BOUGHTON PARK MASTER PLAN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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INTRODUCTION

The Boughton Park Corporation Board of Directors is responsible for the management of Boughton Park for the benefit of the Towns of East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield and Victor (the "three towns"). The information included in this document is compiled by the Board as a guide for that management.

This document is intended to be a dynamic document which will be adjusted as necessary in the future to meet the changing needs faced by the park, and changes which may occur in the desires of the residents of the three towns.

The Board recognizes that some activities in the park will require more facilities than others. Also, through the budgeting procedure and public input, the Board is sensitized to the desires of the residents. Therefore, implementation of this plan will be governed by the requirements of available funds, the priority of various objectives and available volunteers; all controlled by the desires of the residents as expressed to the Board.

I. THE PARK

A. History

The parcel which comprises Boughton Park was assembled from individual properties by the Village of Fairport, beginning in 1923, for the purpose of constructing a village water supply. From 1924 until 1989, the two ponds on this property and the pipeline connecting the ponds to the village of Fairport supplied the village with ample and high-quality water, without the necessity of pumping. The foresight exhibited by the members of the Board of Trustees in the Village of Fairport is indeed deserving of respect, even awe.

In the years leading up to 1989, the requirement of the Village for water to support its own expansion began to exceed the capacity of the ponds to supply water, and the Village made an agreement with Monroe County Water Authority to become the primary water supplier for the Village. One of the provisions of this agreement was the MCWA would be the sole supplier of water for the Village, and this removed the need the Village had for the reservoirs. The Village then declared the reservoir property excess, and announced its intention to sell it.

The Towns made a temporary lease agreement with the Village to allow time to develop alternatives, and following a year-long study process, a referendum was held in each of the three towns to decide whether the property should be acquired as a park. The referendum passed overwhelmingly, bonds were sold, and the property was

purchased under an intermunicipal agreement signed by the three towns, and which agreement constituted this board.

A history of the property from the time of the early days up through the present was written by Leif Herr-Gesell and is attached hereto as Appendix D.

B. Tri-Town Ownership.

The Intermunicipal Agreement which established the ownership of the park and the relationship to the three towns and this Board is attached as Appendix B.

C. Management.

Boughton Park Corporation, a public non-profit corporation, was created by the intermunicipal agreement to manage the facility for the benefit of the people of the three towns. The Corporation consists of a Board of Directors made up of nine members in total, appointed by the Town Boards of Victor, East Bloomfield, and West Bloomfield to staggered terms; four, three and two members being appointed respectively to account for the differences in population between the towns.

Duties and responsibilities of the Park Board of Directors are established in the intermunicipal agreement, referenced above as Appendix B.

The Park Board of Directors elects its officers annually. They include President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. Several standing committees, established by the Board itself administratively, oversee various aspects of park management.

II. THE PARK – PHYSICAL

A. Area and Boundaries.

1. Map

Figure 1 is a map provided by FLCC in the Bruce Gilman study, (2.C.1 below), and which indicates the general contours of the area, the size of the ponds and the boundaries of the property.

2. Description.

Boughton Park is located in the Town of East Bloomfield at the northeast corner of the Stirnie Road and Boughton Road intersection. The park area is 330 acres include the 26 acre east pond and the 30 acre west pond. Each pond is contained by a dam with a spillway (see Figure 1). The park has a topographical range of approximately 100’.

BOUGHTON PARK

Town of East Bloomfield

Ontario County, New York

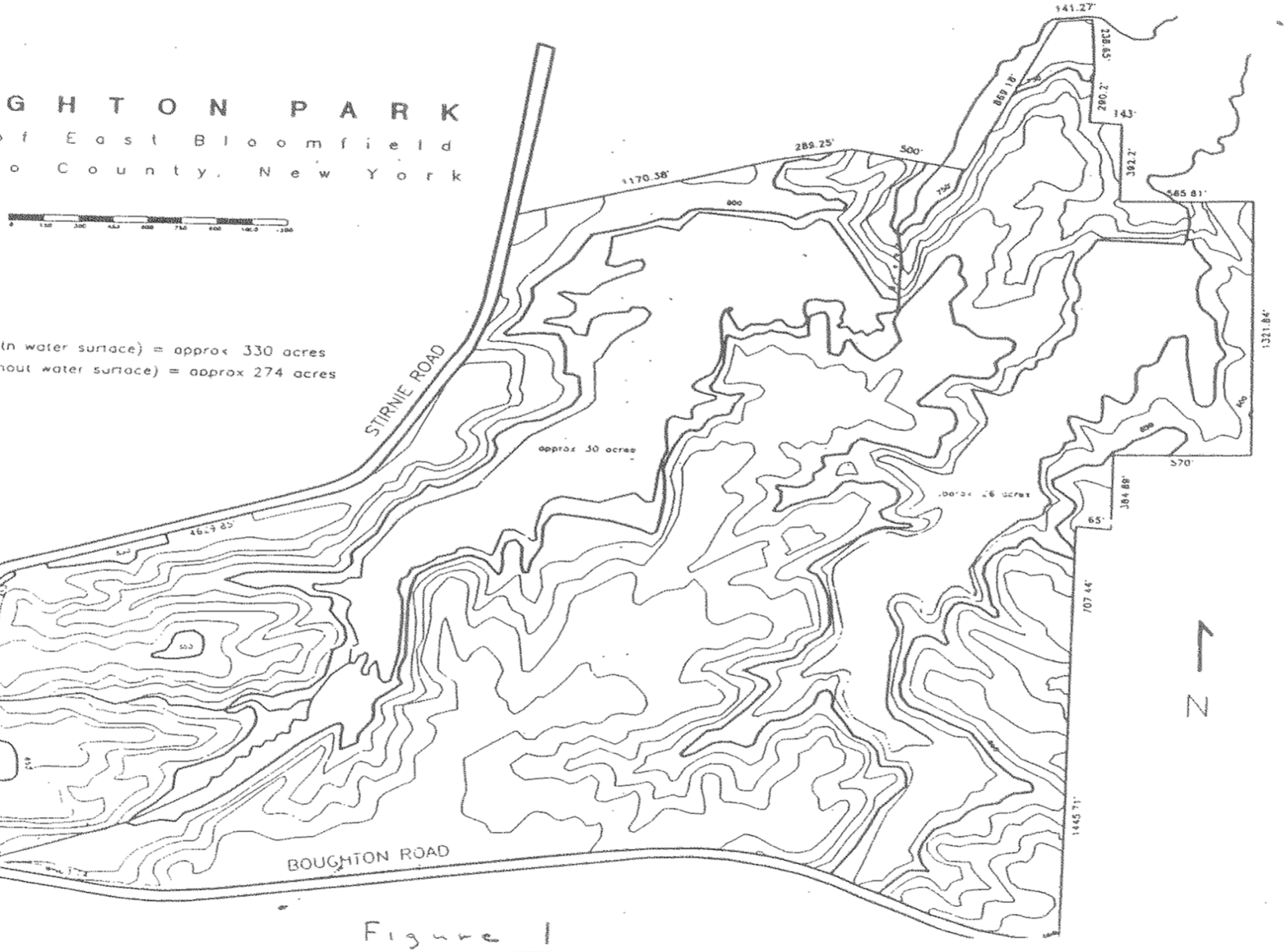


Figure 1

B. Ponds

1. Size and Volume

The map indicates the size of the ponds in surface area as 30 and 26 acres for the West and East ponds respectively. However, because of the hilly topography of the land surrounding the ponds, the shoreline is irregular, resulting in 1.93 and 1.89 miles of shoreline for the West and East ponds respectively. The West pond is approximately 0.56 miles long by .12 miles wide. When the ponds were used as a water supply, the volume of water was sufficient to sustain a continuous draw of 1 million gallons per day.

In addition to the clear water surface, both ponds include marsh areas totaling approximately 3.95 acres, in which much breeding of birds and spawning of fish takes place.

2. Construction

The ponds were formed by clearing two natural valleys and their tributary gullies, and building two earth dams at the lower ends. The dams were designed by an Engineer in Rochester, and feature a concrete corewall full height, concrete spillways with ogive curved spillway throats and concrete cheekwalls, and the necessary piping, intake structures and valving to support their use as water supply structures. In the present context, of course, the piping is only used in the event it is necessary to draw down the level of the ponds.

C. Flora and Fauna.

1. Natural Resource Inventory

FLCC, under the direction of Professor Bruce Gilman, has begun an ongoing project to catalog the Flora and Fauna above the shoreline in the park. The latest version of the report of his group is attached hereto as Appendix A.

2. Fisheries Resources

FLCC Environmental Conservation Department, under the direction of Mr. Steve Connelly, has begun an ongoing project to catalog the fish population in both ponds and to make recommendations for the future health of recreational fishing. The initial version of the report is attached as Appendix E.

3. Ice Storm '91 Damage

The Ice Storm '91 caused extensive damage to some areas of the park, less so in others. The cleanup effort began initially on the main road and trails only, and is now proceeding as manpower permits in the areas visible from the trails. The removal of all storm damage, wherever it occurs in the park, will probably never be important enough to devote the required labor to, and in any case, may not be advisable in keeping with the natural management objectives of the Board of Directors. Discovered safety problems, of course, will be dealt with.

III. THE PARK PLAN

A. Uses.

In general, the Board of Directors is committed to the principle of maintaining as much of the Park as possible in as close to its undisturbed natural state as possible. It is understood and accepted that there has to be an area of the park which is used for picnicking, easy fishing access, inputting of canoes and small boats, and uses of this nature. The policy of the Board is to collect these high-density uses into a well-defined and controlled area comprising approximately 18 acres, (5.7% of the parcel area) located in the northwest area of the park, centered on the Stirnie Road parking area (see Figure 2). This area is especially suited to this purpose since it is physically separated from the wilderness areas of the park by the West lake itself, and is bounded by Stirnie Road on the west, and by the park property line on the north.

Of this area, a small part (approximately 2.5 acres) will be cleared of underbrush, growth, etc. (leaving healthy trees); and will include a picnic pavilion, scattered picnic tables, and open area between the trees. The remainder will be left wild except for fishing access sites and small clearings for isolated rustic picnic sites.

All of the remaining area of the park will be left wild. Vehicles, except for special circumstances individually permitted by the Board, and park maintenance vehicles will be excluded, and no development will take place except for the trail system and its associated bridges. Uses in this area of the park would be limited to hiking, fishing, educational activities and camping (by special permit issued by the Board and limited to organized groups, i.e. Scouting).

Use of the park for educational purposes will, in general, follow recommendations found in the FLCC report (Appendix A). Scheduling of trail preparation for this use will depend, in large part, on the availability of volunteers.

Figure 2

BOUGHTON PARK

Town of East Bloomfield

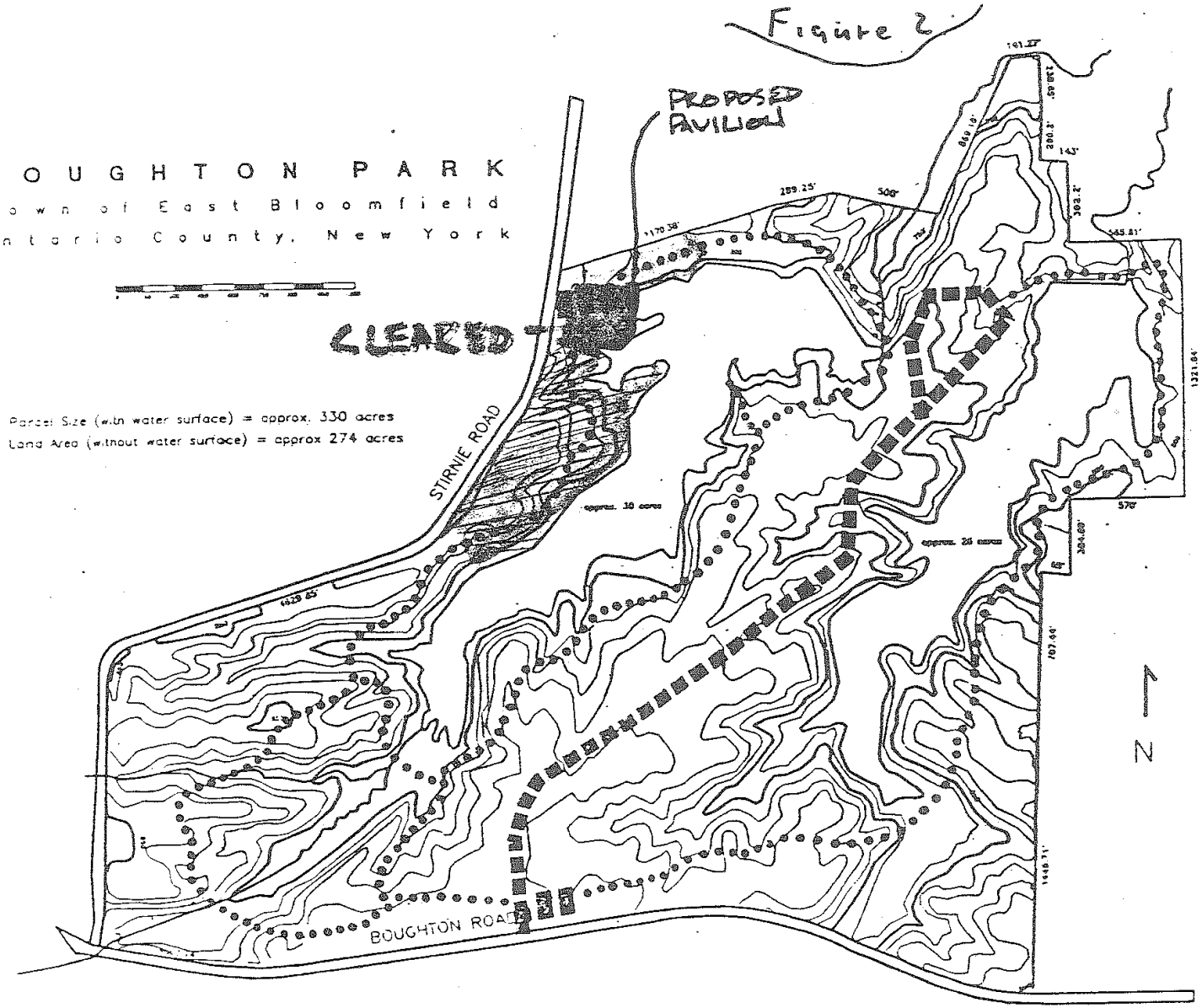
Ontario County, New York

PROPOSED PAVILION

CLEARED

Parcel Size (with water surface) = approx. 330 acres

Land Area (without water surface) = approx 274 acres



B. Facilities

*	Picnic Pavilion	(Completed)
*	Permanent Restrooms	(Future)
*	Maintenance Building	(Future)
*	Spillway Bridges	(EastPond1993 /WestPond 1994 Pending)
*	Boardwalks in marshes	(Future)
*	Boatracks	(Future)
*	Parking Areas	(Completed)
*	Handicapped Trails	(Future)
*	Handicapped Fishing Pier	(Future)

C. Trail Plan

The trail plan as first planned and proposed by Mr. Scott Adamson of Genesee Country Museum is shown on Figure 3. Rough clearing for this plan has been accomplished during 1991, primarily by inmates from Ontario County Sheriff's Work Details, supervised by employees of the three towns' highway departments and members of the Board.

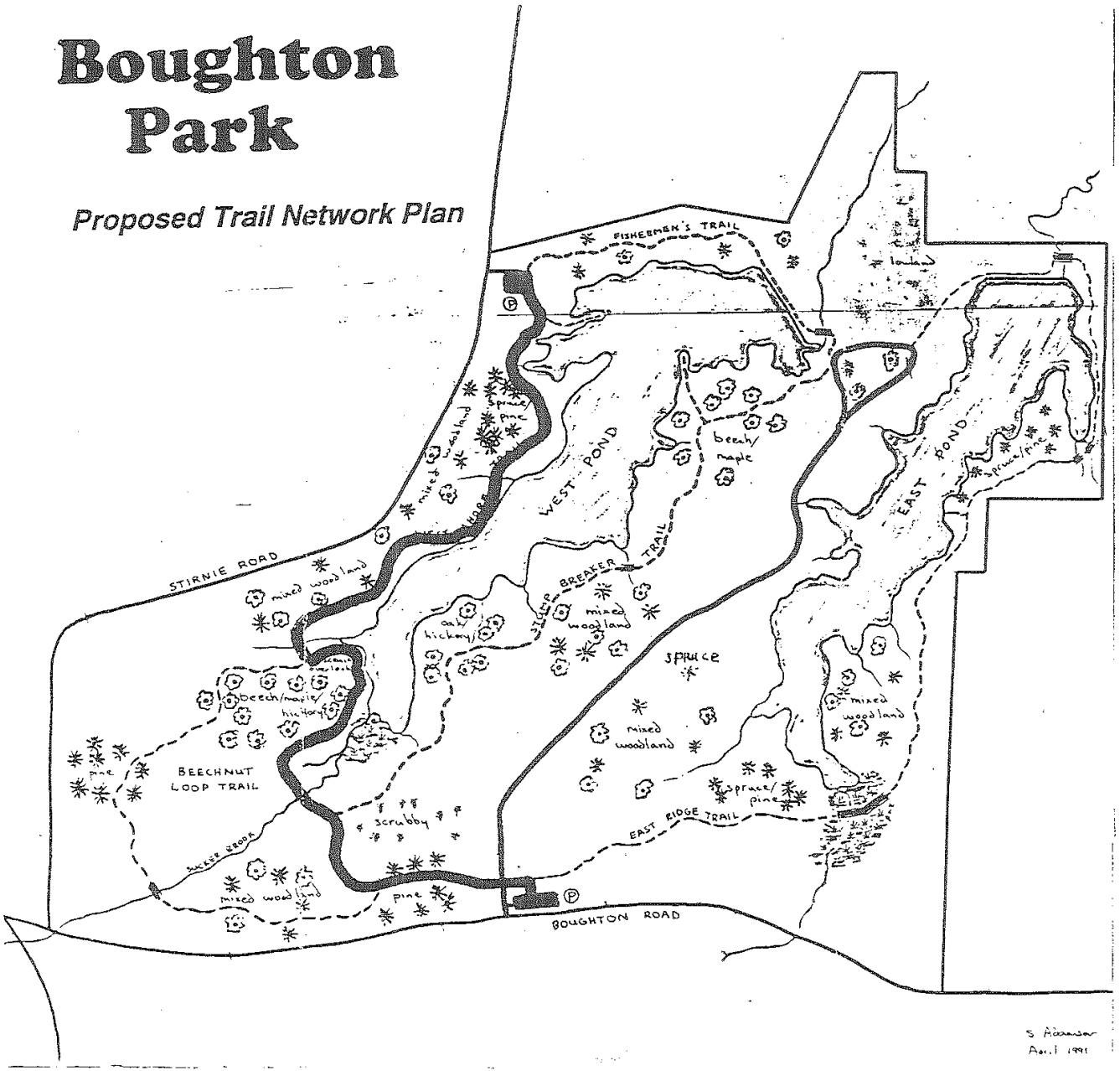
Approximately 25,000 feet of trails has been cleared, which, with the central road and trails which already existed at the time of purchase, results in a trail network of approximately 6 miles in total. Although much of the trail is easy and comfortable to walk, there are areas which will need to be leveled, and which because of the native clay soils, will need gravel or other surfacing material to protect the surface from erosion and make it safe and comfortable to walk on.

