

1 July 2019

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RE: Draft Tioughnioga Unit Management Plan (UMP)

Dear Gregory,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Tioughnioga Unit Management Plan (UMP), including DeRuyter, Morrow Mountain and Stoney Pond State Forests and Nelson Swamp Unique Area located in the Towns of Cazenovia, DeRuyter, Fenner, Georgetown, and Nelson.

Adirondack Mountain Club

ADK is dedicated to protecting and advocating for New York State's wild lands and waters while also teaching people how to enjoy natural places responsibly. Since 1922, the organization has offered people opportunities to stay and play in as well as protect, discover, and explore the outdoors. Today, ADK has 30,000 members in 27 chapters statewide and is served by a professional, year-round staff. The organization is recognized as a vital voice in the commitment to environmental stewardship and ethical outdoor recreation in New York State. ADK members hike, camp, snowshoe, cross-country ski, paddle, and cycle the lands and waters of the Adirondack Park and other state lands. Our members are also monitors and maintainers of trails and recreation infrastructure as well as watchdogs of public lands and watersheds to monitor for invasive species or irresponsible and destructive motorized trespass.

We respectfully request that you consider the following concerns and comments outlined below. These comments also incorporate the input of Mary Coffin, an ADK and North Country Trail Association (NCTA) volunteer leader.

Recognition of the North Country National Scenic Trail (NCNST)

The North Country National Scenic Trail (NCNST) should be recognized as a single use foot trail only, and one of national significance. UMPs through which the NCNST passes often describe the NCNST in the unit description or under recreational or economic opportunities and on maps. Towns of DeRuyter and Cazenovia would benefit the most economically from the NCNST and both town boards have passed resolutions of support for the NCNST.

Objective 3.1, which addresses recreational opportunities, might be the appropriate location to describe the trail. Recognition of the NCNST and concurrent Finger Lakes Trail (FLT) as a single use foot trail reflects statements in the NYS DEC Strategic Plan for State Forest Management. Please continue to insure that "No Bikes" and "No Motorized use" signs are posted at all trailheads.

Map legends in the UMP show trails without distinguishing the name or legal use of each trail. Please specify the NCNST as a foot trail only and on maps as follows: Nelson Swamp Unique Area from Hard Scrabble Rd. private boundary to Constine Bridge Rd.; DeRuyter State Forest from western private boundary, across Stanton and Tromp Roads to Fairbanks Road; and in Tioughnioga WMA just north the crossing of East Branch Limestone Creek on the west boundary, following the step like west/north boundary monuments to Holmes Rd. and the junction of the non-North Country Link Trail south at monument 22 and NCNST onward north to Irish Hill Road.

Is there a map for the WMA that was included in the original Tioughnioga UMP? It should also be noted that the NCNST in this unit runs concurrent with the Finger Lakes Trail (FLT) between Monument 22 at Holmes Road in the Tioughnioga WMA to the west boundary of DeRuyter State Forest.

The proposed kiosk on Stanton Road should show a map with trail names and uses included with the NCNST and FLT illustrated. This will avoid confusion posed by GOCAZ signs that call the NCNST the “DeRuyter Forest Trail.”

ADK supports Objective 4.4, to provide support to local communities through forest-based tourism, and Action 4.4.1 to develop cooperative partnerships with organizations individuals or communities.

The lean-to proposed for DeRuyter SF will be appreciated by long distance hikers on the NCNST. Please locate the lean-to far enough from road accesses so that it will be respected by all users.

The NCNST, FLT and a buffer around the trail must be protected by a Special Management Zone (SMZ) along the length of the trail in areas not otherwise protected from logging.

ADK Supports DEC in Banning ATVs in Tioughnioga Unit State Forests and on All State Forest Lands

ADK does not support the use of ATVs on New York State Land. ADK supports Objective 3.1, Goal 3, Action 3.1.8 (page 89),

“Prohibit public ATV use on the Unit except on a 0.9-mile trail designated under the Motor Access Program for People with Disabilities MAPPWD.”

