RESOLUTION FOR STATE AID
FOR ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING A
LOCAL LAND USE PROGRAM

WHEREAS, Chapter 460, Section 53, Subdivision 1, of the Laws of New York of 1980 authorizes the Adirondack Park Agency to render State financial assistance to Adirondack Park towns and villages for the preparation of local land use planning programs developed pursuant to Article 27 of the Executive Law.

WHEREAS, development of a local land use program typically includes the following general elements tailored to a community's needs: community survey, natural resource studies, socio-economic studies, community issues and goals, land use plan and regulatory devices.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Forestport hereby designates Adirondack Park Agency as the Planning Consultant for the purpose of the consultant performing the following specific planning tasks as more particularly described in the detailed Local Government Planning Assistance Contract, Exhibit A of the Planning Assistance Project Agreement. Said planning tasks shall be completed prior to March 31, 1981.

a) Existing Land Use Inventory and analysis
b) Transportation Systems Inventory and analysis
c) Community Facilities and Services Inventory and analysis
d) Detailed Hydrologic Resources Study
e) Economic Analysis (housing population, etc.)
f) Planning issues, goals, problems, etc.
g) Final development suitability mapping

RESOLVED, that the Town of Forestport shall enter into formal agreement with the Adirondack Park Agency to undertake the development of elements of a local land use program and to pay its share of the total cost of the development of said elements of $4800.00 in the manner provided in said agreement, and it is further

RESOLVED, that the Town of Forestport hereby agrees to have available, for purposes of development of the local land use program pursuant to said agreement, the sum of 800.00 dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to contribute a sum not to exceed one-sixth per centum 16.67% of the total cost of the development of said local land use program, or in lieu of said sum, will provide in-kind services in like amount.

RESOLVED, that Richard Sears of the Town Forestport be and hereby is authorized and empowered to execute in the name of the Town of Forestport the agreement with the Adirondack Park Agency hereinabove referred to, with such provisions as Richard Sears may deem acceptable and all necessary applications, and other agreements which he deems necessary or appropriate to implement and carry out the purposes specified in this resolution.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Oneida SS:

Town of Forestport

I, Carol Wood, Clerk of the Town of Forestport, State of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding copy of the resolution with the original thereof, duly adopted by the Town Board of the said Town by the vote of 4 for to 0 against at a Town Board meeting of the said Town held on April 2, 19 80, and that the same is a true and correct copy of such resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WHITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affexed the seal of the Town of Forestport this 16 day of April, 1980.

Carol Wood Clerk
Town of Forestport

(Seal)

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
PO Box 237
OLD FORGE, NEW YORK 13420
315-369-6699

February 13, 1980

William Karn, Chairman
Forestport Planning Board
Forestport, New York 13338

Dear Bill:

Attached please find the results of the tabulated community information survey for the Town of Forestport.

In reviewing the return (although only 10%) I feel there have been a number of important issues raised which can and should be dealt with in the coming months as the town moves ahead in developing its Townwide Development Plan and possible land use regulations.

I think after the Planning Board reviews the results, they will detect a clear mandate to continue their effort in forming and providing a balanced plan for future development opportunities within the town.

I look forward to meeting with you and the Planning Board on the 13th of February to discuss the attached survey results.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard J. Peters
Director
Western District Office

BJP/ch
cc: James Hotaling, Adirondack Park Agency

Attachment

TOWN OF FORESTPORT COMMUNITY SURVEY

Analysis and Comment

Approximately 2000 survey questionnaires were mailed(via the tax roll) of which there were only 200 returned or a 10% sample. Previous surveys conducted in other areas of the Adirondack Park usually provide a 30% return.

The 200 respondents were first divided as to permanent and seasonal. 135 of the 200 respondents were seasonal, making up 60% of the return questionnaires and 7% of the total 2000 mailing. Permanent residents accounted for 65 returns (32%) and only 3% of the total mailing.

Tabulation of the 200 responses would indicate the following:

1. 60% of all respondents found the town a good to excellent place to live.

2. Approximately 60% indicated that town services were good to excellent with a more favorable response on the part of seasonal respondents. However, a majority of the seasonal and permanent rated code enforcement only poor to fair. In addition, the Town Board was rated by a majority of the seasonal respondents to be good to excellent, while the permanent respondents by a 2 to 1 margin indicated that the Board was rated only poor to fair.

3. The educational system was rated satisfactory by 90% of those answering the question.

4. 89% of the respondents indicated they were concerned with abandoned cars, junk yards, etc., which would indicate the visual/aesthetic quality of the Town could be improved.