The topography of the property is hilly, and includes numerous gullies and small streams, which contributes to the interest and irregularity of the shoreline of the ponds. This same topography also includes numerous gullies which are crossed by trails, and which will require small foot-bridges, again to provide comfort and safety, not only for summer hikers but also for cross-country skiers in the winter. Three of these bridges have been built now, and perhaps four to six remain to be built. These are excellent projects for volunteers, and the interest in the park from the community is such that there are volunteers available. The Board has established a policy of budgeting each year for the materials necessary to complete these projects, and this policy seems to work well.

As trails are completed, the Board will arrange for markers for interesting or unusual vistas, with the assistance of FLCC's conservation faculty and students, and may add rustic benches at appropriate locations around the trail system.

Boughton Park

Proposed Trail Network Plan



S Adamson
April 1991

Horses are permitted in the park on some, but not all, of the trails. Trails on which horses are permitted include the main central roadway running north and south, and the east-west portions of the "Fisherman's Trail" and "East Ridge Trail" running east and west along the north boundary of the park. The intent is to provide a means for horses to traverse the park in both the north/south and east/west direction, but not to allow unrestricted use of foot trails or bridges through the more fragile environments of the park.

IV. THE PARK ADMINISTRATION

A. The Tri-Town Agreement.

The text of the intermunicipal agreement between the Town of Victor, East Bloomfield and West Bloomfield is attached as Appendix B.

B. Safety

The park is located in the East Bloomfield Fire District and is served by that Fire Department, supported by existing mutual aid agreements.

An ice sled and motorized raft and associated equipment has been purchased by the park, and is maintained under the control of the Fire Department in a building on the site. The Fire Department has accepted the responsibility of extending its training to include ice and water rescue, and has implemented this training.

Plans call for a dedicated emergency telephone connected directly to the Sheriff's dispatcher in both parking areas. Additional safety equipment and facilities will be added as the need arises.

C. Permits and Rules

Rules and regulations adopted by the Board are included as Appendix C.

Procedures and Rules may vary from time to time as the park management experiments with a variety of uses, and moves to control problems which may develop. The current list is posted on the two park bulletin boards located in the parking areas. Changes will be posted as they are approved by the Board.

In general, it is the policy of the Board that normal permit access to the park is limited to residents of the Towns of Victor, East Bloomfield and West Bloomfield; and that specific permits for

one-time periods may be issued by the Board for a number of purposes, including but not limited to:

* Outside educational groups
* Individuals or groups who may wish to contribute to park projects, in money, labor or other considerations.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

AND

DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR

BOUGHTON PARK

December 1991

Department of Environmental Conservation
Community College of the Finger Lakes
Canandaigua, New York 14424

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Introduction

In the late 1960s, land-use planning was revolutionized when the traditional concepts of resource inventory and utilization were combined with the need to avoid environmental degradation (McHarg 1969). This new approach was appropriately named "ecological planning." It calls for an examination of all resources on a site, recognizing inherent limitations, and then suggests development possibilities. Some limitations are readily apparent (i.e., steep slopes, wet soils, rock outcrops) while others are somewhat intangible (i.e., rare species habitats, scenic vistas, historical sites). Through the use of map overlays and computer generated projections, simultaneous consideration of all limitations can be accomplished. Unaffected areas on these maps become preferred development sites from an ecological viewpoint. The final choice of a specific site can be made on the basis of additional information (i.e., accessibility, public utilities, land costs).

The Environmental Planning and Impact Analysis course at the Community College of the Finger Lakes introduces students to this multidisciplinary approach called "ecological planning." The class examines natural resources, resource limitations, and environmental laws that affect their use. Some concepts are developed through case study readings and take home projects, but a strength of the class is its involvement in a real life, land-use planning activity. This fall semester, at the request of Boughton Park Planning Committee member William Compton, the class began a

natural resource inventory of the park. To assist in the current development of the park, the class also devoted considerable time to the recreational and educational opportunities present. This report presents our initial inventory lists, discussion of resources, maps, and development recommendations. This is not intended as a final, comprehensive study but rather as a preliminary report, a first step towards ecologically sound use of the park. As more cooperative projects are undertaken in the coming years, it is fully anticipated that new information will become available and land management concepts will be modified to meet the ongoing development activities of the park.

Site History

The history of the area currently known as Boughton Park may be traced back to the time of the Seneca Indian habitation of the region. These native Americans occupied the village of Ganondagan as late as 1687 and despite there being no direct connection between the village and the park property, it is known that the Senecas hunted and gathered food throughout the region. Some artifacts have been collected from the properties adjacent to the park. It is probable that artifacts exist on the park property but have yet to be discovered.

European colonization soon drove the Seneca nation from the land. The influx of settlers led to the establishment of the Town of East Bloomfield in 1789. By the close of the next century, pioneers had cleared land, built log homes and opened businesses in the area of the park. In the early years of the next century, community growth necessitated the construction of a log schoolhouse near the intersection of Stirnie and Boughton Roads, then locally known as Sawmill Corners due to the operation of a large, prosperous sawmill just west of the park property. By 1825, a thriving neighborhood complete with schoolhouse, farms, and orchards was present. Many kinds of livestock were kept by the settlers, with pigs being especially common. The pigs were allowed to freely roam the land and led to the local nickname “Hog Hollow.” Hog Hollow would later be dammed to create the first reservoir.

The farm orchards were known for their neatness and high productivity. Remnants of orchards are still present today although they are productive only for the wildlife of the park. Just beyond the east reservoir, along the south side of Boughton Road, there is an historical marker noting the origin of the Northern Spy apple. It was first grown in the park area by pioneer Heman Chapin from wild seed collected in 1800. Sprouts from the original tree were taken by Roswell Humphrey and grown in his orchard. The original tree died, but the cuttings flourished and the Northern Spy apple variety was born. By 1840, the Northern Spy had begun to attract the attention of regional fruit growers and was destined to become one of the most important apples in the northeastern United States.

Other early settlers of Hog Hollow included Ebenezer Spring who had three descendants that later fought in the Civil War. Tyrrannus Collins and his brother, Cyprian, moved to the park area around 1800 and it was not long before the entire area was densely populated by nineteenth century standards. Old maps indicate a thriving community on the park property by the early twentieth century. In fact, when the first reservoir was constructed it destroyed six working farms! Later, associated with the decline of the railroad, people began to leave the area, resulting in the modern population levels.

On May 25, 1923, Fairport taxpayers approved a bond issue that raised funds needed to develop a reservoir capable of supplying one

million gallons of water per day. Shortly thereafter, the Village of Fairport sought approval from the New York Sate Water Control Commission for plans to acquire and develop the lands now known as Boughton Park. The first dam was built in 1924 to flood the natural gully and create the west reservoir. Its capacity was estimated at 225 million gallons of water storage. This first phase of the project was completed in 1925. In 1931 the Village of Fairport applied to the state commission for an extension that would allow the construction of a second reservoir. The following year a dam was placed across the eastern creek creating a reservoir with an estimated capacity of 100 million gallons. With both reservoirs at capacity, the Village was able to withdraw up to 1.3 million gallons per day. Fairport stopped using the reservoirs in June 1988 when they could no longer supply enough water to meet a growing demand. The following year a controversy arose about the sale of the land. Should it go to development interest or should it be purchased by the surrounding municipalities and set aside as parkland? The answer is self-evident in the current tri-town ownership. Boughton Park was open to town residents in October 1989.

The historical value of this land serves as a reminder of our diversified past. The present park protection will assure that this pristine environment will be enjoyed by future generations.

Description of Natural Resources

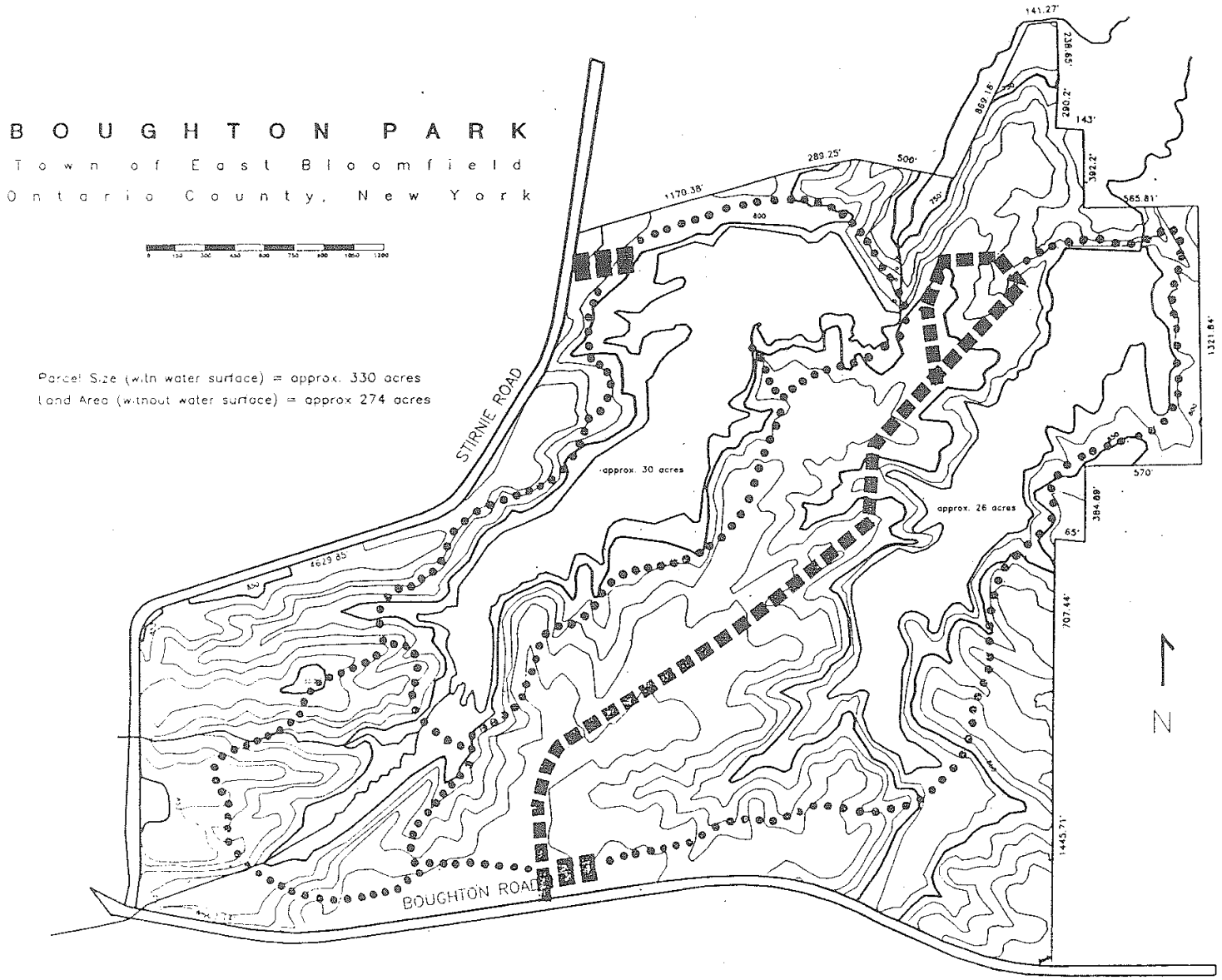
Geology, About 250 million years ago, western New York was covered by a shallow inland sea. Sediments eroded from higher ground to the east were carried into this sea and laid down as deposits on the sea floor. With time, these stratified deposits were compacted and cemented, becoming sedimentary bedrock (Van Diver 1985). Often, marine life would also be buried in these deposits. If conditions as the time of burial were appropriate these remains would be fossilized.

As the seas receded, the sedimentary rocks were exposed to the forces of climatic weathering, and soils began to form. The bedrock uplift was gradual and somewhat unequal due to variable tectonic forces within the earth. This resulted in rock layers that were tilted, dipping ever so slightly to the south. In the Southern Tier, the rocks at the surface were massive and resistant sandstones. Today they stand at 2000 feet above sea level and form the Allegheny Plateau. At the northern end of the Finger Lakes, the elevation drops to about 1000 feet, and shales and limestones are common. Traveling northward the elevation drops to less than 500 feet near the present shoreline of Lake Ontario. With the emergence of land, the immense power of flowing water began to transform the landscape. Primeval drainage patterns were established. In Central New York, most streams are believed to have drained northward toward the ancestral St. Lawrence basin

while in Western New York it is thought that the streams flowed southward to the Chesapeake basin.

The entire landscape was to change during the last two million years as four major advances of continental ice lumbered across most of New York. It was the time of the Great Ice Ages! As the glacial ice advanced southward, it selectively eroded the preexisting north-sough flowing streams. These were destined to become our present day Finger Lakes and U-shaped valleys. Because the glacial ice was over a mile in thickness, it completely covered and depressed the landscape. The bottom of the glacial ice was littered with soil and rock debris picked up as it moved. Later, as the climate warmed and the ice sheets melted away, the soil and rock debris were redeposited on top of the sedimentary bedrocks. A variety of glacial landforms were created including drumlins, kames, kettles, eskers, and moraines. The Boughton Park area is dominated by lacustrine silt and clay materials that were deposited in a temporary glacial lake. Nearby one can find gravelly moraine deposits there were formed as deltas into these former glacial lakes.

Topography. The landscape variety of Boughton Park has formed over the last 10,000 years, as glacial lake deposits were dissected by modern stream channels. The park has a topographic range of 100 feet with the highest elevations (850 feet) along Boughton Road and the lowest elevations (750 feet) below the dams. Local topographic patterns are available on the U.S.G.S. Victor quadrangle map. We



re 1 - Topographic features of Bougl Park. Road, trail and parking lot placement are a... ndicated.

digitized park topography to generate the map presented in Figure 1. Assistance provided by the Ontario County Planning Division is gratefully acknowledged.

Soils. Soils are formed from the complex interaction of five factors: climate, parent materials, vegetation, topography and time. The importance of each factor will vary with location, even in a small site like Boughton Park. The climate is a cool, humid, continental type with precipitation during the summer caused by cyclonic lifting (low pressure storms); during the winter precipitation is strongly influenced by lake-effect snows. Specific weather data is available from nearby official recording stations (i.e., Canandaigua, Geneva, Rochester). Climate strongly influences weathering of bedrock, growth of vegetation, and the amount of leaching within the soil. Although the Boughton Park soils are young, only 10,000 years old, they have already formed well developed profiles and are classified as Gray-Brown Podzols (USDA 1958).

A brief description of each soil type found at Boughton Park is provided here. Figure 2 illustrates the location of each soil within the park. For more specific information, consult the soil survey (USDA 1958) and interpretative soil report (USDA 1978).