ADK also supports Goal 3, Action 3.2.1 (page 90), “Maintain a 0.9 mile ATV Access (MAPPWD) Route for people with qualifying disabilities on Morrow Mountain State Forest.”

Increasingly DEC is under pressure to allow ATV access on state lands in conjunction with local road openings for connections between legal riding areas as defined in NYS Vehicle and Traffic Law 2405. The use of ATVs on public roads is governed by Title 11, Article 48C, Section 2405 of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law.

Every pilot ATV program on NY state lands has been shut down because of environmental damage caused by ATVs. For example, the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) outlines several case studies in which ATV trail systems were implemented on State Forest Lands, including New Michigan State Forest, Anderson Hill State Forest, Brasher State Forest, Morgan Hill and Taylor Valley State Forests. All of these trail systems were all closed due to the environmental impacts by ATVs on these state forest lands.¹

In NYS there has been a significant increase in pressure on the state legislature to pass bills, which would increase the current allowable weight of all-terrain-vehicles (ATVs) to 1800 lbs. There is also pressure to allow ATV riding on roads throughout the state that have been opened by local law in violation of New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law, and contrary to NYS Attorney General Opinion 2005-21² and NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) legal opinion.³ ATV manufacturers expressly define that their vehicles are not designed for road or highway use. Documentation by the U.S Consumer Product Safety Commission and the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) that a majority of ATV deaths take place on roads.⁴

E-Bikes, as motorized vehicles, must also be prohibited on trails in Tioughnioga Unit State Forests.

Support CP3: Prohibit Motorized Use for Universal Access Sites

ADK supports the CP3 policy. However, we do not support motorized Universal Access Trails which undermine the CP3 program by providing motorized access to individuals who do not qualify for the CP3 program.

Motorized "Universal Access" for the general public undermines the successful CP3 program by destroying the goal of the program which is uncommon access for people with disabilities who may be seeking "...solitude, connection to nature, undisturbed wildlife habitat, and inclusion with fellow sportspeople."⁵ DEC should create areas and trails that take into consideration the different mobility abilities and accessibility needs of individuals and families, but these should be accomplished through non-motorized means.

Protect Forest Ecosystems by Prohibiting Drilling and Mining

Article XIV section 3 of the New York State Constitution requires that lands acquired for reforestation must forever be used for that purpose. We maintain that subsurface leases of reforestation lands would violate both the spirit and letter of section 3 and related state laws. Since Article XIV gives every New York resident legal standing to sue over any violation of this article, any attempt by the State to lease surface or subsurface rights of any State Forest land anywhere in New York would undoubtedly result in legal action against the State.

Further, DEC should prohibit oil and gas drilling on or under all state forests. Oil and gas drilling and mineral development creates an unacceptable impact on state lands and should be prohibited. Oil and gas pipeline construction should also be prohibited on State Forests. Existing pipelines should be phased out and impacts should be mitigated.

It is essential that DEC protect the forest ecosystems that it stewards and guard against resource extraction that harms natural habitats and human communities. DEC must not provide access through lease or other means to its mineral estate for vertical or horizontal oil and gas drilling.

If there are legacy drilling and active drilling sites in the area, DEC should test water resources for contamination from drilling activity.

In cases where the mineral estate may not be owned by the State of New York, DEC must work to purchase the severed estate or initiate a process to extinguish the mineral access rights, so that the right escheats to the state if ownership is unclear.

Prohibit Brine Application on All Roads in the Unit

DEC should protect the forest and streams in the Unit from impacts associated with brine application to roads. We encourage DEC to prohibit the application of brine on all town roads and Public Forest Access Roads that are on State land.

Addressing Global Climate Change: Manage for Late Successional Forests and Allow Old Growth Habitat to Develop.

