaches at Poplar Point and Point Comfort have been operational for the core of the camping season and were staffed by lifeguards. Since 2013, a lack of qualified lifeguards in the area has forced the closure of these beaches for the season. It is DEC’s intention to continue to recruit and test lifeguard candidates and open these beaches if qualified staff become available.

14. Boating

A boat launching site is located at each of the three campgrounds. These enhance fishing and other water-related recreational opportunities on Piseco Lake. Many private camp owners also use these facilities to launch and remove their boats for the season. These sites are listed in the New York State Directory of State Access and Boat Launching Areas as having hard-surface launching ramps, meaning they are trailer-launch capable. All the launches were reconstructed in 1993 and each consists of a cast-in-place concrete approach slab abutting a 15'-wide concrete push slab ramp. Each has a floating dock to assist patrons with launching. Parking is limited at all three sites, with room for 12 vehicles and trailers at Poplar Point and for six vehicles and trailers each at Little Sand Point and Point Comfort. Exhibit 11 of Volume I of the *Final Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for*

II. INVENTORY of FACILITIES, SYSTEMS and RESOURCES

Campgrounds and Day-Use Areas shows the facility to have a pre-existing improved ramp which provides for the only public access to the launching of trailered boats. Currently there are no private launch areas on the lake.

15. Dams

A dam is located on Piseco Lake where the outlet flows under a bridge on State Route 10. The Town of Arietta controlled the level of the lake for many years to provide a stable water level from June through September. The group known as the Piseco Natural Association filed a lawsuit in 2009 challenging the practice and claiming that by raising the level of the lake during summers, the town caused substantial damage and erosion to their properties. A State of New York Supreme Court justice ruled in 2010 that the Town of Arietta must abandon its practice of raising the summertime level of Piseco Lake by installing planks at the dam.

B. Inventory of Systems

1. Staff

Poplar Point	
Total	Position Title
1	Conservation Recreation Facilities Supervisor I
2	Park and Recreation Aide
2	Life Guards

Little Sand Point	
Total	Position Title
1	Conservation Recreation Facilities Supervisor II
1	Conservation Security Worker
3	Park and Recreation Aide
2	Life Guards

Point Comfort	
Total	Position Title
1	Conservation Recreation Facilities Supervisor I
3	Park and Recreation Aide
2	Life Guards

2. Fee Schedule 2016

Daily Fees 2016 Open Dates: May 20 - Sept 5*	
Camping/night – NYS Residents	\$20.00
Camping/night – Non-Residents	\$25.00
Day Use - Auto	\$8.00
Day Use - Walk In	\$2.00
Day Use - Bus	\$75.00
Day Use - Motorcycle	\$4.00
Wood – per bag	\$9.00
Empire Passport - season	\$65.00

*Little Sand Point Open Dates May 20 – Sept 11

3. Permits

Peddling permits may be issued annually for firewood, boat rentals and camper supplies. A fee of \$2.00 x number of campsites is charged for each vendor. In 2016, there were no permits issued.

4. Off-Season Use

During the winter, these campgrounds are closed. At Poplar Point, the road to the boat launch is plowed to provide access for ice fishing.

5. Junior Naturalist Program

The Junior Naturalist Program offers an activity book that gives children the opportunity to test their environmental knowledge while teaching them more about New York State's environment. Children 5 through 12 years old can request a *Junior Naturalist Journal* from campground staff. When the journal is completed, children bring it to the appropriate DEC staff person who reviews the journal and then gives the child a Junior Naturalist patch. This program is dependent on funding being available and may not be offered every season. In 2016, the program was offered at all three campgrounds.

C. Inventory of Natural Resources

1. Physical

a. Elevation

The elevation of Piseco Lake is 1,661'. All three campgrounds rise moderately from the lake shore to a maximum elevation of 1,830' in Poplar Point and Little Sand Point, and to 1,908' in Point Comfort. (See Exhibit 2.)

b. Water

Piseco Lake is 2,765 acres with 21.3 miles of shoreline and a maximum depth of 129'. It has a watershed area of 35,000 acres or 55 square miles. The outlet is known as Piseco Lake Outlet, and it flows through Big Bay before entering the West Branch of the Sacandaga River and the Sacandaga River and reaching the Hudson River at Hadley. There are 18 waterfront campsites at Poplar Point, 48 at Little Sand Point and 14 at Point Comfort. There is .39 mile of shoreline at Poplar Point, .69 mile at Little Sand Point and .67 mile at Point Comfort campgrounds.

c. Wetlands

Wetlands are inventoried, mapped, and protected under Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law, by the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency. Within Poplar Point Campground, there is .50 acre of palustrine wetland and two streams flowing through the campground, totaling .3 mile of linear intermittent riverine wetland. Within Little Sand Point Campground, there is .64 acre of palustrine wetland and one stream flowing through the campground, totaling .16 mile of linear intermittent riverine wetland. Within Point Comfort Campground, there are 6.8 acres of palustrine wetland and one stream flowing through the campground, totaling .25 mile of linear intermittent riverine wetland and one stream flowing through the campground, totaling .19 mile of upper perennial riverine wetland.

Projects that alter or adversely affect the wetlands or any sewage disposal system within 100 feet of the wetland require a permit from the Adirondack Park Agency (APA). The APA will be consulted to determine whether a permit is needed prior to site disturbance in or adjacent to these designated wetland areas. (See Exhibit 8.)

d. Soils

Soil associations consist of:

- Skerry-Becket complex, 3-15% slopes, very bouldery
 - Adams loamy sand, 3-15% slopes
 - Becket-Turnbridge complex, 15-35% slopes, very bouldery
 - Lyman-Ricker complex, 35-60% slopes, very rocky
- (See Exhibit 8.)

2. Biological

a. Forest Type

The forest in the vicinity of the shoreline of Piseco Lake is primarily a beech-maple mesic forest—a hardwood forest with American beech and sugar maple co-dominating. These forests occur on moist, well-drained, usually acid soils. Common associates are basswood, American elm, white ash, yellow birch, hop hornbeam and red maple. There are relatively few shrubs and herbs. Eastern hemlock and red spruce may also be present at low densities.

Past events such as fire, wind and logging have strongly influenced present conditions. During the early 1900s, this area was affected when great fires swept across most of the Adirondacks. Logging in the immediate vicinity of the campgrounds ceased in the later part of the 19th century as evidenced in the mature forest stands today. On November 25, 1950, a severe hurricane laid waste to hundreds of thousands of acres of privately owned and Forest Preserve lands. Some areas in the vicinity of Point Comfort Campground were impacted. Trees, especially eastern white pines, may exhibit evidence of salt damage due to road deicing agents spread on Old Piseco Rd. Long-term camping on the campgrounds has caused soil compaction and erosion, resulting in the loss of some trees and shrubs.

b. Unique Vegetation

The New York Natural Heritage Program keeps track of the status of the state's rare flowering plants, conifers, ferns and fern allies, and mosses. No rare plants or unique natural communities have been documented to exist within the three campgrounds on Piseco Lake.

c. Wildlife

The *Ferris Lake Wild Forest Wildlife Unit Management Plan* contains extensive wildlife species inventories that DEC and other individuals conducted on a broad ecosystem-type basis. Most species listed in that plan could be present in or near the campgrounds. Some larger mammals include white-

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tailed deer, moose, black bear, coyote, bobcat, raccoon, river otter, beaver, mink, varying hare, striped skunk, gray squirrel, porcupine, red fox, gray fox, muskrat, fisher and marten. The smaller mammals include a variety of bats, shrews, moles and mice, along with ermine, long-tailed weasel, eastern chipmunk and red squirrel.

The *New York State Breeding Bird Atlas* compiled by DEC and the Federation of NYS Bird Clubs lists 145 bird species occurring in *Breeding Bird Atlas* blocks that lie wholly or partially within the Ferris Lake unit: 17 possible breeders, 18 probable breeders and 110 confirmed breeders. Birds associated with marshes, ponds, lakes and streams are numerous and include the common loon, American woodcock, great blue heron, green heron, Canada goose and a variety of ducks. The most common ducks include the mallard, black duck, wood duck, common merganser and hooded merganser. Birds of prey common to the unit include the barred owl, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, broad-winged hawk and northern goshawk. Songbirds present include various species of woodpeckers, flycatchers, wrens, thrushes, vireos, warblers, blackbirds, finches, grosbeaks and sparrows. Common upland game species include wild turkey and ruffed grouse.

The relatively short summers and long, cold winters limit the number of reptile and amphibian species within the FLWF. Four species of turtles, eight species of snakes, seven species of salamanders, one species of toad, and eight species of frogs have been documented in the unit. Species found in marshes or ponds and along wooded streams include turtles | snapping, painted and Blanding's; snakes | northern water, northern red belly, eastern garter and northern brown; American toads; salamanders | spotted, Jefferson, red-spotted newt, spring, two-lined and northern dusky; frogs | bullfrog, pickerel, green, wood, mink, northern leopard, gray tree frog and spring peeper.

The Indiana bat is the only species listed on the New York State Endangered Species List that may be found in the FLWF. The only threatened species known to inhabit the unit is the northern harrier. More detailed information on wildlife species can be found in the *2006 Ferris Lake Unit Management Plan*.

d. Fisheries

Piseco Lake offers 21.3 miles of shoreline and has traditionally been stocked with lake trout. In recent years, landlocked salmon have been added to these annual stockings. Because of abundant populations of "lakers" and "landlocks", Piseco Lake sees heavy angling pressure, especially during

winter. Ice fishing comprises 80 percent of the pressure. In spring, the best catches of trout and salmon are taken by trolling near creeks. Piseco Lake has good numbers of whitefish. A detail of the Piseco Lake fisheries, including proposed objectives, can be found in the *Ferris Lake Wild Forest Unit Management Plan*.

III. INVENTORY of ISSUES and CONSTRAINTS

A. Article XIV, New York State Constitution

Article XIV of the *State Constitution* provides in part that “The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed.”

B. Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan

The APSLMP requires that all campgrounds and day-use areas will be of a rustic nature. Natural materials will be used in construction to the fullest extent possible so as to blend with the Adirondack environment. These constraints are further described in Volume I of the generic plan.

C. Environmental Conservation Laws

The management plan has been developed within the constraints set forth by the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, and established policies and procedures for the administration of the lands involved.

D. Recreation Program Goals

- Management of recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of natural resources according to Environmental Conservation Law, Article XIV of the New York State Constitution and the Adirondack and Catskill parks state land master plans.
- Offer recreational opportunities for state residents.
- Ensure that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees.
- Manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

E. Campground Generic Plan/EIS

The management plan has been developed within the constraints set forth by the GUMP/EIS and contains overview, environmental setting, goals, policy, management, and impact assessment criteria which pertain universally and in common to all Adirondack and Catskill public campgrounds and special day-use classified intensive-use areas.

F. Public Use

1. Inventory of Public Use

a. Attendance Trends

Attendance numbers are a combination of camper days (the number of campers times the number of nights spent) and day use (the number of people using the beach or day-use areas or visiting campers but not staying overnight). Camping attendance at these facilities for the latest five years is nearly twice the levels experienced 20 years ago, and day use is about half compared to the same period.

Campground use during winter months occurs from use of snowmobile trails, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and ice fishing. Currently, there is no way of accurately tracking usage as there are no permits required or issued for off-season use, nor are there staff on site to monitor use.

Year	Poplar Point			Little Sand Point			Point Comfort		
	Camping	Day Use	Total	Camping	Day Use	Total	Camping	Day Use	Total
2016	1,697	1,652	3,349	11,866	612	12,478	6,899	1,608	8,507
2015	1,949	1,577	3,614	10,563	531	11,094	6,044	1,804	7,848
2014	2,083	1,365	3,369	10,814	342	11,156	6,042	1,056	7,098
2013	2,177	1,672	3,924	10,992	296	11,288	6,134	1,380	7,514
2012	2,145	2,164	4,406	11,268	667	11,935	7,302	2,195	9,497
Avg	2,010	1,644	3,654	11,101	490	11,590	6,484	1,609	8,093

Poplar Point

The five-year trend in camping attendance indicates a 17% increase in 2012, most likely related to the opening of the shower building at Little Sand Point. The drop in camping attendance for 2014 and 2015 is a greater decrease than average for all facilities and may be due to the closing of the beach because of unavailability of lifeguards. Day-use attendance shows similar trends. Most Poplar Point campers are from New York State (86%), with strong representation from Onondaga, Oneida, Herkimer, Fulton and Saratoga counties. Relatively few New York campers visit Poplar Point from south and east of the New York State Thruway (See Exhibit 9a). The average stay for campers is 2.3 nights, and overall campground occupancy for the season is 26%.

III. INVENTORY of ISSUES and CONSTRAINTS

Little Sand Point

The five-year trend in camping attendance indicates a 23% increase in 2012 most likely related to the opening of the shower building and fairly static attendance since. Day-use attendance is small compared to camping attendance due to the lack of a picnic area and a staffed beach, and is mostly limited to usage of the boat launch. Most Little Sand Point campers are from New York State (89%) with strong representation from Oneida, Herkimer and Fulton counties and to a lesser extent, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. Relatively few New York campers visit Little Sand Point from south and east of the New York State Thruway (See Exhibit 9b). The average stay for campers is 2.9 nights, and overall campground occupancy for the season is 34%.

Point Comfort

The five-year trend in camping attendance indicates a 23% increase in 2012, most likely related to the opening of the shower building at Little Sand Point. Attendance declined to previous levels in 2013 and has remained static since. Day-use attendance has been irregular over the last five years, most likely due to impacts of weather and the inability to recruit lifeguards. Most Point Comfort campers are from New York State (86%), with strong representation from Oneida and Fulton counties. Relatively few New York campers visit Point Comfort from south and east of the New York State Thruway (See Exhibit 9c). The average stay for campers is 2.6 nights, and overall campground occupancy for the season is 22%.

b. Revenue Trends

Revenues are used to offset annual operating costs of the campground. Operating budget allocations are based on revenues generated from camping fees, day-use fees, sales of Empire Passports, boat rentals and firewood.

Poplar Point

Five-Year Revenue Totals for Poplar Point

Year	Camping	Day Use	Empire Passports	Firewood	Total
2016	\$12,155	\$2,912	\$975	\$9	\$16,051
2015	\$13,795	\$2,918	\$845	\$0	\$17,558
2014	\$11,640	\$2,976	\$1,170	\$0	\$15,786
2013	\$12,660	\$3,364	\$845	\$0	\$16,869
2012	\$12,820	\$3,792	\$975	\$0	\$17,587
<i>Avg</i>	<i>\$12,614</i>	<i>\$3,192</i>	<i>\$962</i>		<i>\$16,770</i>

Operating costs for Poplar Point average \$17,000 annually. A camping fee increase in 2014 partially offset the drop in camping attendance. Revenue for day use is consistent with attendance fluctuations but is partially offset with the increase in Empire Passport sales. Customers at Poplar Point drive to Little Sand Point to purchase firewood.