Schoharie Series: These are fine-textured, well-drained to moderately well-drained soils that have developed from lacustrine

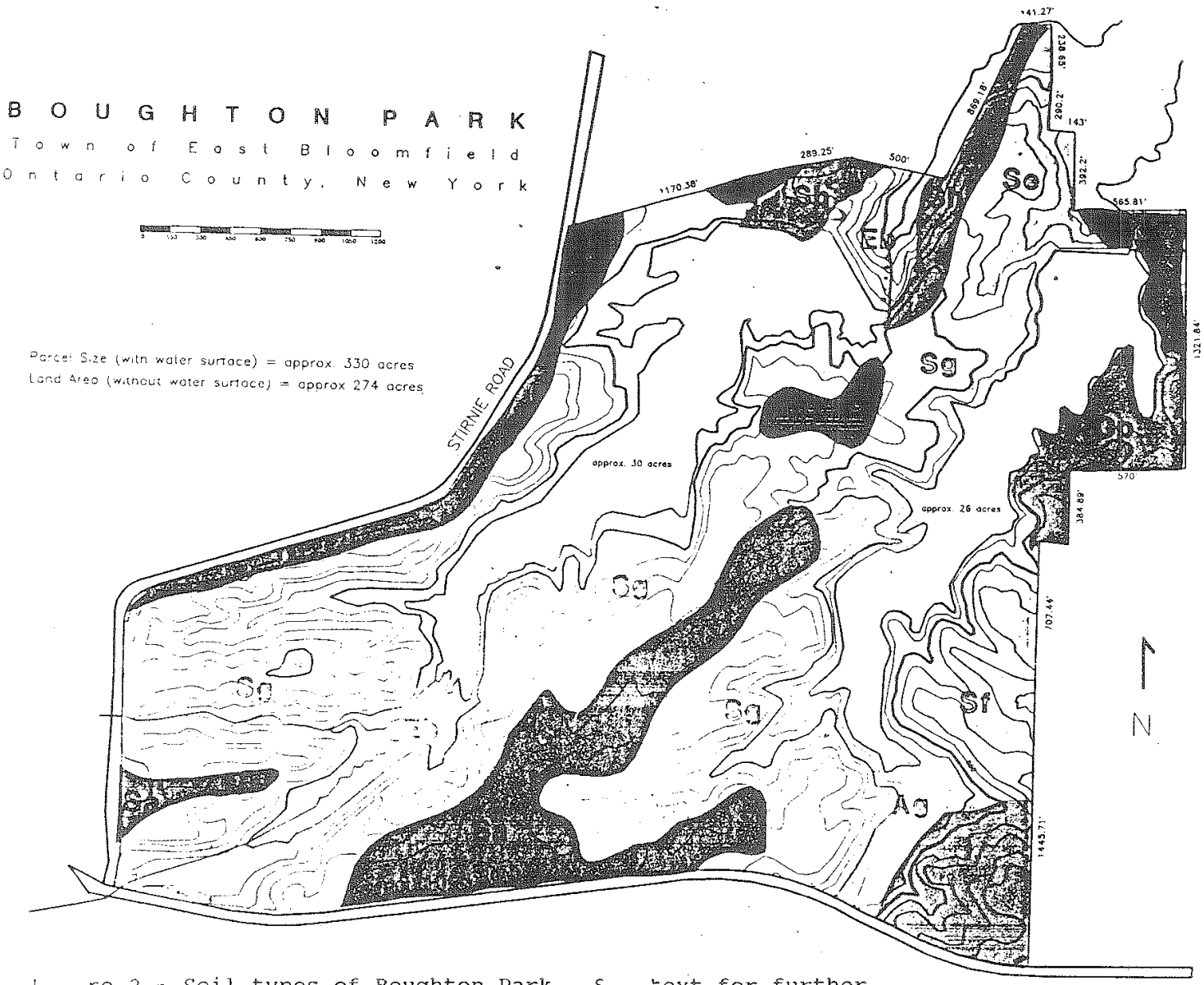


Figure 2 - Soil types of Boughton Park. See text for further description.

silt and clay. They are slightly to medium acid in the upper profile but calcareous at greater depth. Schoharie soils percolate slowly. This will cause a moderate to slight problem for recreational development. Slopes tend to stay wet and slippery due to a moderate shrink/swell potential. Perched water tables may be observed in the spring. These soils are poorly suited for road construction, structures, and septic systems. Schoharie soils are productive for woodland trees and wildlife. Common trees occurring on the Schoharie soils are northern red oak (site index = 70) and sugar maple (site index = 80). Recommended reforestation and wildlife trees include eastern white pine, tulip tree, black cherry, and black walnut.

1. Schoharie silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slope (Sa).
   Fertile soil but erodible even on moderate slopes. Maintaining soil structure is difficult.
2. Schoharie silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slope (Sd).
   Sloping soil is difficult to keep in good tilth. Extremely erodible on gentle slopes. Root growth is restricted by fine texture.
3. Schoharie silty clay loam, eroded, 6 to 12 percent slope (Se). Topsoil lost through erosion. Organic matter content is low.
4. Schoharie silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slope (Sf).
   Control of erosion and maintenance of good soil structure is essential.

5. Schoharie silty clay loam, eroded 12 to 20 percent slope (Sg). Difficult to control erosion. Maintaining constant vegetative cover is recommended.

6. Schoharie silty clay loam, eroded, 20 to 45 percent slope (Sh). Steep slopes prevent most uses of this soil.

Eel Series: These are moderately well-drained soils derived from neutral or weakly calcareous recent alluvium on bottomlands along streams. Flooding deposits a thin layer of new materials annually.

1. Eel silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slope (Eb).

A stone-free soil that can be dried through the use of drainage channels.

Chagrin Series: These are well-drained, moderately textured soils consisting of recent alluvium along stream overflows and fans.

1. Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slope (Cp).

Nearly level soil with excellent physical conditions. Although flooded, it dries early in the springtime.

Wayland Series: These are poorly drained soils in neutral recent alluvium of stream bottomlands.

1. Wayland silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slope (Wc).

Soil has a slow infiltration rate and a permanent high water table.

Aquatic features. One outstanding aspect of Boughton Park is its diversified environment due, in part, to the construction of

reservoirs along small woodland streams and the reforestation history of the adjacent uplands. The biotic communities of the park will be classified and described in the next section. The physical and chemical features of the reservoirs will be reviewed here. A morphometric map (showing underwater contour lines) was available for the east reservoir. Using that map, we estimated water volume through a microcomputer program, *LIMVOL*, which is based on an interactive approach. Raw data is simply the area at each five foot depth interval until the maximum depth is attained. Our estimate for the east reservoir volume was 99,933,847 gallons, extremely close to the historical value of 100,000,000 gallons. The following table presents the portion of the east reservoir bottom at various depth categories.

Depth Category	Percent of Bottom
0 to 5 feet	23%
6 to 10 feet	19%
11 to 15 feet	23%
16 to 20 feet	17%
21 to 25 feet	17%
26 to 27 feet	1%

Similar work could be completed for the west reservoir if a morphometric map was available. In its absence, considerable fieldwork involving systematic depth measurements would be

necessary so that a morphometric map could be created. The CCFL fall semester course, Limnology, may be interested in pursuing this project as a lab exercise. Aquatic features are shown in Figure 3.

Physical and chemical conditions of the water are critical to its life sustaining abilities. While some effort has been made to assess the fisheries of both reservoirs (Connelly 1991), little attention has been paid to their water quality. Some water quality characteristics are stable throughout the year (i.e., hardness, alkalinity, pH) but others vary seasonally across the water profile (i.e., dissolved oxygen, clarity, conductivity, nutrients). Aquatic organisms must survive the worst of conditions and we would recommend a periodic sampling of water quality. Dissolved oxygen, temperature and conductivity should be measured at several depths monthly during the summer. Surface water clarity (secchi disk depth) could be conveniently taken at the same time. Once a year, during the winter, each reservoir should be sampled for nutrient levels, pH, hardness and alkalinity. If a road salt runoff problem was suspected, it could also be monitored at that time. Year to year records could show any long term trends in water quality, and would be particularly helpful for comparison to any historic records that may be available. On October 17, 1991, we tested the east reservoir for some water quality characteristics. We found the surface dissolved oxygen to be 8.0 mg/1 (GOOD), pH equal to 7.7 (GOOD), and hardness at 220 mg $CaCO_3$/1 (GOOD).

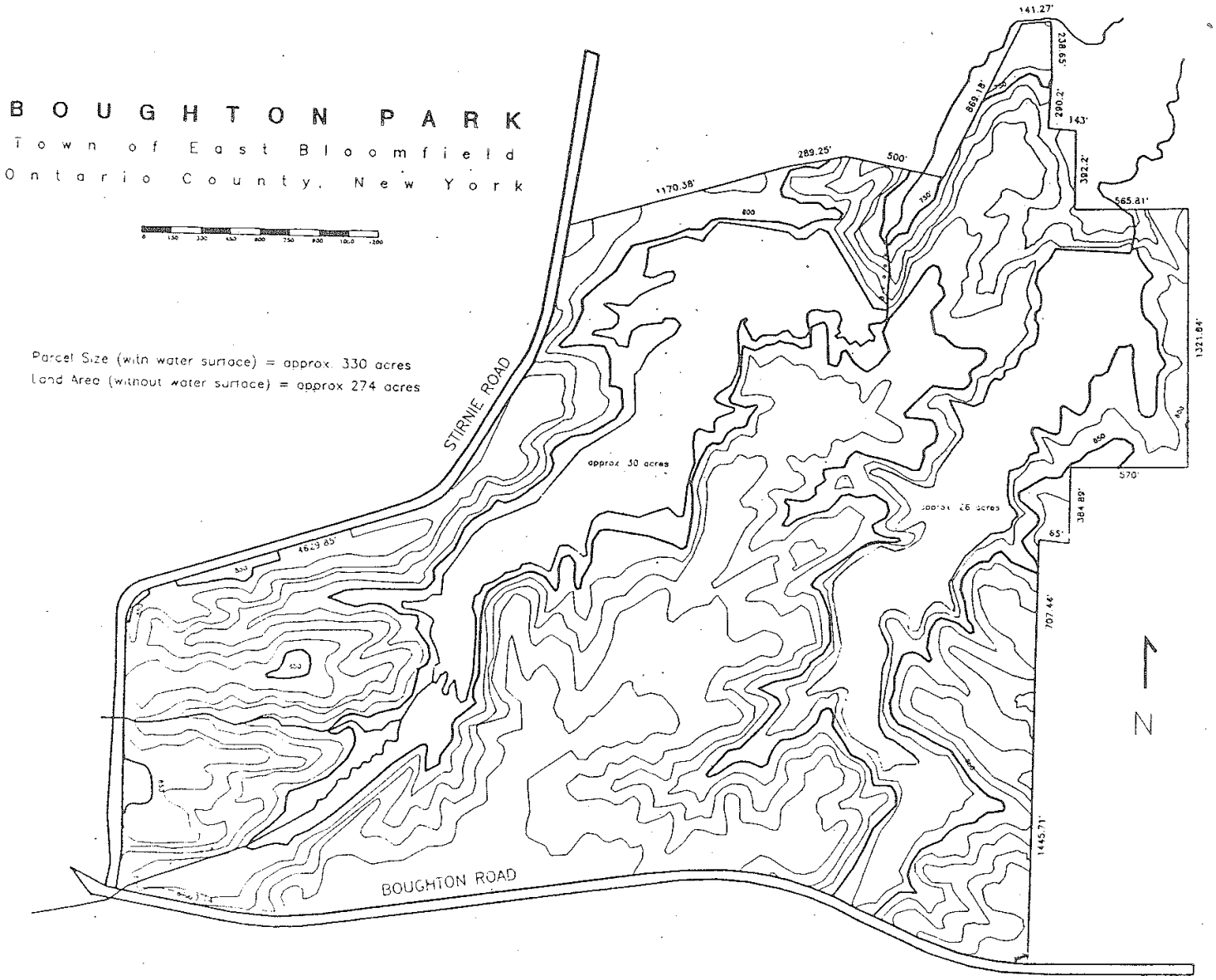


Figure 3 - Aquatic features of Boughton Park.

Plant and animal communities. The wildlife species at Boughton Park occur in fifteen plant communities that can be separated based on general appearance (Figure 4). A recent classification scheme developed for use in New York (Reschke 1990) has been adopted here and is briefly outlined below.

Riverine System

Natural streams

1. marsh headwater stream – an aquatic community of a small, marshy stream that has a gentle gradient, slow flow rate and cool water. The substrate is silty clay with minimal annual deposition.
2. intermittent stream – a community along a small, ephemeral streambed with a moderate gradient, where water flows only during snowmelt or heavy rain. The fauna is limited to species that do not require a permanent supply of running water.

Lacustrine System

Lacustrine cultural

3. reservoir/artificial impoundment – an aquatic community associated with an artificial lake created by impoundment of flowing water. Reservoirs are constructed to collect water for municipal and/or agricultural use, hydraulic power, or to provide for recreational activities.

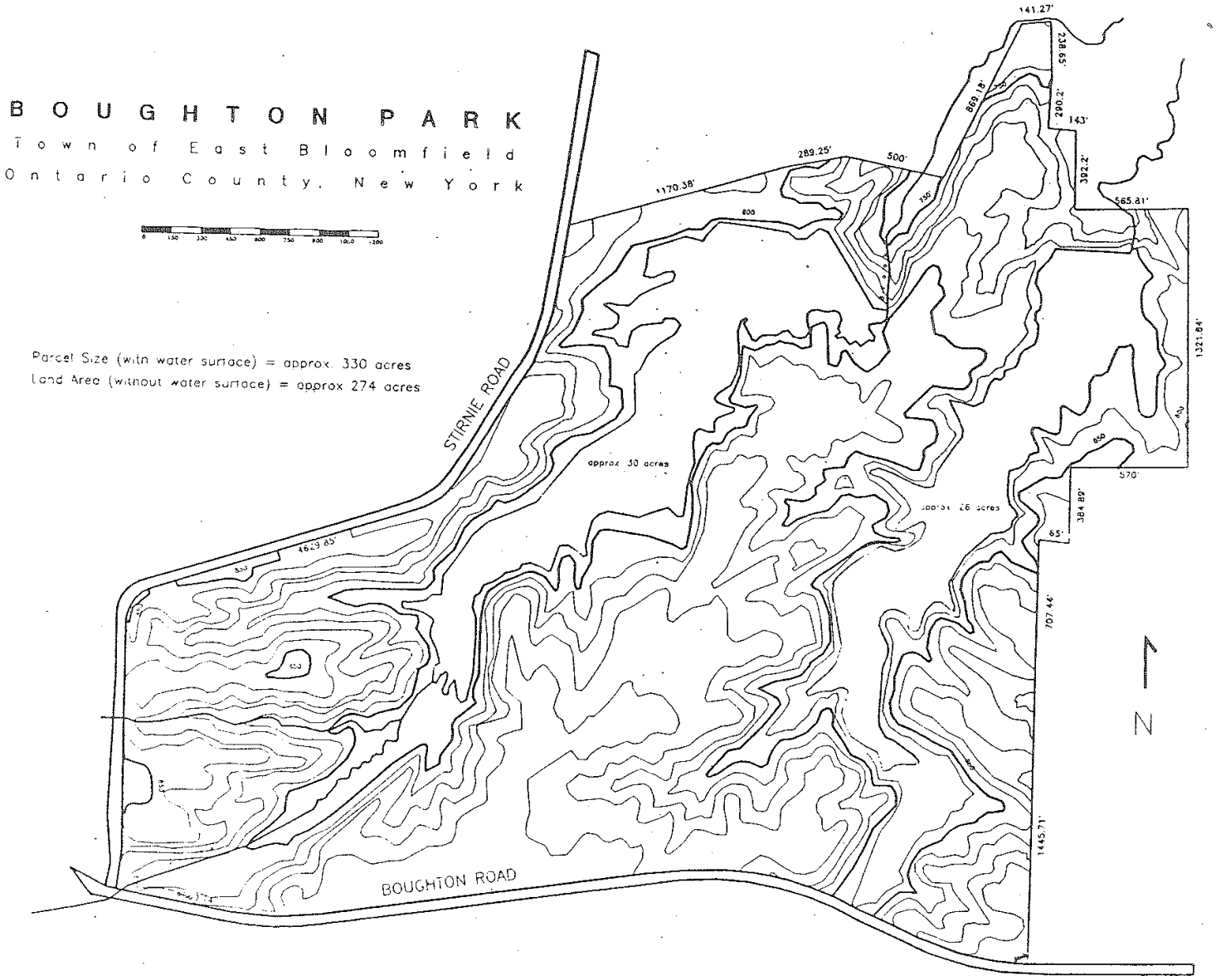


Figure 3 - Aquatic features of Boughton Park.

Reservoirs are commonly stocked with game fish to enhance fishing opportunities.

Palustrine System

Open mineral soil wetlands

4. shallow emergent marsh – a wet meadow community that occurs on mineral or muck soils that are permanently flooded. Water depths generally range from six inches to three feet during flood stage, but usually drop off by midsummer, exposing the substrate.

Terrestrial System

Open uplands

5. successional shrubland – a community that occurs on sites that have been cleared by logging, farming, or otherwise disturbed. This community has at least 50% vegetative cover by shrubs.

Forested uplands

6. Appalachian oak-hickory forest – hardwood forest that occurs on well-drained sites, generally ridgetops, upper slopes and south- or west-facing slopes. Soils in these forests are generally loams or sandy loams.

7. beech-maple mesic forest – a hardwood forest with sugar maple and beech as codominant trees. This

forest type typically occurs on moist, well-drained slightly acidic soils.

8. successional southern hardwoods – a hardwood or mixed hardwood/coniferous forest on land that has been abandoned from direct human use. Seedling and sapling trees are more shade tolerant than canopy species. A common feature of these successional forests is the lack of reproduction of the canopy species. Dominant trees may include hawthorns, box elder, elms, red maple, white ash, black locust and red cedar. Introduced trees, like tree of heaven, may be locally important.

Terrestrial cultural

9. orchard – a stand of cultivated fruit trees that are currently in production or recently abandoned. Often numerous grasses form the groundcover.
10. pine plantation – a stand of pines planted for future harvests of timber products, soil erosion control, windbreaks, or landscaping. Due to dense accumulation of leaf litter, vegetation under pines trees may be sparse. Pines generally account for 50-90% of the canopy cover.
11. spruce-fir plantation – a stand of softwoods planted for timber products, soil erosion control, windbreaks, or landscaping. Due to intense shade,

vegetation under spruces and firs is usually limited to a few species.

12. mowed lawn – an area (commercial, residential or recreational) that is dominated by clipped grasses with at least 30% cover by shade trees. The groundcover is maintained by mechanical mowing.
13. mowed roadside-pathway – a narrow strip of mowed vegetation along the side of the road, or a mowed pathway through taller vegetation such as meadows, old fields, woodlands, or forests. The vegetation in these mowed areas are generally dominated by grasses and sedges, or vines and low shrubs that can tolerate infrequent mowing.
14. unpaved road-path – a sparsely vegetated road or pathway of gravel, bare soil, or bedrock that is maintained by a regular trampling or scraping of the surface. The substrates consist of the native soil and any additional materials (i.e., sand, gravel, woodchips) that have been added.
15. riprap-artificial lakeshore – a lake or pond shore that is sparsely vegetated and is covered with coarse stones, concrete slabs or wooden materials placed there for the purpose of erosion control.