5. Most respondents indicated that the placement of mobile homes should be allowed to occur only in mobile home parks or in certain specified districts. Seasonal respondents favored this by an almost 4 to 1 margin, while permanent respondents were almost equally divided. This would indicate that some type of regulation over the placement of mobile homes would be favored.

6. A majority of both seasonal and permanent respondants indicated serious concern with the danger of pollution of the water supply, lack of open space, highway intersections and highway conditions, and lack of zoning. "Take over" from outsiders was indicated as a serious danger by a 91 to 73 margin, by far the closest comparison. It is clear from this question that the Town's tax payers are aware of some of the problems facing it and are prepared to support measures to eliminate these potential dangers in the future.

7. A majority of those responding were male and 35 years or older. Of the total 196 responses to this question, 110 (both male and female) or 56% were 55 or older. This then indicates preferences by the older sector in the town with little input from those 34 or younger. Only 14 responses were received from people between the ages of 15 to 34.

8. By an almost 2 to 1 margin the respondents indicated they were in favor of campsites in the town. They were almost equally split as to whether these should be located on state or private lands. In addition, 120 respondents out of 156 indicated they were in favor of snowmobile trails. This would indicate that the town should consider and provide for these land uses in any future planning effort.

9. Of the 2000 questionnaires mailed, 200 responses were returned (10%). Of the 200 returned, 135 indicated that they were seasonal and 65 permanent. This is not a large sample, particularly in that only 65 permanent residents replied. Of the 65 permanent residents, approximately 39 were 55 years or older.

10. 46 out of 65 permanent residents have lived in the town ten years or more.

11. The Questionnaire indicates that, except for sidewalks, street lights and bus service, most respondents felt additional services and facilities are needed in the town. This was particularly the case for new business and recreation opportunities. Seasonal respondents were in favor of shoreline restrictions by a 47 to 33 margin, while permanent residents felt they were not needed by a 18 to 24 margin.

12. Factors most listed included lack of congestion, born or brought up here, pine trees and clean air and water, Adirondack atmosphere, wilderness, rural but close to Utica.

13. Most respondents did not answer this question. The largest family responding was five. Ages ranged from 1 1/2 to 75 years.

14. Of the 81 responses, 67 indicated that they commute ten or more miles to work.

15. Factors most listed included garbage collection, public landfill, road maintenance, lower taxes in proportion to what is available to seasonal residents, more police patrol, clean up village and consider Otter Lake, White Lake and Forestport as one instead of three separate parts, need new people in town jobs, adequate competitive shopping areas, water improvement program, bug spraying in summer.

16. Most seasonal people indicate they live in seasonal camps, while a majority of the permanent residents reside in single family dwellings. Seventeen of the respondents indicated they reside in mobile homes.

17. Respondents indicated they were equally divided as to whether the town should increase in population size or remain the same. Seasonal people preferred that it remain the same, while permanent people desired an increase. As to where additional development should take place, most (66) indicated in areas in or near the center of town. However, an even larger number (71) felt people should locate wherever they wanted. Only 8 respondents indicated additional shoreline development. Seasonal residents preferred additional development to locate (52 to 14) in or near the town center. Permanent residents indicated a preference for wherever people wanted. Future development planning should be designed to provide development opportunities in or near town center and in clusters along major roadways.

18. By a margin of 2 to 1, respondents indicated that community services were adequate. However, sewage treatment and police protection were felt not to be adequate. Public health and parks and recreation were almost equally divided as to the question of adequacy. Forty-five of 87 respondents indicated that public parks are not needed. This question provided many differences between seasonal and permanent responses. A majority of seasonal respondents felt public health, street maintenance and public parks were adequate, while permanent residents did not.

19. Of the 150 respondents to this question, 93 or 62% of the people were in favor of some kind of land use control, while 28 or 19% were not. 29 expressed no opinion (19%).

20. A majority of both seasonal and permanent residents were in favor of most of these items, except for favoring new apartments, mobile home parks, scattered mobile homes, merger of town governments and limits to town growth. On these same five issues: new apartments were opposed by the seasonal respondents and equally divided as to favorable or opposed by the permanent residents; mobile home parks were opposed by seasonal and slightly favored by permanent; scattered mobile homes were opposed by both groups; merger of town governments was favored by seasonal, but opposed by permanent and; on limiting town growth, seasonal slightly favored and permanent strongly opposed.