Little Sand Point

5-Year Revenue Totals for Little Sand Point

Year	Camping	Day Use	Boats	Empire Passports	Firewood	Total
2016	\$70,760	\$1,356	\$6,015	\$650	\$6,516	\$85,297
2015	\$69,470	\$1,144	\$5,815	\$585	\$5,733	\$82,747
2014	\$61,680	\$804	\$5,070	\$0	\$5,220	\$72,774
2013	\$61,740	\$712	\$3,585	\$0	\$6,400	\$72,437
2012	\$62,800	\$1,536	\$0	\$0	\$5,904	\$70,240
<i>Avg</i>	<i>\$65,290</i>	<i>\$1,110</i>	<i>\$5,121</i>	<i>\$618</i>	<i>\$5,955</i>	<i>\$76,699</i>

Operating costs for Little Sand Point average \$80,000 annually. Camping revenue jumped 23% in 2012 after a new shower building opened, and it has been static since. Revenue is consistent with attendance at this facility, with a large increase in 2012 which then returned to static levels. Boat rentals were introduced in 2013, and staff report that all boats are rented on busier days. Firewood sales remain static.

III. INVENTORY of ISSUES and CONSTRAINTS

Point Comfort

Five-Year Revenue Totals for Point Comfort

Year	Camping	Day Use	Boats	Empire Passports	Firewood	Total
2016	\$35,925	\$2,708	\$2,180	\$325	\$0	\$41,138
2015	\$40,755	\$3,278	\$2,510	\$325	\$0	\$46,868
2014	\$34,100	\$2,480	\$1,805	\$390	\$0	\$38,775
2013	\$35,580	\$2,618	\$1,705	\$350	\$0	\$40,253
2012	\$41,620	\$4,018	\$0	\$1,105	\$0	\$46,743
<i>Avg</i>	<i>\$38,014</i>	<i>\$3,039</i>	<i>\$1,755</i>	<i>\$615</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$41,632</i>

Operating costs for Point Comfort average \$70,500 annually. Camping and day-use revenue jumped in 2012 after a new shower building opened nearby at Little Sand Point, but it has dropped to previous levels and been static since. Revenue is consistent with attendance at this facility. Boat rentals were introduced in 2013 and have been popular. Campers must go to Little Sand Point for firewood.

2. Carrying Capacity

DEC campgrounds should be operated within the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of each site. Operation within these limits will grant continued character and integrity to intensive recreational use and will ensure that public use is conditioned within the capacity of the physical, biological and social resources to withstand such use.

a. Physical Design

The following is an analysis of existing design capacities compared to NYS Department of Health codes and DEC design standards. The existing campsite design capacity is based on six persons per site, and the day-use design capacity is six persons per picnic table.

The table below compares the calculated capacity needs for each campground with the currently available capacity, and the following deficiencies are noted: Utility sinks are needed in each camping loop to provide a sanitary and convenient location for cleaning and disposing of waste water. Showers are needed at Point Comfort and should be located conveniently within the facility. A trailer dumping station is needed at Point Comfort. No comfort stations within the facilities meet current accessibility standards.

1. Poplar Point

Facility Infrastructure Capacity Analysis				
Facility Description	Design Standard*	Calculated Need	Currently Available	Deficiency
Campsites (21)	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	None
Trailer dumping station	1 for every 100 sites	1	0	None (1)
Potable water supply	55 gal/day/site	1,155 gpd	21,600 gpd	None
10 day-use picnic tables	5 gal/day/picnicker	300 gpd		None
Water spigots	1/10 campsites	2	5	None
	1/60 picnickers	1	4	None
Sinks (within 500')	1 for every 15 campsites	1	1	None
	1 for every 60 picnickers	1	1	None
Toilets/Urinals (within 500')	2 for every 10 sites	2	6	None
	2 for every 60 picnickers	2	2	None
Utility sinks	Conveniently located	1	0	1
Showers	2 for every 25 sites	2	0	None (2)
*DEC design standards meet or exceed NYS Health Department codes.				

(1) Trailer dumping station at Little Sand Point is adequate to serve both campgrounds.

(2) Shower building at Little Sand Point is adequate to serve both campgrounds.

2. Little Sand Point

Facility Infrastructure Capacity Analysis				
Facility Description	Design Standard*	Calculated Need	Currently Available	Deficiency
Campsites (78)	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	None
Trailer dumping station	1 for every 100 sites	1	1	None
Potable water supply	55 gal/day/site	4,290 gpd	10,080 gpd	None
Water spigots	1/10 campsites	8	13	None
Sinks (within 500')	1 for every 15 campsites	5	15	None
Toilets/Urinals (within 500')	2 for every 10 sites	8	25	None
Utility sinks	Conveniently located	4	1	3
Showers	2 for every 25 sites	6	8	None
*DEC design standards meet or exceed NYS Health Department codes.				

3. Point Comfort

Facility Infrastructure Capacity Analysis				
Facility Description	Design Standard*	Calculated Need	Currently Available	Deficiency
Campsites (76)	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	None
Trailer dumping station	1 for every 100 sites	1	0	1
Potable water supply	55 gal/day/site	4,180 gpd	7,200 gpd	None
10 day-use picnic tables	5 gal/day/picnicker	300 gpd		None
Water spigots	1/10 campsites	8	14	None
	1/60 picnickers	1	2	None
Sinks (within 500')	1 for every 15 campsites	5	6	None
	1 for every 60 picnickers	1	2	None
Toilets/urinals (within 500')	2 for every 10 sites	8	24	None
	2 for every 60 picnickers	2	8	None
Utility sinks	Conveniently located	3	0	3
Showers	2 for every 25 sites	3	0	3
*DEC design standards meet or exceed NYS Health Department codes.				

b. Biological Carrying Capacity

Many of the campsites have been in continuous use since the campgrounds opened. Depending on site design and level of occupancy, they are showing their age in terms of loss of vegetation screening, soil compaction, drainage issues and site amenity needs. In an effort to address these concerns, a campsite restoration project is underway to evaluate the conditions and needs at all DEC campgrounds, which will include all 6,000-plus campsites. Restoration work will include tree and shrub plantings, replacement of lost soils, regrading of sites, drainage improvements, evaluation of the design and size of campsites and replacement of deteriorated tables and fireplaces. In most cases, sites that require restoration work will be removed from use for two camping seasons. Sites 30 and 34 at Little Sand Point and sites 9 and 18 at Point Comfort have been selected for restoration work and for closure in 2016 and 2017. Signs have been posted at the campground, and no reservations are being taken.

Additional sites for restoration, approximately three per season, will be selected each year. In some cases, sites will be considered for permanent closure or reconstruction. Sites permanently closed may be evaluated for relocation to another facility in future unit management plans.

During winter, these campgrounds are closed and access for ice fishing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing is off the main road. Hazardous trees are removed on a regular basis (according to established policy), and, in addition to natural regeneration, growth of residual trees and plantings compensate for any losses.

c. Social Carrying Capacity

Annual camper surveys have been conducted since 1996. Campers have been asked to rate their experience on a scale from unacceptable to excellent. At current attendance levels, this campground is operating within an acceptable social carrying capacity based on the expectations of our visitors.

As part of the UMP process at Piseco Lake Campgrounds, a review of the condition of the 175 campsites was made to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the Generic UMP for Campgrounds and environmental regulations. This review noted several concerns. Some sites are undersized. Several sites lack adequate vegetation screening between campsites, as well as from the road and from the lakeshore. Some sites are located in a naturally wet area and have little opportunity to dry during extended wet periods. Some sites are on excessive slopes lacking levels place to erect a tent. As a result, many have low occupancy. The camper survey results below also indicate that a significant number of campground visitors’ experiences fell short of expectations. A further review will result in designating some sites for permanent closure, along with restoration of adjacent sites, which is expected to improve the conditions noted above.

Additional impacts associated with planned campground objectives and actions are identified and discussed in the *Generic Unit Management Plan, Volume I*. The table below summarizes survey statistics over the past five years.

Camper Survey Results						
	Poplar Point		Little Sand Point		Point Comfort	
	# of Responses	Good or Excellent	# of Responses	Good or Excellent	# of Responses	Good or Excellent
2016	44	75%	177	86%	101	78%
2015	2	(1)	43	79%	25	64%
2014	29	76%	98	81%	31	97%
2013	18	83%	93	82%	50	82%
2012	2	(1)	20	90%	30	77%

III. INVENTORY of ISSUES and CONSTRAINTS

(1) Insufficient responses for valid result

D. Unique Ecosystems, Historical

The New York Natural Heritage Program maintains a comprehensive database on the status and location of rare species and natural communities found throughout the state. No significant unique ecosystems have been identified or are known to exist at these campgrounds.

The New York State Archaeological Site Locations Map indicates that all three campgrounds are located where archaeological resources may be present. Prior to site disturbance for construction of any facility affiliated with this management plan, the nature and extent of archaeological resources in the project area, if any, will be investigated. If it appears that any aspect of the project will cause any beneficial or adverse changes in the quality of any historic or archaeological property, all feasible and prudent alternatives will be considered, together with feasible plans to avoid and/or mitigate adverse impact on the property. The agency preservation officer has been so informed in keeping with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980.

E. Adjacent Lands

1. Poplar Point

The campground is bordered on the south for 2,475' by the shoreline of Piseco Lake, on the east for 685' by one private parcel, on the north for 2,348' by the West Canada Lakes Wilderness Area, and on the west for 710' by two private parcels. Old Piseco Rd. bisects the campground parcel from east to west.

2. Little Sand Point

The campground is bordered on the south for 4,010' by the shoreline of Piseco Lake, on the east for 637' by two private parcels, on the north for 3,842' by state lands that are part of the Ferris Lake Wild Forest, and on the west for 512' by the Ferris Lake Wild Forest and for 411' by one private parcel. Old Piseco Rd. bisects the campground parcel from east to west.

3. Point Comfort

The campground is bordered on the south for 4,448' by the shoreline of Piseco Lake, on the east for 639' by one private parcel and for 660' by the Ferris Lake Wild Forest, on the north for 4,142' by the Ferris Lake Wild Forest and on the west for 652' by the Ferris Lake Wild Forest. Old Piseco Rd. bisects the campground parcel from east to west.

The adjacent Ferris Lake Wild Forest and West Canada Lakes Wilderness Area offer many recreational opportunities, including hiking, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, snowmobiling,

canoeing, hunting, fishing, horseback riding and primitive camping. Miles of marked trails and numerous lakes and ponds make this unit an ideal destination for recreationists looking for options in addition to what's available at the campground. As stated above, there is also access to trails directly from the campground. For more information, refer to the Ferris Lake Wild Forest and West Canada Lakes Wilderness Area webpages at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/105391.html> .

F. Invasive Species

The threat of invasive species at campgrounds concerns DEC because of the destructive effect of invasives on our environment and the associated financial drain on revenue and resources.

One common way many insect pests are moved around the country—beyond their natural rate of spread based on biology and flight potential—is on firewood carried by campers, hunters and other users of our forests. This firewood may come from trees killed by insect pests and taken down wherever the visitors came from. A regulation in effect prohibits the import of firewood into New York unless it has been heat treated to kill pests. It also limits the transportation of untreated firewood to less than 50 miles from its source.

It is DEC's goal, in collaboration with other agencies and interested groups, to establish a documented inventory of invasive species by location within the campground and to implement an invasive species management program to help contain and possibly eradicate them. It is through these continued efforts that a collaborative initiative among DEC, the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry developed the *Adirondack Park State Campground Terrestrial Invasive Plant Management 2014 Program Report*. The report finds the following for the Piseco Lake campgrounds:

1. Poplar Point

Invasive Species Present: purple loosestrife, garlic mustard, Japanese barberry and Japanese knotweed.

Locations: Garlic mustard was removed from site 10. Purple loosestrife was found and removed from the marshy area in front of the parking lot and a marshy area near the outlet of a stream that runs behind site 4. Japanese barberry and Japanese knotweed were found on the beach below site 21.

Management Totals: A total of 9 purple loosestrife plants and 9 garlic mustard plants were removed from the campground this year. No management was completed on the barberry due to the size of the plants.

III. INVENTORY of ISSUES and CONSTRAINTS

Recommendations: This campground should be monitored annually to address any reoccurring purple loosestrife or garlic mustard plants. Japanese knotweed was found at this campground for the first time and should be treated with herbicide to prevent its continued spread and establishment on Piseco Lake. The Japanese barberry plants are too large for mechanical management, but any new, smaller plants should be pulled to prevent further spread.

2. Little Sand Point

Invasive Plant Species: garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, bush honeysuckle

Locations: Garlic mustard was found and removed from site 24. Two patches of Japanese knotweed are present just behind the registration booth near the campground entrance. The first patch borders site 4, while the second borders sites 5 and 6 and extends down a stream towards the lake. Bush honeysuckle is scattered throughout the campground.

Management Totals: A total of 12 garlic mustard plants were removed from the campground.

Recommendations: This campground should be monitored annually to combat, and hopefully locally eradicate, the small garlic mustard infestation. The Japanese knotweed infestations should be treated with herbicide next year, if possible, to minimize their growth and spread throughout the campground and surrounding areas. Knotweed was detected for the first time in 2016 at another campground on Piseco Lake, reiterating the need for management. Japanese barberry was found for the first time at this campground in 2015, but was not detected in 2016. Annual monitoring should be conducted to detect any re-emerging plants. This species presents a potential health hazard to campers due to its thorns and ability to improve tick habitat. Monitoring for purple loosestrife should also be conducted along the shoreline on an annual basis as it has been found at nearby campgrounds on Piseco Lake.

3. Point Comfort

Invasive Plant Species: garlic mustard

Locations: Garlic mustard was found and removed from site 49.

Management Totals: A number of rosettes were removed from the campground this year, but no second year plants were observed.

Recommendations: This campground should be monitored annually to combat and hopefully locally eradicate the current infestation of garlic mustard. Monitoring for purple loosestrife should be conducted along the shoreline on an annual basis, as it has been found at other campgrounds on Piseco Lake

G. General Operations

Poplar Point, Little Sand Point and Point Comfort campgrounds are popular facilities used by visitors during the summer season (mid-May through Labor Day) for camping, swimming, boating and hiking. The rest of the year, these campgrounds see little activity, with some visitation for ice fishing, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing. The hiking trails are popular, especially in the fall. Continued maintenance and upkeep of these facilities help ensure safe operation of the campgrounds for both visitors and employees. A well-maintained facility promotes increased interest in campers' use of these campgrounds and their amenities for continued recreation. Daily operations of these campgrounds are guided by policy set forth in the *DEC Campground Guidance Manual*. The subject index is referenced in Volume III, Appendix D of the *1990 Generic Unit Management Plan*.