Natural forest areas of Boughton Park were sampled with eight 100 m^2 circular plots. Information collected in each plot was the

species composition of the forest. All woody diameters at breast height (DBH) were recorded to the nearest tenth of an inch. Data was summarized with the microcomputer program *TIV* which recognizes tree ecological importance as a function of tree size and tree abundance. Based on the plot frequency of one species compared to the total number of tree occurrences, a measurement known as relative density was calculated. Diameter measurements were converted to basal area, summed up by species, and then each species contribution to the total plot basal area was determined. This measurement is known as the relative dominance. The average of relative density and relative dominance becomes the tree's ecological importance value within that plot. The following table

TREE TYPE	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	PLOT 5	PLOT 6	PLOT 7	PLOT 8
White ash	32.0	9.7	0.0	18.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Black cherry	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
basswood	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
hawthorn	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
hop hornbeam	8.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Choke cherry	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
bitternut	6.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American elm	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
musclewood	2.7	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar maple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	25.7	0.0

TREE TYPE	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	PLOT 5	PLOT 6	PLOT 7	PLOT 8
red oak	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beech	0.0	0.0	100.	67.9	100.	81.3	74.3	16.7
shagbark	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
White oak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.9

presents the importance values for all species on a plot basis.

Development Recommendations

The Environmental Planning and Impact Analysis class decided to restrict it development recommendations to the related areas of educational activities and recreational use. General comments are presented first in an outline form. These are followed by some rather specific suggestions at the end of this section.

Nature Trails

1. nonguided trails – these occur over an established route that is well-marked. They should be a distance easily traveled by foot and can include longer trails over terrain noted for its beauty and ecological patterns. Perimeter trails at Boughton Park would belong to this category and they should have multi-season use.

2. guided walk – these trails can take from a ½ hour to a whole day but should be relatively short. These would most likely be used for field trips of school children or special groups. The

guide would stop at appropriate places to explain features of interest (i.e., look for birds, wildflowers, other types of vegetation and wildlife, maybe even some historical comments). The Stump Breaker and Beechnut Loop trails belong to this category.

3. self guided trail – these trails would have signs on the trailside, maybe a printed brochure with information. Construction of trails should follow these guidelines:

a. make trails narrow so you don't destroy too much of the natural beauty.

b. trails should be natural and winding. They should take the user by places of special interest.

c. Avoid steep grades and low areas which may lead to erosion and seasonal wet spots.

d. Self guiding trails should be constructed as a loop with the exit and entrance at the same point.

e. Minimize natural hazards, such as poison ivy (keep small patches under control so people will be able to identify it but avoid catching it).

Printed Trail Brochures

Locations are usually numbered to correspond with the description in the brochure. Brochures are found at the beginning of the trail in a box and at the end of the trail there should be another box for returning the brochures. If people want to keep the brochures they should be able to purchase them for a minimal cost. The brochures provide greater detail of the park than a sign

on the trail could. The trail would also have a more natural appearance without large signs. As brochures may become out of date, seasonal brochures should be available.

Field Trips

The park should be open to schools, grades K-12 for field trips. These field trips should consist of guided walks on the trails looking at various wildlife, and considering the history of the park. Stops on the trail should be meaningful, allowing the student to observe something of importance. A slide show presentation of the park should be available beforehand to let the students get a glimpse of the environmental diversity.

Orienteering

Orienteering would allow the people to use the park for recreational benefits along with a learning experience. In this activity, the people learn how to use a map and a compass. The people hike on the trails in a group of two or three and when they reach a certain point they have to complete a task. The task might be as simple as identifying a tree or as difficult as canoeing across the reservoir. Courses at different skill levels could be created with the assistance of established orienteering clubs.

Handicapped Access

Some trails should be handicap accessible. This would allow anyone to enjoy the park. The trails would have to be a bit wider and smoother so wheelchairs could be accommodated.

Seasonal Recreational Uses

During the year the park could have controlled seasons for hunting and fishing. During the winter there could be cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and ice skating. During spring, summer and fall, the park could be open for birdwatching, swimming, picnicking, guided trail walks, hiking, canoeing, and other acceptable uses. The park should be available and enjoyed by all.

Community Education

One way to educate the public as to the existence of the park as an educational resource would be to create a slide show. This presentation could be used as an educational and promotional tool in the local schools and groups like the 4-H, and Scouts. An expanded version could be assembled to present to groups such as the Rotary, Lions or American Association of University Women. Subjects which could be part of the expanded version include succession, ecology, and the importance of preservation of wild spaces. Suggested ideas for photographs (these could be used in either slide presentation): vista shots overlooking the pond, macrophotographs of flowers, insects, or mosses, and students

learning at the Park. The Board may want to consider the creation of a slide presentation showing the Park in all seasons, or separate, seasonal presentations.

One of the goals of the slide presentation would be to encourage the use and appreciation of the park in the lesser-used seasons, such as the wetter months of spring and the colder months of winter.

A guided nature walk should be offered to the users of the Park at least once per season. These walks should focus on particular aspects of the park – they should have some sort of theme and title. The walks should be planned so that families can participate in them by scheduling them on a Saturday or Sunday.

Suggested topics for the guided walks:

a. (spring) observing and identifying spring wildflowers,
b. (summer) trees and insects that coexist with them,
c. (fall) how plants and animals change for the coming winter,
d. (winter) how to identify plants that don't have their leaves.

The guided nature walks should be advertised in the local papers by using press releases, and by putting memos on public bulletin boards in stores in the area.

Since many of the visitors to the park will be family groups with young children, some of the instructional boards at the

trailheads could be geared toward a younger audience. Some ideas for items to include on assemblage boards include:

a. a dissected owl pellet,

b. skulls,

c. feathers and other direct evidence of wildlife.

Children love to look at things, point to them, and have the adventure of searching for them in the woods.

Trails

Educational programs planned for Boughton Park should include exploration and discussion of the variety of ecosystems through which each particular trail passes. As an example, the East Ridge Trail passes through areas of red pine, spruce and pine, and a wetland at the end of East Pond. A brochure specific to this trail might mention the habitat that is conducive to the growth of the plants seen on this trail. Since the wetland is a part of this trail, drawings of the creatures that are unique to this ecosystem could be included in the same brochure.

It would be ideal to have each trail appropriately marked and coded on its accompanying brochure. There are several ways to approach the question of how to mark the particular points of interest located on each trail. We do not recommend extensive signage or the construction of many benches along the trails. The signs that would be appropriate to this site should be easily noticeable, yet maintain a “natural” look. Weathered wood, with

code numbers routed out and painted for longevity, would be the ideal material for signs on the trails, since their presence would cause little or no interference with the surroundings. Because visitors to the park are restricted to the residents of the three townships that own the park, vandalism to signs and structure in the park in general should be minimal. As a suggestion to cause the least amount of damage to existing trees, signs could be located on a separate stake driven into the ground.

Each stop along the trail would denote some particular geologic feature or specific type of vegetation by number. For example, a numbered sign at a stop which has eastern white pine (*Pinus strobes*) could tell about the importance of this species as a timber tree now, and the major role it played in supplying the King's navy with ships' masts before the Revolutionary War. Other historical facts can be mingled in with the more science-oriented facts, in view of the history of the park as serving as the Fairport Reservoir for many years.

Instead of the historical approach, the Beechnut Loop Trail would be ideal for stations and a brochure that includes information about communities of plants typically occurring as a group – called "associations" – such as the beech-maple association. A paragraph in the brochure could briefly describe these two species, their importance to various species of wildlife, and their value to man.

The proposed brochures are meant to be a generic learning tool which is appropriate for several age groups. We suggest that none of the wording in the brochures be excessively "academic"—after all, the park is a place to go to for a brief respite from the cares of the everyday world. The explanations in the brochures should be clear and concise, in laymen's language. Clearly labeled line drawings are preferred over photographs for identification purposes. A brochure in this style would limit associated printing costs.

One of the goals of this educational proposal is to integrate a learning experience with the simple pleasure of going to the park to have fun. Another cost-cutting measure that has the added benefit of aligning with the "reduce-reuse-recycle" philosophy is the placement of the brochures in a watertight box at the beginning of the trail. At the end of the trail, another box could be available to put the brochures into, thereby reusing them. In addition to the brochures, sheltered explanatory assemblages illustrating what to look for on each particular trail would be helpful, especially to those who are not familiar with the outdoors. Some suggestions for objects to be included: a beechnut, a hickory nut, leaves, insects, and an explanation of the beech bark disease that is affecting many of the trees in the Park.

Educational Programs for Schools

There are numerous types of educational programs that can be designed for on-site use. These would be specifically targeted for certain age groups. As an example, we offer the following guidelines:

For the children in grades K-4 (ages 5-9), a good introduction to the outdoors in general and Boughton Park in particular is a program centered on the theme of Discovery. Most of what children will remember at this age are those things that they experience. A naturalist or volunteer who is familiar with the park could involve the children in activities which utilize all of the five senses. One of the benefits of outdoor on-site education is that one is able to teach by integrating all of senses, not just the sense of sight, as is so often the case in classroom teaching. In addition to specific lessons, the theme of "treading softly" in the wilderness should be emphasized.

We suggest the following as examples of experiences that utilize all 5 of the children' senses:

Sight – looking for vines on trees.

Sound – listening for the chirping of a squirrel.

Smell – the scent of an aromatic twig.

Touch – the sharpness of the thorns of a hawthorn twig.

Taste – the sour taste of just-plucked pears.

Children in grades 5 through 8 should be indoctrinated with the idea of the protection of the environment. Along these lines,

a program can be designed that would address the interrelationships between all living things—the study of ecology. An experiential activity that would reinforce this idea would be to discuss and trace a food chain through the forest. The role of man should be included here; it is important to emphasize that man is not "apart" from the environment. The concept of succession and how it relates to farming and fields could be introduced. An appropriate area in which to execute this lesson would be the trail that traverses the hawthorns and old orchards.

The high school aged program (for grades 9-12) should place its emphasis on the "wise use" of resources. This program is somewhat different in focus from the previously mentioned ones in that the resources of the park are viewed as something to be used for the benefit of mankind, not just protected. One of the goals of this program should be to explore the concept of what is beneficial to man. Students of this age will begin to have an appreciation for the difficulty of balancing man's need for resources with the idea of protecting the environment from degradation. Instilling a strong environmental ethic is crucial to the existence of the entire earth, and this idea should be pivotal in all educational activities that occur in the Park.

In another program, the idea of creating reservoirs and the importance of the water resource shall be stressed. At this age, students must realize that water is crucial to all life forms on earth, and the protection of this resource is imperative. Along

with the presentation on the importance of the water resource, a unit on forestry would aid in a greater understanding and appreciation for the renewable resource of trees. Both the hardwood stands and the stands of conifers can illustrate forest inventory techniques and tree identification. To carry this out, minimal forestry equipment would be necessary.

Another resource to be considered is that of the fish population in the two ponds. Our final suggestion for the educational program relating to Boughton Park is for the park to utilize the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's SAREP program. This is a sport fishing educational program for children. This program would be ideal for presentation to the Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, and other groups of this nature.

Hazards

In an effort to provide a safe trail system throughout the park, potential hazards should be eliminated or reduced. One of the larger potential problems is a 3/8" chain run across the trail between two trees. This chain is unmarked and would be difficult to see in low light or with snow cover because the chain is about 20 inches off the ground. Although motorized transportation is prohibited it is not unrealistic to expect or even anticipate some degree of illegal trespassing. This chain should be marked with reflectors as should the trees to which it is connected in case the chain is covered by snow or otherwise not visible. An accident

involving a snowmobile and this unmarked chain could prove fatal to the operator and create a large liability to the park.

Many additional hazards to hikers can be found along the trails. Sections of fencing from previous land uses have fallen across the trail and are very difficult to see with vegetation growing through it or with leaf and snow cover. The problem is compounded by the fact much of this fencing is located on slopes and could easily entangle a cross country skier. Some of the trail clearing methods could be modified to lessen the obstacles to both walking and skiing. Specifically, many of the trees cleared from growing within the trail are cut a few inches from the ground or at waist height. The trees cut near the ground create a trip hazard and should be cut at ground level and the higher cuts should be done at shoulder height to be more visible.

Some of the low lying areas have somewhat questionable bridges which are no more than a log placed across streams. These logs are difficult to cross over in the best conditions but become increasingly difficult in wet weather. If bridge construction is not feasible at this time perhaps the bridges should be removed completely. This would place more responsibility on the individual hiker to determine the safest location and method to cross this small wet area. Modifying some of these conditions could provide a safer environment for users of the park and reduce possible adverse ramifications to the park committee from accidents on the property.

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Appendix

The following lists of flora and fauna were developed from our fall season fieldwork and they should be considered preliminary lists. Additions to these lists will occur with future educational use of the Boughton Park property.

FLORA

Fungi	
Turkeytail	Polyporus versicolor
Giant Puffball	Calvatia maxima
Mosses and Liverworts	
Ferns and Fern Allies	
Lady Fern	Athyrium asplenioides
Woodfern	Dryopteris sp.
Sensitive Fern	Onoclea sensibilis
Christmas Fern	Polystichum acrostichoides
Herbaceous Plants	
Narrow-leaved Cattail	Typha angustifolia
Jack in the Pulpit	Arisaema triphyllum
Plantain Sedge	Carex plantaginea
Bulrush	Scripus sp.
Wild Leek	Allium tricoccum
Wild Asparagus	Asparagus officinale
Lily of the Valley	Convallaria majalis
Doll's Eyes	Actaea pachypoda
Blue Cohosh	Caulophyllum thalictroides
Deptford Pink	Dianthus armeria
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Dame's Rocket	Hesperis matronalis
Field Strawberry	Fragaria virginiana
Rough Avens	Geum laciniatum
Cinquefoil	Potentilla recta
Alfalfa	Medicago sativa
Clover	Trifolium spp.
Wood Sorrel	Oxalis acetosella
Enchanter's Nightshade	Circaea lutetiana
St. John's Wort	Hypericum perforatum
Spotted Touch Me Not	Impatiens capensis
Moneywort	lysimachia nummularia
Queen Anne's Lace	Daucus carota
Swamp Milkweed	Asclipias incarnate
Clearweed	Pilea pumila
Wild Bergamot	Monarda fistulosa
Heal-all	Prunella vularis
Common Plantain	Plantago major

Narrow-leaved Plantain	Plantago lanceolata
Monkeyflower	Mimulus ringens
Beechdrops	Epifagus virginiana
Bedstraw	Galium sp.
Common Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium
Ragweed	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Common Burdock	Arctium minus
New England Aster	Aster Novae-angliae
Small White Aster	Aster pilosus
Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea maculosa
Chicory	Cichorium intybus
Joe Pye Weed	Eupatorium maculatum
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum
Grass-leaved Goldenrod	Euthamia graminifolia
Hawkweed	Hieracium sp.
Field Daisy	Leucantheum vulgare
Canada Goldenrod	Solidago Canadensis
Zig-zag Goldenrod	Solidago flexicaulis
Rough Goldenrod	Solidago rugosa
Common Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Colt’s Foot	Tussilago farfara
Clotbur	Xanthium strumarium

Shrubs and Vines

Hawthorn	Crataegus spp.
Shrubby Cinquefoil	Potentilla fruticosa
Pasture Rose	Rosa blanda
Multiflora Rose	Rosa multiflora
Prickly Ash	Zanthoxylum americanum
Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina
Poison Ivy	Toxicodendron radicans
Europeon Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica
Virginia Creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Summer Crape	Vitis aestivalis
Fox Grape	Vitis labrusca
Frost Grape	vitis riparia
Silky Dogwood	Cornus amomum
Grey Dogwood	Cornus foemina
Bittersweet Nightshade	Solanum dulcamara
Tatarian Honeysuckle	Lonicera tartarica
Arrowwood	Viburnum dentatum

Conifers

European Larch	Larix deciduas
Norway Spruce	Picea abies
Red Pine	Pinus resinosa
Eastern White Pine	Pinus strobes
Scotch Pine	Pinus sylvestris
Eastern Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis

Deciduous trees	
Bigtooth Aspen	Populus grandidentata
Quaking Aspen	Populus tremuloides
Black Willow	Salix nigra
Bitternut Hickory	Carya cordiformis
Pignut Hickory	Carya glabra
Shagbark Hickory	Cara ovata
Black Walnut	Juglans nigra
Yellow Birch	Betula alleghanensis
Musclewood	Carpinus caroliniana
Hop Hornbeam	Ostrya virginiana
American Beech	Fagus grandifolia
White oak	Quercus alba
Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra
Black Oak	Quercus velutina
American elm	Ulmus Americana
Slippery Elm	Ulmus rubra
Shadbush	Amelanchier sp.
Common Apple	Malus pumila
Common Pear	Pyrus communis
Sweet Cherry	Prunus avium
Wild Black Cherry	Prunus serotina
Honey Locust	Gleditisia triacanthos
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima
Red Maple	Acer rubrum
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
American Basswood	Tilia americana
Flowering Dogwood	Cornus florida
White Ash	Fraxinus americana
Red Ash	Fraxinum pennsylvanica

FAUNA

Birds	
Canada Goose	Branta Canadensis
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis
Sparrow Hawk	Falco sparverius
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferous
Woodcock	Philohela minor
Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis
Mourning Dove	Zenaidura macroura
Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus
Belted Kingfisher	Megaceryle alcyon
Downy Woodpecker	Dendrocopos pubescens

Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata
Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos
Black-capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus
Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis
Robin	Turdus migratorius
Yellow Warbler	Dendroica petechia
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus
Cardinal	Richmondena cardinalis
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus
American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis
Slate-colored Junco	Junco hyemalis
Field Sparrow	Spizella breweri

Animals

Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis
Mink	Mustela vison
Red fox	Vulpes vulpes
Gray Squirrel	Scirus carolinensis
Woodchuck	Marmota monax
Eastern Cottontail	Sylvilagus floridanus
White-tail Deer	Odocoileus virginianus

Fishes

Large Mouth Bass	Micropterus salmoides
Small Mouth Bass	Micropterus dolomieui
Chain Pickerel	Esox niger
Grass Pickerel	Esox vermiculatus
Yellow Perch	Perca flavescens
Brown Bullhead	Ictalurus nebulosus
White Sucker	Catostomus commersoni
Carp	Cyprinus carpio
Golden Shiner	Notemigonus crysoleucas
Bluegill Sunfish	Lepomis macrochirus
Pumpkinseed Sunfish	Lepomis gibbosus

Reptiles

Eastern Garter Snake	Thamnophis sirtalis
Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentine
Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta

Amphibians

Common Toad	Bufo americanus
Green Frog	Rana clamitans
Pickerel Frog	Rana palustris
Wood Frog	Rana sylvatica
Spring Peeper	Hyla crucifer
Grey Tree Frog	Hyla versicolor

Invertegrates

Waterflea	Bosima longirostris
Dragonfly	(Odonata)

APPENDIX B

MUNICIPAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 27th day of March 1990 by and among the Town of East Bloomfield, the Town of Victor and the Town of West Bloomfield (collectively the "Towns," or individually a "Town"), each of which is a Town in the County of Ontario, New York.