21. The respondents indicated that they were equally divided as to whether a dam or other impounding facility should be located in the town (83 for 84 opposed). There were more seasonal responses opposed and more permanent responses for the issue. For those who favored a reservoir, most favored the Hawkinsville site over the Forestport site (50 to 32).

January 1980

FORESTPORT COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS: Tabulation of 200 respondants from a total survey mailing of 2000 (a 10% return)

	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
1. Is the Town of Forestport an excellent, good, fair, poor, place to live?				
Seasonal	13	61	28	4
Permanent	3	38	16	13
Total	16	99	44	17
2. Are the following services excellent, good, fair, poor?				
Seasonal				
a) Town Board	1	31	17	6
b) Planning Board	5	26	15	6
c) Ambulance	18	41	3	3
d) Road Maint.	22	52	23	13
e) Code Enforce.	3	23	22	15
Permanent				
a) Town Board	4	16	21	21
b) Planning Board	4	21	21	5
c) Ambulance	16	27	4	7
d) Road Maint.	9	31	20	15
e) Code Enforce.	1	16	12	27
Total				
a) Town Board	5	47	38	27
b) Planning Board	9	47	36	11
c) Ambulance	34	68	7	10
d) Road Maint.	31	83	43	28
e) Code Enforce.	4	39	34	42

	YES	NO
3. Is the Educational system provided to the Town satisfactory?		
Seasonal	53	2
Permanent	51	10
Total	104	12
4. Concerned with abandoned cars, junk yards, delapitated properties?		
Seasonal	110	9
Permanent	59	11
Total	169	20

	PARKS	SPECIAL DISTRICTS	OTHER
5. Where should mobile homes be located?			
Seasonal	32	54	15
Permanent	16	13	27
Total	52	67	42

6. Are you seriously concerned with danger from?

SEASONAL	YES	NO
Pollution of water supply and streams	104	8
Disappearance of open and natural space	86	21
Dangerous intersections and highway conditions	76	33
Take over by outsiders	53	46
Lack of zoning protection	71	22
Other	2	
PERMANENT		
Pollution of water	54	10
Disappearance of open and natural space	42	18
Dangerous intersections and highway conditions	41	19
Take over by outsiders	38	27
Lack of zoning protection	38	20
Other		
TOTALS		
Pollution of water supply and streams	158	18
Disappearance of open and natural space	128	39
Dangerous intersections and highway conditions	117	52
Take over by outsiders	91	73
Lack of zoning protection	109	42
Other	2	

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7. Age and Sex:

	Male	Female	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	54 - 64	65
SEASONAL	55	27	2	5	20	29	36	35
PERMANENT	24	14	1	6	13	10	17	22
TOTAL	79	41	3	11	33	39	53	57

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8. Do you wish to have campsites, snowmobile trails?

	CAMPSITES		STATE OR PRIVATE IF YES		SNOWMOBILES	
	YES	NO			YES	NO
SEASONAL	61	42	27	36	75	24
PERMANENT	43	17	21	22	45	12
TOTAL	104	59	48	58	120	36

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9. Are you seasonal, year round resident?

Seasonal: 135
Year Round: 65
Total reply: 200 tallied

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10. If year round, how long have you been here?

Less 1 year	1 - 5	6 - 10	10 +
1	8	10	46

11. Are some of the following needed?

	SEASONAL		PERMANENT		TOTAL	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Strict Sign codes	62	23	37	20	99	43
New Business	69	19	54	6	123	25
Industry	47	32	45	12	92	44
Recreation						
1)Public Beach	50	24	35	19	85	43
2)Ice Skating	38	26	34	18	72	44
3)Park	42	23	30	20	72	43
4)Boat Launch	45	28	35	19	80	47
Shore Restriction	47	33	18	24	65	57
Sidewalks	12	50	17	36	29	86
Street Lights	34	35	27	28	61	63
Town Roads	39	30	26	22	65	52
Sewage System	41	33	25	24	66	57
Water System	35	32	28	22	63	54
Bus Service	20	43	21	26	41	69

r questions #12 & #13 see accompanying analysis)

14. If employed, where do you work?

	In 10 Mile Radius	Outside 10 Mile Radius
Seasonal	2	45
Permanent	12	22
Total	14	67

(For question #15 see accompanying analysis)

16. What type of home are you presently living in?

	Apt.	S. Family Home	Mobile Home	Two family	Camp
Seasonal	2	28	15	.3	78
Permanent	-	61	2	1	4
Total	2	89	17	4	82

17. Over the next ten years, would you prefer the population to:

	INCREASE	DECREASE	REMAIN THE SAME
Seasonal	42	2	54
Permanent	37	2	22
Total	79	4	76

If the population increases, where should it take place?