H. ADA Accessibility Guidelines

The Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) will be used in assessing existing facilities or assets to determine compliance with accessibility standards. Management recommendations will be suggested in accordance with the proposed ADAAG for outdoor developed areas and other appropriate documents. Until such time as the proposed ADAAG becomes an adopted rule of the Department of Justice, DEC will use the best information available to comply with the ADA, including the current and proposed guidelines. Current ADA standards and guidelines will be considered in the design of all new projects and will be implemented where feasible. In June 2014, an accessibility assessment was conducted at the Piseco Lake campgrounds by the Inclusive Recreation Resource Center at SUNY Cortland. They assessed various areas in the campground, including the beach, shower building and comfort stations and suggested improvements to provide accessibility. For example, increase the height of the fire-building surface at the designated accessible campsite to nine inches. This will make the fire-building surface easier for visitors to reach. More info on inspections and recommendations can be found at <http://colfax.cortland.edu/nysirrc/resources.html>.

IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following management actions are being proposed for the ensuing five-year period and will be completed as staff and funding allow.

Proposed Management Actions		
	Management Actions	Cost
1.	Replace ticket booths at two campgrounds	\$50,000
2.	Little Sand Point – Reconstruct comfort station #1	\$400,000
3.	Little Sand Point – Convert four campsites to universal design	\$20,000
4.	Little Sand Point – Loop road paving and drainage work	\$275,000
5.	Little Sand Point – Site closures to improve camper experience	\$50,000
6.	Little Sand Point – Relocate chlorination building	\$20,000
7.	Little Sand Point – Replace water lines	\$220,000
8.	Poplar Point – Redevelop as a no-fee boat launch	\$10,000
9.	Point Comfort – Site closures to improve site separation	\$50,000
10.	Point Comfort – Loop road paving and drainage work	\$400,000
11.	Point Comfort - Convert 6 vault-toilet buildings to 3 comfort stations with showers	\$1,200,000
12.	Point Comfort – Remove building 11 (old pump house)	\$5,000
13.	Point Comfort – Construct garage	\$80,000
14.	Replace overhead with underground powerlines	\$130,000

These actions reflect the need to modernize facilities and comply with health and safety codes and satisfy user needs. They will also provide universal access and increase the efficiency of campground management. Implementation of the proposed actions will reduce operating costs and generate revenues for DEC. Prioritization of management actions was based on the availability of funding, health and safety concerns.

1. Replace ticket booths at two campgrounds

The existing ticket booths were all constructed in 1953, prior to the need for computers, printers, and ADA design requirements. The buildings are undersized for today's equipment to check in campers and day users efficiently. This management action proposes to construct a new ticket booth at Little Sand Point and Point Comfort in the same location that will meet the needs of today's operations.

2. Little Sand Point – Reconstruct comfort station

In 2009, comfort stations 2 and 3 were converted from vault to flush units. Comfort station 1 is the only remaining vault unit in the campground, and no comfort stations currently meet accessibility design standards. This management action proposes to construct a new comfort station that will comply with current design standards and will be located adjacent to proposed universal campsites.

3. Little Sand Point – Convert four campsites to universal design

Currently there are no campsites in any of the Piseco campgrounds which meet all accessibility design standards. Along with the proposed comfort station in management action #2, this management action proposes to convert 4 campsites to universal design.

4. Little Sand Point – Loop road paving and drainage work

The existing roads at Little Sand Point are a combination of old pavement and graveled surfaces, both of which are in poor condition. Many sections of broken pavement, poor drainage and road dust create an annoyance to campers during dry periods. Paving the .85 mile of road in the camping area will reduce maintenance and improve safety for driving, cycling and walking. Potholes, wet areas and dust issues will also be mitigated.

5. Little Sand Point – Campsite closures to improve visitor experience

As noted in section III-F-2 in this plan, several campsites lack adequate vegetation screening between sites, from the road and from the lakeshore. Some sites are located in a naturally wet area and have little opportunity to dry during extended wet periods. Some sites are on excessive slopes and lack a level place to erect a tent. As a result, many of these sites have low occupancy. This management action proposes to evaluate each campsite and determine which sites, if permanently closed, would contribute to an overall improved camping experience on remaining sites. It is expected that overall campground occupancy and revenues will improve as a result.

6. Little Sand Point - Relocate Chlorination Building

The existing pump house was constructed in 1960 when drinking water was drawn from the lake. When the water system was converted to a well supply, the original pump house was converted to a chlorination building. This management action proposes to construct a new chlorination building in the vicinity of the well (near site 44) and demolish the existing building. This will result in a reduction of

IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

the requirement to maintain 450' of water line and the removal of a building that is difficult to access because of steep grades and its location on the shoreline.

7. Little Sand Point - Replace water lines throughout campground

While the original comfort stations and water spigots have been replaced over the years, much of the water line system at Little Sand Point was installed prior to 1953 and is constantly in need of repairs due to broken lines, frost damage and corroded valves and drains. This management action proposes to replace approximately 4,000' of water line and associated valves and drains.

8. Poplar Point - Redevelop as a no-fee boat launch

Most campsites at Poplar Point are located close to the highway with poor separation between each site. The only comfort station contains vault-style toilets, and campers must travel to Little Sand Point Campground for most services. Staff report that most of the day-use activity is for the boat launch. To address this situation, the following alternatives were considered.

Alternative 1: No change in Poplar Point Campground operations. This alternative would leave the facility open to paid camping and day use as it has been previously. Staffing and operating costs would remain relatively consistent.

Alternative 2: Close Poplar Point Campground completely. This alternative would shift public use to the Little Sand Point and Point Comfort campgrounds. Staff and operating budget could be shifted to surrounding facilities.

Alternative 3: Redevelop Poplar Point Campground as a day-use-only facility. This alternative would close the facility to camping while still providing a boat launch and other day-use facilities. As part of the redevelopment, the boat launch and parking area could be redesigned to better accommodate vehicles with trailers and facilitate improved access and traffic flow. This would allow boating access to Piseco Lake without having to drive through a camping or picnic area. At that time, design specifics and layout would be done in consultation with the APA. Operating Poplar Point as a day-use facility would require slightly less staffing and operating funds, which could be shifted to other surrounding facilities.

Alternative 4: Redevelop Poplar Point Campground as a no-fee, day-use-only facility. This alternative will close the facility to camping while providing a no-fee boat launch and other day-use facilities. As part of the redevelopment, the boat launch and parking area may be redesigned

to better accommodate vehicles with trailers and facilitate improved access and traffic flow. At that time, design specifics and layout will be done in consultation with the APA. Operating Poplar Point as a no-fee, day-use boat launch facility will require minimal staff and operating budget, which can be shifted to other surrounding facilities. When the parking area is improved, it will allow boating access to Piseco Lake without having to drive through a camping or picnic area and result in a significant reduction in staffing and maintenance costs at this facility. This is the preferred alternative.

9. Point Comfort – Site closures to improve site separation

As noted in section III-F-2 of this plan, several campsites lack adequate vegetation screening between sites, from the road and from the lakeshore. Some sites are located in a naturally wet area and have little opportunity to dry during extended wet periods. Some sites are on excessive slopes lacking a level place to erect a tent. As a result, many of these sites have low occupancy. This management action proposes to evaluate each campsite and determine which sites, if permanently closed, would contribute to an overall improved camping experience on remaining sites. It is expected that overall campground occupancy and revenues will improve as a result.

10. Point Comfort – Loop road paving and drainage work

The existing roads at Point Comfort are a combination of old pavement and graveled surfaces, both of which are in poor condition. Many sections of broken pavement, poor drainage and road dust create an annoyance to campers during dry periods. Paving the 1.25 miles of road in the camping area will reduce maintenance and improve safety for driving, cycling and walking. Potholes, wet areas and dust issues will also be mitigated.

11. Point Comfort - Convert 6 vault toilet buildings to 3 comfort stations

All comfort stations at Point Comfort were built in 1930, are of vault style, and do not meet ADA design guidelines. Campers must travel several miles to Little Sand Point to use the shower facility. This management action proposes to remove the six existing vault toilet buildings and construct three comfort stations with flush toilets and showers similar to those being constructed at other DEC campgrounds. Buildings will be sized according to the number of campsites they serve after site closures described in management action #9 have been determined.

IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

12. Point Comfort – Remove building 11 (old pump house)

Building 11, once the pump house supplying water to the campground, is no longer used, and this management action proposes to remove it.

13. Point Comfort – Construct garage

The seasonal nature of campgrounds requires a space to perform maintenance activities on equipment, plumbing and electrical repairs, and to paint and repair signs, picnic tables, etc. during foul weather. During the off season, space is needed to store items such as boats, mowers and tools. Point Comfort currently does not have a garage, and this management action proposes to construct an approximately 400 sq. foot building in the vicinity of the recycle center.

14. Replace overhead with underground power lines

The three campgrounds on Piseco Lake have 1.2 miles of power lines. As part of several past modernization projects, a little more than half of these lines have been replaced with underground lines. Currently, there are 460' of overhead lines at Poplar Point, 2,050' at Little Sand Point, and 92' at Point Comfort. Like all campgrounds in the Forest Preserve, they are subject to heavy storms with strong winds and lightning strikes. The overhead lines are in constant need of maintenance and have required emergency repairs several times, resulting in the power being off at the facilities for extended periods. Additionally, over time, the lines have had many splice repairs that further reduce their durability. This management action proposes to have the remaining 2,600' of overhead power lines buried.

V. EXHIBIT INDEX

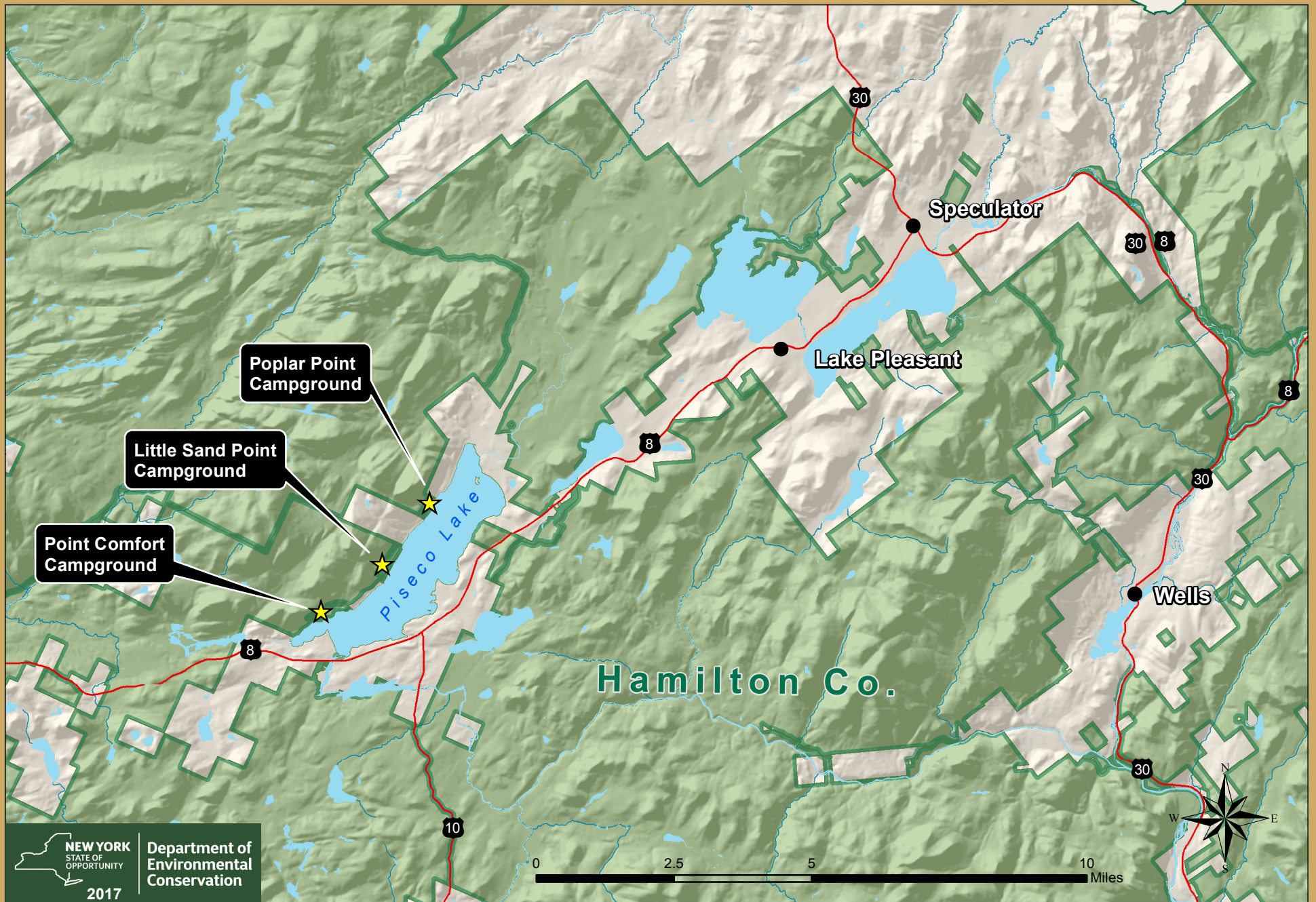
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Exhibit #3a –	Poplar Point Orthoimagery Map
Exhibit #3b –	Little Sand Point Orthoimagery Map
Exhibit #3c –	Point Comfort Orthoimagery Map
Exhibit #4a –	Poplar Point Facility Map
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Exhibit #12 -	Campground Photos