WHEREAS, the Town of East Bloomfield has entered into an agreement with the Village of Fairport, Monroe County, New York under which the town of East Bloomfield holds an option to purchase from the Village of Fairport for the sum of $1,500,000 a certain parcel of land consisting of approximately 330.5 acres located at the Northeast corner of the intersection of Boughton and Stirnie Roads in the Town of East Bloomfield (the "Land").

WHEREAS, the Towns desire to cooperate with each other to jointly acquire the Land, to establish a public park (the "Park") thereon, and to jointly manage, operate and maintain the Park for the benefit of the citizens of the Towns and the public at large.

WHEREAS, in order to coordinate their efforts and to achieve economies of scale in the accomplishment of these purposes, the Towns desire to enter into this Municipal Cooperation Agreement as authorized pursuant to Section 119-o of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York to set forth the relative duties and responsibilities of the Towns with respect to the joint acquisition of the Land and the joint establishment of the Park, and to agree upon the method and terms by which the Park will be jointly managed and maintained and the relative responsibilities of the Towns for the costs of such management and maintenance.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements herein set forth, and intending to be legally bound, the Towns do hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

Definitions

For purposes of this Agreement, the following capitalized words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

1.1 "Committee" shall mean the committee created pursuant to Section 4.2 of this Agreement to govern the management, maintenance and development of the Park.

1.2 "Corporation" shall mean the New York not-for-profit corporation organized by the Towns in accordance with Section 4.4 of this Agreement to manage, maintain and develop the park on behalf of the Towns.

1.3 "East Bloomfield" shall mean the Town of East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York.

1.4 "Land" shall mean the approximately 330.5 acres of land located at the Northeast corner of the intersection of Boughton and Stirnie Roads in the Town of East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York to be acquired jointly by the Towns from the Village of Fairport, Monroe County, New York.

1.5 "Park" shall mean the public park to be established upon the Land by the Towns.

1.6 "Pro Rata Share" of a Town shall mean the percentage set forth opposite the name of such Town on Schedule I attached hereto, provided that Schedule I shall be revised as of December 31, 1990 and annually thereafter on December 31 of each year during the term of the Agreement to revise such percentages to reflect the most recently determined relative annual full valuations of real property for each Town. Each Town's percentage represents a fraction, the numerator of which is the particular Town's most recently determined full valuation and the denominator of which is the sum of the most recently determined full valuations for all three Towns. On or before December 31 of each year, the Committee shall send a copy of Schedule I which has been revised to reflect the most recently determined assessed valuation of each Town to the Supervisor of each Town, which revised Schedule I shall become Schedule I for purposes of this Agreement for the next calendar year.

1.7 "Victor" shall mean the Town of Victor, Ontario County, New York.

1.8 "West Bloomfield" shall mean the Town of West Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York.

Statutory Authority

2.1 Pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 119-o, the Towns are empowered to enter into agreements for the performance among themselves or one for the other of their respective functions, powers and duties on a cooperative basis. Pursuant to Town Law Sections 81(1)(d) and 220(4), the Towns may establish public parks, acquire the necessary lands therefore, and equip the same with suitable buildings, structures and apparatus.

ARTICLE III

Acquisition of the Land; Establishment of the Park

3.1 Joint Acquisition of the Land.

(a) The Towns hereby agree to jointly acquire the Land from the Village of Fairport for a purchase price not to exceed One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,500,000). The Land shall be owned by the Towns jointly as tenants-in-common as follows: East Bloomfield shall own an undivided 18.29 percent interest as tenant-in-common; West Bloomfield shall own and undivided 13.42 percent interest as tenant-in-common; and Victor shall own an undivided 68.29 percent interest as tenant-in-common.

(b) The purchase price of the Land shall be allocated among and borne by the Towns as follows: East Bloomfield, 18.29 percent; West Bloomfield, 13.42 percent; and Victor, 68.29 percent. Thus, for example, if the purchase price of the Land is $1,500,000, East Bloomfield shall be responsible to pay $274,392, West Bloomfield shall be responsible to pay $$201,271, and Victor shall be responsible to pay $1,024,337. The Towns further agree to share all additional reasonable costs of acquiring the Land, including without limitation engineering, surveying and legal fees, in accordance with the percentages stated in the first sentence of this paragraph (b).

(c) The Towns hereby appoint their respective Supervisors to act as agents for the Towns to jointly negotiate with the Village of Fairport a final contract for the joint acquisition of the Land by the Towns. Such final contract shall be separately approved by the Town Board of each of the Towns and shall be entered into by each of the Towns in its own name.

3.2 Establishment of the Park.

(a) The Towns agree that the Park shall be established on the Land in accordance with Section 220 of the Town Law of the State of New York effective on the date that the Land is jointly acquired by the Towns in accordance with paragraph (a) of Section 3.1 hereof, and to take any actions required by law to accomplish the foregoing.

(b) The Towns agree to share all reasonable cost of establishing the Park on the Land in accordance with the percentages stated in the first sentence of paragraph (b) of Section 3.1 hereof.

ARTICLE IV

Purpose, Governance and Management

4.1 Purpose.

The Towns hereby acknowledge and agree that the purpose and intent of the Towns in entering into this Agreement to jointly acquire the Land and to establish a Park thereon is to preserve the Land in substantially its present condition for the use and enjoyment of the residents of the Towns and the public at large.

4.2 Governance.

(a) The Park shall be governed by a committee (the "Committee") of nine residents of the Towns, consisting of four representatives of Victor, three representatives of East Bloomfield and two representatives of West Bloomfield. Each representative shall be appointed by the Town Board of the Town which he or she represents in such manner and for such term as each Town Board shall determine in its sole discretion. The Committee shall meet from time to time as necessary, and at least quarterly, and shall have and exercise the authority to determine all questions of management, maintenance and development of the Park, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of Section 4.3 hereof (relating to the approval of the annual budget for the Park) and in Section 5.2 hereof (relating to the providing of insurance for the Park). All decisions and actions of the Committee shall be approved by a majority vote of the voting strength of the Committee, with each representative casting one vote, except that the approval by the Committee of any "physical change" to the Park

(as defined in paragraph (b) of this Section 4.2) must be approved by unanimous vote of the voting strength of the Committee.

(b) For these purposes, the term "physical change" shall mean a permanent alteration of the Land or any improvement thereon which either: (i) would materially restrict or otherwise change the use or potential use of any portion of the Land or improvement; or (ii) would significantly alter the appearance or physical contours of the Park or any part thereof; or (iii) would materially adversely affect any significant portion of the plant or animal life of the Park. A physical change shall include, but shall not be limited to, the construction of hiking or skiing trails and horseback riding paths, the construction of a dock on or near any pond or lake, the construction of any building or other structure, the erection of a fence of any kind, the construction of new roads, the construction of additional parking areas and the clearing of any portion of the Park of trees or other wildlife for the purpose of creating playing fields or otherwise. A physical change shall not include, among other things, the resurfacing of an existing road or parking area, the painting or repairing of buildings, fences or other existing improvements, and the reasonable posting of signs for purposes of identifying the Park or certain landmarks therein or for the safety or convenience of users of the Park.

4.3 Costs of Management and Maintenance.

(a) All costs of management, maintenance and development of the Park shall be borne by the Towns in accordance with their respective Pro Rata Shares. The Towns intend that, to the extent possible, the maintenance, management and development of the Park shall be performed by employees of one or more of the Towns and using equipment and facilities of one or more of the Towns for the purpose of reducing the costs of management, maintenance and development of the Park.

(b) The Committee shall, no later than July 15th of each year during the term of this Agreement, adopt a preliminary annual budget for the Park (the "Preliminary Budget") which shall set forth the anticipated costs of the management, maintenance and development of the Park for the calendar year beginning the following January 1st. The Preliminary Budget, as adopted by the Committee, shall be filed with the Supervisor of each of the Towns

no later than July 20th of each year, and such Preliminary budget shall be presented to a joint meeting of the Town Boards of each of the Towns not later than September 1st of each year by one or more members of the Committee designated by the Committee.

(c) After the joint meeting of the Town Boards, the Committee shall make such revisions to the Preliminary Budget as it deems appropriate and shall submit the Preliminary Budget, as so revised, to the Town Boards of each of the Towns not later than August 10th of each year for their final approval. Each Town Board, at its next regular meeting scheduled after August 10th, shall consider and either approve or disapprove such revised Preliminary Budget. Provided that such revised Preliminary Budget is approved by the Town Boards of at least two of the Towns, such budget shall become the final budget for the Park for the next calendar year (the "Final Budget"). If such Preliminary Budget is not approved by the Town Boards of at least two of the Towns, the Committee shall, as soon as practicable after the failure to obtain such approval, further amend the revised Preliminary Budget and cause such amended budget to be resubmitted to the Town Boards for approval as the Final Budget. If no Final Budget has been approved by the Town Boards of at least two of the Towns by September 1st of each year, the total Final Budget for such year shall be equal to 100 percent of the Final Budget for the immediately preceding year plus 5 percent of the amount in such prior year's Final Budget for salaries of employees of the Corporation.

(d) Each of the Towns shall cause an appropriation equal to its Pro Rata Share of the Final Budget, as approved by the Town Boards of at least two of the Towns pursuant to paragraph (c) of Section 4.3 of this Agreement, to be included in that Town's final budget adopted pursuant to Section 109 of the Town Law.

4.4 Creation of the Corporation as Park Administrator.

(a) The Towns hereby agree to create a New York not-for-profit corporation (the "Corporation") to act as the administrator of the Park to carry out the day-to-day management and maintenance of the Park. Each of the Towns shall be members of the Corporation, which shall have no other members. The Corporation, its officers and employees will perform such management and maintenance of the Park at the direction of, and in

the manner designated by or consistent with the decisions of, the Committee, which committee shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Board of Directors").

(b) The Corporation shall be organized by the Towns pursuant to the New York Not-For-Profit Corporation Law, and shall be governed and operated, consistent with such Not-For-Profit Corporation Law, according to the by-laws of the Corporation (the "By-Laws"), which shall be agreed to by each of the Towns prior to their adoption, and which may be amended only with the approval of each of the Towns (or its designated representative). The Towns hereby agree that the By-Laws shall, among other things, contain in substance the following provisions: (i) the affairs of the Corporation shall be managed and directed by a Board of Directors, and the Committee shall constitute such Board of Directors, and the members of the Board of Directors shall be selected in the manner, and shall exercise such voting and other rights, described in Section 4.2 hereof; (ii) at its first meeting in each calendar year, the Board of Directors shall elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve until their successors are elected; (iii) the Board of Directors shall meet at regular intervals to be determined by such Board, but not less than quarterly, and such meetings shall be open to the public except to the extent that any meeting or portion thereof would not be required by the New York Open Meetings Law to be open to the public if the Corporation was a Town; (iv) notice of every regular meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to every member thereof no less than ten days prior to such meeting, and shall be given to the general public in a reasonable manner as determined by the Board of Directors; (v) the Corporation will comply with the public bidding requirements of Section 103 of the New York General Municipal Law whenever the Corporation acquires goods or services which, if acquired by one of the Towns, would be subject to such requirements; (vi) no claim for payment from any person or entity with respect to work performed on or at the Park or to maintain, improve or operate the Park, shall be paid from funds of the Corporation until such claim for payment has been audited in the manner provided in subsection (c) of the Section 4.4; (vii) the Corporation may purchase such insurance as the Board of Directors determines to be reasonably necessary to protect the Corporation and its members against claims arising from the operation of the

Park; and (viii) to the extent permitted by law, the Corporation shall indemnify and hold each individual member of the Board of Directors harmless from liabilities, damages, claims, demands, judgments, losses, costs or expenses, suits or actions arising our of such member's performance of his or her duties.

(c) The Corporation shall establish a separate bank account into which shall be deposited no later than February 1st of each year each Town's Pro Rata Share of the Final Budget approved in the manner described in paragraph (c) of Section 4.3 hereof. The Corporation shall pay from such separate account all expenses incurred for the maintenance, management and development of the park, provided that such expenses shall be provided for in the applicable Final Budget and that all such payments shall be audited in advance in the manner provided in Sections 34 and 119 of the Town Law by the Town Board of one of the Towns, which shall be appointed annually by the Committee to perform such audits. The Committee shall make such appointments so that each Town Board shall be responsible for auditing such payments by the Corporation for one year out of every three consecutive years.

(d) The Corporation shall have the authority, exercisable only by action of the Committee as the Board of Directors of the Corporation, to hire any employees required to manage and maintain the park as employees of the Corporation. The Corporation shall pay such employees salaries or wages at levels to be set by the Committee, and shall provide such other employment benefits to such employees as shall be approved by the Committee.

(e) The Corporation shall keep proper books and records to account for its administration of, and costs and expenses incurred in connection with, the management, maintenance and development of the Park, and shall make such books and records available for the inspection of the Committee and the Towns, or their representatives, during normal business hours and at other reasonable times. The Corporation shall prepare and distribute to the Towns and the Committee such periodic financial reports pertaining to the operation of the Park as the Committee shall direct.

ARTICLE V

Liability of Towns; Indemnity and Insurance

5.1 Liability of Towns

(a) Each of the Towns, shall be jointly and severally liable for all liabilities, damages, claims, demands, judgments, losses, costs or expenses, suits or actions arising out of the Agreement or the ownership, operation, management, maintenance or development of the Park, and shall share the cost of the defense of any such suits or actions in accordance with their Pro Rata Shares.

(b) Except as to liabilities, damages, claims, demands, judgments, losses, costs or expenses relating to any suit or action which arises out of one Town's grossly negligent acts or omissions, which costs or expenses shall be borne solely by such grossly negligent Town, each Town's share of any liability described in paragraph (a) of this Section 5.1 or in Section 5.2 hereof shall be limited to its Pro Rata Share of the total of such liability. If any Town shall have paid a portion of any liability described in paragraph (a) of this Section 5.1 or in Section 5.2 hereof in excess of its share of such liability, as such share is determined in accordance with the first sentence of this paragraph (b), such Town shall be promptly reimbursed for the amount of such excess by the other Town or Towns which have paid less than their share of such liability to the extent any such other Town has paid less than its share.

5.2 Indemnification of the Corporation.

The Towns shall jointly and severally indemnify and hold the Corporation and the Committee and any member thereof (the "Indemnified Parties") harmless from all liabilities, damages, claims, demands, judgments, losses, costs or expenses, suits or actions arising out of any Indemnified Party's operation, management, maintenance or development of the Park, and the Towns shall share the cost of the defense of any such suits or actions in accordance with their Pro Rata Shares, except that no Indemnified Party shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this Section 5.2 with respect to any liability, damage, claim, demand, judgment, loss, cost or expense, suit or action which arises out of such Indemnified Party's grossly negligent act or omission.

5.3 Insurance.

The Towns shall contract for such separate or joint policies of liability and other insurance as they shall from time to time determine to be reasonably necessary to protect their investment in the Park and to cover the cost of the liability described in paragraph (a) of Section 5.1 hereof. If the Towns determine that a joint policy or policies of insurance shall be obtained the cost of such policies shall be included by the Committee in the Preliminary Budget.

ARTICLE VI

Miscellaneous Provisions

6.1 Notices.

(a) All notices, consents, invoices and other communications required, permitted or otherwise delivered under this Agreement shall be in writing and may be telexed, cabled or delivered by hand or mailed by first class registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and in any case shall be addressed as follows:

Town of East Bloomfield
Town Hall
Main Street
East Bloomfield, New York 14443
Attention: Supervisor

Town of West Bloomfield
Town Hall
Box 15
West Bloomfield, New York 14585
Attention: Supervisor

Town of Victor
Town Hall
85 East Main Street
Victor, New York 14564
Attention: Supervisor

(b) Changes in the respective addresses to which such notices, consents, invoices or other communications may be directed may be made from time to time by any Town by notice to the

other Towns. Notices and consents given by mail shall be deemed to have been given five business days after the date of dispatch; notices and consents given by any other means shall be deemed to have been given when received.

6.2 Entire Agreement.

This Agreement constitutes the entire and complete agreement among the Towns with respect to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all other understandings, arrangements, commitments and representations.

6.3 Other Documents.

Each Town promises and agrees to execute and deliver any instruments and to perform any acts which may be necessary or reasonably requested by the other Towns in order to give full effect to this Agreement.

6.4 Applicable Law.

The laws of the State of New York shall govern the validity, interpretation, construction and performance of this Agreement.

6.5 Headings.

Captions and headings in this Agreement are for ease of reference only and do not constitute a part of this Agreement.

6.6 Counterparts.

This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which when executed and delivered shall together constitute one and the same instrument.