	SEASONAL	PERMANENT	TOTAL
In or near center of town	52	14	66
Adjacent to lakes and streams	7	1	8
Along major Roadways	17	5	22
In clusters along major roads	12	4	16
Wherever people want	35	36	71

18. Do you feel community services are adequate?

	YES	NO
Seasonal	70	25
Permanent	38	29
Total	108	54

Would you rate each of the below:

	Seasonal			Permanent			Total		
	Adq.	Not Adq.	Not Need	Adq.	Not Adq.	Not Need	Adq.	Not Adq.	Not Ne
Public Health	36	23	8	23	33	6	59	56	14
Police Protection	36	41	1	30	39	3	66	80	4
Fire Protection	89	2	-	51	18	1	140	20	1
Parks & Rec.	36	32	5	31	24	12	67	56	17
Water Supply	45	22	5	30	21	12	75	43	17
Schools & Educat.	71	3	1	52	6	--	123	9	1
Street Treatment	39	20	6	23	26	5	62	46	11
Sewage Treatment	21	30	11	13	30	10	34	60	21
Public Park	45	8	20	23	11	25	68	19	45

19. Are you in favor of some land use regulations?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
Seasonal	55	17	18
Permanent	38	11	11
Total	93	28	29

20. Do you favor or oppose the following?

	Seasonal			Permanent			Total		
	Favor	Oppose	No Opinion	Favor	Oppose	No Opin.	Favor	Oppose	No Op
Envir. Pro Plan	76	13	8	46	12	6	122	25	14
Control Billboard	95	8	7	46	11	7	141	19	14
Reg of Land Clear.	93	9	3	41	12	9	134	21	12
Reg Soil,Sand,Gravel	82	9	10	40	15	8	122	24	18
Indust. Develop.	51	30	12	46	15	5	97	45	17
Local Zoning	82	10	8	45	13	6	127	23	14
Building Codes	80	14	6	48	9	5	128	23	11
Health Codes	79	8	8	48	5	7	127	13	15
More new single houses	55	14	27	45	9	10	100	23	37
New apts	28	38	26	25	25	12	53	63	38
Mobile Home Parks	35	41	17	29	24	14	64	65	31
Scattered Mobile homes	31	48	18	24	29	12	65	77	30
Merg. Town Gov'ts	36	25	26	9	29	19	45	54	45
Share Town Highway equipment	62	12	14	29	24	10	91	36	24
Limit town growth	36	35	18	17	37	9	54	72	27
Out of school youth	42	21	27	34	18	8	76	39	35
Programs for elderly	59	8	27	38	14	9	97	22	36
Pub. trans. services	33	22	35	32	15	15	65	37	50

21. In favor of impounding reservoir:

	YES	NO	HAWKINSVILLE	FORESTPORT
Seasonal	47	54	30	18
Permanent	36	30	20	14
Total	83	84	50	32

PA. PRELIMINARY DRAFT: FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Hydrology

Forestport is located in the Black River basin of the Oswegatchie which is a tributary to the St. Lawrence watershed. The Black River runs for approximately 110 miles within its 1916 square mile drainage area. The hydrologic system within the basin includes water on the surface of the land and ground water which is hidden under the land surface in natural reservoirs. The quality and quantity of these surface and ground water resources are of primary importance to the people of Forestport.

The Hydrologic Cycle

Surface and ground waters are interdependent. They relate to the Hydrologic Cycle which, powered by the sun, is the continuous movement of water from earth to atmosphere. Water can be taken into the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration and falls to earth in various forms.

The Hydrologic Cycle is governed by some natural factors including soil topography elevation, climate and vegetation. In forested watersheds, water falls and moves slowly, causes little erosion and stays clean. Most rivers and large streams have natural overflow areas such as wetlands or floodplains to store and release excessive runoff slowly.

The waters of the town are inventoried on two separate maps. Information on the surface and ground water systems is available from a number of different sources and is shown on the ground water classification and the surficial water resources maps. The ground water classification map displays water quality classifications, areas of public water supply, waste disposal sites and potential ground water recharge areas which are areas of 8% slope containing soils with a percolation rate of 6 inches an hour or greater. In Forestport, potential ground water recharge areas have been located for limited areas. A detailed hydrologic survey is needed for specific results.