Maximizing carbon sequestration should be a priority in our New York State Forests. The New York State Open Space Conservation Plan highlights the need to address global climate change. In addressing global climate change, it is important to protect our coastlines, riparian corridors and wetlands; to maintain an interconnected network of protected lands and waters enabling flora and fauna to adapt to climate change; and to maintain and grow our state's forests. Forests play a large role in mitigating the effects of climate change by naturally storing carbon. Trees are typically about 50% carbon. More than 63% of New York State is forest land, amounting to 19 million acres of land covered by trees. Approximately 14.4 million acres are privately owned. How these forests are managed can play an important role in carbon sequestration and moderation of the heat and dryness impacts of climate change. Trees are unique in their ability to store large amounts of carbon in their wood and studies show that trees continue to add carbon as they grow. A study published recently in Nature shows that the "Rate of tree carbon accumulation increases continuously with tree size."⁶

The USGS, a coauthor in the study further explains,

“This continuously increasing growth rate means that on an individual basis, large, old trees are better at absorbing carbon from the atmosphere. Carbon that is absorbed or "sequestered" through natural processes reduces the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and can help counter-balance the amount of CO₂ people generate. However, [the study is] careful to note that the rapid absorption rate of individual trees does not necessarily translate into a net increase in carbon storage for an entire forest. ‘Old trees, after all, can die and lose carbon back into the atmosphere as they decompose," says Adrian Das, a USGS coauthor. "But our findings do suggest that while they are alive, large old trees play a disproportionately important role within a forest’s carbon dynamics. It is as if the star players on your favorite sports team were a bunch of 90-year-olds.”⁷

A study in 2018 by the Smithsonian Forest Global Earth Observatory (ForestGEO) shows that "Big trees provide functions that cannot be duplicated by small or medium-sized trees. They provide unique habitat, strongly influence the forest around them, and store large amounts of carbon."⁸

The ForestGEO study found that “the largest 1% of trees in mature and older forests comprised 50% of forest biomass worldwide. Furthermore, the amount of carbon that forests can sequester depends mostly on the abundance of big trees. The size of the largest trees was found to be even more important to forest biomass than high densities of small and medium trees.”⁹

New York’s 19 million acres of trees hold a lot of carbon as do forest soils. ADK urges that NYS manage its state forests with the primary goal of combating climate change and improving its climate resiliency. DEC should also consider management of some state forest areas to promote (new) stands of old growth and mature trees to increase forest carbon stocks, help clean our air and water, preserve wildlife habitat, and provide a setting for outdoor recreation.

Managing the state forests in this Unit for late successional forests with the goal of (new stands of) old growth habitat and the preservation of large old trees would create high quality resilient habitat that would maximize carbon sequestration. We encourage DEC to increase the acreage designated for management as late successional stage forest.

ADK supports Action 1.2.2 (p.75), but DEC should plan for a percentage greater than 35% of late successional stage forest acreage. At least 50% of the Unit should be managed for late successional stage stands.

Carbon sequestration should be considered a forest product with economic benefit for the purposes of management.

Early Detection and Rapid Response Plans for Invasive Species

Thank you for recognizing the threat of invasive species to this state forest Unit. Please consider developing early detection and rapid response plans for invasive species. Invasive species are spreading at rapid rate, reducing water quality, property values, and recreational opportunities along the way. New York State has enacted numerous regulations and laws that will prove vital to stopping the spread of aquatic and terrestrial invasive species, but public education, spread prevention, and mitigation are needed before the impacts become insurmountable.

Threat of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid. Consider Potential of Bio-Control

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) is identified in the UMP as a threat since it is located within 25 miles of the Unit. DEC should also recognize that eastern hemlock, a foundation species, plays an important role in the Unit. DEC should identify mature trees and stands, coordinate monitoring, and develop a prioritization and treatment regime to protect hemlocks in this forest unit. DEC should identify and protect old growth stands, and should work with the Regional PRISMs (Finger Lakes PRISM),¹⁰ the NY State Hemlock Initiative,¹¹ and DEC's Bureau of Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health to mitigate the threat of HWA in this unit. New York faces the potential decimation of eastern hemlock from HWA, which has already caused significant decline in the Catskill Park, and has been identified on other New York State Public Lands including Letchworth State Park, and Allegany State Park.