Piseco Lake Campgrounds

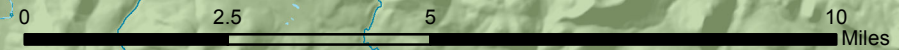
Exhibit # 1 - Location Map



Adirondack
Park

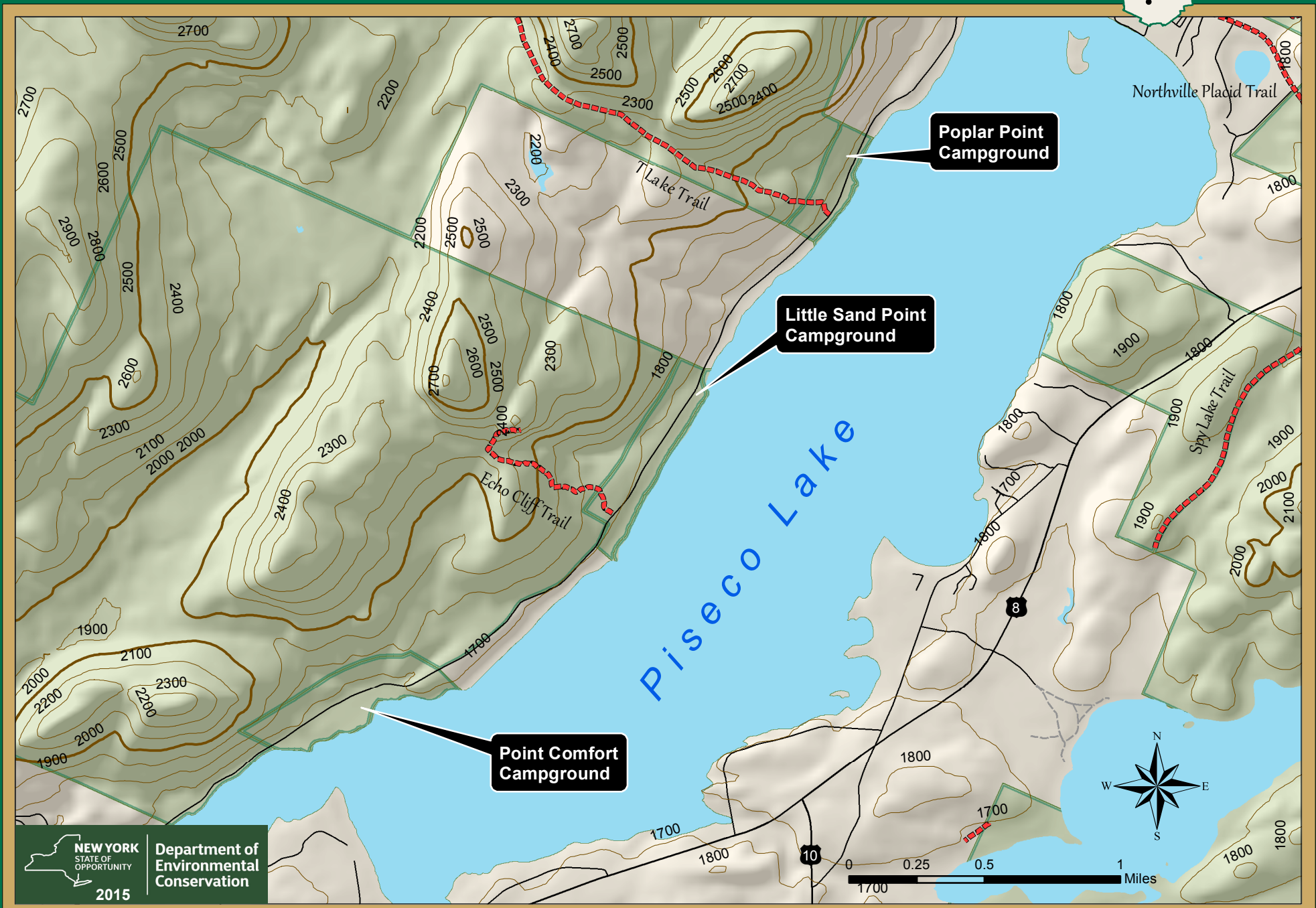


Department of
Environmental
Conservation



Piseco Lake Campgrounds

Exhibit # 2 - Topography and Trail Map

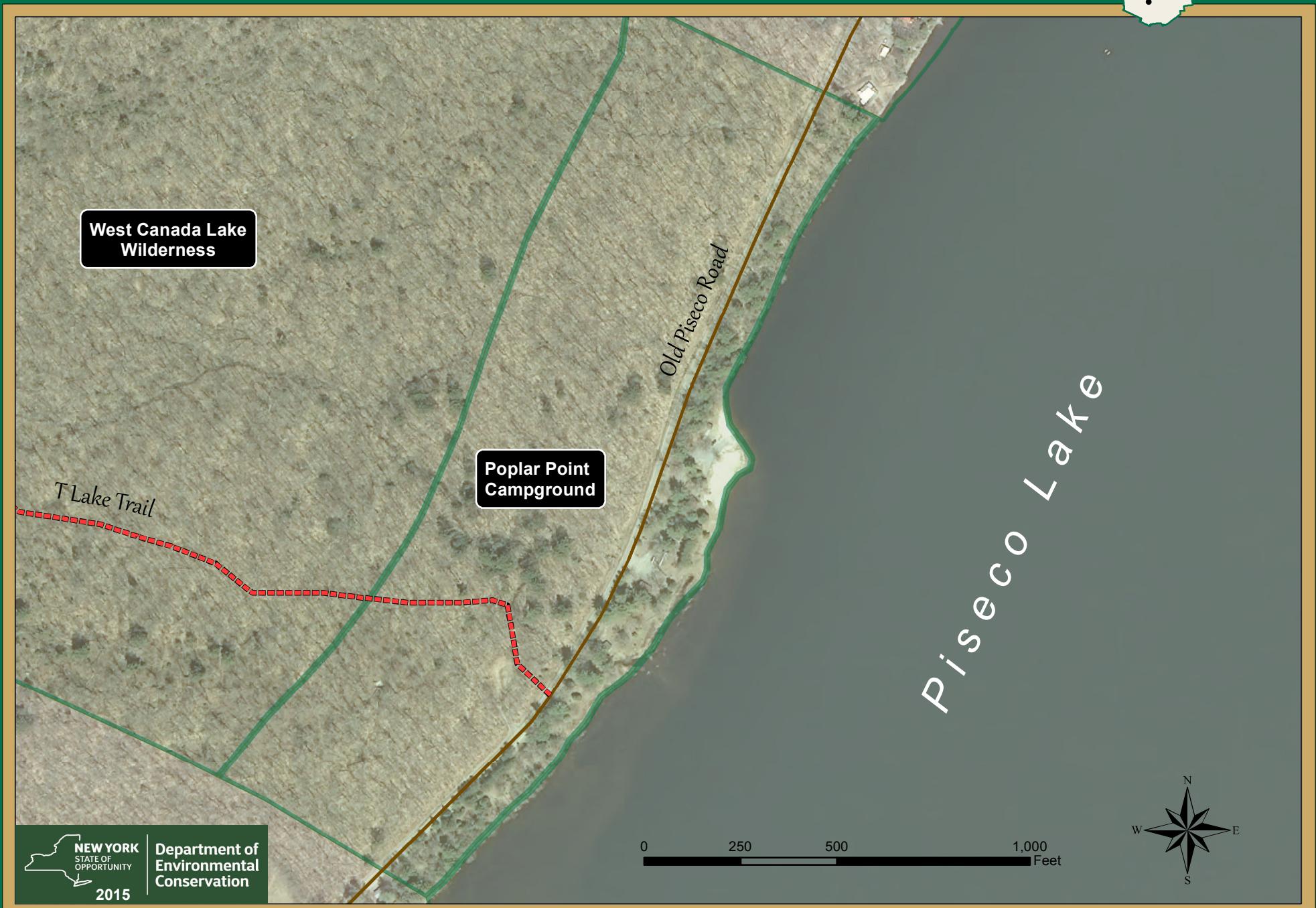


Piseco Lake Campgrounds

Exhibit # 3a - Poplar Point Orthoimagery Map

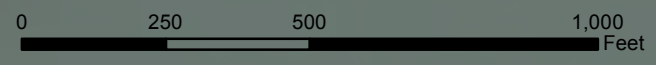


Adirondack
Park



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Environmental
Conservation

2015



Piseco Lake Campgrounds

Exhibit # 3b - Little Sand Point Orthoimagery Map



Adirondack
Park



Ferris Lake
Wild Forest

Little Sand Point
Campground

Echo Cliffs Trail

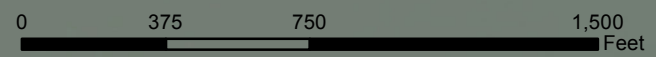
Old Piseco Road

Piseco Lake



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

2015

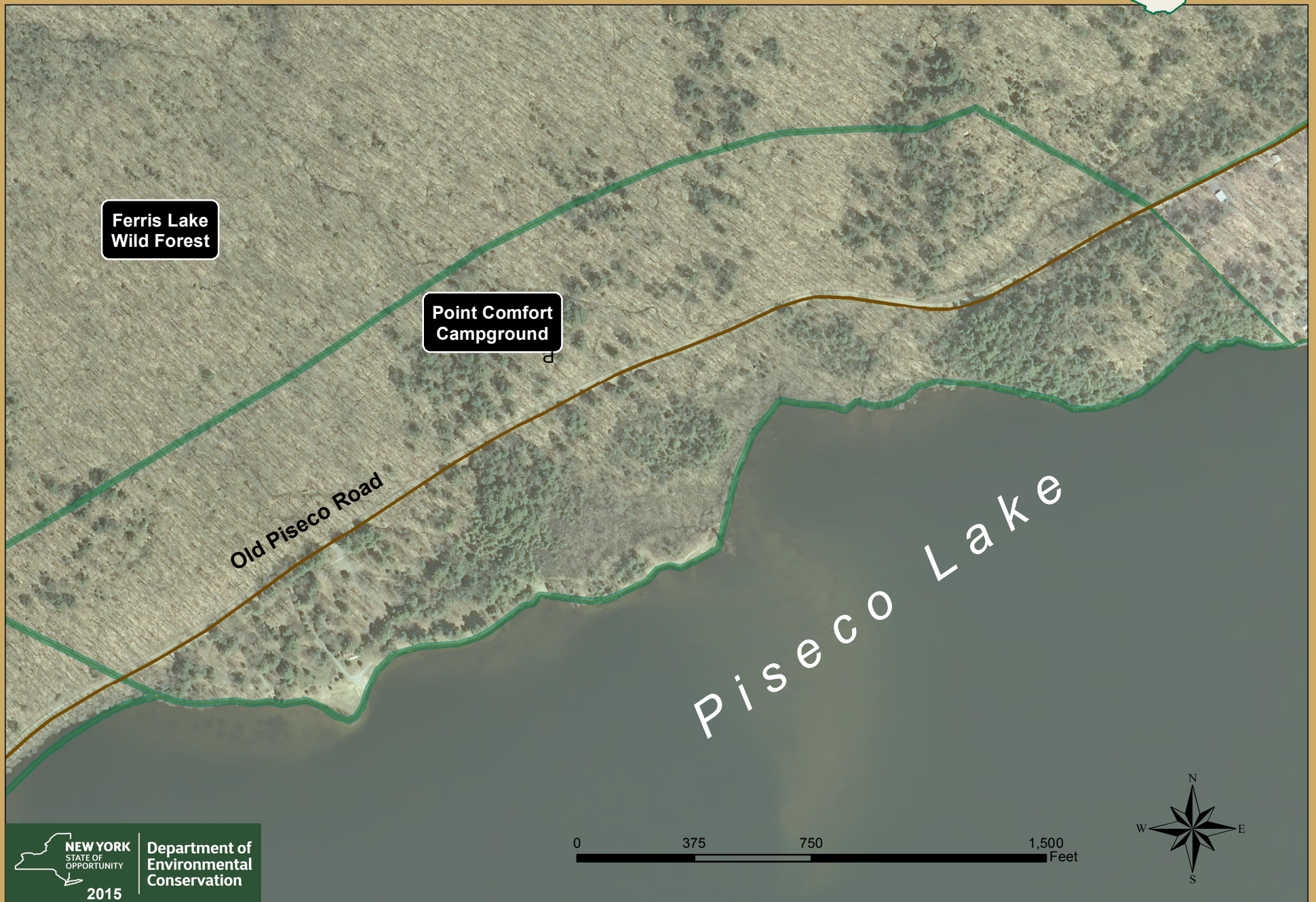


Piseco Lake Campgrounds

Exhibit # 3c - Point Comfort Orthoimagery Map



Adirondack
Park



Ferris Lake
Wild Forest

Point Comfort
Campground

Old Piseco Road

Piseco Lake

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

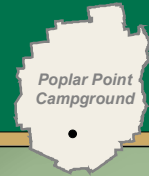


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Environmental
Conservation

2015













Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 4a - Existing Facilities Map



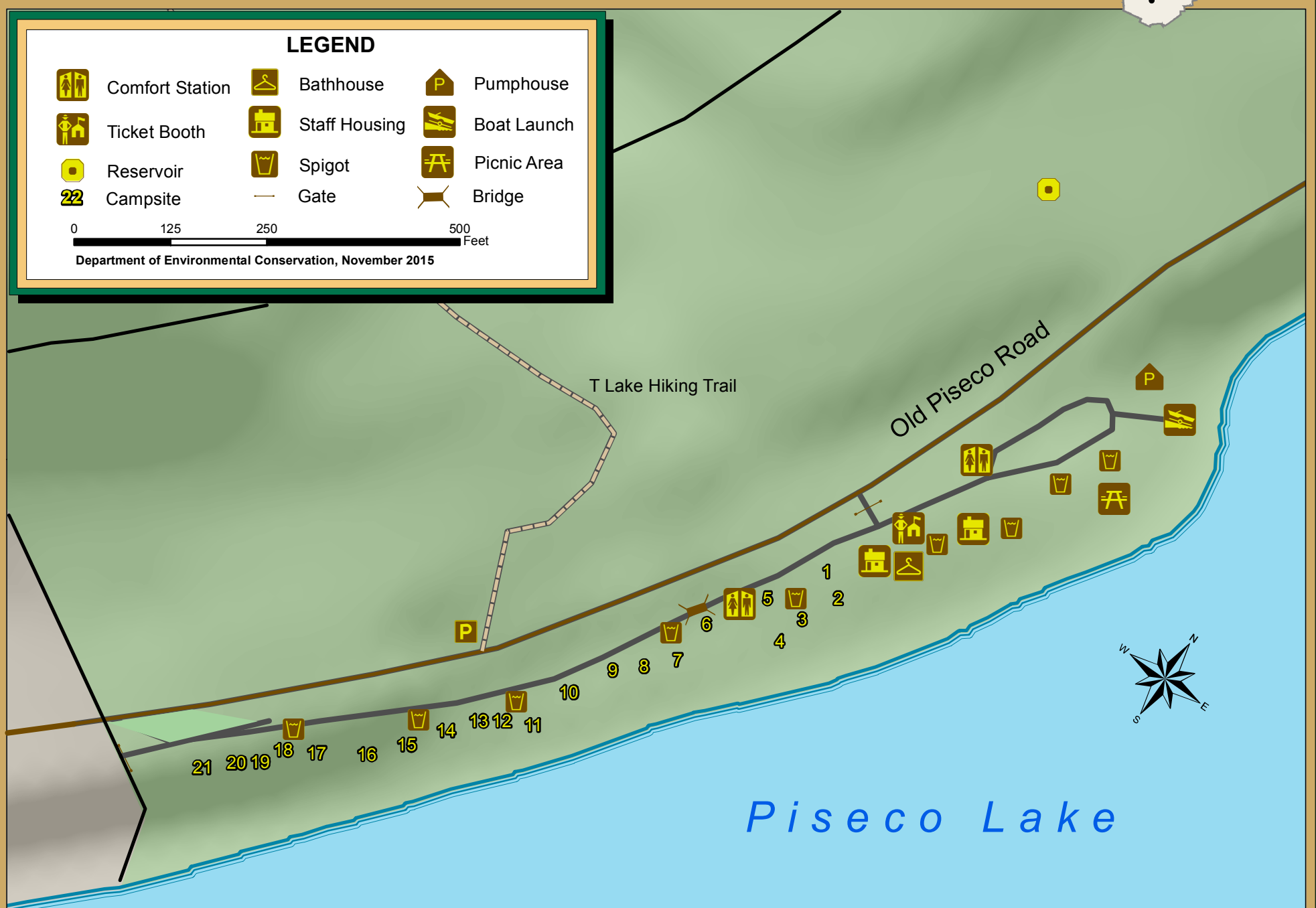
Adirondack
Park

LEGEND

	Comfort Station		Bathhouse		Pumphouse
	Ticket Booth		Staff Housing		Boat Launch
	Reservoir		Spigot		Picnic Area
	Campsite		Gate		Bridge