6.7 Severability.

If any term, covenant, condition or provision of this Agreement is, for any reason, determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal, void or unenforceable in any respect, the remainder of the provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. Furthermore, if any one or more of the provisions of Section 4.4 hereof, or any part thereof,

relating to the formation, duties, powers or authority of the Corporation is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction or by any administrative agency of the State of New York to be invalid, illegal, void or unenforceable in any respect, the Towns agree to amend such Section 4.4 and any other provisions hereof as may be necessary to provide for the continued joint management, maintenance and operation of the park in a manner which would be valid, legal and enforceable.

6.8 Continuance of Performance.

Unless expressly agreed to the contrary in writing by all the parties, the Towns each agree to continue to perform their respective obligations under this Agreement during the pendency of any disagreement with any other Town.

6.9 Waivers of Provisions.

The terms and conditions of this Agreement may be waived only by a written instrument executed by the party waiving compliance. The failure of any party at any time or times to require performance of any provision of this Agreement shall in no manner affect the right at a later date to enforce the same. No waiver by any party of any condition or the breach of any provision or term, contained in this Agreement, whether by conduct or otherwise, in any one or more instances shall be deemed to be or construed as a further or continuing waiver of any such condition or of the breach of any other provision or term of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

Term of Agreement; Amendment

7.1 Term.

This Agreement shall become effective as of the first date that the resolutions of the Town Boards of each Town approving this Agreement, and the bond resolution authorizing the issuance of joint indebtedness to finance the acquisition of the Land, are effective, and shall continue, unless earlier terminated or extended by the unanimous written consent of the Towns, until December 31, 2039.

7.2 Amendment.

This Agreement shall not be modified or amended except by a writing duly executed by all of the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Towns have caused this Agreement to be executed in their respective names.

TOWN OF EAST BLOOMFIELD

By: _____
Title: SUPERVISOR

TOWN OF WEST BLOOMFIELD

By: _____
Title: Supervisor

TOWN OF VICTOR

By: _____
Title: Town Supervisor

Signed 3/27/90 in East Bloomfield.

02171

SCHEDULE I

The Pro Rata Share of each Town shall be:

Town	Pro Rata Share
East Bloomfield	18.29%
West Bloomfield	13.42%
Victor	68.29%

APPENDIX C

BOUGHTON PARK REGULATIONS

- All State and Local Laws Apply

- Park hours are from sunrise to sunset

- Park use is by permit only

- Use permits are issued by the Town Clerk to residents and tax payers of the Towns of East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield and Victor.

- Groups of twenty five or more require special use permits.

- Special use permits are issued by the Boughton Park Inc. Board of Directors. Applications shall be in writing including dates, specific use and insurance coverage where applicable.

- Where special circumstances exist, the Board of Directors may issue a special use permit for a disallowed use.

- The Park Board of Directors meets monthly.

- Horseback riding on designated trails only. (See Park Bulletin Board.)

- No littering – take it out.

- No trail bikes, snowmobiles or ATV use.

- No power boats.

- No glass containers.

- No swimming.

- No hunting or trapping.

- No camping.

- No open fires.

- Any permit can be cancelled immediately by any director of Boughton Park for violation of the above rules or conduct detrimental to the character or use of the park.

PARK LOCAL LAW

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the Town of East Bloomfield as follows:

1. Applicability.

This local law shall apply to those lands owned by and under the control and supervision of the Town of East Bloomfield, Victor and West Bloomfield, located within the Town of East Bloomfield and known as Boughton Park.

2. Hours.

The park shall be open to the public every day of the year during the period from sunrise to sunset. The opening and closing hours for the park shall be posted at each entrance thereto, and shall be subject to amendment from time to time by the rules and regulations of the Boughton Park Corporation.

3. Operation of vehicles.

All vehicles shall be parked only upon clearly marked designated areas. At no time shall any vehicle be operated in the park except pursuant to a special permit issued by the Boughton Park Corporation. Roadside parking is prohibited on all roads adjacent to the park.

4. Damage to property.

There shall be no willful damage or destruction of park property. No person shall willfully make, deface, disfigure, injure, tamper with or displace any buildings, bridges, tables, benches, fireplaces, railings, pavings or paving materials, water lines or other public utilities or parts or appurtenances thereof, sign notices, monuments stakes, posts or other boundary markers, or other structures or equipment, facilities or park property or appurtenances whatsoever, either real or personal.

5. Fires.

Fires are restricted to those permitted by the regulations of the Boughton Park Corporation as the same shall be amended from time to time and posted at each entrance to the park. Any other open fire is forbidden at any time.

6. Organized groups.

Organized groups of over twenty-five (25) persons must obtain a permit from the Boughton Park Corporation prior to such usage. Such permit shall be issued by the Corporation unless it is

determined that the proposed use of the park will unreasonably interfere with or detract from the general public enjoyment of the park.

7. Littering.

Littering is prohibited and all refuse shall be deposited in receptacles placed at intervals about the park.

8. Temporary shelters.

No person shall set up tents, shacks or any other temporary shelter for the purpose of overnight camping, nor shall any person leave in the park after closing hours any movable structure or vehicle used or that could be used for such purposes.

9. Loud or disruptive behavior.

No person shall engage in loud, boisterous, abusive, insulting or indecent language or engage in any disorderly conduct or behavior tending to breach the public peace. In this regard, no person shall play any tape player, musical instrument or sound device in a manner which would tend to annoy or disturb the peace and good order of the park or of the properties adjacent thereto.

10. Ejection from the park.

Those persons within the boundaries of the park, whether using its facilities or not, are subject to the rules and regulations contained herein and may be ejected from the park in the event that they violate any rule or regulation.

11. Rules and regulations of the Boughton Park Corporation.

The Boughton Park Corporation has been charged with responsibility for the overall operations of the park. In this capacity, to it is delegated the responsibility from formulating day to day rules and regulations for park usage which shall be enforceable under this local law.

12. Enforcement.

This local law shall be enforced by any park attendant that may heretofore or hereafter be authorized to enforce this local law by the Boughton Park Corporation. This local law shall be enforced by the Police Departments having jurisdiction in the Town of East Bloomfield.

13. Penalties for offenses.

Any person committing an offense against any provision of this local law, or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant hereto shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a violation pursuant to the Penal Law of the State of New York, punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) or imprisonment. The continuation of an offense against a provision of this local law shall constitute, for each day the offense is continued, a separate and distinct offense hereunder.

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

The three hundred and thirty acre parcel located one and a half miles directly south of Fort Hill on the Boughton Hill Road and one and a half miles west of the Victor-Holcomb Road, known as the Fairport Reservoir, may or may not have played a role in the life and economy of the Seneca Indians occupying the Village of Ganondagan as late as 1687. Though there is no clear connection between the village and reservoir, it is certain that the occupants of Ganondagan hunted and gathered in the vicinity of the Reservoir. A few artifacts have been collected from property adjacent to the watershed. Further examination utilizing archeological survey methods could provide a clearer picture of Native American usage of the parcel in question.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, settlers in the Town of East Bloomfield had begun to clear fields and build houses in the area of and surrounding the watershed. It is necessary that we remember that it was not until 1924 that this parcel was separated from the community. Prior to this legal separation, the Reservoir was a collection of farmsteads which were a part of a neighborhood and town. To speak of it as separate clouds the historical picture. It was the economy and government of the town.

Early settlers in the area erected a log school house near the corner of Stirnie and Boughton Roads, known then as Sawmill Corners. Sometime in the early part of the nineteenth century the area we know as the Fairport Reservoir was dubbed “Hog Hollow.” It was not only part of a larger community but a neighborhood of its own, complete with farms, orchards, artisans and a school. A few hundred yards west of the Stirnie Boughton corner was a large and prosperous saw mill that began operation sometime during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The orchards of this area were well known for their neatness and productivity and the Hog Hollow neighborhood was amongst the best. Just past the east edge of the Reservoir on the south side of Boughton Road stands a marker dedicated to the origin of the Northern Spy Apple, first grown by Neman Chapin who settled in the Reservoir neighborhood in 1796. Some of these old orchards can still be seen though they are in a state of disrepair. A few trees still struggle for survival and bear fruit useful to deer, raccoons and other wildlife.

Early settlers allowed their pigs to roam free and it is no doubt these free-ranging swine that gave the hollow its name. The fertile moist soil provided an abundance of food for livestock and was one of the inducements to leave New England and its rocky, depleted farm land. The Hog Hollow draw with its accompanying creek would later be dammed creating the first of the two man-made lakes.

A look at early maps shows us that in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the area around the Reservoir was much more densely populated than it was a scant fifteen years into our own past. The establishment of the reservoir destroyed six farms and the railroad decline in the mid-twentieth century drastically reduced the number of occupied dwellings along the tracks to the west. It is only in the recent past that the number of homes has begun to catch up to and now surpass those of the last century.

Ebenezer Spring, an early settler of the Hog Hollow area, would have three descendents who fought in the Civil War. Historical ties like this are what make the reservoir an integral part of the history of the town. Neman Chapin credited with the development of the Northern Spy would later become a State Assemblyman from Ontario County and now we can see the ties becoming a broader part of our collective history.

Across the road from the marker of the Northern Spy orchard lived Roswell Humphrey, a contemporary of Nemen Chapin, and also an early settler. Also on the north side of Boughton Road and very near the watershed lived a hatter name Tyrrannus Collins who moved into the area in 1800 along with his brother, Cyrprian Collins. Early settlers thrived on the north end of East Bloomfield and it was not long before the whole area was densely populated by nineteenth century agrarian standards.

From this brief study it is obvious that the Fairport Reservoir parcel played a crucial economic role in the development of East Bloomfield. The residents of this area would effect local and state politics as well as adding to the education and enrichment of early settlers. It is the conclusion of this report and of the Historical Society of the Town of East Bloomfield that the area known as the Fairport Reservoir is a historical and cultural asset to the Town of East Bloomfield and the community at large. Further study of this area will yield more information and data should the Study Committee and the Town Board decide that this is integral to the decision-making process.

L. Herr-Gesell

FAIRPORT RESERVOIR

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

1789 - East Bloomfield settled. By the early 1790's early pioneers had begun to build homes and businesses in the area comprising the present day Fairport Reservoir.

1923 - Village of Fairport applied to the New York State Water Control Commission for approval of plans for development and acquisition of property that will compose the Fairport Reservoir.

1924 - Construction begins on the first dam which will flood a natural gully or draw creating the west pond. First pond completed by 1925.

1931 - Fairport applied to the State of New York WCC for an extension of construction time.

1932 - Fairport Municipal Water Commission plans to dam the east creek creating the east pond with a capacity of 100 million gallons.

1933 - Construction of dam for second pond completed. Both ponds were capable of supplying 1,300,000 gallons daily.

1990 - Property acquired by the towns of East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield and Victor and name Boughton Park.

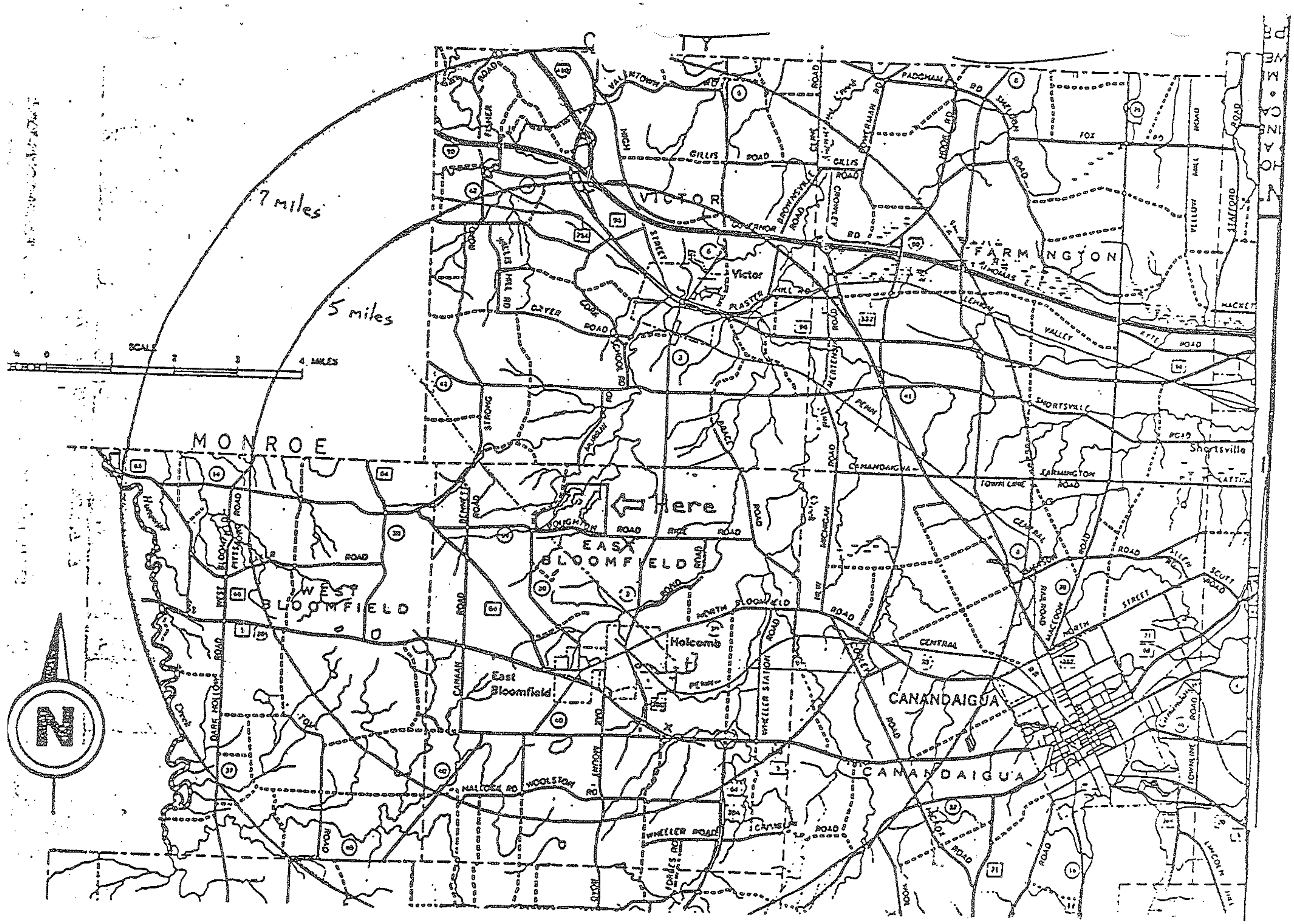
APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E

Boughton Park
Fisheries Management Plan

Mr. Steve Connelly
Community College of the Finger Lakes
Environmental Conservation Dept.
4355 Lake Shore Drive
Canandaigua, NY 14424

(716) 394-5500, Ext. 259


7 miles
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MONROE
VICTOR
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FARMINGTON
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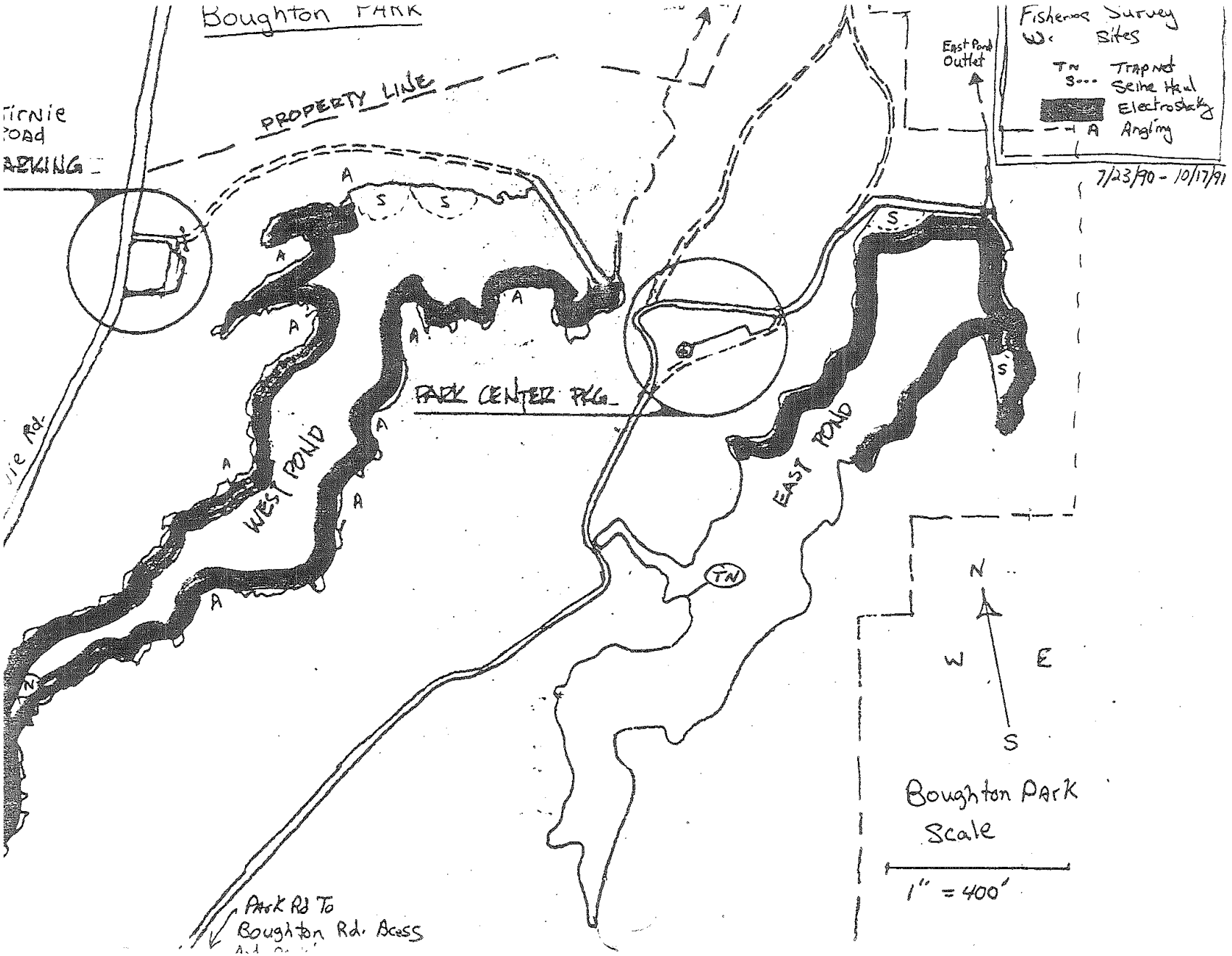
Shortsville
GILLIS ROAD
FOX
STAFFORD
VALLEY
SHORTSVILLE
CANANDAIGUA
FARMINGTON
ROAD
CENTRAL
NORTH STREET
SCUTT ROAD
NORTH BLOOMFIELD
WHEELER STATION
WHEELER ROAD
HALLOCK RD
WOOLSTON
RD
DARK HOLLOW
ROAD
PITTSFORD
STRONG
CANAAN
BENNETT
CRYER
HILL RD
SCHOOL RD
MERTENSIA
BROWNSVILLE
GOVERNOR
CROWLEY
BOWERMAN
RD
PADCHAM
PLASTER
HIGH
LINCOLN
TOWNLINE
FORBES RD
MACEDON
RAILROAD