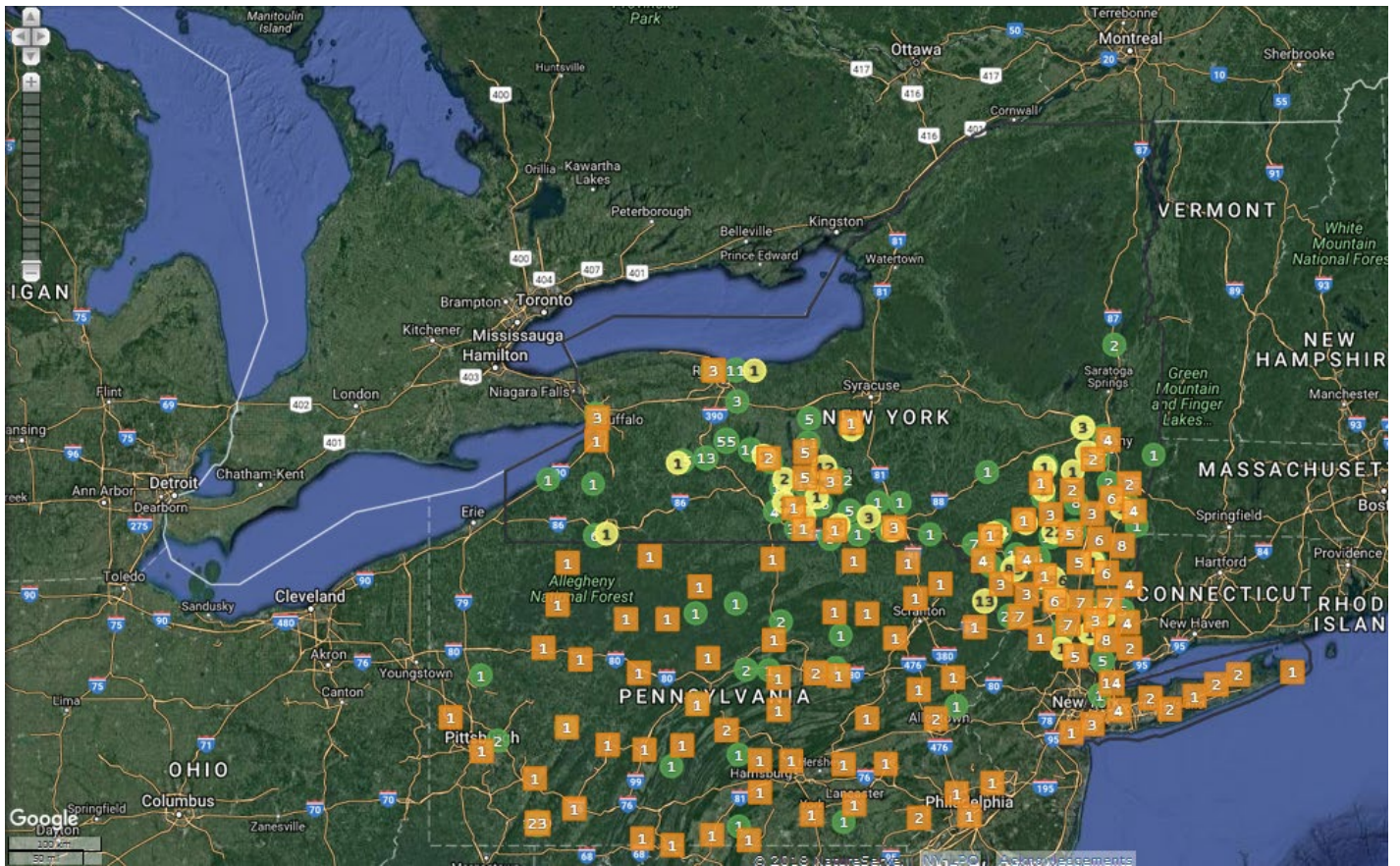


FIGURE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF HWA IN NEW YORK STATE