0 125 250 500 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Little Sand Point Campground

Exhibit # 4b - Existing Facilities Map



Adirondack
Park

Ferris Lake Wild Forest

Echo Cliff - Panther
Mountain Trail

Old Piseco Road

P i s e c o
L a k e

LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| | Garage | | Ticket Booth | | Trailer Dump Station |
| | Recycle Building | | Shower Building | | Staff Housing |
| | Reservoir | | Parking Lot | | Boat Launch |
| | Leach Field | | Spigot | | Comfort Station |

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Point Comfort Campground

Exhibit # 4c - Existing Facilities Map

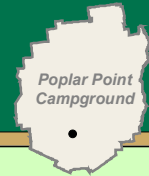


Adirondack
Park



Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 5a - Water System Map



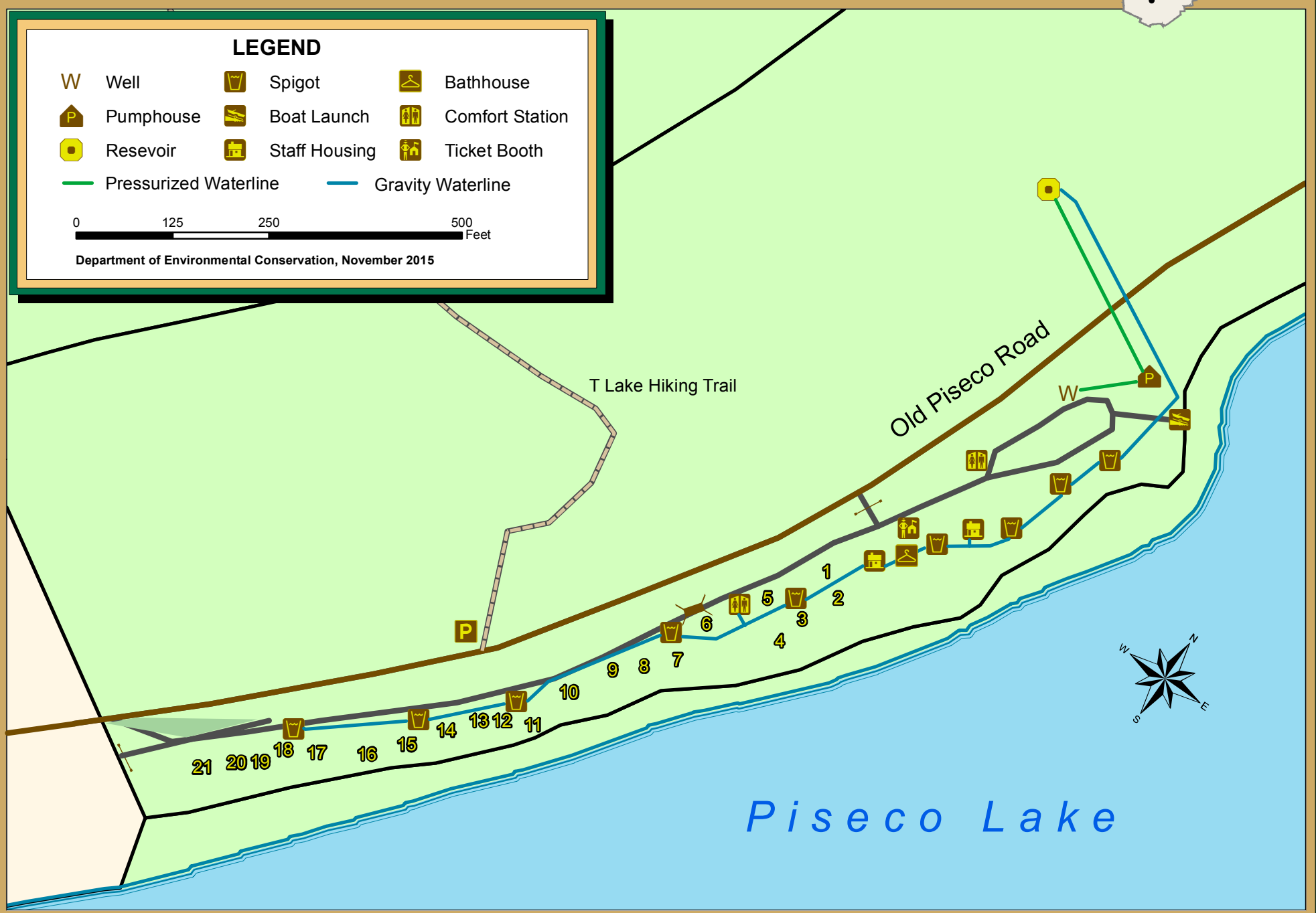
Adirondack
Park

LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| W Well | Spigot | Bathhouse |
| Pumphouse | Boat Launch | Comfort Station |
| Reservoir | Staff Housing | Ticket Booth |
| Pressurized Waterline | Gravity Waterline | |

0 125 250 500 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Little Sand Point Campground

Exhibit # 5b - Water System Map



Adirondack
Park

Ferris Lake Wild Forest

Echo Cliff - Panther
Mountain Trail

Old Piseco Road

P i s e c o
L a k e

LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Well | Recycle Building | Staff Housing |
| Pumphouse | Shower Building | Comfort Station |
| Reservoir | Spigot | Pressurized Waterline |
| Garage | Trailer Dump Station | Gravity Waterline |

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Point Comfort Campground

Exhibit # 5c - Water System Map



Adirondack
Park



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| W Well | G Garage | Staff Housing |
| P Pumphouse | Water Spigot | Bathhouse |
| R Reservoir | Comfort Station | Ticket Booth |
| — Pressurized Water Line | — Gravity Water Line | |

0 125 250 500 Feet

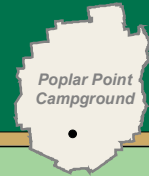
Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



P i s e c o
L a k e










Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 6a - Sewage System Map



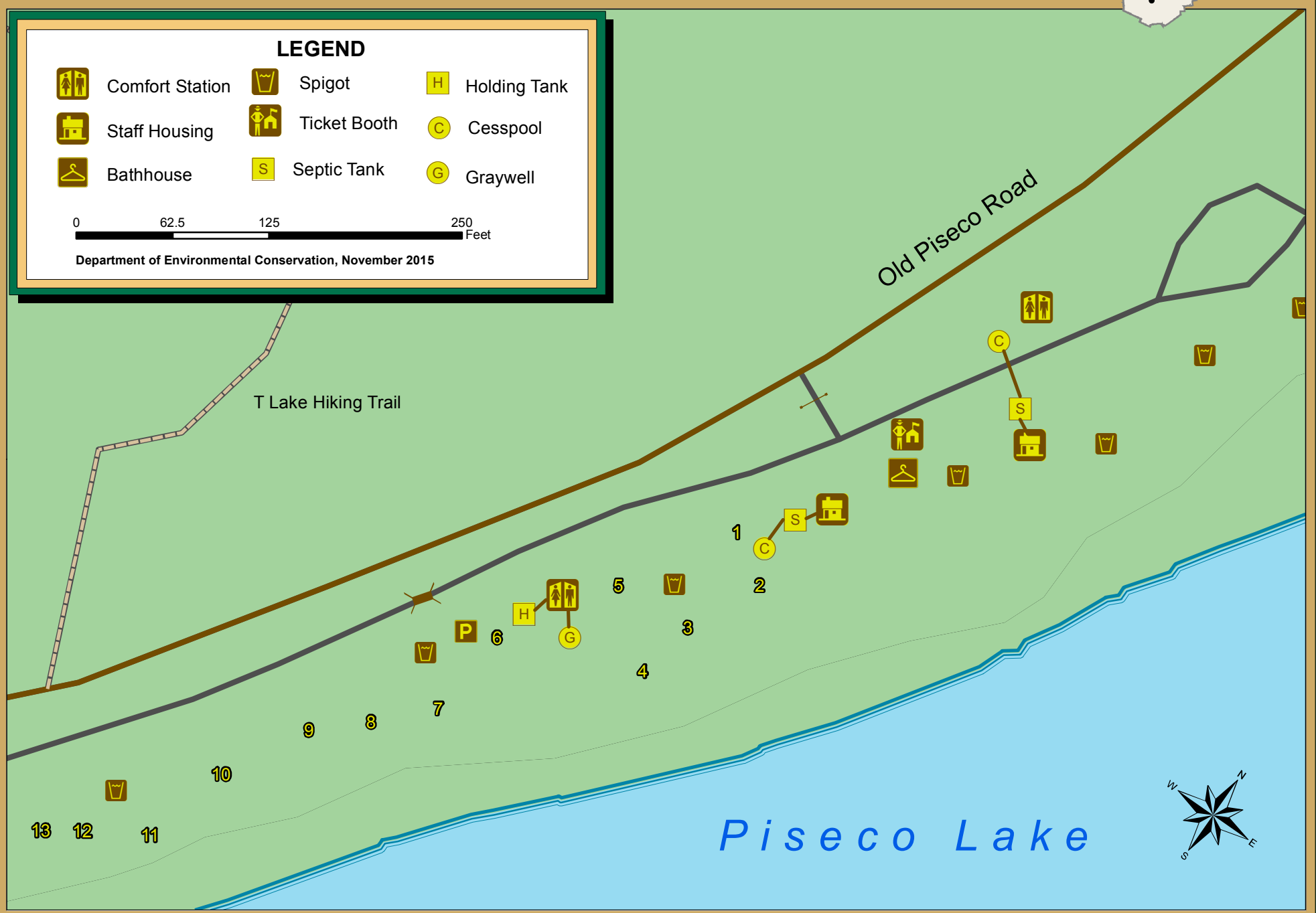
Adirondack
Park

LEGEND

 Comfort Station	 Spigot	 Holding Tank
 Staff Housing	 Ticket Booth	 Cesspool
 Bathhouse	 Septic Tank	 Graywell

0 62.5 125 250
Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Little Sand Point Campground

Exhibit # 6b - Sewage System Map



Ferris Lake Wild Forest

Echo Cliff - Panther Mountain Trail

Old Piseco Road

P i s e c o
L a k e

LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Recycle Building | | Shower Building | | Staff Housing |
| | Leach Field | | Trailer Dump Station | | Comfort Station |
| | Pump Station | | Septic Tank | | Forced Sewer Main |
| | Dosing Tank | | Holding Tank | | Gravity Sewer Line |
| | Cleanout | | Dry Well | | |

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Point Comfort Campground












Exhibit # 6c - Sewage System Map



Adirondack
Park



LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--------------|---|-------------|
|  | Comfort Station |  | Garage |  | Septic Tank |
|  | Staff Housing |  | Water Spigot |  | Cesspool |
|  | Bathhouse |  | Ticket Booth |  | Graywell |
|  Sewage Line | |  Graywater Line | | | |

0 125 250 500 Feet

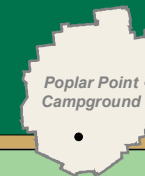
Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



P i s e c o
L a k e

Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 7a - Electric System Map



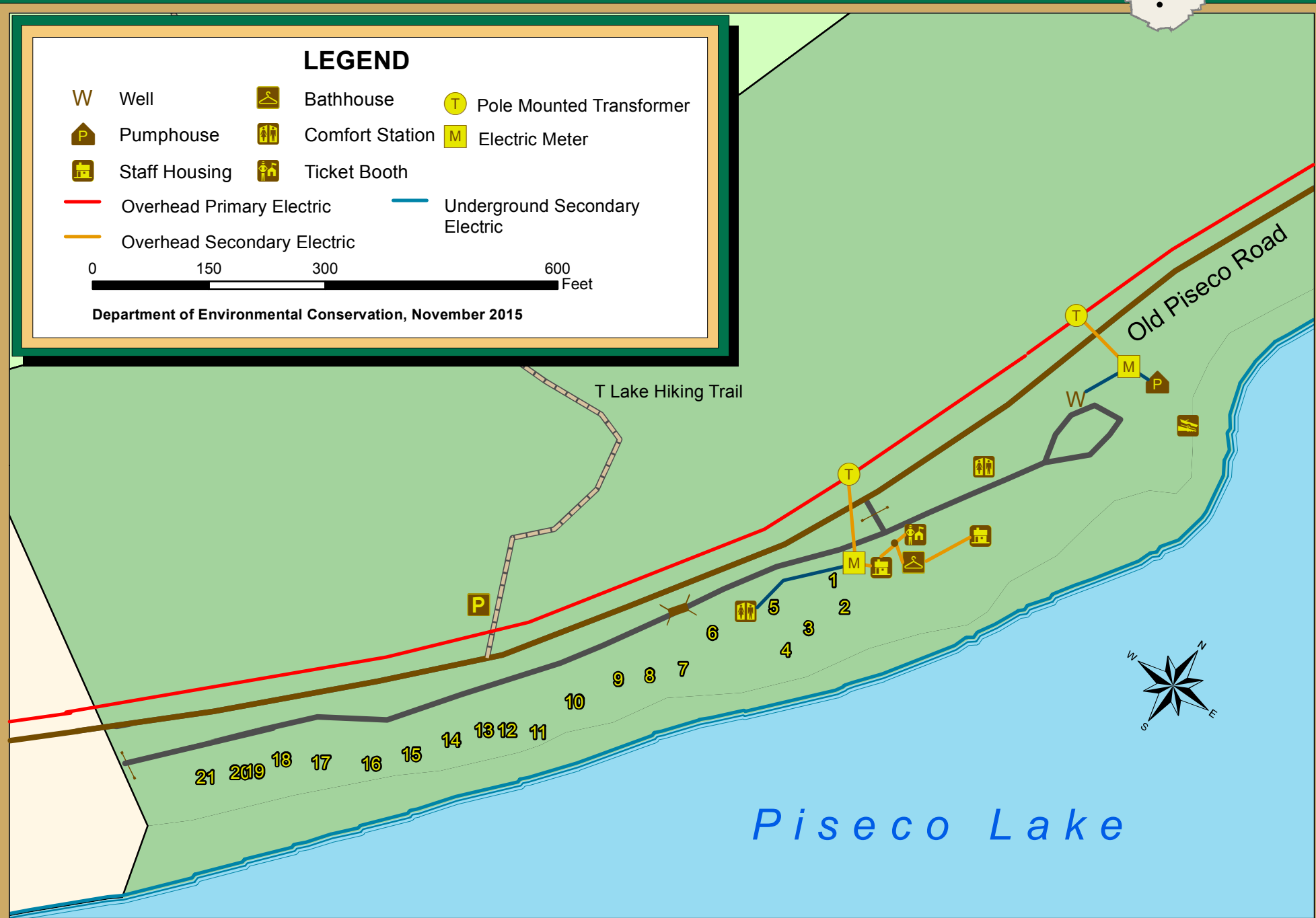
Adirondack
Park

LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| W Well | Bathhouse | Pole Mounted Transformer |
| Pumphouse | Comfort Station | Electric Meter |
| Staff Housing | Ticket Booth | |
| Overhead Primary Electric | Underground Secondary Electric | |
| Overhead Secondary Electric | | |