Boughton PARK
PROPERTY LINE
PARK CENTER RD.
WEST POND
EAST POND
East Pond Outlet
Fisheries Survey
W. Sites
TN Trap net
S--- Seine Haul
Electroshock
A Angling
7/23/90 - 10/17/91
N
W
E
S
Boughton Park
Scale
1" = 400'
Park Rd To
Boughton Rd. Access

Boughton Park
(Fisheries Survey Activities)

Date	Location	Activity Description	Group
10/17/91	East Pond	SR-16 Electro Shocking Boat	Fisheries Management
6/18/91	West Pond	SR-16 Electro Shocking Boat	Advance Fisheries
6/18/91	West Pond	Angler Census	Advance Fisheries
8/12/91	West Pond	Angler Creel Census	Practicum
10/11/91	West Pond	Seine 100 x 10 ¾" Bag Seine	Fisheries Management
7/26/91	West Pond	Trap net 5 x 5 x 5 Car 1 ½" str mesh	Practicum
7/25/91	East Pond	Trap net	Practicum
7/23/91	East Pond	Trap net/Seine 40 x 8 x 3/8" str.	Practicum

Boughton Park
Fisheries Management Plan

Introduction:

From July 23, 1990 – October 17, 1991 classes from the Community College of the Finger Lakes have been conducting fisheries surveys at Boughton Park. Because of the parks close proximity to the College, and the rather unique (relatively undeveloped) character of the land and water, the park provides some definite educational benefits for CCFL students. There are also a number of benefits that the park and associated communities will derive through the educational involvement of Community College of the Finger Lakes Environmental Conservation Department.

Some of these benefits, like the Fisheries Management Plan and Master Plan Inventory have already been initiated and many others exist; Nature trail development, forest and land and water planning, recommendations and management, many mutual benefits can be derived through careful development of this fantastic educational, recreational area so that it retains its solitude and peaceful quality that makes the area unique.

The one caution that I feel obligated to state is that one primary intent will always be to meet the objectives of the particular course that is meeting as long as we are able to accomplish these other tasks, not interfere with the primary goal or develop expectations beyond those that should be placed on student volunteers, all will benefit greatly.

Discussion:

The classes that have, to date, been most involved in the collection of fisheries data include:

Fisheries Management – CON 214
Conservation Projects, Advance Fisheries Techniques – CON 206
Fish Culture Techniques – CON 218
Conservation Recreation Practicum, CON 200 & 201

This work has involved use of a variety of fisheries sample gear to collect, measure, weigh, in some cases tag, and return various species of predator and forage, and fish. Gear used has included:

Seines – 100′ x 10′ x ¾″ str bag seine (ace mesh)
40′ x 8′ x 3/8″ str bag seine

Trap net – 5′ x 5′ x 5′ net x 1 ½ str tarred mesh

Electro shocking boat – SR-16 16′ flat bottom
Electro shocking boat

Angling Gear – Spinning casting gear with
Artificial lures.

Water Chemistry – HACH test kits
dissolved oxygen
pH
hardness

Floy Anchor Tags and Marking Gun Mark II

Initial work on Boughton Park involved use of seines. This was quite difficult, due to the very steep shoreline and abundance of submerged logs and trees but was accomplished to a limited degree through the use of a small 13′ boat to spread the seine out from the shoreline, pull it across wood, and back into the shoreline.

Species captured and relative abundance included:

Seining (see Boughton Park Map Seine Haul)

			X lgt.	
7/23/90 East Pond	White Sucker	R	11″	R=Race
	Small Mouth Bass	C-	Fry	C+=Common
40′x 8′x 3/8″ str	Brown Bullhead	C	4″	A+=Abundant
	Pumpkinseed Sunfish	C	4″	
	Yellow Perch	C	8″	
	Grass Pickerel	R	4″	

Water temperature 74 F Air Temperature 80 F

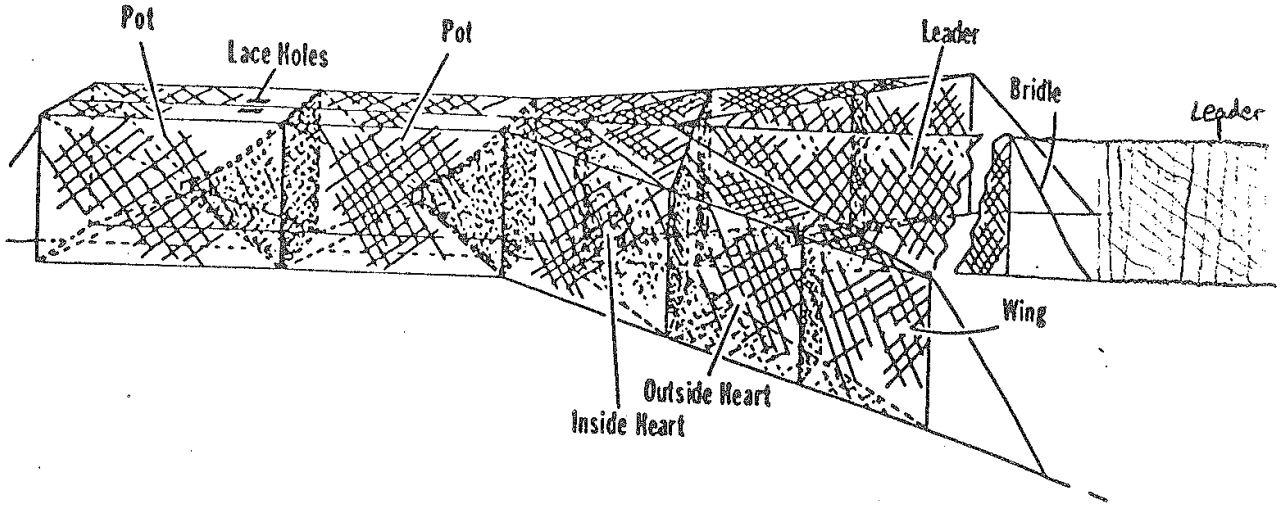
7/23-7/25/90 East Pond — Trap netting (see Boughton Park Map TN)

Trap Netting

5′x5′x5′ x 1 ½″ str	C.P.	R	19″
	G.S.	A+	5″
	Y.P.	A-	6″
	B.B.	C-	6″
	P.S.S.	C-	5″

Water temperature 72 F pH – 8.5
Dissolved Oxygen 10.5 mg/1

Portable Trap Net



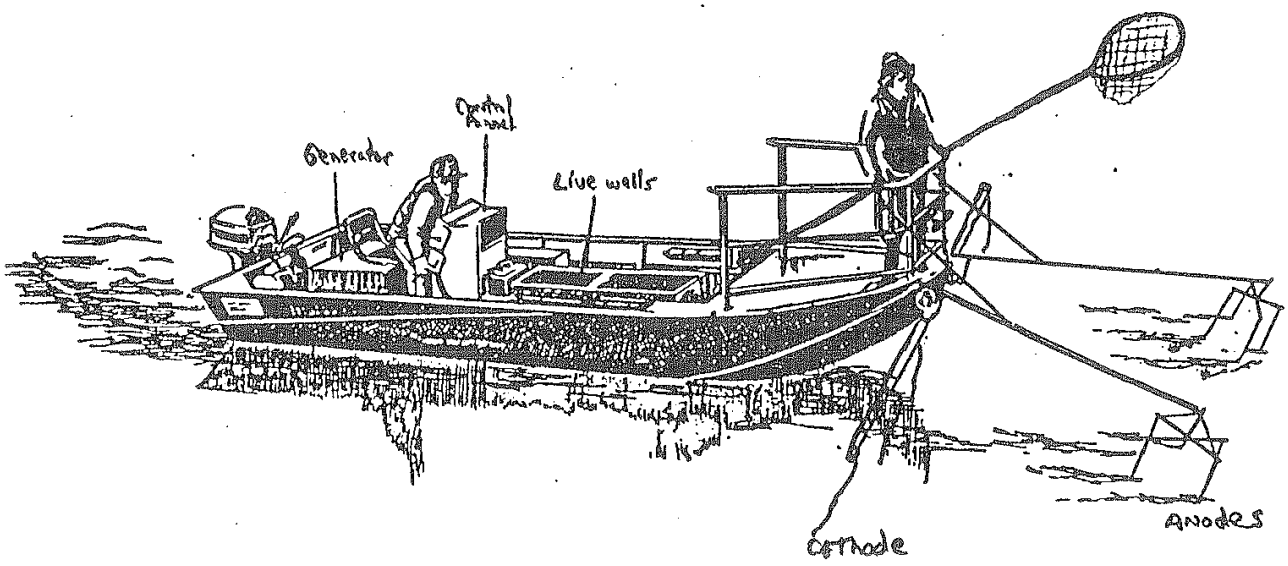
Aquisition of the electro shocking boat SR-16 greatly increased our effectiveness in sampling batches of water like Boughton Park.

10/17/91
East Pond Electro Shocking produced the following data summary:

SR-16	19 LMB	C+	5"-14"	
Fish Mgt./	10 C.P.	C	9"-18"	
Land Use Mgt.	17 Y.P.	A	6"-10"	(numerous fry observ.)
	2 W.S.	R		
	40 G.S.	A+	2"-3"	(numerous fry observ.)
	P.S.S.	C-		
	B.B.	A	5"-13"	(numerous fry observ.)

Numerous forage exists (GS, BB, PSS) more intensive survey (shocking) needs to be done to determine if larger, older age, class bass are present in sufficient number to control the abundant forage species.

PRINCIPALS AND TECHNIQUES OF ELECTROFISHING



6/18/91

West Pond

Electro shocking – was very effective and although a considerable time was spent recording data and tagging fish almost the entire shoreline was sampled. This was attributed to sampling by a smaller previously trained group of students. General observation recorded an excellent LMB fishery numerous Bass and Yellow Perch Fry were present. Chain Pickerel, Brown Bullhead, and Golden Shinner were also very abundant. Also present were White Suckers.

	#	Species	Abundant		
Run I					
1274 sec.	4	C.P.	C-	13”-16”	1.3 lbs.
Shock Time	17	LMB	A	4”-16”	3 lbs.
				(numberous fry obs.)	
	7	B.B.	A-	4”-8” (num. BB. obs.)	
	5	W.S.	C-	-13”	
	15	P.S.S.	A-	4”-6”	
	5	Y.P.	A	4”-9”	(num. small fish obs.)
Run II					
3922 sec.	44	LMB	A+	4”-9”	to 5 ¼ lbs.
Shock Time					(num.fry obs)
	11	C.P.		16”	
	9	W.S.	C-		
	3	B.S.	A-	-10”	(num small fish obs.)
		Y.P.	A	2”	(num small Fish obs.)

Run III & IV

	Species	X lgt	Rand lgt	X wgt	Range wgt
30	LMB	13”	6”-18”	1.7-25 lbs.	5.25 lbs.

(other species similar to above runs)

This data as well as other similar data and Observation that an excellent LMB Fisheries is present. The abundance of Forage could account for why more LMB are not being caught and more information is needed on Angler Catch rate per unit of effect.

Fisheries Management – Recommendation

Recommendation:

1. Initiate a volunteer angler drop system (provide information when receiving permit).

   Objective:

   1. Collect resource management information

      a. Species biological data, population condition
      b. Angler effort vs. catch rate
      c. Resource use

   2. Increased communication, public information

2. Consider the establishment of more restrictive (LMB) creel regulations to maintain a high quality experience. (Slot limit, catch and release). Prohibit use of live bait.

   Objective:

   1. Avoid over harvest of LMB and over population of bullheads/pan fish.

   2. Maintain a high quality experience potential of catching 3-5 lb. range bass.

   3. Reduce chance of introduction of new species.

3. Encourage the creel and removal of specific species. (especially east pond)

   Objective: Avoid over population of less desirable species (BB, CP, PSS) that reduce the more desirable (golden shiner, yellow perch) forage species.

4. Collect more information on species composition, particularly minnow and forage species.

   Objective: Provide a more complete picture of the forage, predator interactions in the reservoirs.

5. Consider stocking of walleye.

   Objective: Provide additional highly desirable game fish/control over population of B.B., Sunfish, (Large) Yellow Perch, Walleye, Large-mouth Bass are all very desirable predators that would thrive on the abundant forage that exists and control B.B. and P.S.S. and (small), Y.P. populations.

   It's doubtful that natural reproduction would be successful, but fingerling and advanced fingerlings stockings would provide a very desirable gamefish.

6. Consider establishing a launch area at the north end of the east pond.

   Objective: To encourage and increase utilization of the east pond fisheries, removal of B. B., Pumpkinseed, C.P.

7. More information is needed on specific reservoir water quality condition at key times of the year.

   Objective: (Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall.) Dissolved oxygen profile, pH profile.

8. Establish two drop boxes for angler/park visitors by each parking lot, an informational display board and weighing and measuring station.

Fish Marking and Release Record

(Tag Description) PS 00575 Yellow/Orange Floy Type Tag

Location & Date Tag.	Tag Number	Species	Lgt mm	Lgt mm	Age	Wgt gm	Wgt.	Date Recpt.	Lgt	Wgt
6/18/91	00575	LMB	(18.6)	473	(7+)	1890	(4.1)			
(West Pond)	00574	LMB	(18.9)	480	---	2270	(5)			
	00573	LMB	(17.2)	437	(7+)	1575	(3.5)			
	00572	LMB	(16.4)	416	(7+)	1320	(2.9)			
	00571	LMB	(16.1)	410	(6+)	1210	(2.7)			
	00570	LMB	(18.3)	465	(10+)	2384	(5.3)			
	00569	LMB	(16.6)	422	(5+)	1450	(3.2)			
	00568	LMB	(18.1)	460	(8+)	1900	(4.2)			
	00567	LMB	(8.9)	225	(3+)	100	(.2)			

Provide information to those fishing:

If fish are caught that have a tagged please record the date, location caught, tag number, fish length, and weight and sent the information to:

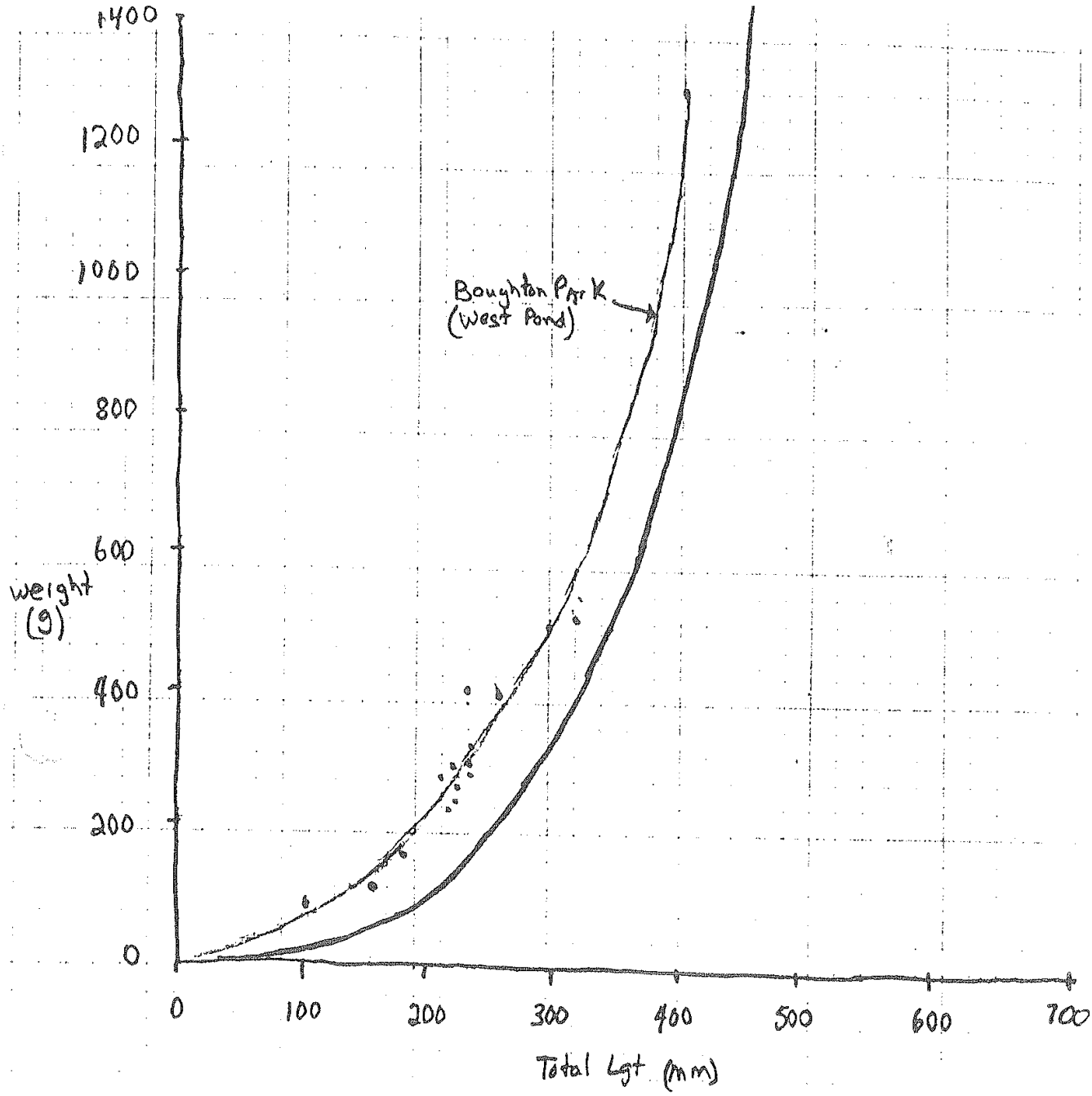
Mr. Steve Connelly
Community College of the Finger Lakes
Environmental Conservation Dept.
4355 Lake Shore Drive
Canandaigua, NY 14424