Hemlocks are a foundation species.¹² Foundation species are critical species in the habitats they help create.¹³ In the case of hemlocks they moderate stream water temperatures for trout and other animals, provide a buffer for nutrient inputs to maintain water quality, stabilize shallow soils especially in steep gorges, provide shelter for animals and plants, which is especially important in winter, provide critical habitat for migrating neo-tropical birds, and provide acidic substrate for lichens. Hemlock stands are significant feature in this forest unit.

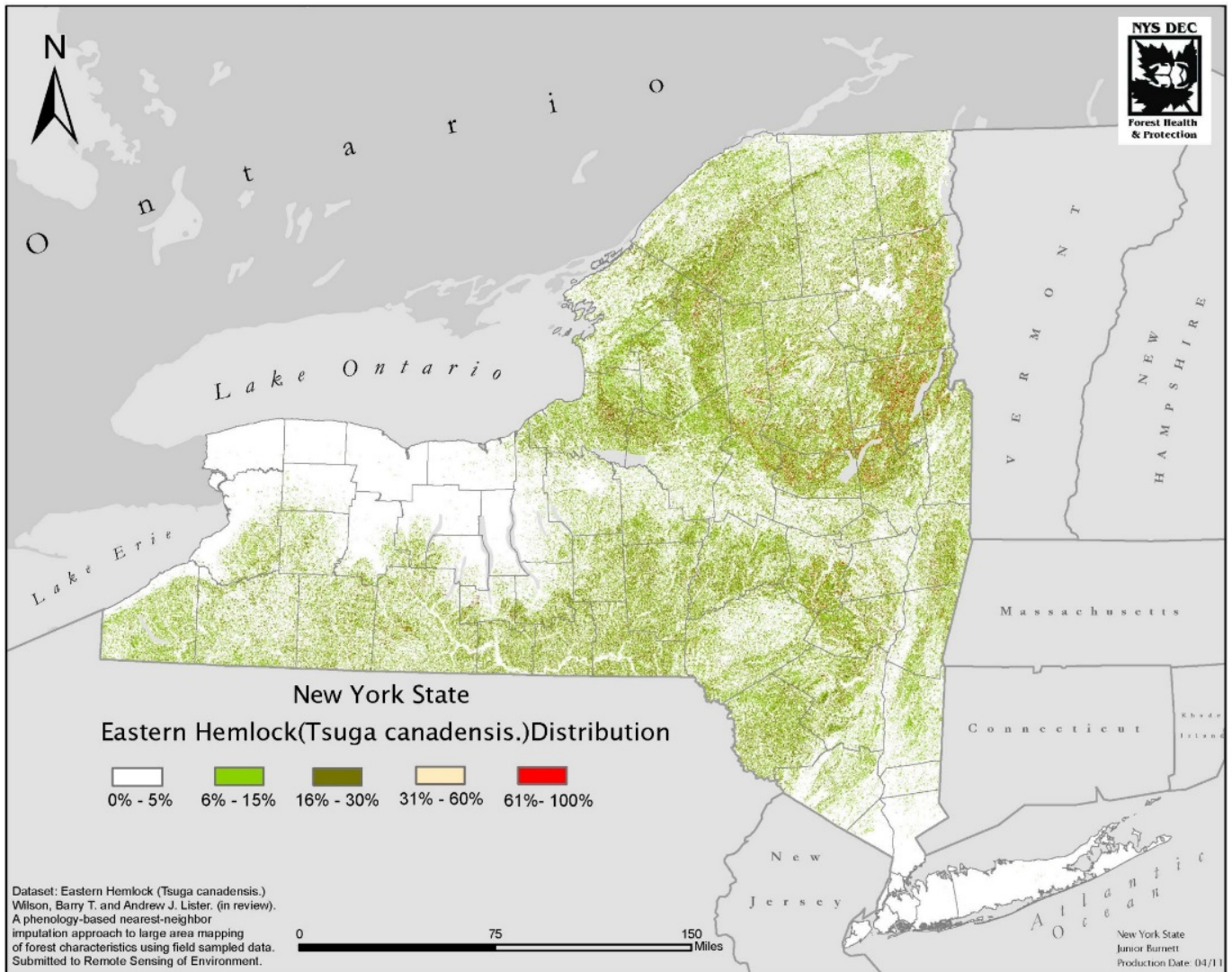


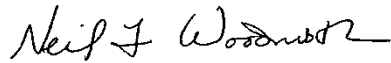
FIGURE 2 DISTRIBUTION OF HEMLOCK IN NEW YORK STATE

Imagine the impact to the landscape in this Unit and across the state from a severe decline of hemlock--a highly likely scenario without a significant increase in early detection efforts, treatment, and development of bio-controls, such as the predator beetle (*Laricobius nigrinus*), and silverflies (*Leucopis argenticollis* and *L. piniperda*).¹⁴

We only need look to places such as the Great Smoky Mountains for an example of the devastation in store for the forests of New York State.¹⁵ HWA has been advancing quickly through New York State,¹⁶ and now is in the Adirondack Park near Lake George, NY. Decline of hemlocks is already well underway in the Catskills.¹⁷ Anyone who has hiked, paddled, or driven through the Adirondack Park should realize what we will lose. If we do not act quickly, we may lose the species.¹⁸ We must stop or slow the advance of HWA in New York State.

Thank you for considering the above comments.

Sincerely,



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¹ <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html>

² <https://ag.ny.gov/sites/default/files/opinion/I%202005-21%20pw.pdf>

³ <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html>