0 150 300 600 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Little Sand Point Campground

Exhibit # 7b - Electric System Map



Adirondack
Park

Ferris Lake Wild Forest

Echo Cliff - Panther
Mountain Trail

Old Piseco Road

P i s e c o
L a k e

LEGEND

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------|
| | Comfort Station | | Staff Housing | | Pumphouse | | Well |
| | Shower Building | | Recycle Building | | Ticket Booth | | Garage |
| | Pump Station | | Transformer | | Meter | | |
| | Overhead
Secondary | | Buried
Secondary | | Overhead
Primary | | |

0 250 500 1,000
Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015



Point Comfort Campground












Exhibit # 7c - Electric System Map



Adirondack
Park



LEGEND

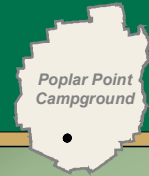
- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Comfort Station |  Garage |  Well |
|  Staff Housing |  Ticket Booth |  Pumphouse |
|  Transformer |  Meter | |
|  Primary Overhead |  Secondary Overhead |  Secondary Underground |

0 125 250 500 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015

Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 8a - Soils and Wetlands Map



Adirondack
Park

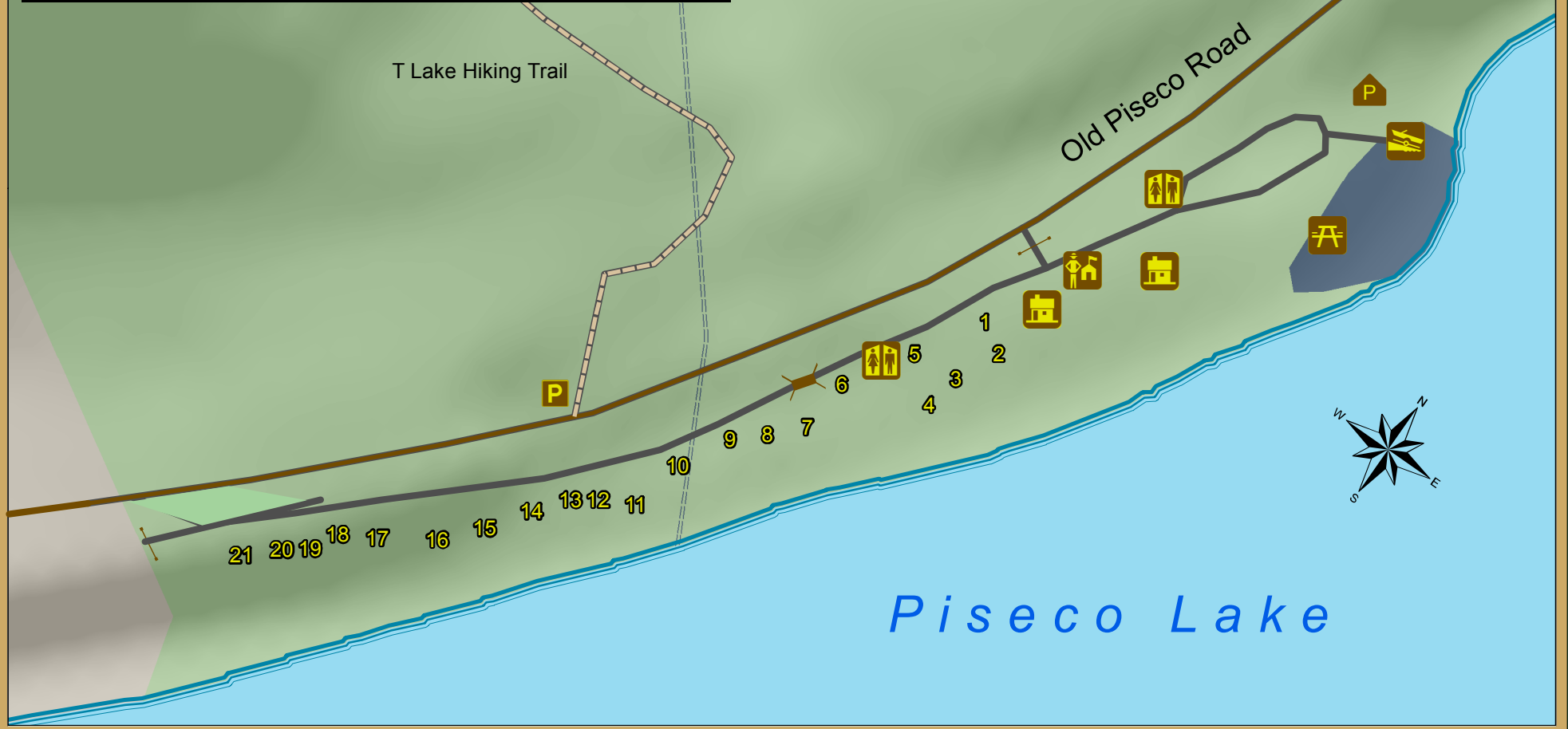
LEGEND

	Comfort Station		Reservoir		Palustrine Wetland
	Staff Housing		Pumphouse		Intermittent Riverine Wetland
	Ticket Booth		Boat Launch		
	Campsite		Picnic Area		

0 125 250 500 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015

All Soils:
Becket-Tunbridge complex
15 to 35 percent slopes
very bouldery



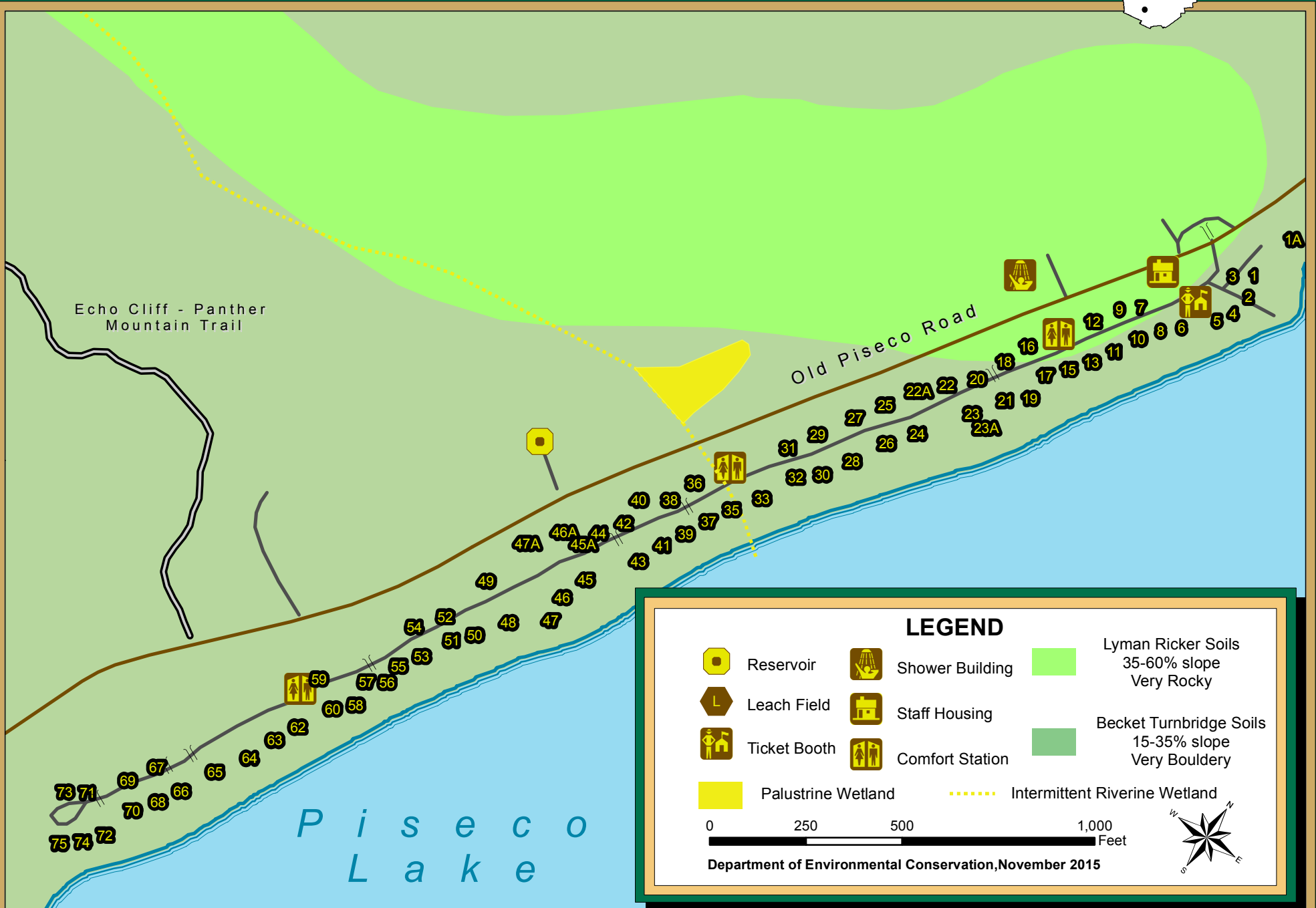
Piseco Lake

Little Sand Point Campground

Exhibit # 8b - Soils and Wetlands Map



Adirondack
Park




LEGEND

Reservoir	Shower Building	Lyman Ricker Soils 35-60% slope Very Rocky
Leach Field	Staff Housing	Becket Turnbridge Soils 15-35% slope Very Bouldery
Ticket Booth	Comfort Station	Palustrine Wetland
Palustrine Wetland	Intermittent Riverine Wetland	

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015

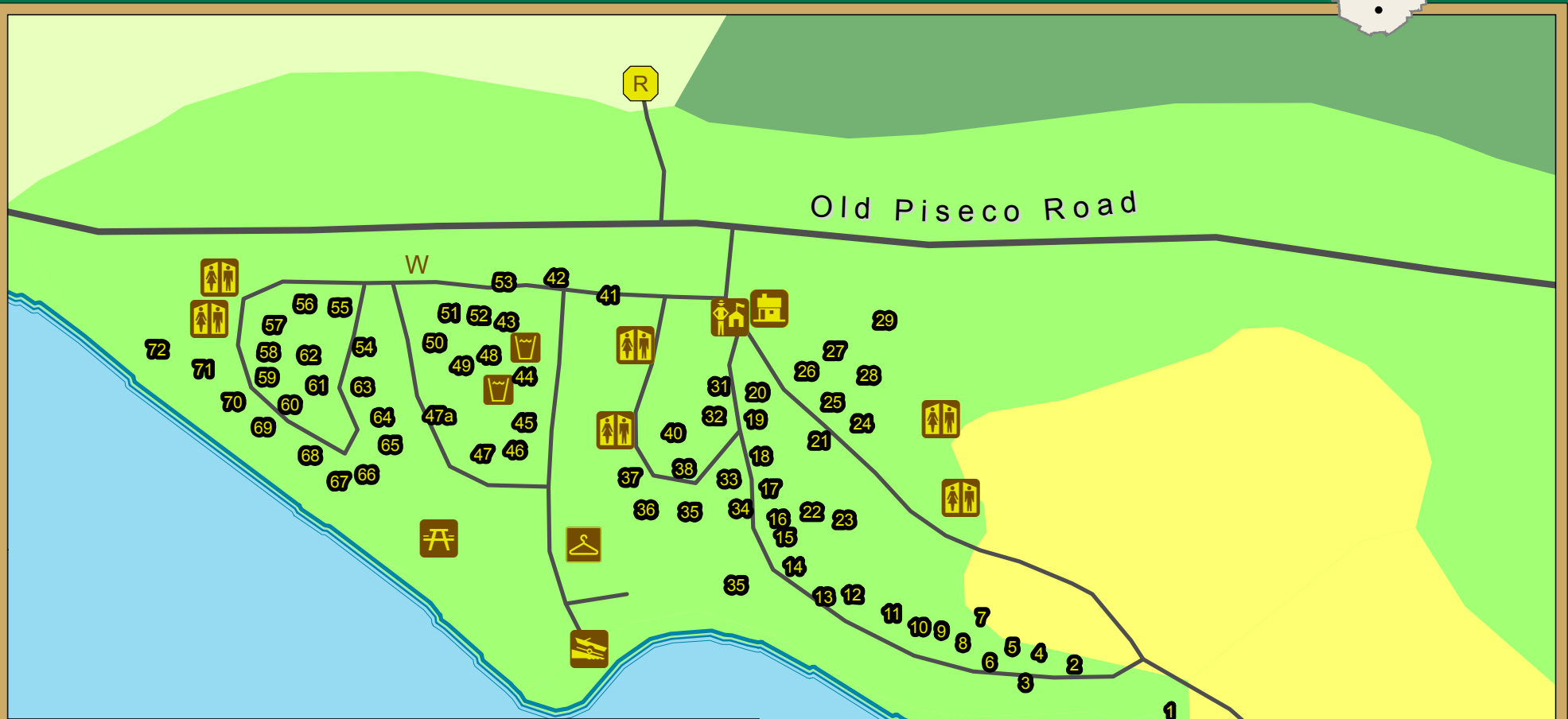


Point Comfort Campground

Exhibit # 8c - Soils and Wetlands Map



Adirondack
Park



LEGEND

	Ticket Booth		Staff Housing		Adams Loamy Sand 3-15% slopes
	Reservoir		Boat Launch		Turnbridge Lyman Soil 35-60% slopes Very Rocky
	Comfort Station		Bathhouse		Becket Turnbridge Soil 15-35% slopes Very Bouldery
	Pallustrine Wetland				

0 135 270 540
Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, November 2015