(716) 394-3500, Ext. 259

OR

Leave it in:

A drop box upon leaving the park
Weight/Measuring Station
Information Display Board



Typical weight-length relation for Largemouth Bass

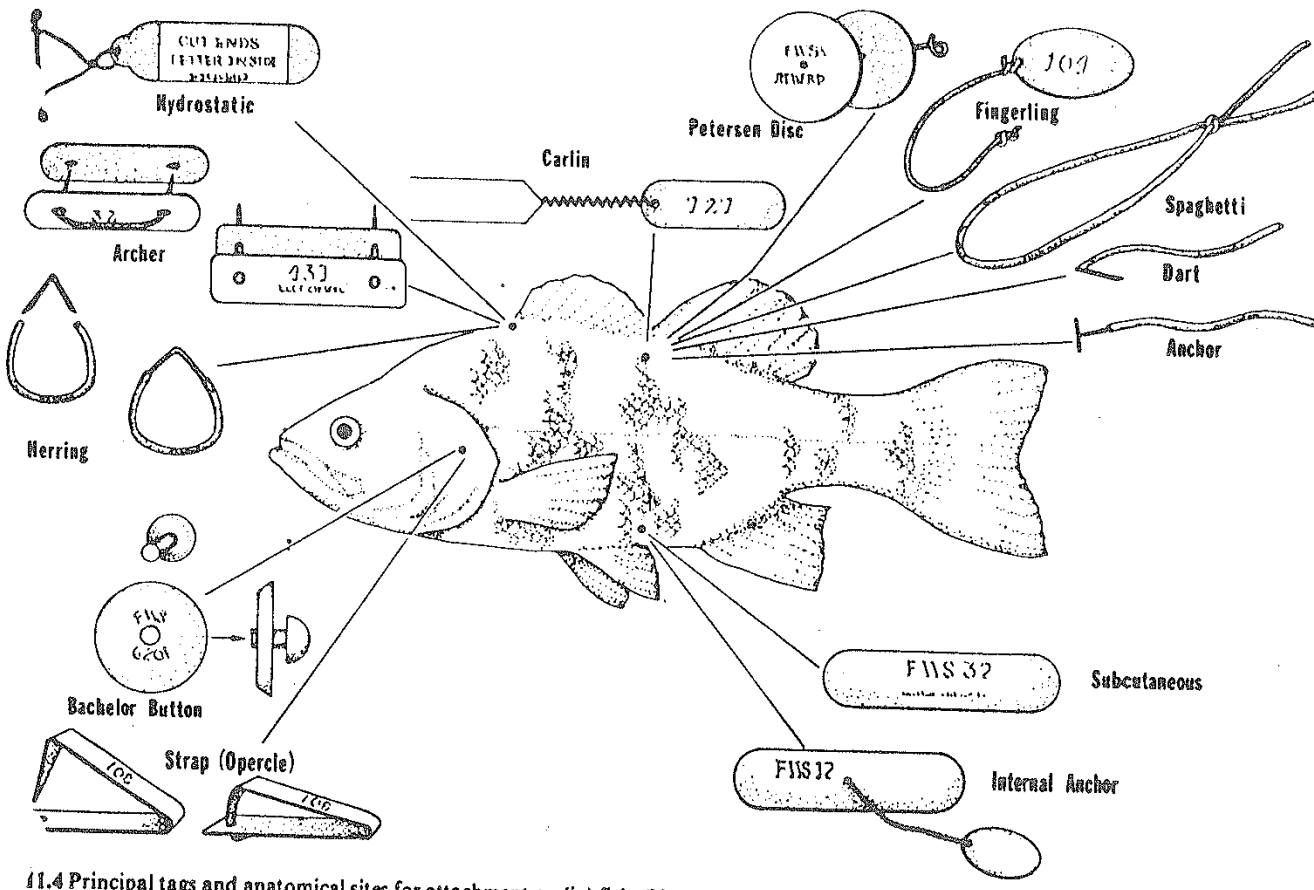
6/18/91 Run I LMB Electro-shocking

Table 21

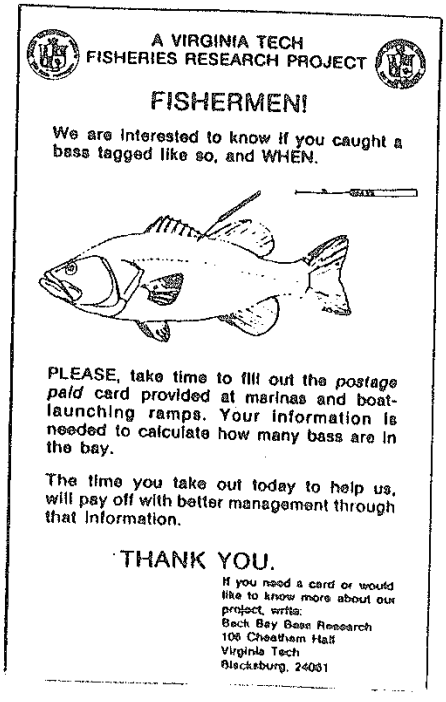
Weight (pounds) at Length (inches) of Largemouth Bass (LMB) and Smallmouth Bass (SMB) in New York[a]

Length (inches)	Weight (lbs) LMB	Weight (lbs) SMB	Lgt (mm)	Length (inches)	Weight (lbs) LMB	Weight (lbs) SMB	Lgt (mm)	Length (inches)	Weight (lbs) LMB	Weight (lbs) SMB
6	0.095	0.091	305	12	0.878	0.838	458	18	3.197	3.036
6-1/8	0.103	0.099		12-1/8	0.906	0.864		18-1/8	3.265	3.099
6-1/4	0.110	0.105		12-1/4	0.935	0.891		18-1/4	3.357	3.186
6-3/8	0.116	0.112		12-3/8	0.964	0.919		18-3/8	3.426	3.252
6-1/2	0.123	0.118	318	12-1/2	1.003	0.957	470	18-1/2	3.497	3.319
6-5/8	0.131	0.126		12-5/8	1.034	0.986		18-5/8	3.569	3.387
6-3/4	0.138	0.133		12-3/4	1.065	1.015		18-3/4	3.642	3.456
6-7/8	0.149	0.143		12-7/8	1.097	1.046		18-7/8	3.716	3.526
7	0.157	0.151	330	13	1.130	1.076	483	19	3.816	3.620
7-1/8	0.166	0.159		13-1/8	1.163	1.108		19-1/8	3.892	3.692
7-1/4	0.175	0.168		13-1/4	1.208	1.151		19-1/4	3.970	3.766
7-3/8	0.184	0.176		13-3/8	1.243	1.184		19-3/8	4.048	3.840
7-1/2	0.194	0.186	343	13-1/2	1.278	1.218	495	19-1/2	4.127	3.914
7-5/8	0.207	0.198		13-5/8	1.314	1.252		19-5/8	4.208	3.991
7-3/4	0.217	0.208		13-3/4	1.351	1.287		19-3/4	4.317	4.094
7-7/8	0.228	0.219		13-7/8	1.388	1.322		19-7/8	4.400	4.172
8	0.239	0.229	356	14	1.439	1.370	508	20	4.484	4.251
8-1/8	0.251	0.240		14-1/8	1.478	1.408		20-1/8	4.569	4.332
8-1/4	0.266	0.255		14-1/4	1.518	1.446		20-1/4	4.655	4.413
8-3/8	0.279	0.267		14-3/8	1.559	1.484		20-3/8	4.772	4.524
8-1/2	0.292	0.279	368	14-1/2	1.600	1.523	521	20-1/2	4.861	4.608
8-5/8	0.305	0.292		14-5/8	1.642	1.563		20-5/8	4.951	4.692
8-3/4	0.318	0.305		14-3/4	1.700	1.617		20-3/4	5.042	4.779
8-7/8	0.332	0.318		14-7/8	1.743	1.659		20-7/8	5.134	4.866
9	0.351	0.336	381	15	1.788	1.701	533	21	5.228	4.954
9-1/8	0.366	0.351		15-1/8	1.833	1.744		21-1/8	5.354	5.073
9-1/4	0.382	0.365		15-1/4	1.880	1.788		21-1/4	5.450	5.164
9-3/8	0.398	0.380		15-3/8	1.942	1.847		21-3/8	5.548	5.256
9-1/2	0.414	0.396	394	15-1/2	1.990	1.893	546	21-1/2	5.646	5.349
9-5/8	0.430	0.412		15-5/8	2.039	1.939		21-5/8	5.746	5.443
9-3/4	0.453	0.434		15-3/4	2.089	1.986		21-3/4	5.847	5.538
9-7/8	0.471	0.450		15-7/8	2.139	2.034		21-7/8	5.983	5.667
10	0.489	0.468	406	16	2.191	2.083	559	22	6.087	5.765
10-1/8	0.508	0.486		16-1/8	2.260	2.149		22-1/8	6.192	5.864
10-1/4	0.527	0.504		16-1/4	2.314	2.199		22-1/4	6.298	5.964
10-3/8	0.554	0.529		16-3/8	2.368	2.250		22-3/8	6.406	6.066
10-1/2	0.574	0.548	419	16-1/2	2.423	2.302	572	22-1/2	6.551	6.203
10-5/8	0.595	0.568		16-5/8	2.479	2.355		22-5/8	6.662	6.307
10-3/4	0.656	0.589		16-3/4	2.535	2.409		22-3/4	6.774	6.412
10-7/8	0.638	0.610		16-7/8	2.612	2.482		22-7/8	6.886	6.519
11	0.660	0.631	432	17	2.671	2.538	584	23	7.001	6.627
11-1/8	0.691	0.660		17-1/8	2.731	2.594		23-1/8	7.116	6.736
11-1/4	0.715	0.683		17-1/4	2.792	2.652		23-1/4	7.272	6.883
11-3/8	0.739	0.706		17-3/8	2.853	2.710	610	24"		
11-1/2	0.764	0.729	445	17-1/2	2.937	2.789				
11-5/8	0.789	0.753		17-5/8	3.000	2.849				
11-3/4	0.815	0.778		17-3/4	3.065	2.910				
11-7/8	0.851	0.812		17-7/8	3.131	2.972				

[a]Length-weight relationship is based on mean relationship of bass sampled at bass study waters (excluding the St. Lawrence River) in spring 1978-1980 (see text for regressions).



11.4 Principal tags and anatomical sites for attachment on (in) fish. (Note: The bridle for the hydrostatic tag trails behind the dorsal fin.)


A VIRGINIA TECH
FISHERIES RESEARCH PROJECT

FISHERMEN!

We are interested to know if you caught a bass tagged like so, and WHEN.

PLEASE, take time to fill out the *postage paid* card provided at marinas and boat-launching ramps. Your information is needed to calculate how many bass are in the bay.

The time you take out today to help us, will pay off with better management through that information.

THANK YOU.

If you need a card or would like to know more about our project, write:
Back Bay Bass Research
106 Cheatham Hall
Virginia Tech
Blacksburg, 24061

Figure 11.7 An example of a poster used to inform anglers about a fish tagging program.

BOUGHTON PARK
Fish Species Composition
Collected or Observed through Sampling
(7/23/90 – 10/17/91)

EAST POND			WEST POND
Large Mouth Bass	LMB	micropterus salmoldes	Large Mouth Bass
Small Mouth Bass	SMB	micropterus dolomieui	Small Mouth Bass
Chain Pickerel	CP	Esox niger	Chain Pickerel
Grass Pickerel	GP	Esox vermiculatus	Grass Pickerel
Yellow Perch	YP	Perca flavescens	Yellow Perch
Brown Bullheads	BB	Ictalurus nebulosus	Brown Bullheads
White Suckers	LWS	Eatostomus commersoni	Lake White Suckers
Carp		Cyprinus Carpio	
Golden Shiners	GS	Notemigonus crysoleucas	Golden Shiners
Blue Gill Sunfish	BGS	Lepomis macrochirus	Blue Gill Sunfish
Pumpkinseed Sunfish	Pumps	Lepomis gibbosus	Pumpkinseed Sunfish

The above species list represents only those species that have been collected through class sampling (7/23/90-10/17/91). Much of the class effort to date has been focused on collection of information on particular target or game species (LMB, Pickerel) and instruction on use of equipment and sampling techniques. It is believed that other species are present and could be verified through a concentrated effort to do so and selective sampling gear.

ANGLER CREEL CENSUS FORM

Trip Date:_____ Angler Information:

Trip Time Starting: _____ NAME_____

Trip Time Ending: _____ Address_____

Total Angling Time:_____ _____

Phone:_____

Shore Angler:_____

Number in Party:_____

Boat Angler:_____

		(Check One)				(Check One) East Pond	West Pond
Number	Species	Creeled	Released	lgt	wgt		

Comments:

PARK RESOLUTIONS

SPECIAL JOINT TOWN BOARDS MEETING, MARCH 15, 1990

PARK RESOLUTION #1
RESIDENTS OF TOWNS OF EAST BLOOMFIELD – VICTOR – WEST BLOOMFIELD TO BE ADMITTED TO PARK FREE OF CHARGE.

On motion of Councilman Bennett, Town of East Bloomfield, seconded by Councilman Rayburn, Town of East Bloomfield;
RESOLVED that entrance fees not be charged to any resident of the Townships of East Bloomfield, Victor and West Bloomfield.
Unanimously Adopted

SPECIAL JOINT TOWN BOARDS MEETING, APRIL 4, 1990

PARK RESOLUTION #2
APPROVAL OF SURVEY OF PARK PROPERTY

On motion of Supervisor Strapp of West Bloomfield, seconded by Councilman Barry, Town of Victor;
RESOLVED that Crandall Associates be retained to complete a survey of the park property including the placement of iron pins; and preparation of one linen map and twenty paper copies. Mr. Crandall will be allowed to transport his equipment via motor vehicle within the park during this process.

NOTE Councilman Prouty of East Bloomfield made reference to an old well and septic system that are located just East of the driveway as you enter the parks. He requested that each be located on the survey for future reference should restroom facilities be installed at any time in the future.

PARK RESOLUTION #3
APPOINTMENT OF BONDING COUNSEL FOR PARK
On motion of Supervisor Crowley, Town of East Bloomfield, seconded by Councilman Damaske, Town of East Bloomfield;
RESOLVED that Nixon, Hargrave, Devan and Doyle be designated as Bonding Counsel for the Park project.
ADOPTED

PARK RESOLUTION #4
OWNERSHIP RATIO TO BE APPLIED TO INCURRED PARK EXPENSES
On motion of Supervisor Wilson, Town of Victor, seconded by Supervisor Strapp, Town of West Bloomfield;

WHEREAS, the Town of East Bloomfield, showing great foresight, did expend a total of $16,337.45 in gathering information needed to evaluate the prospect of the purchase of the park land; and

WHEREAS, the Towns of Victor and West Bloomfield do wish to thank East Bloomfield for its efforts on our citizens behalf as well as share in the cost expenses; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the same formula used to proportion payments to purchase the park land as established in the Inter-Municipal Agreement be applied to the preliminary expenses. East Bloomfield will prepare vouchers to be forwarded to Victor and West Bloomfield.

ADOPTED

PARK RESOLUTION #5
FINANCIAL TRAIL ESTABLISHED FOR PARK EXPENSES
On motion of Supervisor Wilson, Town of Victor, seconded by Supervisor Crowley, Town of East Bloomfield;

RESOLVED that, prior to the formation of the Not-For-Profit Corporation, all expenses shall be submitted to the Town of East Bloomfield, who will act as lead agent for the park. Upon the review and approval of all bills by the respective Supervisors of each community, East Bloomfield will pay those charges and then submit re-imbursement vouchers to Victor and West Bloomfield in the proportion set down in the Inter-Municipal Agreement.
ADOPTED

PARK RESOLUTION #6
DAVID E. ALLARDICE, INC. APPOINTED FINANCIAL ADVISOR
On motion of Supervisor Wilson, Town of Victor, seconded by Supervisor Crowley, Town of East Bloomfield;
RESOLVED that the firm of David E. Allardice, Inc., be appointed financial advisor for the bonding process of the park. Note should be made that an official statement will be required to be filled on this project.
ADOPTED

PARK RESOLUTION #7
AMENDMENT TO PARK RESOLUTION #1 – MARCH 15, 1990
On motion of Councilman Damaske, Town of East Bloomfield, seconded by Councilman Brocklebank, Town of East Bloomfield;

RESOLVED that Park Resolution #1, adopted on March 15, 1990 be modified to include a residency requirement for the issuance of permits for entrance to the Park. Only residents of the Towns of East Bloomfield, Victor and West Bloomfield will be issued permits. However, those residents may take in guests from other localities if they wish.
ADOPTED