Lake and stream water quality classifications were obtained from Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York and are noted on the map. Classifications AA, A denote water which is used for drinking water supply. B represents contact recreation such as swimming, C is fishing waters and D is secondary contact recreation (or water not particularly suited to other uses). T represents trout inhabited water. These classifications are based on watershed use and hydrology. They are only general indications of possible future use and do not necessarily indicate water quality.

Under the Stream Protection Act, the Department of Environmental Conservation has regulatory authority over all streams classified (T) and higher. A permit review process is required in projects involved in the changing of water course.

The surficial water resources map locates watersheds, direction of flow and defines areas in the H.U.D. Flood Hazard areas. This information is important in considering sites for development or on-site sewage system installation.

Flood Areas

Flood areas in Forestport are mapped on the surficial water resources map. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development have delineated flood prone areas in accordance to the National Flood Insurance Act. Flood areas

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are based on alluvial and organic soil information. Alluvial soils are historic records of floods as they are deposited by flood waters. Organic soils are formed by being continually inundated with water. Areas of concern in Forestport are the complete perimeters of Otter, Long and White Lakes, along the Woodhull and Little Woodhull Creeks and along sections of the Black River. For a more detailed reference, see Surficial Geology Map or Forestport Flood Prone Area Map by the U.S. Department of Interior Geologic Survey.

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 provides for previously unavailable flood insurance protection to property owners provided the town has applied for the program. The Flood Insurance Program regulations are based on a 100-year frequency flood. A 100-year frequency flood has a 1 percent chance of occurring at any given year. Such a flood is a statistical reference based on actual flood records; however, severe flooding can occur at any time irrespective of the last previous major flood. In addition, the height and extent of flooding depends upon many factors and the actual difference between the 100-year flood and other floods may be insignificant.

Ground water aside from being a source of drinking water is maintaining stream flow during dry spells. Percolation in ground water has been estimated to represent a third of the runoff in a regional area. It also acts as storage to floodplains and wetlands.

Based on geologic, climatic and topographic information, man can locate and utilize ground water resource for his needs.

The most potential for usable supply of water by man can be found in aquifers, or a layer of rock with water. By studying the geology of an area, or the history of earth's rock and soil one can predict the location of

aquifers with good quantity and quality of water. Experienc has shown that gravel, sand, sandstone and limestone are best water carriers; and that clay, shale and crystalline rock are limited water suppliers.

Sedimentary and carbonate rocks, such as dolomite, limestone and sandstone, are the most productive bedrock. The average yield of limestone is 20-25 gpm (gallons per minute) and the average yield of sandstone is 10-15 gpm. These wells are comparatively shallow and adequate for farm and residential use. Some areas may have potential for moderate municipal and industrial use. The three different types of glacial till have different ground water yield potentials. Glacial drift, characterized by compacted clay and silt, are subject to pollution and seasonal fluctuations because they penetrate the water table only a few feet. However, where these layers penetrate sand and gravel near surface water for easy recharge, they may yield a good supply but are difficult to locate.

Stratified sands and gravels can be in the lowland areas between streams and in the highland areas in stream and lake valleys. These are usually the most reliable ground water producers. Where stratified deposits are located adjacent to water bodies, wells can be developed to induce flow and natural recharge. Though this type of deposit is limited, it is capable of development for light industrial and small municipal systems.

Ground water is simply water that fills cracks and other openings in beds of sand, gravel and rock. Each drop of rain that soaks into the soil trickles downward to the "water table," which is the water level in the groundwater reservoir. From there it travels through saturated earth until it reappears in a lowland area, such as a lakeshore, a river, a swamp or marsh, or the sea. Springs are places where ground water reserves exceed surface water reserves in the United States. This water is usually of high quality and is renewable.

Most lakes and ponds in Forestport are privately owned. Data on these waters is very limited. Only Forestport reservoir, Otter, Long and Brandy Lakes have a Liminological survey. Unfortunately, better information is needed to assess the sensitivity of these lakes to future uses and will be required if their very high inherent property and environmental values are to be preserved. Some of these lakes support large camps, for example Camp Russel on White Lake and Camp Nazareth on Long Lake. A number of them support viable trout or warm water fisheries that are presently high in acid neutralizing capacity. But in general, little information on these waters exists. Lake Associations and interested shore property owners should explore possibilities of monitoring their lake quality. The quality of Forestport Reservoir is clearly a problem. The water is high in organic materials, moderately buffered in summer, softer and more corrosive to plumbing pipes during spring runoff, and has occasional odor and turbidity problems. Since this is the public water supply for the Village of Forestport, and a lower small storage reservoir is uncovered, the town should upgrade the system or drill wells. The drilled water alternative appears most suitable.