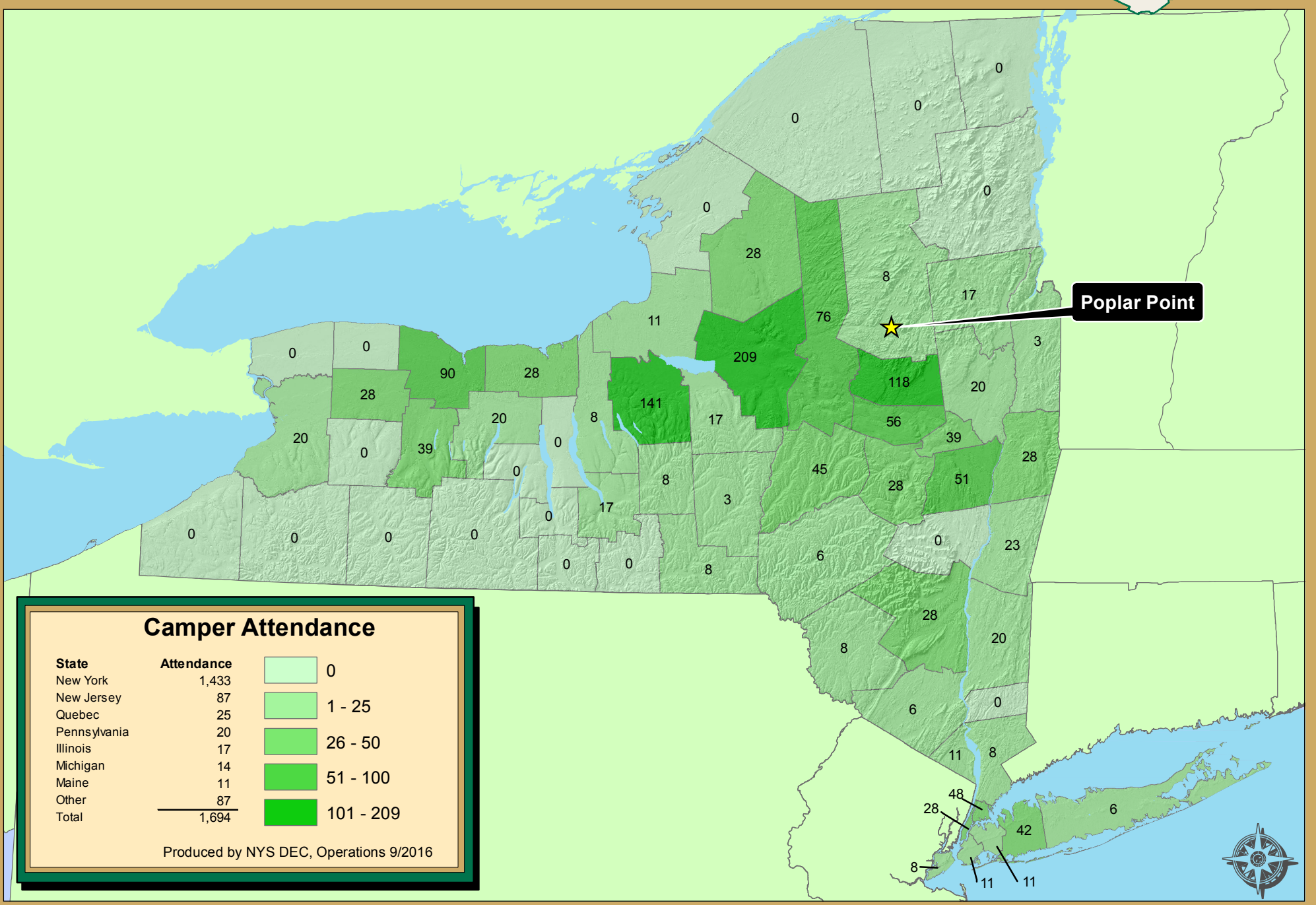
P i s e c o
L a k e

Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 9a - Camper Demographics 2016



Adirondack
Park

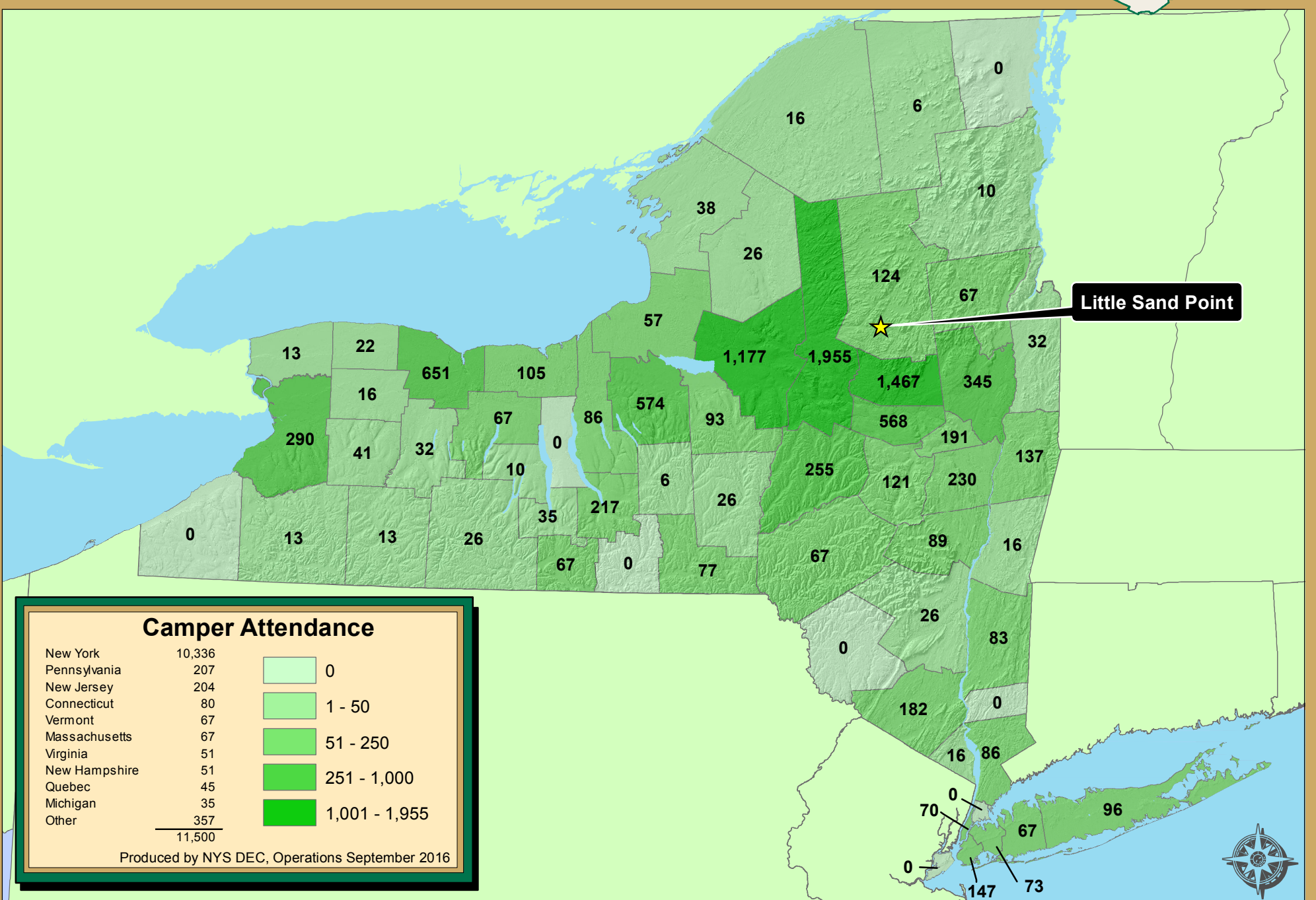


Little Sand Point

Exhibit # 9b - Camper Demographics 2016



Adirondack
Park



Camper Attendance

New York	10,336	0
Pennsylvania	207	1 - 50
New Jersey	204	51 - 250
Connecticut	80	251 - 1,000
Vermont	67	1,001 - 1,955
Massachusetts	67	
Virginia	51	
New Hampshire	51	
Quebec	45	
Michigan	35	
Other	357	
	<hr/> 11,500	

Produced by NYS DEC, Operations September 2016

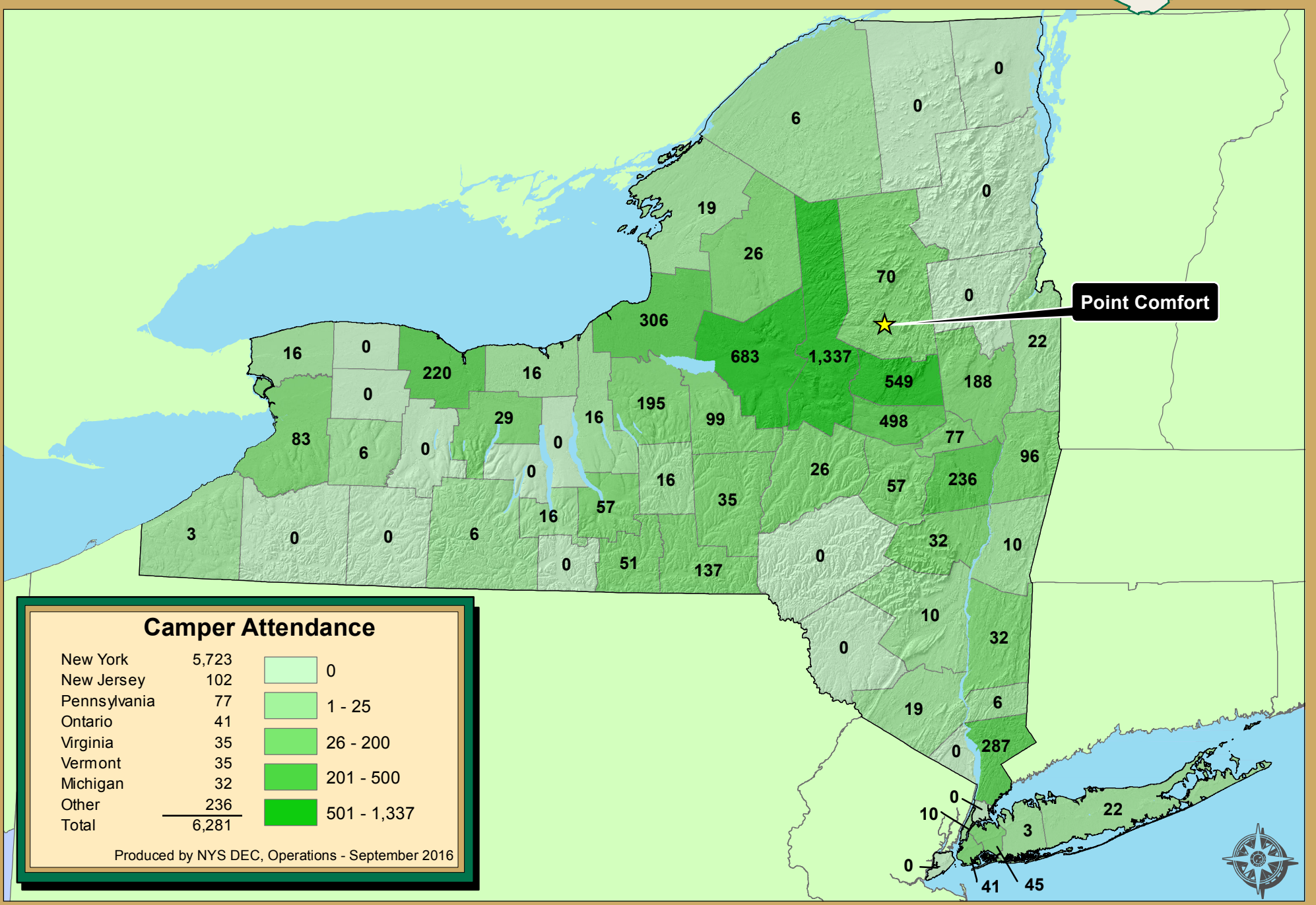


Point Comfort

Exhibit # 9c - Camper Demographics 2016



Adirondack
Park



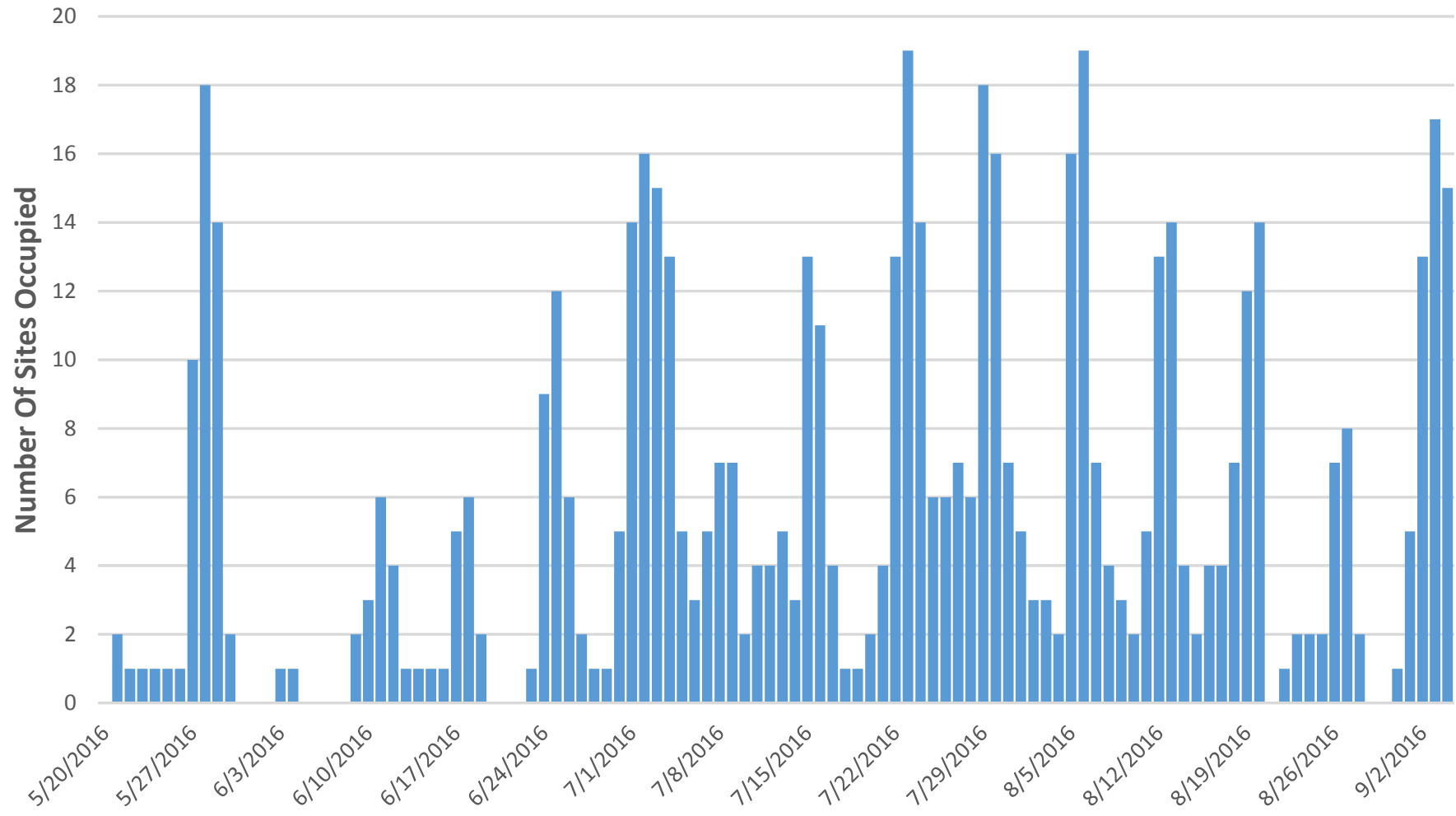
Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 10a - Campsite Occupancy 2016