http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/spsfmfinal.pdf (p. 215-222)

⁴ Consumer Federation of America Report, *ATV on Roadways: A Safety Crisis*; See Press:

http://consumerfed.org/press_release/consumer-federation-releases-report-on-atvs-on-roads-states-are-increasingly-allowing-atvs-on-roads-despite-warnings-from-industry-advocates-and-federal-government/

⁵ <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/2574.html>

⁶ <https://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v507/n7490/full/nature12914.html>

⁷ <https://www.werc.usgs.gov/outreach.aspx?Tag=Australia&RecordID=199>

⁸ <https://phys.org/news/2018-05-inequality-dominance-big-trees.html>

⁹ <https://phys.org/news/2018-05-inequality-dominance-big-trees.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/47433.html>

<http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/>

¹¹ <https://blogs.cornell.edu/nyshemlockinitiative/>

¹² <http://www.lternet.edu/research/keyfindings/foundation-species-matter>

¹³ <http://adkinvasives.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/WHITMORE-Lk-Placid-28-Mar-15-1.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.nps.gov/grsm/learn/news/new-hwa-beetle.htm>

<https://blogs.cornell.edu/nyshemlockinitiative/biocontrol-program/>

<http://www.news.cornell.edu/stories/2015/06/cornell-introduces-silver-flies-save-hemlock-forests>

<https://blogs.cornell.edu/nyshemlockinitiative/>

¹⁵ <http://www.lakeplacidnews.com/page/content.detail/id/523715/Flies-could-avert-hemlock-threat-in-New-York.html?nav=5005>

¹⁶ <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/95656.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.na.fs.fed.us/nanews/nastories/HWA-Study-FINAL-012915.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://www.lakeplacidnews.com/page/content.detail/id/523185/A-threat-to-hemlocks.html?nav=5005>