Hamlet Water Supply[1]

A diversion dam and feeder canal are located on the Black River in the Forestport hamlet. It was constructed in 1838 to 1848 and flowed between Forestport and Boonville with its water finally reaching the Erie Canal. Today its operation still consists of the regulation on the stream flow and diversion into the canal. It drains approximately 144[2] miles and stores 4900 acre feet of water, or 1,596,672,000 gallons. Forestport has another dam, this being the source of drinking water, which impounds 1,000,000 gallons at the head of Crystal Creek.

The Forestport waterworks are more than 70 years old. Although they were constructed to serve the mills in the area, they now serve 400 people of which the largest users are the Rome Metals Company and two taverns. The average daily usage amounts to 60,000 gallons.

The source of supply is a one million gallon impounding reservoir on Crystal Creek located 3.5 miles north of the Hamlet. The system is gravity fed and the water is transported through a system of 8; 6 and 4 inch pipe to the distribution system. A hypochlorinator is located 1.2 miles south of the reservoir.

Water quality problems have frequently arisen. The original set of springs draining to the reservoir are still used as the hamlet's source of water. The quality of this water is excellent at the time of discharge, but once the water travels through the system undesirable qualities are collected. Past State Health Department inspections indicate quality parameters such as coliform, standard plate count, color and turbidity have varied from satisfactory to unsatisfactory levels.

Fire flow tests performed by the Insurance Services Offices (150) indicated minimum required hydrant flows are found only at the junction of the transmission and distribution mains. Pressure ranges from 30-60 p.s.i. yet some areas have experienced pressures as low as 5 p.s.i.

The hamlet has varied problems with water supply. In 1975 the Forestport water district has a test well drilled to make sure of the possibility of developing a well as an alternate supply. A prospective well should yield 100 gallons a minute and this criteria could not be met.

Along with the problem of supply, the district also faces sedimentation of streams, reservoir and the chlorination system which requires extensive maintenance every few years.

At the present time Forestport has been notified by the State Department of Health concerning violations of the State Sanitary Code. For improvements to the system, Forestport would have to correct water quality violations. In the search of supply, Forestport has two options. First would be locating a ground water supply that would satisfy

requirements and second would be the filtration of the existing supply. Further information on the towns identified needs and recommended solutions are available in RURAL WATER SUPPLY Herkimer-Oneida Counties Comprehensive Planning Program, September 1979, p. 108.

Development and Quality

Development affects water supplies in numerous ways. The most noticeable affects being 1) increasing number of septic tanks may pollute shallow ground water, 2) housing and industrial development on floodplains can cause damage by the obstruction of the natural flooding process, 3) decreasing recharge areas to ground water reservoirs because of demand and ever growing expanses of pavements and homes which allow water to run-off quickly into streams.

Forestport needs to develop its water resources to assure the supply for future demand. This must be done in conjunction with all natural resource factors. A detailed report of Forestport's Hydrologic features will answer questions only to be answered by that type action.

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[1] RURAL Water Supply Herkimer-Oneida Counties Comprehensive Planning Program, September 1979

FISH SURVEY

Water Body	Date of Survey	Species
White Lake	6/19/72	Brown Trout Brook Trout Yellow Perch Lake Trout Brook Trout
Long Lake	5/3/76	White Sucker Brown Bullhead Brook Trout Brown Trout Smallmouth Bass
Round Pond	5/21/74	Brook Trout Brown Bullhead
Brandy Lake	5/24/74	Brook Trout Brown Bullhead
Otter Lake	6/20/72	Smallmouth Bass Brown Bullhead Yellow Perch White Sucker
Foretport Reservoir	8/23/77	White Sucker Smallmouth Bass Yellow Perch
Alder Pond	6/16/77	White Sucker Brown Trout Smallmouth Bass

	Acres	Elevation
White Lake	237	1422
Buck Lake	26	1270
Doe Pond	5	1460
Round Lake	51	1398
Deer Pond	6	1410
Brandy Lake	13	1540
Lost Pond	6	1550
Otter Lake	134	1516
Forestport Reservoir	102	1127
Alder Pond	26	1124
Mudhole Pond	19	1370
Long Lake	160	1467
Round Pond	13	1530