Adirondack
Park

Poplar Point Campground 2016
of Sites Occupied



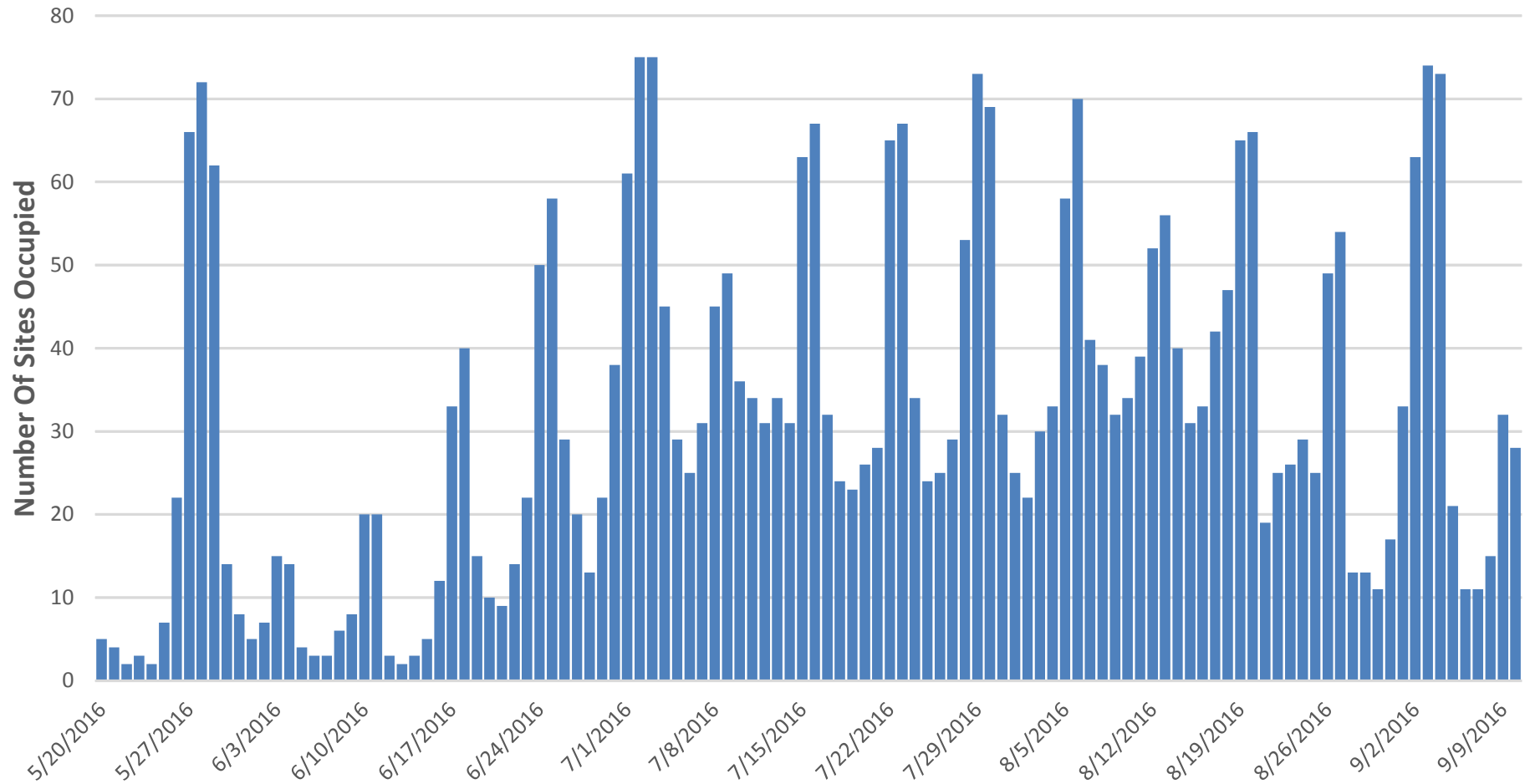
Little Sand Point Campground

Exhibit # 10b - Campsite Occupancy 2016



Adirondack
Park

Little Sand Point Campground 2016
of Sites Occupied



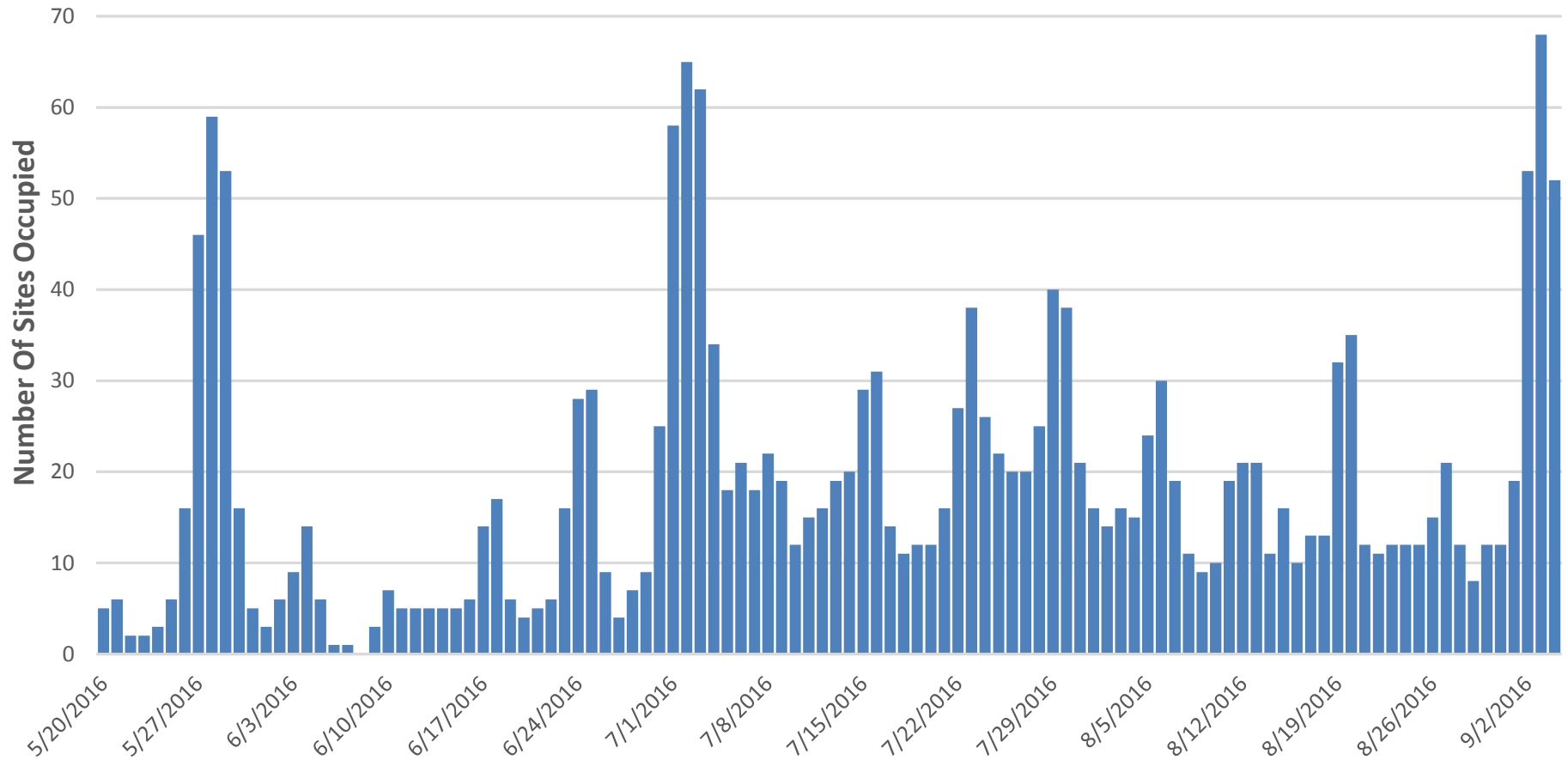
Point Comfort Campground

Exhibit # 10c - Campsite Occupancy 2016



Adirondack
Park

Point Comfort Campground 2016
of Sites Occupied



Poplar Point Campground

Exhibit # 11a - Proposed Management Actions



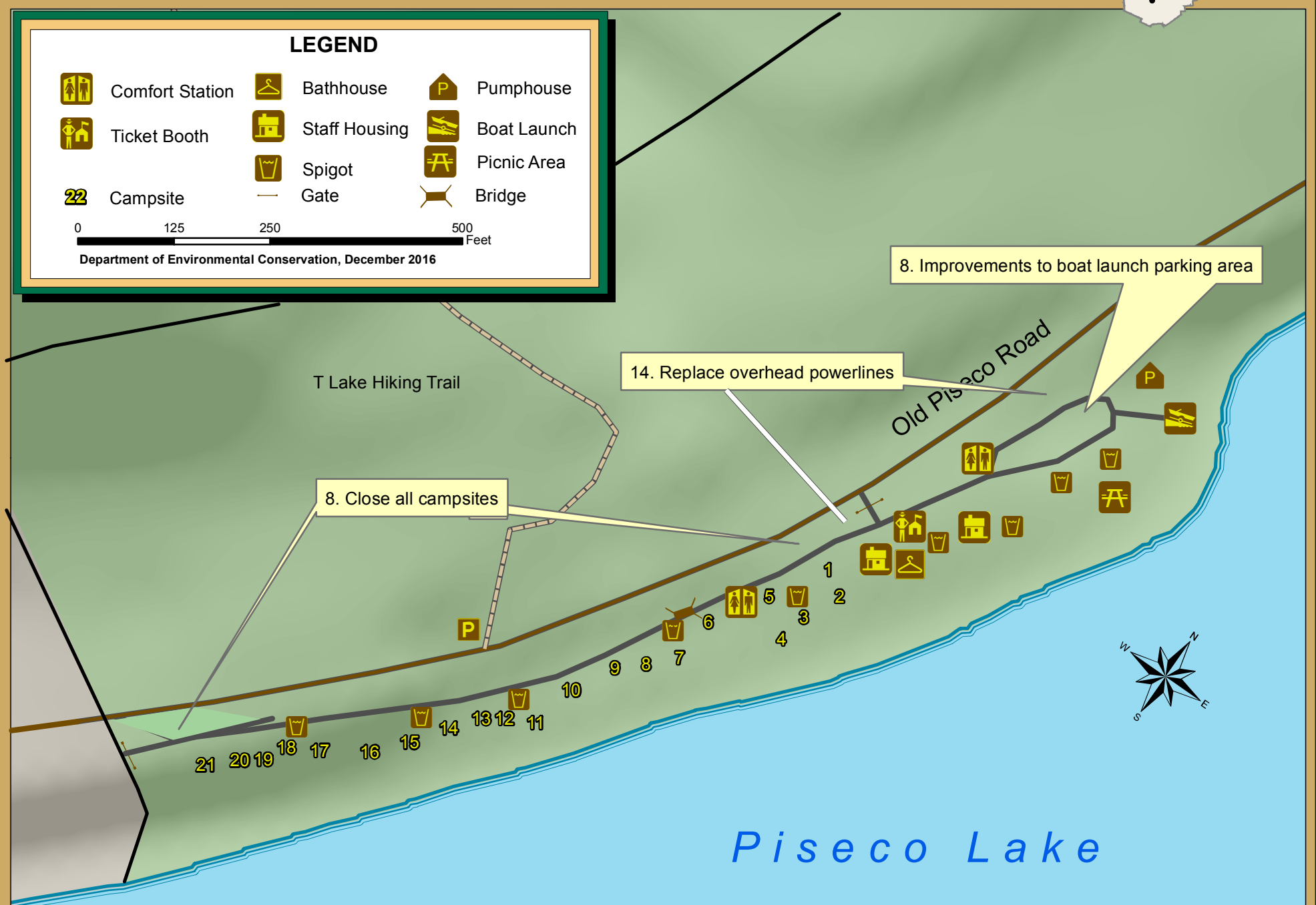
Adirondack
Park

LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Comfort Station | Bathhouse | Pumphouse |
| Ticket Booth | Staff Housing | Boat Launch |
| Spigot | Picnic Area | |
| Campsite | Gate | Bridge |

0 125 250 500 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, December 2016



Piseco Lake

Little Sand Point Campground

Exhibit # 11b - Proposed Management Actions



Ferris Lake Wild Forest

Echo Cliff - Panther Mountain Trail

Old Piseco Road

6. Relocate chlorination building

14. Bury overhead powerlines

3. Convert 4 sites to universal design

1. Replace ticket booth

2. Reconstruct comfort station #1

4. Loop road paving

7. Replace waterlines

73 71
70 68 66
75 74 72

P i s e c o
L a k e

LEGEND

	Garage		Ticket Booth		Trailer Dump Station
	Recycle Building		Shower Building		Staff Housing
	Reservoir		Parking Lot		Boat Launch
	Leach Field		Spigot		Comfort Station

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, December 2016

Point Comfort Campground

Exhibit # 11c - Proposed Management Actions



Adirondack
Park



LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|-----------------|--|---------------|
| | Garage | | Water Spigot | | Staff Housing |
| | Pumphouse | | Reservoir | | Boat Launch |
| | Ticket Booth | | Pay Phone | | Bathouse |
| | Picnic Area | | Comfort Station | | Campsites |

0 125 250 500 Feet

Department of Environmental Conservation, December 2016



P i s e c o
L a k e

Exhibit 12

Piseco Lake Campground Photos



Poplar Point Picnic Ground



Poplar Point Caretaker Cabin



Poplar Point Ticket Booth



Poplar Point Lifeguard Cabin



Poplar Point Bath House



Poplar Point Comfort Station



Poplar Point Pump House



Poplar Point Reservoir



Poplar Point Boat Launch



Poplar Point Day Use Area



Poplar Point Beach Area



Poplar Point Bridge



Poplar Point Entrance Area



Little Sand Point Caretaker Cabin



Little Sand Point Ticket Booth



Little Sand Point Garage



Little Sand Point Wood Storage Building



Little Sand Point Comfort Station #1



Little Sand Point Comfort Station #2



Little Sand Point Comfort Station #3



Little Sand Point Shower Building



Little Sand Point Water Pump Station



Little Sand Point Sewage Lift Station



Little Sand Point Reservoir



Little Sand Point Recycle Center



Little Sand Point Boat Rentals



Little Sand Point Boat Launch



Little Sand Point Dump Station



Little Sand Point Entrance



Point Comfort Caretaker Cabin



Point Comfort Ticket Booth



Point Comfort Bath House



Point Comfort Storehouse



Point Comfort Old Well House



Point Comfort Recycle Center



Point Comfort Pump House



Point Comfort Reservoir



Point Comfort Comfort Station #1



Point Comfort Comfort Station #2



Point Comfort Comfort Station #3



Point Comfort Comfort Station #4



Point Comfort Comfort Station #5



Point Comfort Comfort Station #6



Point Comfort Day Use Area



Point Comfort Boat Rentals



Point Comfort Boat Launch



Point Comfort Beach Area



Point Comfort Entrance